

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE CHURCH FOR THE FOUNDING OF SCHOOL CANTEENS IN OLTENIA*

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Abstract: In this study I try to present the involvement of the Romanian Orthodox Church in an ample activity of helping the less favoured, an action which has been later developed into an ample humanitarian campaign. From the charitable activities of the Church, we stopped our attention on the school canteens, for which establishment, the efforts of the teaching staff were also supported by the priests. The necessity of founding these canteens, was well understood and supported by the teachers and priests, who intuited that their existence would lead to a regular and numerous attendance of the children from the poor families. So, during 1940, at the initiative of the Metropolitan Nifon Criveanu, few canteens were founded, one in each county capital: “Iubirea Aproapelui” from Craiova; “Iubirea Aproapelui” from Turnu-Severin; “Clerul Gorjean” from Târgu-Jiu; “The Canteen of the Church” from Caracal and “Iubirea de copii” from Râmnicu-Vâlcea.

Keywords: church, school canteens, Oltenia, priests, Nifon Criveanu.

Along the time, it is well-known the fact that the Romanian Orthodox Church got involved in an ample activity of helping the less favoured, an action which has been later developed into an ample humanitarian campaign.

The way in which these actions took place, was different: charities (agapes, offerings, money, objects and goods collections, donations), the providing of social assistance, the founding and organisation of charity institutions. According to the nature of the administrated social services, the institutions were: poorhouses, hospitals, widow houses, maiden houses, children’s home, orphanages, asylums, hospitals for terminal disease patients, asylums for disabled, houses for blind people, cemeteries for poor people etc.¹. A special role, in the organisation of such

* This article is part of the research project: The Romanian Orthodox Church and the social issues (1853-1948) [Biserica Ortodoxă română și problemele sociale (1853-1948)], in the program: *the Church and Society in Southwestern Romania (XIV-XX centuries)* [Biserica și societate în sud-vestul României (secolele XIV-XX)].

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¹ Gheorghe I. Soare, *Biserica și asistența socială. Doctrina și organizarea în primele șase secole*, 1948, pp. 67-69, 75-87, 91-92; Liviu Stan, *Instituțiile de asistență socială în Biserica veche*, in the magazine “Ortodoxia”, year 9, 1957, no. 1, pp. 102-118; Florin Dobrei, *Pe urmele Sf. Vasile cel Mare. Aspecte ale filantropiei creștine în Episcopia Caransebeșului (1994-2009)*, in “Rugăciune și Teologie”, Caransebeș, Episcopia Caransebeșului Publishing, 2009, pp. 87-88.

institutions, was played by the monasteries and the churches that were considerably wealthy, and benefit from a good management, having as leaders, skilful people, willing to become involved in charities. The funds obtained from donations, as the offerings and the products that were coming from mercy people, and along with the work of the monks, they were making complete the income necessary for their administration.

The promoter of “the social Christianity”, Vartolomeu Stănescu, believing strongly in the social mission of the church, advanced the idea that the Orthodox Church had to take over the social activity carried out by the State. Noticing a lot of clerical inconveniences: the bad administration of the diocese’s goods, request for paying additional taxes, beatings, insults, insubordination, drunkenness, licentiousness, concubinage etc.², the bishop Vartolomeu initiated a reform of cultural and moral development of the people. A first step was represented by the founding of “Renașterea” Clerical Society, which was gathering 900 priests from Oltenia³. His vast work for the regeneration of the Diocese was constituted by: the organisation of the members of the society in parishes⁴, the establishment of counselling groups, the social canteens, the cultural clubs and the missionary activity. Each parish had the duty to create connections with the neighbouring parishes, and to confess sincerely the positive results and the failures in the pastoral activity, the presenting of the notifications and observations, the establishment and the supporting of the church choirs, the protection of orphans and widows, the establishment and the supporting of the parishes’ libraries, the founding of missionary groups for combating with the different sects, the support of the homes, asylums and hospitals etc.⁵.

