

THE ORTHODOX GYMNASIUM IN SUCEAVA (1860-1918)¹

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Rezumat: Gimnaziul din Suceava a fost înființat în anul 1860, fiind destinat în principal copiilor ortococși de etnie română din sudul Bucovinei. Treptat, corpul didactic al instituției a fost completat cu profesori români, dintre care mulți au beneficiat de burse din partea Fondului Bisericesc, pentru a studia la Universitatea din Viena.

În anii 1881-1884 la Gimnaziul din Suceava au fost deschise secții paralele, cu limba română de instruire, pentru clasele I-IV.

În anul 1895 a fost finisat și inaugurat noul edificiu al Gimnaziului din Suceava.. După nenumărate revendicări ale profesorilor și a diferitor societăți culturale românești, începând cu anul 1902 au fost înființate secții paralele româno-germane și pentru clasele superioare ale Gimnaziului din Suceava. În anul școlar 1912/1913, în clasele germane ale Gimnaziului din Suceava au fost înscriși 462 de elevi, iar clasele paralele românești erau frecventate de 456 de elevi. În anul 1911, la Gimnaziul din Suceava activau 21 de profesori titulari, inclusiv 17 români, și 17 profesori suplینitori, dintre care 9 români și 8 de alte etnii.

Résumé: Le Gymnase de Suceava a été fondé en 1860 et a été destiné principalement aux enfants orthodoxes d'ethnie roumaine du sud de la Bucovine. Au fur et à mesure, le corps didactique de l'institution a été complété avec des professeurs roumains, dont plusieurs ont bénéficié de bourses de la partie du Fond Ecclésiastique pour étudier à l'Université de Vienne.

Les années 1881-1884, au Gymnase de Suceava ont été ouvertes des sections parallèles avec la langue roumaine d'instruction pour les classes I-IV.

En 1895, on a finissé et inauguré le nouvel édifice du Gymnase de Suceava. Après les nombreuses revendications des professeurs et des diverses sociétés culturelles roumaines, tout en commençant avec l'année 1902, on a fondé des sections parallèles roumaines – allemandes pour les classes supérieures du Gymnase de Suceava, aussi. Le long de l'année scolaire 1912/1913, dans les classes allemandes du Gymnase de Suceava ont été inscrits 462 élèves, pendant que les classes parallèles roumaines étaient fréquentées par 456 élèves. En 1911, au Gymnase de Suceava activaient 21 professeurs titulaires, y inclus 17 Roumains, et 17 professeurs suppléants, dont 9 Roumains et 8 d'autres ethnies.

Keywords: Bukovina, Suceava, Vienna, 19th-20th centuries, Czernowitz Gymnasium, Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium, Romanian and German classes, Romanian School Society, Ministry of Education

Until mid nineteenth century, there was only one secondary school in Bukovina – the provincial gymnasium with six classes from Czernowitz, established in 1808. The educational process at this gymnasium was carried out only in Latin and German, fact that especially dissatisfied the Romanians from Bukovina, which made

up almost 50% of the total population of this province. Until 1848, no Romanian teacher taught at this institution, with the exception of those who taught Orthodox Religious Education, although almost a third of the gymnasium students were Romanian.

The setting up of the Romanian Language and Literature Department at the Czernowitz Gymnasium in 1849 and the appointing of the Transylvanian teacher Aron Pumnul, as head of this Department, partially satisfied the desire of the Romanians from Bukovina of also having native language education in secondary schools. Because the Romanians lived compactly in the central and southern part of Bukovina, many parents could not afford the luxury of sending their sons to study all the way to Czernowitz, far away from home. Consequently, after 1848, the problem of opening new secondary schools in other towns of Bukovina, in which the educational process was carried out not only in German but also in Romanian, was more frequently brought up.

Naturally, the initiative of establishing a secondary school came from the population from Suceava. Before 1848, the Suceava City Hall obtained from Prince M. Sturza, following a long trial, the Tătărași and Areni lands, which were in the southeastern side of the town. Most of these lands were given to rent at the price of 2625 florins annually, so that this income of City Hall would be used only for cultural purposes, firstly for the establishment of an inferior gymnasium and a real inferior school².

During the 1848 revolution, but also in the following years, the Romanians from Bukovina have repeatedly claimed the opening of a gymnasium at Suceava, where the educational process will be carried out in Romanian. These claims were also justified by the fact that the Czernowitz Gymnasium was already overloaded and did not offer the space required for the education of a greater number of children. The number of the registered students at this gymnasium had grown from 446 in the school year 1839/40, to 531 in 1849/50 and reached the number of 622 at the beginning of 1859/60³. The opening of the parallel classes at the inferior gymnasium solved only partially the problem of the respective overloaded institution.

During the period September 1857 to June 1859, representatives of Suceava City Hall negotiated with the provincial government the conditions of the establishment and maintenance of a gymnasium at Suceava. The city hall was willing to use the sum of 2655 florins, obtained annually from the rent of the Areni and Tătărași lands, for the maintenance of the building, which will house the future gymnasium of Suceava, for insuring the necessary furniture and the salaries of the institution's employees. Following the negotiations, the provincial government put forward a report to the central government on the 18th of February 1860, through which proposed the establishment of an inferior gymnasium at Suceava, whose teachers were to be paid from the state's funds. The central authorities from Vienna supported this initiative, but mentioned that the annual quantum of over 5000 florins for paying the teaching staff could not be covered by state funds. Hence, it was proposed that a gymnasium with an Orthodox character should be established, mainly

having teachers of orthodox religion, so that the expenditures for the maintenance of this institution would be supported by the Bukovina Church Fund⁴.

The bishop of Bukovina, Eugen Hacman, agreed that the future gymnasium would have a confessional character and would be destined firstly to the Orthodox population and the Church Fund would financially support it. He also accepted that for starters, Catholic teachers would be appointed whom Orthodox teachers would later replace. In order to supply the gymnasium with a teaching staff, four and then two graduates of the gymnasium would leave every year to study at the University of Vienna, who would be provided with scholarships of 500 florins annually by the Church Fund.

