

## Order Gymnasia in Košice in the Third Decennium of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century \*

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The aim of the author was to outline the development of the Slovak order education system on the example of three Czechoslovak order real gymnasia in Košice in the third decennium of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It resulted in a picture of the studied gymnasia in the years 1935 – 1938. An absence of archival materials constituted a limitation to the research and processing of its results.

Key words: Czechoslovak Republic. Education system. Košice. Real gymnasium. Premonstratensians. Dominicans. Ursuline nuns.

The jurisdiction of the Ministry of Religion and Education over Slovakia was terminated by the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic (ČSR). After the foundation of the ČSR, both the political and social life was democratized, which gradually started to show in all its spheres. The education system was no exception, as it ceased to be the main Hungarianization tool of the Hungarian government circles and began to fulfill its mission intensively.<sup>1</sup> Czechoslovak secondary schools became one of the symbols of the new state. Leaders were aware of the importance, significance and influence of the education system on building the national awareness. Therefore, a transformation of the Hungarian education system was one of the initial steps.<sup>2</sup>

The Education Administration and National Enlightenment Authority was established, which was later renamed to the Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment (MŠaNO) under Act No. 37/1918 Coll. having the jurisdiction in the whole Czechoslovak Republic. The educational administration was transferred to the administration of the MŠaNO under Act No. 292/1920 Coll. of 9 April 1920. The Article 1 stated that „*The supreme administration of the entire upbringing and education and its supervision appertains to the State. The administration shall be performed by the Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment.*”<sup>3</sup> The MŠaNO was divided in departments,<sup>4</sup> along which existed the Department of the

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1 BOJKOVÁ, Alžbeta. Primárne problémy transformácie stredných a odborných škôl na Slovensku po roku 1918 s dôrazom na školstvo v Košiciach. In: *Človek a spoločnosť* [online], 2012, vol. 15, no. 2. [cit. 30. 1. 2013]. Available on the Internet: <<http://www.saske.sk/cas/zoznam-rocnikov/2012/2/5976/>>

2 HREHOR, Henrich. Šafárikovo československé štátne reálne gymnázium v Prešove v rokoch 1919 – 1939. In: *Človek a spoločnosť* [online], 2013, vol. 16, no. 3. [cit. 30. 1. 2013]. Available on the Internet: <<http://www.saske.sk/cas/zoznam-rocnikov/2013/3/6045/>>

3 Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy: 160 let Ministerstva školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy [online]. 2008. [cit. 30. 1. 2013]. Available on the Internet: <<http://www.msmt.cz/ministerstvo/160-let-ministerstva-skolstvi-mladeze-a-telovychovy>>

4 It included the department of: national education; secondary education; vocational education; universities; national enlightenment (science and arts, public education); ecclesiastical matters; legislative matters and social care of students; cultural relations with foreign countries.

Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment in Bratislava. Anton Štefánek was the first government officer in charge of education in Slovakia.

The situation in the education system was extremely complex. Its „Slovakization“ was taking place relatively successfully under the lead of A. Štefánek, whose primary goal was to free the education system of the Hungarianization nature. However, he also introduced the secularization tendencies into this process, which encountered a strong opposition in Slovakia, where there was a majority of church schools.<sup>5</sup>

The most important task of the new education department was to prepare a reorganization of the Slovak education system. It was supposed to transform Hungarian schools in Slovak villages and towns, while gradually introducing Slovak as the regular language of instruction; eliminate the illiteracy; address the social issues of teachers and the like; as well as to protect the art landmarks, organize exhibitions or build national museums. The situation was complicated by the post-war state of the economy, general lack of food and items of daily consumption. The lack of Slovak teachers and Slovak textbooks was a specific problem of schools in Slovakia. The lack of pedagogues manifested itself considerably already in the last two years of war, when many teachers had to join the Imperial and Royal Army. They were replaced by unskilled labour.<sup>6</sup> An adoption of the Government Regulation No. 495 Coll. on official oath (pertaining to the teachers of elementary and burgher schools), under which the pedagogues had to swear on their honour and conscience that they would be always faithful to the Czechoslovak Republic and obedient to its government, also contributed to the lack of pedagogues in the Slovak secondary education. The so-called official teachers' oath was taken under Government Regulation of 26 August 1919 both in writing and orally, with the following wording: „I swear on my honour and conscience that I shall always be faithful to the Czechoslovak Republic and obedient to its government; I shall observe all its laws and perform my official duties diligently, assiduously and impartially under the applicable laws and regulations; I shall not reveal the official secret and shall attend to the welfare of the State and interests of the service in all my action.“<sup>7</sup> Such oath was unacceptable to many pro-Hungarian teachers.