All these activities were supported through proper funds. For the assuring of the financial resources, there were introduced different taxes for absolution and ordination, there were founded clerical popular banks, through which, the old or needy priests could receive money, or the social canteens and other activities were financed.

The love for the people next to us, the compassion for the poor and distressed, was manifested once with the founding of the Metropolitan Church of Oltenia, Râmnic and Severin, on the 7th of November 1939. Although the period when it functioned was a very short one, of only 6 years, the metropolitan Nifon Criveanu succeeded in accomplishing, at least in the first three years, a lot of

² Sorin Oane, *Episcopul Râmnicului, Vartolomeu Stănescu*, available to <http://www.muze-valcea.ro/buridava/BURIDAVA6/oane.pdf>, accessed to: 21 April 2015; “Renașterea”, no. 5/1922, p. 91.

³ The society was founded on the 20th of October 1921 and functioned until 1949, having a diversified activity: social and religious, philanthropic and economic preoccupations.

⁴ The parochial centres had been constituted, at first, from 8-12 parishes, in the rural area and from all the all the local parishes, for the urban area.

⁵ Georgeta Ghionea, *Societatea preoțească “Renașterea”, proiect social în Oltenia*, in “Anuarul Institutului de Cercetări Socio-Umane «C.S. Nicolăescu-Ploșor»”, Bucharest, Romanian Academy Publishing, 2013, p. 114; *Înviorarea activității centrelor parohiale*, in “Renașterea”, year XX, no. 3/1941, p. 174.

activities: to found canteens near the church, for the poor children; to visit hospitals and give presents to the wounded soldiers; to help the poor at Christmas and Easter with money and wood for fire; to help the needing priests, the poor from the communes where the churches had been dedicated, the people who had suffered after floods, the war orphans, by founding an orphanage at Horezu Monastery, to help the poor students and pupils, to organise fund raising activities in the Diocese for different charities, which reached the amount of 25,000,000 lei, besides the gifts in goods⁶.

From the charitable activities of the Church, which we have mentioned above, we stopped our attention on the school canteens, for which establishment, the efforts of the teaching staff were also supported by the priests.

The founding of the school canteens, at the end of the 19th century, represented a new approach for the improvement of education, being especially concerned the schools from the countryside, where the material conditions of the dwellers was quite precarious. To these, there was adding the ignorance, another factor that had left its mark on the way of living and behaviour of the rural society.

The necessity of founding these canteens, was well understood and supported by the teachers and priests, who intuited that their existence would lead to a regular and numerous attendance of the children from the poor families.

The route for founding these canteens was rather difficult. It in the cities the local authorities got more involved and supported the founding of these places, in the rural environment, there were many cases when they lacked preoccupation, either due to the absence of funds, commodity or the irresponsibility of mayors. What it is certain, is that, in the localities where they had been founded, it could be noticed a considerable growth of the children's attendance to classes. Most of the school canteens were established at the initiative of the primary school teachers, their number increasing in the first half of the 20th century, coming to the situation where a canteen was functioning near each primary school.

Yet, we can also meet the situation when the canteens had been founded by priests. Therefore, we bring forward that priest Ion Petrariu, who was also holding the position of primary school teacher at Coltești, Vâlcea County, realising the precarious financial situation that the students' parents were facing, founded in his room, next to the school, a canteen "with food and a place to sleep", for the children who were living in the neighbouring villages⁷. Another example is that of the teacher-priest Petre Marghescu, from the commune of Roșiile, a great admirer of the "noble ideas that concerned the common people" expressed by Spiru Haret. At his canteen, the students were having the meals, in a house near the school. His contribution to the cooking of the meals covered an important amount from the

⁶C. Potârcă, *Membrii laici ai Adunării eparhiale și activitatea de trei ani a Mitropoliei Oltene*, in "Renașterea", no. 6, 1943, p. 286.