Eventually, on June 30th 1860, the Ministry of Education from Vienna issued the decree of establishment of the Greek-oriental Gymnasium from Suceava. This decree stipulated that: 1) beginning with the school year 1860/1861, the first two Greek-oriental gymnasium classes were to be opened in the town of Suceava. 2) the annual scholarships of 500 florins required for the education of the Orthodox teachers at the University of Vienna would be created. 3) The Romanian language would be introduced as an educational language in the four inferior classes, at a bigger or small amount of disciplines, as soon as the teachers fully comprehended both languages, German and Romanian, and as soon as the Romanian textbooks were made. For the time being, until the mentioned conditions were fulfilled, the use of Romanian would be for the teaching of Orthodox Religious Education and Romanian Language classes⁵.

Right from the setting up, the Suceava Confessional Gymnasium was acknowledged as an educational institution, which had the same duties and rights in the area of education and discipline, similar to the state gymnasiums in Austria. At the same time, the salaries of the gymnasium teachers were set at the same level as the first class gymnasiums, like, at that time, the Czernowitz Superior Gymnasium. According to the directions of the time, the titular gymnasium teachers were to have salaries of 945 and 1050 florins annually, at which some additional payments of 105 florins were added, and the headmaster had to receive also an addition to his salary of 315 florins⁶.

On August 7th 1860, the ministry of Education, Leo Thun Barron, issued an order through which Dr. Josef Marek, a teacher at the gymnasium in Brünn, was appointed interim headmaster of the new institution, and Dr. Blasius Knauer along with Josef Rohmoser became definitive teachers at the Suceava Gymnasium. At the proposal of Bishop Eugen Hacman, through the order of August 23rd 1860, the provincial government appointed Constantin Morariu – parish administrator at the St. Paraschiva Church from Czernowitz, as a teacher of Orthodox Religious Education and Romanian language at the Orthodox Gymnasium in Suceava.

The festive inauguration of the Suceava Gymnasium took place on September 4th 1860. The school year was opened on September 17th with the first two classes – 60 students in first grade and 19 in the second grade, of which 34 were Romanian, 30 German, 7 Polish, 5 Jewish and 3 Armenian. The majority of the students were graduates of the primary schools from Suceava or from other villages

of the district. In the first school year, the headmaster Josef Marek taught Latin and German at the second grade; Blasius Knauer – Geography at the first grade, History at the second grade; Constantin Morariu – Orthodox Religious Education and Romanian at both classes⁷.

In 1861 three young people of Orthodox communion, high school graduates, Dimitrie Isopeskul, Ștefan Nosievici and Ieronim Muntean, obtained scholarships on behalf of the Church Fund and left to study at the University of Vienna, to obtain the necessary qualification and the right to teach at a high school⁸.

In the school year 1861/62 there were two new classes opened (third and fourth grade), and in the following year one class at a time was opened, so that in the school year 1865/66 the Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium had already become complete with 8 classes. In the first decade, the number of students by nationalities evolved as follows:

The students from the Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium, by nationalities, during 1860/61-1869/70⁹

School Year	No. of classes	Registered students	Students by nationalities					
			Romanian	German	Ruthenian	Polish	Jewish	Armenian
1860/61	2	79	34	30	-	7	5	3
1861/62	4	150	70	25	8	26	10	-
1862/63	5	212	115	51	5	17	16	8
1863/64	6	229	118	30	25	34	17	5
1864/65	7	289	171	56	7	20	26	9
1865/66	8	288	130	38	23	37	22	6
1866/67	8	278	109	46	22	37	24	8
1867/68	8	276	113	48	28	32	31	3
1868/69	8	296	160	59	9	25	39	4
1869/70	8	304	112	38	20	42	36	8

Along with establishment of new classes, Catholic teachers who came from other provinces were employed at the gymnasium. At the beginning of the 1861/62 school year, August Klimpfinger and Franz Novotny came to the Suceava Gymnasium, and the next year Johann Kziz and Wilhelm Henke came. Throughout 1863 and 1864 the first Romanian bursars returned, who studied at Vienna with the support of the Church Fund. Ștefan Nosievici taught Mathematics and Physics at the Suceava Gymnasium during 1863-1869. After 1869, he left to Cernăuți, where he would become headmaster of the Normal School, which he led for three decades, until 1901. The third bursar, Ieronim Muntean, was active at the Suceava Gymnasium for four decades (1864-1904), during which he was a teacher of Latin and Greek¹⁰.

The Church Fund offered scholarships the following years for the high school graduates who had studied at Vienna and Prague. After returning from their studies, many were active shorter or longer periods at the Suceava Gymnasium. The Church Fund even supported the poorest students of this school, offering them educational scholarships. Thereby, in 1863, the Church Fund granted ten scholarships for the poorest students: 8 scholarships consisting of 84 florins and 2 consisting of 120 florins. The total expenditures of the Church Fund, meant for the Suceava

Orthodox gymnasium were quite significant for those times. Only during 1864-1884, the Fund offered over 445 florins:

The annual expenditures of the Church Fund, destined for the Suceava Orthodox gymnasium during 1864-1885 (in florins)¹¹

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1864	16.183	1870	16.998	1876	23.528	1881	18.678
1865	18.118	1871	20.128	1877	22.325	1882	18.905
1866	20.533	1872	19.629	1878	22.325	1883	24.008
1867	16.868	1873	19.994	1879	18.199	1884	23.282
1868	16.868	1874	24.140	1880	18.395	1885	23.470
1869	19.308	1875	23.730	1864-1885 Total		445.622 florins	

In the first decade of existence of the Suceava Orthodox gymnasium, headmaster Josef Marek and Romanian language and Orthodox Religious Education teacher Constantin Morariu stood out. Both had been active at this school until 1869, after which they were promoted to higher positions. Josef Marek then became provincial school inspector for the entire Bukovina and Constantin Morariu was appointed Moral teacher at the Czernowitz Institute of Theology. In the first years of activity at the gymnasium, Constantin Morariu had to face the lack of Romanian textbooks, but successfully overcame these hardships, he himself elaborating Orthodox Religious Education textbooks for the inferior classes. At the Suceava Gymnasium, Romanian language was a mandatory discipline for all the students, regardless of ethnicity, and German was taught three hours per week in every classroom. Beginning with the school year of 1861/1862, at the perseverance of also Constantin Morariu, the number of Romanian Language classes was increased up to three hours per week. Thus, right from the founding, at the Suceava gymnasium, a greater attention was given for the teaching of the Romanian language, which became mandatory for all students. In the rest, the educational programme was similar to other state gymnasiums, like the Czernowitz Gymnasium.