The option of their replacement by Slovak graduates was paradoxical, because the Slovak students of teacher training colleges completed the studies in Hungarian under the monarchy as well. As a result, secondary school teachers from Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia began to arrive in Slovakia. They performed meritorious work, but they did not always respect the local environment, Slovak mentality and Slovak language, culture and religiosity of the Slovak population. Thus they often aroused aversion not only among the Slovak public, but also among the Slovak colleagues.<sup>8</sup>

There were attempts to unify the fragmented types of secondary schools throughout the existence of the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic. The following four types of gymnasia remained in existence in Slovakia through 1939: gymnasia, real gymnasia,

5 KRAJČOVIČOVÁ, Natália. *Slovensko na ceste kdemokracii*. Bratislava : Historický ústav SAV, 2009, p. 157.

6 KÁZMEROVÁ, Ľubica. Vývin školského systému na Slovensku v rokoch 1918 – 1939. In: IVANIČKOVÁ, Edita et al. *Zdejn demokratických a totalitných režimov na Slovensku a v Československu v 20. storočí: historik Ivan Kamenec 70-ročný*. Bratislava : Historický ústav SAV, 2008, p. 44.

7 *Sbírka zákonů anařízení státu československého*, 1919, Nariadenie vlády ČSR č. 495 § 1 z 26. 8. 1919 o služobnej prísaha učiteľstva škôl obecných a občianskych (Regulation of the Government of the ČSR No. 495 Article 1 of 26. 8. 1919 on official oath of elementary and burgher school teachers). Praha : Státní tiskárna, 1919.

8 KRAJČOVIČOVÁ, N. *Slovensko na ceste...*, pp. 30-31.

reform real gymnasia and real schools.<sup>9</sup> Four-year teacher training colleges were added to the secondary schools by Act No. 293/1919 Coll. of 27 May 1919 as well.<sup>10</sup> This type of schools included also vocational teacher training colleges for the education of domestic science teachers and teacher training colleges for the education of public nursery teachers.

The Small Education Act, enacted in 1922, which governed the circumstances of education, was criticized by the Catholic Church due to its „liberal attitude“ to the religious education in schools. The Church perceived it as rather „unfavourable“, as it governed the religious education so that it remained compulsory only at the lower level of people’s schools. The controversy in Catholic schools culminated in 1928. In 1928, the bishops of Slovakia together with the Czech episcopacy issued a pastoral letter of a stronger wording, where they banned the participation of believers in such guilds and political parties that had the laicization of the church schools in their manifesto under the burden of severe ecclesiastical punishment.<sup>11</sup> Hence, the ecclesiastical circles in Slovakia were not satisfied with the direction of the upbringing and education process in the Czechoslovak state secondary schools. They deemed them, as the lay schools, more or less harmful from the perspective of the Catholic Church. Therefore, the Church sought to establish regular (order) secondary schools in the last years of the Czechoslovak Republic.