⁷Gheorghe Dumitrașcu, *Haretismul în actualitate. Haretismul în cultura românească (județul Vâlcea)*, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Fântâna lui Manole Publishing, 2008, p. 327.

expenses, the other part being paid by the students' parents too. "When the weather is good – on Thursday and Saturday – the children go home and receive their clean clothes and bring something to eat"⁸.

It is also interesting the initiative of the priest-teacher Teodor Bălășel, who, on the 29th of July 1901, organised a thrilling public conference, to support the canteens, organised in the hall of Traian Hotel from Govora⁹.

During World War II, the priest Ioan Marina (the future patriarch of Romania) founded a canteen in the parish's house of Sf. Gheorghe church from the village of Râmnicu Vâlcea, equipping it with all the necessary. The canteen was in the help of 60 poor students, who were studying at the primary schools from the town. Moreover, from his initiative, twice a week, the parish was supplying with food the wounded canteen from the same hospital¹⁰.

In the city of Craiova, in the first half of the 20th century, a special support was given to the school canteens by Madona Dudu Church, which, benefiting by considerable income, it carried out many charitable activities. The amounts of money were established in the budget of Madona Dudu Diocese. Starting with 1899, there were mentioned many financial contributions that were given to the school canteens from Craiova. The sums of money were rather high for that period of time. Thus, in 1899, it was offered the sum of 5,000 lei¹¹. In 1902, 5,000 lei were given to the Town Hall of Craiova, for using it to supply the popular canteens from Bibescu Park¹². In 1919, 1,000 lei were sent to the popular canteens that were functioning in 6 places of the city. The committee of the popular canteens motivated its request towards the Diocese as following: "The squalor is beyond imagination – especially among children – who, improperly fed and dressed, can easily become victims"¹³.

A substantial contribution was stipulated, annually, in the budget of Madona Dudu Diocese, for the National Orthodox Society of the Women from Romania. Since its establishment, there was a subvention of 3,000 lei, which was representing the contribution to the general maintenance of kindergartens. In 1919, the Society, mentioning the special services that "during these times of privations, the canteens provide for the poor population of the capital", asked the Diocese to maintain, even in the future, this subvention¹⁴.

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 327.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 335.

¹⁰ Mădălin Trohonel, Lucian Gheorghe, *Înfăptuirile preotului Ioan Marina*, in the volume "Patriarhul Justinian Marina părintele sufletesc al neamului românesc", Râmnicu Vâlcea, Bibliostar Publishing, 2013, p. 65.

¹¹ Dolj County Service of National Archives, fund Madona Dudu Diocese, file no. 34/1899, f. 38 (further cited as SJAN Dolj).

¹² *Ibidem*, file no. 12/1902, f. 51.

¹³ *Ibidem*, file no. 22/1919, f. 5.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, f. 7.

In 1929, Father Chesarie Antoneanu, transferred from the locality of Gângiova, Dolj County, on the position of his father-in-law, who had pensioned, was noticed thanks to his involvement. In a very short period of time, he managed to found a parochial library, he built the cultural club from the locality, he contributed to the founding of a school canteen, which was feeding, daily, 35 poor children, he collected grains, clothes and other goods for the support of the needy¹⁵.

The greatest preoccupation of the organisers of these canteens was constituted, along the time, by the gathering of the necessary funds for their proper functioning. For their preoccupation, there were organised, with the help of the charities, school festivals, balls and theatre shows, popular conferences; there were received donations, collections from the wealthy believers, town halls etc.

Immediately after the liberals took over the leadership, in 1901, it was registered a significant increase in the number of school canteens, functioning, in 1941, in almost each parish from the all 5 counties of Oltenia, a canteen, or sometimes two.

Once with the founding of the Metropolitan Church of Oltenia, Râmnic and Severin (1st of November 1939), Nifon Criveanu it was appointed as metropolitan, being especially noticed due to his charitable activity that he sustained in his short period, while he was holding the position of Metropolitan.