During 1869-1870, the Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium's teaching staff modified radically. In the second half of 1869, headmaster Josef Marek and teachers Constantin Morariu and Dimitrie Isopescul all left, having been promoted. In that same year Ștefan Nosievici died. In 1870, teachers August Klimpfinger and Josef Rohrmoser left. On April 22nd 1870, Johann Limberger was appointed headmaster of the Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium, who was a teacher at the Czernowitz Gymnasium. He led this institution for 13 years, until 1883. In this period, the gradual Romanization of the teaching staff occurred and the establishment of the first parallel Romanian classes took place. In the school year of the 1870/71, out of 15 teachers of the gymnasium, only two were Romanian, and in the school year of 1883/84, there were already 14 Romanian, and only 3 of other ethnicities¹².

At the beginning of the seventh decade of the nineteenth century, multiple changes occurred within the teaching staff of the institution, a lot of teachers and professors activating only short periods at the Suceava Gymnasium. Gradually,

however, the gymnasiums' teaching staff consolidated, thanks to the employment of several young Romanians some of which benefited from the scholarships at their university studies in Vienna. At the end of 1871, Ștefan de Repta takes a job at the gymnasium, where he would activate more than two decades at Suceava, also being headmaster over 10 years. On July 22nd 1873, the Isopescul brothers Samuil and Dimitrie were appointed titular teachers at the gymnasium. Both activated until 1904 at this gymnasium. Samuil Isopescul taught History and Geography and Dimitrie Isopescul – Mathematics and Pshysics. After a year, on August 24th 1874, Ștefan Dracinschi, Vasile Bumbac and Ștefan Ștefureac were employed. All three worked more than two decades at this gymnasium. Ștefan Dracinschi taught Latin and Greek (until 1883), after which he led the gymnasium over a decade. The other two teachers taught Romanian and Latin (Ștefan Ștefureac until 1893 and Vasile Bumbac – until 1906).

On January 24th 1879, Gherasim Buliga was employed at the gymnasium, who taught Romanian and Latin until 1901. In the summer of 1880, Animpodist Dașchevici came to the gymnasium, who throughout three decades, until 1910, was a teacher of History and Geography. On October 23rd 1881, Constantin Cosovici began his work. Until 1906, he was a teacher of Mathematics and Physics, then for three years, he was headmaster of the gymnasium. On September 1st 1883, Constantin Procopovici was employed at the secondary school from Suceava. Until 1910, he taught mathematics and natural sciences, afterwards he was headmaster of the gymnasium (until 1918). The renowned folklorist Simion Florea Marian began his teaching work also in 1883, being a teacher of Orthodox Religious Education at the Suceava Gymnasium until 1907¹³. Thereby, within more than a decade more Romanian teachers were employed, specialists for several disciplines, who for a few decades made up the basis of this institution's teaching staff.

Along with the appointing of Romanian teachers at the Suceava Gymnasium, one of the conditions of the school authorities to introduce Romanian as an educational language was fulfilled, mainly by the teacher's equal grasp of both German and Romanian. Meanwhile, in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century, the total number of the students at this gymnasium grew slowly, while the number of Romanian students remained the same. In this period, the number of students who considered German as a native language grew, especially the number of the ones of Mosaic communion:

**Students at the Czernowitz Gymnasium by native language and communion
in 1870, 1875 and 1880¹⁴**

Year	Students total	Students by native language				Students by communion			
		German	Romanian	Ruthenian	Polish	Orthodox	Catholic	Evang.	Mosaic
1870	256	74	112	20	42	129	72	6	36
1875	258	115	104	19	14	109	56	10	77
1880	324	134	131	16	32	150	70	8	94

Although at the Suceava Gymnasium, less than 20 Ukrainian students studied, in the 70's of the nineteenth century, but also in the next decades, the introduction of Ruthenian as a discipline of study was claimed. The first attempt took place in the school year of 1870/71, but the headmaster reported then that, only 19 students announced to attend Ruthenian classes. On February 2nd 1873 the Provincial School Council asked the administration of Suceava Gymnasium to report how many students by Ruthenian as a native language had studied during 1870-1873, so that a decision could be taken concerning the education in Ruthenian. The administration of the gymnasium reported that the number of the Ruthenian students had been 24 in 1870, 16 in 1871, 15 in 1872 and 19 in 1873, mentioning that the creation of just two sections could be possible, but which would make the educational process more difficult. Although the number of students was small, still, the School Council decided on October 8th 1873 the establishment of the Ruthenian course. This course was inaugurated on October 14th 1874 in two sections made up by 2 hours a week with the teacher Ștefan Repta. 39 students registered for the Ruthenian course, among which 12 Ukrainians, 5 Jews, 4 Germans, and the rest Romanians. The courses went on at the Suceava Gymnasium for 10 years, until 1884, only during the time □tefan Repta worked at this institution¹⁵.

On May 31st 1891, the School Council was asked by the headmaster of the Suceava Gymnasium to reintroduce the Ukrainian language classes. In addition, the metropolitan Silvestru Morariu, which did not support these classes, asked for, in the name of the Orthodox Consistory, a detailed report regarding the number of Ukrainian students of Orthodox communion from the Suceava Gymnasium. The headmaster of the institution reported that, in the school year of 1890/91 at the gymnasium there were only 13 Ukrainian students, and the teaching staff did not contain teachers qualified for teaching Ukrainian. In spite of this situation, the school authorities insisted that registrations for the new course be made. Besides the 13 Ukrainian students, 28 more students of which 18 Romanian registered for the Ukrainian Language course.