### Order Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium in Košice in the Years 1935 – 1938

Several institutions of the gymnasium type existed in Košice in the years 1918 – 1938. One of them was also the Order Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium in Košice established by the Premonstratensian Order. The „colloquial“ names, such as the Premonstratensian Order Czechoslovak Gymnasium in Košice,<sup>12</sup> the Order Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium of Premonstratensians in Košice<sup>13</sup> or the Order Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium in Košice (At the Premonstratensians’) point out the connection of the school to the Premonstratensian Order.<sup>14</sup> In our opinion, the official name of the school was the Order Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium in Košice based on the fact that the said name was used by the school the most often in the official correspondence with state institutions as well as on its own seals or forms. The gymnasium was established under Decree of the Ministry of Education and

9 They were divided in the lower level (Grade I – IV) and upper level (Grade V–VIII). According to the curricula of a secondary school from 1933 for all types of gymnasia, there was a common syllabus at the lower level of the secondary school. The syllabus was differentiated at the upper level by the type of gymnasium. The most sought-after type of gymnasium was the real gymnasium, for its graduates could continue with undergraduate studies both at university and polytechnic. Graduates of a gymnasium or real school could study only at university or polytechnic. Gymnasia were selective schools, where students were admitted on the basis of an entrance examination. A student who reached the age of ten prior to the beginning of a school year or by the end of a calendar year, in which he/ she went to gymnasium, and who passed the entrance examination, could be admitted to the first grade of the gymnasium. The study at all types of gymnasia was completed with a school leaving examination. MÁTEJ, Jozef et al. *Dejiny českej a slovenskej pedagogiky*. Bratislava : SPN, 1976, pp. 345-350.

10 *Věstník Ministerství školství a národní osvěty*, vol. I, 1919, no. 7, p. 107.

11 ANDREJ, Ján. *Dejiny Košického biskupstva latinského obradu v rokoch 1918 – 1939*. Prešov : Petra, 1999, pp. 24-25.

12 Štátny archív (State Archive, hereinafter ŠA) Košice, fund (hereinafter f.) Rádové gymnázium v Košiciach (Order Gymnasium in Košice, hereinafter RG KE), box (hereinafter šk.) 2, Zápisnica číslo 4 z 16. 4. 1937 (Minutes number 4 of 16 April 1937).

13 ŠA Košice, f. RG KE, šk. 3, Zápisnica z mimoriadnej porady profesorského zboru zo dňa 3. 6. 1937 (Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Faculty of 3 June 1937).

14 ŠA Košice, f. RG KE, šk. 3, Zápisnica z mimoriadnej porady profesorského zboru zo dňa 13. 5. 1937 (Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Faculty of 13 May 1937).

National Enlightenment No. 47695/3-II of 25 June 1935 and was based in the building of the Premonstratensian Monastery at Štefánikova 71 (today's Hlavná Street).<sup>15</sup>

The institute carried out its activity under the auspices of the abbacy of the Premonstratensian Order in Jasov represented by an abbot – prelate. The school was managed by a headmaster authorized by him. The faculty consisted of order members and civilians, whose number increased as more classes were added. Július Siklay was the first headmaster.<sup>16</sup>

The first students started studying at the school in the school year 1935/36. The school year began on 2 September 1935. There were 69 students in two parallel classes in the first grade, out of which 61 were people's and burgher school graduates and 8 students repeated the first grade from other secondary school.<sup>17</sup> The number of classes then increased every year. The school gradually established itself among the quality and popular educational institutions.

The first school year was commenced by the students together with their teachers in the presence of His Excellency bishop Jozef Čársky. The Czechoslovak language was the language of instruction,<sup>18</sup> which, together with mathematics, constituted the basic subjects of entrance examinations to the gymnasium. Other profile subjects include the following: religion, German language, homeland study, mathematics, natural history, drawing, writing, physical education, singing and geography. In connection with the subject of religion, it is necessary to state that the students had an option to choose the classes pursuant to their denomination. The composition of the first students of the gymnasium was highly varied according to the religion and nationality, which is substantiated by the data in Table 1. On the basis of the given data, we know that the school was attended not only by the students of the Roman Catholic denomination, as the name of the school might indicate, but also by Protestants and Jews.