An entrepreneurial spirit, willing to help the people, starting from when he was leading the Diocese of Huși, he carried out many activities that would support the needy children, exposed to diseases caused by malnutrition, precarious hygiene and ignorance, which could have affected their frail constitution. Considering all these, he founded, in the Diocese, several canteens where there were having their meals between 80 and 100 children, along with several helpless old people¹⁶.

When coming to the leadership of the Metropolitan Church of Oltenia, Nifon Criveanu ordered the founding of canteens, one in each county capital, contributing himself with considerable amounts of money, used from his own economies and those of the Metropolitan Church. The building of canteens, proved to be an initiative sustained by a lot of institutions, authorities, priests, laic people etc. As a consequence, during 1940, the following canteens were built: "Iubirea Aproapelui" from Craiova; "Iubirea Aproapelui" from Turnu-Severin, considered the best organised canteen; "Clerul Gorjean" from Târgu-Jiu; "The Canteen of the Church" from Caracal and "Iubirea de copii" from Râmnicu-Vâlcea¹⁷. When these canteens started to function, they benefit by real support from "Renașterea" Clerical Society, which, besides the offered funds, they also received the rooms for their activities.

¹⁵ See *Clerici doljeni în temnițele comuniste: Chesarie Antoneanu, ctitorul de pe malul Jiului* in "Mitropolia Olteniei", available at <http://www.ziarullumina.ro/articole;1534;1;53285;0;Chesarie-Antoneanu-ctitorul-de-pe-malul-Jiului.html>, accessed at: 24 April 2015.

¹⁶ *Viața bisericească în Oltenia. Anuarul Mitropoliei Oltenia*, Craiova, 1941 (further cited: *Anuarul Mitropoliei Oltenia*), p. 118.

¹⁷ Georgeta Ghionea, *op. cit.*, p. 116.

Moreover, all the Clerical Banks from Oltenia, contributed with substantial amounts of money to the support of these canteens.

In Craiova, it was founded, on the 11th of April 1940, "*Tubirea aproapelui*" *School Canteen*, which was providing daily care for 120 children. As referring to the timetable, excepting for Thursdays and Saturdays, when the students were getting two courses, for the rest of the days, they had just one course. The place where it carried out the activity, was in the hall of "School Canteen", near Traian School. It was made of two rooms: one in which the food was being prepared, and the second one, which had been transformed into a dining room.

The leading committee was controlled by priest C. Zamfirescu, in his quality of president, and priest Dem. Preoteşcu, as a cashier. The wife of priest Zamfirescu, helped by two cooks, was dealing with the organisation of the canteen.

As the regarding the endowment of this canteen, both the priests and the laic people contributed with money and goods, their involvement being according to their possibilities and the nature of their activities. Giving their donations, the Canteen was fitted out with a cooker, tables, chairs, a cupboard for the dishes, vats for the cabbage, 100 table linens made of metal and enamelled in white, pots, saucepans etc. The daily bread was supplied by the Bakery of Ştefan Drugă¹⁸, and the meat for the soup, twice a week, was offered by the salami and sausages producer, who had also the function of father guardian at "Sf. Nicolae Dorobăntia" Church. Madona Dudu Church gave 10,000 kilograms of wood; "Nicu Făgeţeanu" Company fixed the electricity; Janischewsky offered the oil and the paint for the sanitation of the home, and Kennw Ris Company did the works. Mr. Oravetz donated the flowers for decorating the tables, at the inauguration of the home¹⁹.

The money donations were also quite numerous, among the donors being a lot of institutions and personalities of the city: 10,000 lei from Metropolitan Nifon; 10,000 lei from Renaşterea Central Committee; 5,000 lei a month and the necessary fuel for the heating and the preparation of food, from the Town Hall of Craiova; 5,000 lei from Ştefan Drugă; Mr. Vorvoreanu and Mr. Puiovici donated 5,000 lei each, annually. From the Senate, Constantin Argetoianu donated 100,000 lei: 60,000 lei to this canteen, and the rest of the sum, to the other four canteens. For the funds raising, it was also implicated the choir of A.C.T., who, after a show organised by the theatre from the city, collected 30,000 lei. Among the donors, there were also students from Carol I High-School from Craiova. The priests raised sums between 1,000 and 2,000 lei. Along with the money contributions, they also asked people to offer to the canteen the food that they were offering on the occasion of different commemorations²⁰.