The attempt to reintroduce the Ukrainian classes mostly dissatisfied the Romanian intellectuality from the town and district of Suceava, which started an opposition. Consequently, more students withdrew their demands; only 26 students remaining registered for the respective course. Because of the insufficient number of students, the School Council was required to issue an order on September 30th 1893, through which the introduction of the Ukrainian language at the Suceava gymnasium was waived. However, on February 8th 1899, the School Council communicated again to the administration of the Suceava Gymnasium about its intention of introducing Ukrainian as a mandatory discipline. Although the headmaster said that even since February 11th 1899, for the introduction of this course at the Suceava Highschool all the conditions were missing, on January 5th 1900, the School Council told the administration of the institution that, it is to be desired that the students from this gymnasium should also have the possibility to study Ukrainian as a non-mandatory discipline.

On October 3rd 1900, the headmaster received an order to activate the Ruthenian Language course. For the respective course, 14 students registered, but only after a few lessons, the course was suspended because only 5 students were left. A new attempt of the authorities to introduce this course in 1902 also failed because of the low level of applicants¹⁶. Subsequently, the school authorities stopped trying to introduce Ukrainian classes at the Suceava gymnasium. Thus, thanks to their resolute and consequent position, the Romanians from the Suceava area succeeded in resisting to the school authorities, thereby saving the gymnasium from an eventual stronger alienation.

Moreover, at the beginning of the 80's of the nineteenth century, the Romanians from Suceava had succeeded in obtaining the agreement of the central and local school authorities, concerning the partial nationalization of the Suceava gymnasium. After the majority of the Catholic teachers were replaced with Orthodox teachers, according to the institution's foundation charter, the Romanians insistently demanded that at least in the inferior classes, parallel Romanian sections be created.

In the spring of 1876, representatives of the orthodox Romanian communities from the towns of Suceava and Czernowitz, of the Armenians in Suceava, as well as the Chilișeni, Costâna, Crainicești, Pârhăuți, Rus Mănăstioara, Soloneț, Stroițești, Todirești și Uidești villages (all of the localities in the Suceava region), addressed the Bukovinian Diet with the grievance that this legislative tribunal to intervene along the central and local school authorities so that the educational language of the Suceava Gymnasium be Romanian. In the meeting of April 12th 1876, the Czernowitz Diet debated and supported this initiative, addressing the respective proposal to the provincial government¹⁷.

Taking into account the Diet's decision, the provincial government asked the administration of the Suceava Gymnasium to report if the necessary conditions were met for the introduction of Romanian as the educational language at this institution. On August 25th 1876, the administration of the gymnasium made a report, from which stood out that at that time six orthodox teachers of Gypsy ethnicity activated at this gymnasium, which could work in the Romanian sections, but in this case the superior course of the institution would have remained without the teaching staff with necessary qualification. The report also mentioned that the teaching staff was not sufficiently consolidated to withstand a radical reorganization of the institution. Concerning the textbooks, besides the Orthodox Religious Education ones and the "Lepturarele" of Aron Pumnul, there was also a translation of the Natural History after the author Pokorny, but without Zoology, as well as some older Botanic and Mineralogy textbooks printed in Cyrillic letters, which were already outdated for some time and were not used in education. In addition, it was mentioned that the textbooks from the Romanian high schools in Transylvania could not be used, because they were made after a different educational plan and were written in particular orthography¹⁸.

On January 23rd 1877 the Provincial Education Council created a committee, comprising members (Woynarowicz Constantine, headmasters Stefan Wolf and Demetrius Isopescul and government adviser Strasser), which was supposed to

investigate the matter and make proposals to the Council meeting. This meeting took place on February 28th 1877. After heated and conflicting debate, the Provincial School Council decided, to begin with, to split the first two classes only, separate German and Romanian sections having been created. The Romanian sections had to operate only teachers who possessed both languages, but also had to draw attention to the German terminology and to increase the hours of German language so that students should not have difficulties in higher classes, where training was done in this language¹⁹.

On April 21st 1877, Suceava gymnasium headmaster, Johann Limberger, prepared a new report, from which he could find virtually no support for the creation of Romanian sections because, in his opinion, Romanian students would have had great difficulties in the higher classes. Headmaster Limberger also alleged material reasons such as the lack of appropriate new spaces and financing of the new teachers. Most teachers of the Suceava Gymnasium, however, supported the creation of Romanian sections in the lower classes.

On February 18th 1878, the Provincial Education Council announced the Czernowitz Orthodox Consistory that it supported the establishment of Romanian sections in the first two grades at Suceava Gymnasium, but demanded that the Church Fund to support all expenses necessary to maintain these sections. However, the Suceava City Council, which also supported the local secondary school, refused to help finance the Romanian sections. In this circumstance, the Church Fund agreed to bear all costs to support Romanian sections.

Finally, after several years of discussions and negotiations, the Ministry of Cults and Education agreed on February 23rd 1881, that in the first and second grades of the Suceava Gymnasium be created Romanian parallel sections from the financial means of the Church Fund. On June 7th 1881 a new ministerial order was issued, which stated the creation of Romanian parallel sections at the gymnasium starting from the first grade of the 1881/82 school year²⁰.

The Romanian first grade was opened on September 1st 1881 having 47 students. Vasile Cotton, Stephen Ștefureac, Animpodist Dașchievici and Leon Ilnițchi agreed to train teachers in the Romanian department. The Romanian language was used at the teaching of Latin, Religious Education, Romanian, Mathematics, Geography and Natural History, and for the other disciplines (German and History) German remained the one in use. On September 1st 1882 the second Romanian section opened. At that time, 43 students enrolled in the first grade and 37 - in the second grade. In addition, by ministerial order of September 16th 1882, for the Romanian classes the number of German language hours increased from 4 to 5 per week. 29 students from the first grade and 25 students from the second grade successfully completed the year²¹.