The biggest deficiency in terms of material provision of the school was the building itself. The Premonstratensian Order owned several properties in Košice that would be more appropriate for the establishment of the school than the one, in which the gymnasium was based. Since other institutions were based in those properties under a lease agreement, such as the Czechoslovak State Real Gymnasium,<sup>19</sup> it was not easy to vacate those buildings in a short time in order to move the school there. The management of the school sought to resolve the issue of unsuitable premises by the aforementioned termination of the lease to the real gymnasium. However, the construction of a new school building was being considered as well. The overall picture of conditions is also illustrated by the number of students in a class, which often exceed 60 (see Table 1). It is apparent that such a high number had an impact on the standard of teaching itself as well, namely particularly in

15 ŠA Košice, f. RG KE, šk. 2, Zápisnica z 5. 4. 1938 (Minutes of 5 April 1938).

16 ŠA Košice, f. RG KE, šk. 2, Zápisnica č. 4 z porady profesorského zboru zo dňa 21. 4. 1938 (Minutes No. 4 of the Meeting of the Faculty of 21 April 1938).

17 ŠA Košice, f. RG KE, šk. 2, Zápisnica z porady z dňa 20. 9. 1935 (Minutes of the Meeting of 20 September 1935).

18 The term „Czechoslovak language“ was used in the Constitution of 1920. It was based on the Czechoslovakistic ideology that denied the independence of the Slovak nation. As a matter of fact, the Slovak language was taught at Slovak schools. However, we are using the term „Czechoslovak language“ in the text, because the entire pedagogical documentation used this term.

19 More information about the Czechoslovak State Real Gymnasium: HREHOR, Henrich – ĎURKOVSKÁ, Mária. Československé štátne reálne gymnázium v Košiciach 1918 – 1938. In: ŠUTAĽ, Štefan (Ed.). *Košice a dejiny – dejiny Košíc (stav výskumu a jeho perspektívy – teoretické a praktické schémy výskumu dejín mesta)*. Košice : FF UPJŠ, 2011, pp. 120-130.

**Tab. 1:** Selected statistical indicators of students in the school year 1937/38

Number of students	Class I A	Class I B	Class II A	Class II B	Class III A	Class III B	Total
Beginning of school year 1937/38	70	62	54	57	48	45	336
End of school year 1937/38	65	61	52	52	46	44	320
<b>Citizenship</b>							
Czechoslovak Republic	64	61	52	52	46	44	319
Foreign countries	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Nationality</b>							
Slovak	43	41	34	35	29	35	217
Czech	6	6	4	7	8	2	33
German	4	3	4	-	2	3	16
Hungarian	12	10	10	10	7	4	53
Jewish	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Russian	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Religion</b>							
Roman Catholic	51	48	38	43	37	36	253
Greek Catholic	5	4	3	5	3	4	24
Evang. of the Augsburg Confession	2	1	-	1	-	2	6
Evang. of the Reformed Confession	1	1	2	-	1	-	5
Czech Brethren	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Czechoslovak	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Israelite	5	7	9	2	5	2	30

case of subjects that required a teacher to pay special attention to individual students, which was strongly accentuated at that time.<sup>20</sup>

All the students studying at the gymnasium paid a tuition fee of 400 korunas a year. The students could not be exempted from paying the tuition fee (poor students with honours were the only exception). The students who failed at the end of the term had to pay the tuition fee increased by 100 korunas.<sup>21</sup>

In the school year 1938/39, the teaching took place only in the first two months of the school year (September, October), because the operation of the gymnasium was suspended by the occupation of Košice in November 1938. The Slovak students moved

20 ĎURKOVSKÁ, Mária – HREHOR, Henrich. Rádové československé reálne gymnázium v Košiciach 1935 – 1938. In: *Studia scientifica facultatis paedagogicae*, 2012, vol. XI, no. 2, p. 110.

21 *Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého reálneho gymnázia kanonikov premonštrátskych v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38*. Košice : Nákladom ústavu, 1938, p. 37.

for the most part to the Hungarian Royal State Gymnasium with the Slovak Language of Instruction in Košice.<sup>22</sup>