¹⁸ The daily contribution of the factory was: 25 loaves of bread and croissants, 6 boxes of pasta a month.

¹⁹ Pr. C. Zamfirescu, *Cum a luat fiinţă cantina Mitropoliei din Craiova*, in "Renaşterea", 1940, p. 207.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 208; *Anuarul Mitropoliei Olteniei*, p. 62.

They also served food, for several months, to the refugees. From its funds, there were offered meals to the families of poor refugee priests, of 18,000 lei. The activity of the canteen was not limited to the feeding of children, on the contrary, it organised, on Christmas and Easter holidays, different activities, for collecting money, which they used for clothing 100 poor people.

“Clerul Gorjean” School Canteen from Târgu Jiu, was founded in February 1940, by “Clerul Gorjean” Popular Bank, and helped 50 poor students who were attending the local primary schools. In the school year 1940/1941, the canteen functioned with secondary school students, the sons of the priests and psalm readers.

Starting from the 15th of May 1941, the canteen entered under the direct administration of the Archpriest Office of Gorj, “Clerul Doljean” Bank, continuing to support it with its funds. The administrative department of the canteen was in the building where it was functioning the branch for Gorj of “Renașterea” Society.

The necessary budget for the Canteen to function was also made of donations. For the period 1940/1941, the contribution of Metropolitan Nifon was of 5,000 lei a year, of the Council, the censors and the Bank’s Clerks was of 26,150 lei. To these sums there were added: the contribution of “Clerul Gorjean” Bank, from its own funds, with 59,789 lei; 3,000 lei, the donation of the priests Gr. Prejbeanu, Pompiliu Tășcău and Diacon Dănău, and 7,299, the donation of the priests from Red Cross, the branch from Târgu Jiu²¹. All these contributions were used for covering the expenses, necessary for buying: furniture, dishes, food, wood, and other necessities too.

“Tubirea Aproapelui” School Canteen from Turnu Severin, function for a rather short period of time, October 1940-June 1941, in the building of Renașterea Society, under the leadership of a group of ladies, who, among others, they were taking care of the children’s education, while working at the canteen: Ecaterina Pârligras, Amelia Sbenge and Marinca Stăncuț²². There were 65 students who were having lunch here. The budget of the canteen, the sum of 105,848 lei, was money obtained from donations too: 30,000 lei from the Metropolitan Church of Oltenia; 40,000 lei from “Clerul Mehedințean” Popular Bank, and 35,000 lei obtained from the donations of different people from the town or County²³. Along the money support, there were also offered: heating materials²⁴; food²⁵ and aliments for preparing 20 complete meals, for a period of 20 days, which were cooked by a certain number of ladies.

The Canteen of the Church from Caracal, Romanați County, was founded on the 2nd of March 1940, being administrated by the local priests, I. Florescu, as

²¹ The sum offered by Red Cross was for the expenses necessary to prepare two meals a day, for a month; *Ibidem*, p. 64.

²² *Anuarul Mitropoliei Olteniei*, p. 65.

²³ *Ibidem*.

²⁴ Cloșani Society offered a wagon of logs, and Turnu Severin Town Hall gave 4,000 kg of wood.

²⁵ 30 dekalitres of beans, offered by priests Achim Vlădulescu from Salcia and C. Firoiu from the commune of Gogoși.

the president, and priest Lupănescu, as a cashier, who also had to supervise the meals. Their contribution for the opening of the canteen was of 6,000 lei, the money covering the necessary expenses to prepare a daily meal, at lunch, for the poor people and for those whose parents were on the battle front. The meal, which was made of one course and a quarter of a bread loaf, was served in one of the church's homes, of Renașterea Society, at 12 o'clock. The number of the children who were frequenting the canteen, was around 35-40 people.