The teaching Staff of the gymnasium, except the headmaster, supported the opening of Romanian sections in the following grades. In the Provincial School Council reports, the Ministry of Cults and Education issued on June 30th 1883 an order, which stated the opening of a Romanian section in the third grade. The ministerial order of August 2nd 1884 stipulated the establishment of a Romanian

fourth grade. In the 1883/84 school year, the Romanian first grade was completed with 41 students, and the following year - with 44 students. Due to the lack of Romanian textbooks, the Ministry admitted schooling in Romanian in the third and fourth grades only for disciplines such as Religious Education, Romanian language, Mathematics and Natural Sciences. For the other disciplines, teaching in German was maintained, until the appropriate textbooks were to be developed. In the 1881/82 school year at the Suceava gymnasium, optional courses of Gymnastics, Drawing and French were enabled and were funded by the Church Fund and by the local authorities. On September 22nd 1881, the gymnasium headmaster reported that in the gymnastics classes 151 students have registered, and in the French language classes - 84 students. The School Council upheld the teaching of the French language course 3 hours per week²².

While the first Romanian sections were being opened, the Cernăuți Gymnasium was also hosting an important event. Headmaster Johann Limberger, which practically did not support the creation of parallel Romanian classes, on May 31st 1883 took a leave of absence because of illness, and soon retired. For more than a year, Ieronim Muntean held the position of substitute headmaster. Finally, on October 8th 1884 Professor Ștefan Dracinschi was named headmaster, thusly becoming the first ethnic Romanian leader of the Suceava Gymnasium. Ștefan Dracinschi was headmaster of the middle for more than 10 years, until August 1895. All subsequent directors of the Suceava Gymnasium were also Romanian: Ștefan Repta (1895-1906), Constantin Cosovici (1907-1910) and Constantin Procopovici (1910-1918)²³.

In the period of 1884/85-1901/02 the Suceava Gymnasium functioned with Romanian parallel sections only in the first four lower grades. During this period several well known teachers in Bukovina were employed and worked for long periods in the Suceava Gymnasium, such as Theodore Bujor (worked in the gymnasium during 1884-1890), Constantin Mandyczewski (1884-1893), Lazar Vicol (1884-1898), Severin Procopovici (1884-1925), John Tiron (1884-1894), Emil Malachowski (1884-1899), Arsenije Comoroșan (1886-1920), Viktor Nussbaum (1887-1903), Eusebius Popovici (1890 -1928), Moses Sigall (1891-1902), Joseph Wolf (1892-1925), John Teleagă (1897-1916), John Cuparencu (1897-1903 and 1912-1914), George Mihut (1898-1908) and others. Most of these teachers were of Romanian origin, many of them having worked at other secondary schools in Bukovina, and some continued work in the Suceava gymnasium even after 1918²⁴.

With the increasing number of sections and items delivered to gymnasium, the maintenance costs for the institution and teaching staff salaries also increased. According to official statistics, the ordinary expenses of the Church Fund to support the Suceava Gymnasium were 25,547 florins in 1891, 26,500 - in 1892, 27,000 - in 1893, 29,960 - in 1895, 30,900 - in 1896, 33,700 - in 1897, 37,668 - in 1898 , 43,900 florins - in 1899. Most of the expenditures were intended for the payment of salaries and supplements for teachers. In 1897, for example, the Church Fund spent for the Suceava Gymnasium 33,700 florins, including 22,350 florins for the basic salary of teachers, 4025 florins - the work supplements of the teachers, 2,000 florins - the remuneration and aids, 1958 florins - costs of overhead, 1,800 florins - the subsistence additives etc.²⁵

Titular teachers were then holding an annual salary of 1000 florins, with an additional supplementation and subsistence activity, and the headmaster received a sum of 300 florins for housing. Substitute teachers had an annual pay of 600 florins. In 1893, for example, at the Suceava Gymnasium 19 teachers operated including 13 professors, the rest being candidates or substitute teachers. At that time the titular teachers had the following salaries (with the appropriate supplements): Ieronim Muntean - 2100 florins, headmaster Ștefan Dracinschi - 2075 florins, Samuil Isopescul, Dimitrie Isopescul and Ștefan Ștefureac - 1850 each, Vasile Bumbacu, Animpodist Dașchievici and Constantin Cosovici - 1650 each, Simion Florea Marian, Constantin Procopovici and Constantin Mandyczewski - 1450 each, Lazăr Vicol and Josef Wolf - 1,250 florins each. With the exception of Josef Wolf, teacher of Roman Catholic Religious Education, all the titular teachers were of Romanian origin. The same year, substitute teachers or candidates, Ioan Tiron, Eusebie Popovici, Gherasim Buliga, Emil Malachowski, Emil Sigall and Moses Sigall were paid with 600 florins each²⁶.

In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the number of students from the Suceava Gymnasium significantly increased (from 324 in 1880 to 546 in the school year of 1899/1900). In the same period, the number of Romanian students increased from only 131 in 1880 to over 300 in the last years of the nineteenth century (see Table. 1). During the school year of 1890/91, 430 students, including 10 individuals studied at the Suceava Gymnasium. By native language, 212 were German, 166 Romanian, 28 Poles, 13 Ukrainians, 10 Armenians and one Hungarian. Most students were of Orthodox communion (178) and Mosaic (163), followed by Roman Catholics (64), Armenian Orthodox (15) Evangelicals (6) and Greek-Catholic (4). Of the total number of students, 380 were born in Bukovina, 23 from Romania, 19 in Galicia, 4 in Austria²⁷.

After a decade, in the school year of 1902/03, the Suceava Gymnasium had already taught 620 students (including 27 individuals), of which 323 Romanian, 260 German-speaking, 27 Poles, 4 Ukrainians, 4 Czech, an Armenian and a Hungarian. By communion, 319 were Orthodox, 183 Jewish, 97 Roman Catholics, 8 Evangelicals, 7 Greek Catholic, 3 Armenian Catholic and 3 Armenian Orthodox. From Bukovina, there were 570 students, from Romania - 28, from Galicia - 14, from Bohemia - 4. Most students were aged between 12 and 19 years; some of the students, especially those who repeated the classes, were over 20 years old. Thus, 13 students were 11 years, 55 - 12, 74 - 13, 90 - 14, 87 - 15, 76 - 16, 58 - 17, 62 - 18, 41 - 19, 27 - 20, 23 - 21, 7 - 22 and 7 - over 23 years. These statistics show that during the decade the number of Romanian students from Suceava Gymnasium practically doubled.