### **Order Czechoslovak Girls' Real Gymnasium of Congregation of Dominican Sisters in Košice**

The institute of the Congregation of Dominican Sisters established a home for abandoned children in 1891. In 1912, the Dominican Order purchased the corner house on Rákoczyho and Zbrojničná Street in Košice. On 2 September 1912, four classes of a people's school and two classes of a burgher school were opened there. In the following years, additional classes of the burgher school were opened gradually. The language of instruction was Hungarian. The sisters, who did not have the Czechoslovak citizenship, left for Kösseg after the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. Since only two teachers out of the 21-member Košice convent stayed, the convent joined the Moravian Congregation of Dominican Sisters based in Olomouc. The first and second grade of the people's school and the first grade of the burgher school were opened thanks to the sisters, who came from Moravia. In the school year 1933/34, a one-year course was established at the burgher school, and in the school year 1934/35, an institute for education of kindergarten teachers was opened. The number of female students was constantly increasing. Therefore, the management of the convent decided to open a girls' gymnasium.<sup>23</sup>

On 4 January 1936, the Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment issued a Permission No. 16267/35/II to establish and open the Order Czechoslovak Girls' Real Gymnasium of the Congregation of Dominican Sisters. The first class of the gymnasium was yet located in the building of the burgher school, but a new building of the gymnasium was to be built by the beginning of the school year 1937/38. The building was being built as an extension to the burgher school on Zbrojničná Street. Since nothing delayed the construction during the year, the gymnasium was located in its own building in the year 1937/38. On 31 October 1937, the new gymnasium building with an institute's church was officially consecrated and opened.<sup>24</sup>

In the school year 1936/37, only the first class was opened with 45 students. The school had 3 classes and 133 students in the second school year. In the school year 1938/39, the fourth class was opened as well, but the teaching took place only in the first two months and then the school ceased to exist due to the Vienna Award. The students without the Czechoslovak citizenship could be admitted only conditionally. Their parents or legal representatives had to file an application by means of the directorate, so that the students as aliens were allowed to study at the gymnasium.<sup>25</sup> Girls of other than Roman Catholic religion were also admitted as students (see Table 2).

The faculty consisted of nuns of the Congregation of Dominican Sisters managed by a headmistress, the nun Svatava Býčková. The composition of teaching subjects was

22 ŠA Košice, f. Stredné školy (gymnázia) v Košiciach 1783 – 1944/45 (Secondary schools (gymnasias) in Košice 1783 – 1944/45), inventory of vol. I, Rádové československé reálne gymnázium premonštrátov v Košiciach 1935 – 1938 (The Order Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium of Premonstratensians in Košice 1935 – 1938).

23 Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia Kongregácie sestier Dominikánok v Košiciach za školský rok 1936/37. Košice : Nákladom ústavu, 1937, pp. 3-4.

24 Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia Kongregácie sestier Dominikánok v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38. Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, p. 18.

25 Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia Kongregácie sestier Dominikánok v Košiciach za školský rok 1936/37. Košice : Nákladom ústavu, 1937, p. 15.

**Tab. 2:** Selected statistical indicators of students in the school year 1937/38

<b>Number of students</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Total</b>
End of school year 1936/37	45	-	-	45
End of school year 1937/38	50	50	33	133
<b>Nationality</b>				
Czechoslovak Republic	49	48	33	130
Foreign countries	1	2	-	3
<b>Nationality</b>				
Czechoslovak	45	47	28	120
German	3	1	1	5
Hungarian	2	2	3	7
Jewish	-	-	1	1
Russian	-	-	1	1
<b>Religion</b>				
Roman Catholic	43	43	29	115
Greek Catholic	4	1	2	7
Evang. of the Augsburg Confession	1	2	-	3
Evang. of the Reformed Confession	-	-	1	1
Czech Brethren	1	2	-	3
Czechoslovak	1	2	-	3
Israelite	-	-	1	1

identical with the subjects at state secondary schools with a greater emphasis on the teaching of religion. Under the new curricula, elements of military physical training were included in the teaching of the physical education, while marching drills were conducted in a military manner. The students were divided in teams and several teams were combined in a marching unit. Each team and marching unit had its commander. Various drills, such as a search for an air raid shelter, orientation, signalling, various competitive games and the like took place at the set out destination (where they marched singing). In March 1938, major Nový was even invited to the gymnasium, who delivered a lecture on the role of women in the national defence education.<sup>26</sup>

The tuition and enrolment fees were paid at the school under the first Czechoslovak Republic. They even required paying a contribution for teaching aids and forms as well. The total fees were as follows:

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tuition fee                    | 400 korunas a year |
| 2. Enrolment fee                  | 20 korunas a year  |
| 3. Contribution for teaching aids | 10 korunas a year  |

<sup>26</sup> Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia Kongregácie sestier Dominikánok v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38. Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, pp. 23-24.