The contribution of the priests, was supported by the contribution of Metropolitan Nifon, of 25,000 lei; the fees of the Administration Board of "Dacia" Federation, through its president, priest D. Stancu, of 25,000 lei; the Social Assistance Committee, of Caracal Town Hall, 19,622 lei, and the subvention of Caracal Town Hall, 8,000 lei. The donations were raising to 6,990 lei²⁶.

"Tubirea de copii" School Canteen from Râmnicu-Vâlcea was founded in 1940, under the leadership of archpriest Al. Zamfirescu, sustained by the priests Solomon Ciobescu and Gheorghe Ilicievici. The canteen helped 50 children. The contribution of the Metropolitan Nifon to this canteen was of 15,000 lei, from personal funds, and 5,000 lei from the Metropolitan Church²⁷.

The canteens from the localities of Bobicești and Radomir (Romanâți County), enjoyed the financial support of the Metropolitan Nifon, along with the priests from the entire county, the sum reaching 184,000 lei²⁸.

Besides the 5 canteens mentioned above, in Oltenia, there were, in 1941, 1,530 school canteens, for 23,381 pupils. A part of them were founded by the local priests, and others were administrated by committees, where the local priests were members. The wives of the priests had a significant contribution too, many of them being teachers, but also the other teachers, who were preparing and organising the meals. In those parishes where the funds for carrying out these activities were insufficient, there were made efforts to support the poor children, especially during the winter, offering them a hot tea and bread. In the parishes with higher income, the lunch was also provided. The political changes after 1948 brought negative consequences for the life of the Church, being forbidden the clerical associations, or the laic people's associations that had been existed in the interwar period; the philanthropic activity of the Church could not be continued anymore, all the clerical departments of this kind being suppressed. Nonetheless, the charitable work of the Romanian Orthodox Church was revitalised in the period after December 1989, through the establishment of numerous philanthropic programmes and projects.

²⁶ *Anuarul Mitropoliei Olteniei*, p. 67.

²⁷ *Ibidem*.

²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 68.

The school canteens founded by the priests or supported by the churches

No	The Parish	The year of foundation	The founder/ Supporter	The number of the poor children	The location
Dolj County					
1.	St. Gheorghe Nou (Craiova)	1934	Founded at the initiative of the priest Gh.Demetrescu and Mrs. Venera Constantinescu		Besides the School Româneanu
2.	St. Nicolae Belivacă (Craiova)	–	A parish canteen	–	Primary School no. 6, Traian
3.	St. Nicolae Dorobăntia (Craiova)	–	It was led by parish priest C. Zamfirescu	30	Primary School Madona Dudu
4.	St. Apostoli Băilești	1938	It was led by priests and teachers	–	–
5.	Amzulești	1938	It was led by headmaster with the help of the parish priest, teachers and town hall	20	–
6.	Boureni	1938	It was founded by priest, teachers and the Commune authorities. The priest was vice president	12	–
7.	Brabeți	1938	The priest was the president. It was supported by parishioners	20	–
8.	Brabova	–	It was led by priest and teacher. It was maintained by Ms I. Izvoranu	–	–
9.	Bulzești	1938	It was founded by priest and teachers	Between 80-100	–
10.	Castrele Traian	1939	It was led by teachers and priest	–	–
11.	Căciulatu	1938	It was led by priest Ștefan Calafeteanu and the teacher M. Nicolăescu	30	–
12.	Căpreni	1939	It was maintained by priest, teachers and parishioners	20	–
13.	Coșovenii de Sus I	1939	It was maintained by priest, teachers, town hall and parishioners' contribution	25	–
14.	Drănic I	1938	It was maintained by the parishioners' offerings and the contributions of the parochial institutions	36	–
15.	Foișor	1939	It was maintained by town hall and by the donations of the parishioners. The priest was president.	17 children were fed with jam and bread	–