The 90's and the 80's of the nineteenth century were decisive for the strengthening of the Romanian parallel sections at the Suceava Gymnasium. These parallel classes faced great difficulties especially in the first years of existence, when there were in a real danger of being closed. The biggest problems were related to the lack of Romanian textbooks and the lack of Romanian sections in the upper grades of the gymnasium, although at that time almost all teachers were of Romanian origin. After the Romanian section in the fourth grade was opened in the 1884/85 school

year, the next year, the graduates from this section were forced to continue their studies in German in the fifth grade. Therefore, in the subsequent years the number of students attending the four Romanian sections decreased. The most difficult situation was recorded in the period of 1886/87 - 1891/92, when the four sections were annually attended by approx. 100 students. In the 1888/89 school year was the worst rate was recorded: 26 students in the first grade, 23 - in the second, 17 - in the third and only 13 students in the fourth grade (in total - 79 students²⁸).

Poor development of education and the poverty of the population from the countryside were other reasons which caused the poor state of Romanian sections at the Suceava Gymnasium. According to official statistics, during the school year of 1881/82 there were 201 primary school throughout Bukovina, of which only 46 with Romanian language training²⁹. After a decade, in the school year of 1891/92, 307 schools operated in Bukovina, including 101 Romanian. All Romanian schools, however, were in the villages and most had one class and one teacher. In 1880, in the Suceava district, for example, there were 18 primary schools, including 14 with a single class. In the urban areas, including Suceava, primary schools were German or mixed, where German had a dominant position. In 1880 all primary schools in Bukovina were attended by 16,549 students, of which only 3221 (19.5%) Romanian (2362 boys and 859 girls). In 1890, 40,502 students studied at primary schools of which 11,785 (7356 boys and 4429 girls) of Romanian origin or 29.1% of all school children. In the districts of central and southern Bukovina, populated by Romanians, the education situation was as follows:

**Romanian students in the primary schools
from the central and southern districts of Bukovina in 1880 and 1890³⁰**

School District	1880			1890		
	Students total	Romanians included		Students total	Romanians included	
Town of Czernowitz	3426	256	7,5%	5728	636	11,1%
Rural zone of Czernowitz	1784	381	21,3%	3933	1094	27,8%
Câmpulung	1666	563	33,8%	3159	1565	49,5%
Rădăuți	2792	984	35,2%	6501	3652	56,2%
Siret	1035	161	15,5%	3162	781	24,7%
Storojineț	1144	323	28,2%	3167	1090	34,4%
Suceava	1878	550	29,3%	5079	2967	58,4%
Bukovina Total	16549	3221	19,5%	40502	11785	29,1%

So, in 1880 the primary schools in Bukovina were attended only by 3221 Romanian students, of which 2362 boys. The situation was very precarious, especially in districts of Siret and Suceava, populated compactly by Romanians. Only 711 students of Romanian origin then attended primary schools in these two districts. Even after 14 years, after significant improvements in the primary schools' network, these two districts continued to have the most villages without schools. In 1894, 40 villages in Bukovina still did not have schools, including in 12 villages of the Siret and Suceava districts, 5 from the Câmpulung district and 4 from the Czernowitz Rural District. It is estimated that in these villages there were 4692 schoolchildren, most of them from the districts of Câmpulung (1,495), Suceava (1,154) and Siret (819)³¹.

As long as the primary education in Romanian was still weakly developed, it was obvious that the development of secondary education in the native language was blocked and the Romanian sections of the Suceava Gymnasium were in danger of being closed due to lack of students. To improve this situation, at the initiative of teacher Ștefan Ștefureac and judge Teodor Stefanelli, on September 14th 1883, Suceava hosted the first general meeting to establish the “Romanian School” Society. The statutory purpose of the society was “to work for the improvement of the learning process for the Romanian population in Bukovina”³².

Until the outbreak of World War 1, the “Romanian School” Society carried out a very productive activity, effectively contributing to the improvement of the Romanian education in Bukovina. In this time, the Society financially supported the poorest students, offering scholarships, books and accommodation. It granted awards to the most active teachers and professors, and organized preparatory courses for the students who wished to be admitted at the Suceava Gymnasium. Also, it financially supported the elaboration and printing of Romanian textbooks, establishing and supporting a dormitory for boys at Suceava and a Romanian book shop at Suceava. By the year 1910, the “Romanian School” had aided 234 students (boys and girls) from the Normal School in Czernowitz with scholarships, whom having returned to school, brought prestige and improved the primary education in Romanian. Only in the period of 1884-1895, the “Romanian School” Society in Suceava spent for this purpose over 10,000 crowns³³.

The Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium was in the limelight of the “Romanian School” Society. During 1886-1895, the Society granted awards consisting in a total value of 864 crowns for the teachers who have successfully trained and enrolled the most students in the Romanian sections of the Suceava Gymnasium. Teachers Gheorghe Nicoară from Băieșești, Alexandru Țăran and Alexandru Șuhan from Mitocul Dragomirnei, Gheorghe Brăteanu from Ilișești, Eugen Siretean from Boian, Nicu Donisă from Stupca, Eugen Botezat, Andrei Pașcan and Gheorghe Popovici from Suceava, stood out in this campaign³⁴.

Starting with year 1896, preparatory courses were organized during the summer vacation, for students who wanted to take the exams to enroll in the Suceava Gymnasium. Because the local authorities did not support this preparatory course and did not offer any space, until the year 1906 it was held in the Armenian School, which belonged to the Armenian orthodox community in Suceava. After the year 1906, the preparatory course was organized in the Romanian primary school in the town. During 1896 and 1908 these courses were lead by the teachers Andrei Patcan and Eugen Botezat, being annually attended by 31 - 47 students, in total 490 students from different areas of Bukovina, almost everyone passing the entry - exams at the Suceava Gymnasium³⁵.