Newly admitted students also paid an admission tax of 20 korunas and a fee for forms of 10 korunas. At the same time, it was possible to pay the annual tuition fee in monthly payments of 40 korunas as well.<sup>27</sup> The school ceased to exist due to the November events in 1938.<sup>28</sup>

### St. Ursula's Order Czechoslovak Girls' Real Gymnasium

The activity of the Ursuline Order was focused particularly on education of girls. The members of the order maintained their schools in Košice in line with this specification since 1699. The Ursuline Order had a people's, burgher and business school, women's teacher training college and girls' commercial school in Košice until 1920.

The St. Ursula's Order Czechoslovak Girls' Real Gymnasium was established by Decree of MŠaNO No. 30.052/36-II/2 of 3 April 1936. The first class was opened in the building of the monastery at Štefánikova 72 (today's Hlavná Street). The number of students by the end of the school year was 49. Since 1 September 1937, classrooms of the girls' gymnasium with two classes were located in a restored building of „Angelinum“ (today's Park Angelinum).<sup>29</sup>

In addition to the office of the headmistress and staff room, the gymnasium had „the required classrooms, dressing room, library, rooms for physical, chemical, natural history and geographical collections, drawing room, music hall and an auditorium. There is an exercising ground by the building. There is a beautiful park with a tennis and volleyball court and swimming pool in front of it. There is a large fruit garden behind the building“.<sup>30</sup>

In the first two school years, i. e. under the operation of the Slovak Girls' Real Gymnasium, the school was managed by the headmaster Jozef Števek. The faculty consisted of the Ursuline Order members and teachers of the State Czechoslovak Real Gymnasium.<sup>31</sup>

The school fees were the same as in other gymnasia, i.e. the tuition fee of 400 korunas, enrolment fee and fee for teaching aids of 50 korunas. Newly admitted students also paid 50 korunas as a payment for forms upon the enrolment. External students<sup>32</sup> paid the tuition fee and enrolment fee like regular students.

The gymnasium had regard for students from socially deprived families and provided them with textbooks free of charge. In the school year 1937/38, the school directorate

27 Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia Kongregácie sestier Dominikánok v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38. Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, p. 31.

28 ŠA Košice, f. Úradné knihy niektorých stredných a odborných škôl v Košiciach zaniknutých do roku 1944/45 (1870 – 1944) (Official Books of Certain Secondary and Vocational Schools in Košice Abolished by 1944/45 (1870 – 1944)), inventory of Vol. II, Rádové Československé dievčenské reálne gymnázium kongregácie dominikánok (The Order Czechoslovak Girls' Real Gymnasium of Congregation of Dominican Sisters).

29 The original building of the Ursuline Order built in 1905 was restored in 1937. The restored building was named „Angelinum“ to memorialize the founder of the Ursuline Order St. Angela Merici. Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia sv. Uršule v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38. Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, pp. 6-7.

30 Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia sv. Uršule v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38. Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, p. 7.

31 ŠA Košice, f. Úradné knihy niektorých stredných a odborných škôl v Košiciach zaniknutých do roku 1944/45 (1870 – 1944) (Official Books of Certain Secondary and Vocational Schools in Košice Abolished by 1944/45 (1870 – 1944)), inventory of vol. II, Rímskokatolícke dievčenské gymnázium rádu Uršulínok v Košiciach (The Ursuline Order Roman Catholic Girls' Gymnasium in Košice).

32 External students were students enrolled in a secondary school by the due date, who did not attend the school. However, they took an examination in all subjects at the end of the term and at the end of the school year. Then they received a regular report card like internal students. Školstvo na Slovensku: školy, žiaci, učitelia v šk. r. 1918/19–1947/48. Bratislava : Slovenský plánovací úrad, 1949, pp. 22-23.