16.	Galicea Mare	1938	It was maintained by the commune's budget and the public contributions. The priest was president.	60 children were fed with tee and bread.	–
17.	Gângiova	1929	It was founded by the priest Chesarie Antoneanu	35	–
18.	Giubega,	1937	It was maintained by the commune's budget, church and school	35 children were fed with tee and bread	–
19.	Goicea Mică I	1939	It was led by the priest Nancă	10 children were fed with tee	–
20.	Hunia	1938	It was maintained by church, town hall and the donations of parishioners	25-30 children were fed everyday	–
21.	Lăcrița	1938	It was maintained from the donations by the teachers, priest, administrative officials, wealthy parishioners and a little contribution from the municipality.	10	
22.	Mosna Știubeiu		It was maintained by the community center and the parishioners	–	–
23.	Orodel	1939	It was led by the priest C. Stănică and the teachers	72	–
24.	Pietroaia Beloți	1938	It was founded by the priest	92 children were fed with tee	–
25.	Pleșoiu	1938	It was maintained by the teacher and the church	20 children took the lunch	–
26.	Salcia		It was maintained by the donations of the teachers, priest and parishioners	15	–
27.	Țugurești	1937	It was maintained by the all institutions	40 children took the lunch, everyday	–
Gorj County					
28.	Fărcăsești	1938	It was led by the priest and the teacher	–	–
29.	Frătești	1939	It was led by the priest	14	–
30.	Hirișești		It was led by the priest and the teachers	–	–
31.	Hodoreasca	1938	It was led by the priest and the teachers	–	–
32.	Jupânești	1939	It was led by the priest, the headmaster and the General I. Cărlăunțu	–	–

33.	Moi		It was led by the priest	–	–
34.	Raci		It was maintained by the contributions of the teachers, priest and the wealthy parishioners	–	–
Mehedinti County					
35.	Sf. Nicolae Ostroveni (Turnu Severin)		The canteen was maintained by the clergy from the city	–	–
36.	Baia de Aramă (Baia de Aramă)		It was led by the parish priest. It was maintained by the funds of the cultural center and the contributions of the parishioners	–	–
37.	Bistrița	1938	It was founded by the priest Gh. N. Dumitrescu. He, also, was the founder and the director of the music and the folklore magazine "Izvoarașul".	–	–
38.	Corzu	1939	The priest led the musical choir, the museum and the eating house, too.	–	–
39.	Goanța	1940	It was founded by the priest	–	–
40.	Grecești	1937	It was led by the priest, the teachers and the parishioners	–	–
41.	Orzești	1940	It was led by the priest and the teachers. It was maintained by the parishioners	–	–
42.	Stângăceaua	1940	The priest was president. It was maintained by the parishioners	–	–
43.	Țânțaru	1939	It functioned inside the cultural center	–	–
44.	Vânjulețu		It functioned inside the cultural center	–	–
Romanați county					
45.	Sf. Ioan Botezătorul (Caracal)		It was known like the preasts' eating house in the city	–	–
46.	Slătioara	1938	It was maintained by the Metropolitan Nifon Criveanu's donation and the donations of the parishioners	–	–
Vâlcea county					
47.	Bogdănești	1939	It was led by the priest	–	–

48.	Ciocâltei	1938	It was founded by the priest Mazilu. It was maintained by the parishioners' donations and the town hall	–	–
49.	Păușești Măglaș	1938	It was maintained by the town hall and the cultural center. The priest was the president of the cultural center	–	–
50.	Racovița	1939	It was led by the priest	–	–
51.	Roșiile	1938	It was founded by the cultural center "Lumina satelor", whose president was the priest	–	–
52.	Spârteni	1938	It was founded by the cultural center "Zorile", whose president was the priest	–	–
53.	Șușanii de Jos	1940	It was led by the priest	–	–

Source: Anuarul Mitropoliei Olteniei, 1941, pp. 133-793