The “Romanian School” Society also gave various aids to poor students from the Romanian sections of the Czernowitz Gymnasium. In the period of 1883-1905 money was spent only for clothing, food and accommodation for poor students in amounts between 500 and 2,000 crowns a year, the total amounting to about 25,000 crowns. The Society paid approx. 8,500 crowns for the establishment and

maintenance of school libraries, approx. 8,000 crowns for the payment of different tuition fees. In the autumn of 1906, a dormitory for Romanian Orthodox boys was opened, having the name "Vasile Cocârlă" (The dormitory bore the name of Vasile Cocârlă, a former protoprezbiter at Rușii Moldoviței, who, before his death, donated his entire fortune for 40,134 crowns to the "Romanian School" Society³⁶). In this dormitory, 50 students from the Suceava Gymnasium were annually housed, and the necessary maintenance expenditures were covered by the "Romanian School" Society, comprising approx. 10,000 crowns annually.

In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the Romanian teachers from the Suceava Gymnasium were actively involved in the process of elaborating or translating textbooks, necessary for the Romanian students at the gymnasium. Some teachers stood out, like Samuil Isopescu, Constantin Procopovici, Gherasim Buliga, Dimitrie Isopescu, Eusebie Popovici, Severin Popovici and others. For the acceptance of the Romanian textbooks, the Ministry of Cultures and Education created a special committee at Czernowitz, composed by seven members, which was lead by Miron Calinescu in the period of 1884 - 1890. The following presidents of this committee were Vladimir de Repta and Dionisie Simionovici. In this committee Dimitrie Onciul, Ion Bumbac, Calistrat Coca, Ilie Luția, Leon Ilnițchi, Dimitrie Isopescu worked long periods. The committee was empowered to check the manuscripts of the authors and make appropriate proposals, so that the Ministry makes the final approval³⁷.

In 1881 the first didactic paper, "Arithmetic manual", elaborated by Samuil Isopescu appeared in Czernowitz. The following years he published three Universal History manuals at Czernowitz (First Part, "Old History for the second grade"; second Part, "Middle Ages for the third grade"; Third Part "Modern History for the forth grade") which were introduced in the second to forth Romanian grades from the Suceava Gymnasium, in 1888, 1892 and 1895. Also, Samuil Isopescu translated from German Geography manuals of Friedrich Umlauf, which were destined to the inferior and middle classes of the gymnasium and the real school. These Geography manuals for grades first to third were introduced at the Suceava Gymnasium until 1891³⁸.

Professor Ștefan Ștefureac elaborated Romanian manuals for the gymnasium inferior classes: 1) "Reading book" for the first grade, vol. I, Suceava 1885; 2) "Reading book" for the second grade, vol. II, Suceava 1886; 3) "Reading book" for the third grade, vol. III, Suceava 1890. The first two manuals were introduced in the educational process in 1887, and the last one in 1891. Ștefan Ștefureac forwarded to the ministry even since 1889 the forth volume of the Romanian manual, but it was returned to the author for correction only in February 1892. Because he died in 1893, the manual remained unpublished. Later this book appeared in a adjusted variant by Gherasim Buliga, at Vienna, in 1899³⁹.

Constantin Cosovici published the following manuals in a Romanian translation: "Intuitive geometrical education" for the inferior gymnasiums by Franz Močnic, First Part and Second Part, Czernowitz 1887; "Arithmetic manual" for inferior gymnasiums by Franz Močnic, Second Part, Czernowitz 1892; "Physics elements" for inferior gymnasiums by Ignaz Wallentin, Viena 1903. Animpodist

Daşchievici translated in Romanian “Illustrated zoology” for the inferior classes of the secondary schools by Alois Pokorny, Czernowitz 1885, and Constantin Procopovici published in translation “Illustrated mineralogy” by the same author, Suceava 1887⁴⁰.

In the years to come the “Reading German book” by Gherasim Buliga appeared, intended for the first and second gymnasium grades, and many Latin manuals were translated by Lazăr Vicol. At the turn of the century, Eusebie Popovici made notice elaborating or translating several Latin and Romanian manuals, published “Preparatory course for the exam of entering the gymnasium in Romanian and calculus” (First Part, Suceava 1896; Second Part, Suceava 1896). Between 1899-1901 appeared at Suceava, in the second edition, the Universal History manuals, elaborated by Samuil Isopescul⁴¹.

The “Romanian School” Society had an important contribution to the elaboration and publishing of the manuals in Romanian. For this purpose, the Society spent approximately 17.000 crowns. The Church Fund and “The Society for Culture and Romanian Literature in Bukovina” also gave important contributions for the creation of the manuals. Publishing the school manuals in Romanian and the significant improvement of the primary education contributed to the consolidation of the Romanian sections from the Gymnasium in Suceava. If in the school year of 1889/1890 only 90 students attended the forth-parallel Romanian classes in the period between 1894/1895-1901/1902, almost 200 students studied annually in these sections⁴².

The construction of a new building for the gymnasium helped increase the number of students at this institution. The new building of Suceava’s high school was finished in the summer of 1895 and was officially inaugurated on November 19th the same year. The initial expenses for the construction of this building were estimated at about 108.000 florins. Due to an agreement, it was decided that the town’s City Hall would donate the necessary land for the building and the amount of 15.000 florins. The state would also contribute with 15.000 florins and the Church Fund would support the rest of the amount, 78.000 florins⁴³. The costs were actually higher, because the attached land was not appropriate for the construction, and the immediate proximity of the edifice to the railway caused cracks in the buildings’ walls in the years to come. For the construction of this building, the Church Fund contributed only in 1893 with the amount of 50.000 florins⁴⁴.

Although even from the school year of 1884/1885 a parallel Romanian 4th class was opened, for almost two more decades teaching in the superior classes of the gymnasium was only given in German. More than that, even in the parallel Romanian classes, students had more German hours than Romanian ones. All classes had only 2 Romanian hours a week, while in 1896 the German hours for the 3rd and 4th Romanian grades increased from 3 to 4 a week. To standardize the educational plan for Romanian language in all gymnasiums in Bucovina, in 1897 a committee of specialists was formed, with Ilie Luția from the Normal School in Czernowitz, Ion Bumbac from the Gymnasium in Czernowitz, Victor Olinschi from the Real Orthodox School in Czernowitz and Eusebie Popovici from the Gymnasium in

Suceava. They elaborated a new educational plan, which stipulated 3 Romanian classes a week. The teaching staffs from the gymnasiums approved this project, and the School Board decided its introduction beginning with the school year of 1904/1905, but only in the parallel Romanian classes⁴⁵.