**Tab. 3:** Selected statistical indicators of students in the school year 1937/38

Number of students	Class I	Class II	Total
End of school year 1936/37	49	-	49
End of school year 1937/38	46	46	92
<b>Nationality</b>			
Czechoslovak Republic	46	44	90
Foreign countries	-	2	2
<b>Nationality</b>			
Slovak	31	29	60
Czech	1	1	2
German	1	4	5
Hungarian	12	11	23
Russian	1	1	2
<b>Religion</b>			
Roman Catholic	34	38	72
Greek Catholic	6	3	9
Evang. of the Augsburg Confession	1	-	1
Evang. of the Reformed Confession	1	1	2
Czechoslovak	-	1	1
Israelite	4	3	7

waived the payment of the whole tuition fee for 5 students, half of the tuition fee for 11 students, and one-fourth of the tuition fee for 3 students at the total amount of 4,500 korunas.

The Ursulines also established a hall of residence for the newly opened gymnasium. Only „*the students of Catholic denomination attending our schools may be admitted. Other students may be admitted solely in a very exceptional case as well*“.<sup>33</sup> In addition to the school fees, the students paid 420 korunas a month for the accommodation at the hall of residence. In the school year 1937/38, the management of the hall of residence allowed 4 poor students to stay at the hall of residence free of charge and granted various discounts to 6 students.

Boarders were obliged to strictly comply with the rules and regulations. They received and sent letters and other shipments only through the administration of the hall of residence. They were allowed to write a letter to their parents once a week on Sunday. Parents or relatives authorized by them could visit the students or go with them outside the hall of residence every other Sunday in the month always from 10:00 to 17:00. In

33 Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia sv. Uršule v Košiciach za školský rok 1936/37. Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, p. 18.

the school year 1936/37, 16 girls were accommodated at the hall of residence, while the number already increased to 30 in 1937/38.<sup>34</sup>

The school did not cease to exist after the Vienna Arbitration, but it was transformed into the Hungarian Ursuline Order Roman Catholic Girls' Gymnasium in Košice under the management of the headmaster Pavol Brezanóczy on 16 November 1938.<sup>35</sup>

The Ursulines did not consider the transformation of the Slovak St. Ursula's Girls' Real Gymnasium into the Hungarian Ursuline Order Roman Catholic Girls' Gymnasium in 1938/39 an interruption of the continuity. They considered it a continuation of the operation of the institute established in 1936. This gymnasium ceased to exist in late 1944, hence yet prior to the liberation of Košice.<sup>36</sup>

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34 *Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia sv. Uršule v Košiciach za školský rok 1936/37.* Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, p. 18. *Výročná zpráva Rádového Československého dievčenského reálneho gymnázia sv. Uršule v Košiciach za školský rok 1937/38.* Košice : Vlastným nákladom, 1938, p. 26.

35 In the school year 1938/39, the Ursuline Order Roman Catholic Girls' Gymnasium in Košice had 3 classes. In the year 1939/40, it already had 4 classes (I – IV) with 136 students. ŠA Košice, f. Úradné knihy niektorých stredných a odborných škôl v Košiciach zaniknutých do roku 1944/45 (1870 – 1944) (Official Books of Certain Secondary and Vocational Schools in Košice Abolished by 1944/45 (1870–1944)), inventory of vol. II, Rímskokatolícke dievčenské gymnázium rádu Uršulínok v Košiciach (The Ursuline Order Roman Catholic Girls' Gymnasium in Košice).

36 ŠA Košice, f. Úradné knihy niektorých stredných a odborných škôl v Košiciach zaniknutých do roku 1944/45 (1870 – 1944) (Official Books of Certain Secondary and Vocational Schools in Košice Abolished by 1944/45 (1870 – 1944)), inventory of vol. II, Rímskokatolícke dievčenské gymnázium rádu Uršulínok v Košiciach (The Ursuline Order Roman Catholic Girls' Gymnasium in Košice).

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