After numerous demands of the teachers and different Romanian cultural societies, the Ministry of Cults and Education approved throughout the resolution from December the 12th 1902, the opening of a parallel section for the 5th grade at the Gymnasium in Suceava. The Provincial School Council approved a decision in support of this on August the 1st 1902, and the parallel class was founded on October the 1st 1902. Although, practically, all students in this section were Romanian, and the teachers were Romanian, the official name of the parallel class was Romanian-German. In this class, students were learning only Orthodox Religious Education in Romanian, Romanian and Latin Languages, while the other disciplines (German, History, Mathematics, Greek and Natural History) continued to be taught in German. In September 1903, a Romanian-German section was founded for the 6th grade, and in the years to come parallel sections were opened for the 7th and 8th grade.

Therefore, if in the parallel Romanian sections from grades I-IV of the Gymnasium in Suceava almost all the disciplines (except German and Greek) were taught in Romanian, then in the parallel Romanian-German sections of the superior classes of the Gymnasium, only three disciplines (orthodox religion, Romanian and Latin) were taught in Romanian, the rest in German. This educational system, when in the inferior classes the teaching was given mainly in the maternal language of the students, and in the superior classes - more in German, was back then called "ultracvism". Although the teachers and professors from different gymnasiums asked for the introduction of teaching in the maternal language in the superior classes also, the "ultracvism" education maintained itself in the gymnasiums in Bucovina until the end of the Austrian domination.

The school authorities didn't at least accept the teaching of Greek through the Romanian language. The headmaster and the teaching staff of Suceava's Gymnasium have repeatedly pointed out that, the Romanian students could not efficiently assimilate Greek through German. The "The Romanian School" Society addressed the Romanian representatives of the Bukovina "Dieta" many times and the Vienna Parliament in order to intercede with the school authorities to expel this unnatural situation from education. Eventually, on August the 1st 1902, the Provincial School Council has sent forward to the Gymnasium administration that they would agree to apply the teaching of Greek through the Romanian language in the superior classes of the gymnasium, conditioning that of Greek there would be the teaching of another discipline in German, and with the same number of classes. On the 31st of October 1902, the gymnasium headmaster reported that, not only the administration, but also the teaching staff of the institution could not indicate a discipline, for which to introduce teaching in German in exchange for teaching Greek through Romanian. In the same report, the gymnasium headmaster mentioned that, the required outcomes for teaching in German could be obtained if the school staff's resolutions, voted at the conference in May 21st 1901, would be accepted as they were, that is: 1) the

expansion of classes taught in Romanian; 2) the introduction or compound of suitable didactic manuals for the II-IV classes like the reading German book for the first grade of Gherasim Buliga; 3) the separation of the I-III classes, if the number of students would surpass 40; 4) the expansion of German hours from 5 to 6 a week in the first and second grade⁴⁶. But, the school authorities didn't agree with these propositions, and Greek continued to be taught through German even in the Romanian or German-Romanian departments from the gymnasiums in Bucovina.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the school authorities insisted for the foundation of a preparatory class around the Suceava Gymnasium, in which teaching German had been given a special attention. Although the principal mentioned that he didn't have the space, nor the suitable teachers to establish such a preparatory class, on February 21st 1902 a ministerial order was issued, that impelled the gymnasium administration to operate such a course. Through that order, two teaching languages for the preparatory class were established: Romanian for Religious Education, Romanian and Calculus; German for German, Geography and Natural History. At the same time, for Romanian 6 hours a week were established, for German 11 hours, as well as 4 hours for the real subjects. However, in September 1902 only two students registered for this preparatory class. Because of the lack of students, that class could not be maintained in the following years⁴⁷. Thus, parents refused to send their children to this official preparatory class where, mainly, teaching of German would be given the most attention. They preferred to send their children to the preparatory class, which was organized in the summer by the "Romanian School" Society, where teaching was obviously given in Romanian.

Although the German language kept its dominant position in the secondary education in Bucovina until the end of the Austrian domination, the opening of new parallel Romanian sections was considered a very important step in the direction of the nationalization of education in secondary schools. The number of students in the Romanian sections of the Suceava Gymnasium grew very quickly at the beginning of the 20th century, being as numerous as in the German classes. Therefore, in the school year of 1904/1905, in the German classes, studies were taken by 415 students, out of which 257 German speakers and 124 Romanians, and in the parallel Romanian classes there were 217 students, out of which 215 Romanian. In the school year of 1912/1913, in the German classes of the Suceava Gymnasium 462 students were enrolled, out of which 404 German speakers, 32 Polish, 5 Ukrainians and only 16 Romanians, and the parallel Romanian classes were attended by 456 students, including 448 Romanians (see Table no. 1).

According to official statistics, in the school year of 1906/1907 at the Gymnasium in Suceava there were 699 students, including 16 individuals, out of which 381 Romanians, 281 German speakers, 27 Polish, 5 Ukrainians, 4 Czechs and a Hungarian. By religion, 375 pupils were orthodox, 198 Mosaic, 98 Roman-Catholics, 15 protestants, 10 Greek-Catholics and 3 Armenians-Orthodox. From Bucovina, there were 645 pupils, from Romania-25, from Galitia-18 etc. Most students had ages between 12 and 19. Back then, 77 students of other nationalities studied the Romanian language as a relatively compulsory discipline, and other 46 students were

learning Romanian as an optional discipline⁴⁸. The expenses of the Church Fund for the maintenance of the Suceava Orthodox Gymnasium formed 92,706 crowns in 1907, 117, 400 crowns in 1908, 126, 600 crowns in 1909. In 1912, the Church Fund spent 137 000 crowns for the Gymnasium, including 90,788 crowns for the salaries of the teachers, 37,162 crowns for payments and material aids, 6,263 crowns for overhead costs⁴⁹.

In the last decades of Austrian domination, the Gymnasium in Suceava disposed of a remarkable teaching staff, made out of many well-known figures back then in Bukovina. Thanks to the efforts of these teachers, the founding of Romanian sections was at first successful at the Suceava Gymnasium, and afterwards in other secondary schools in Bucovina. In 1906 for example, at the Gymnasium in Suceava 10 titular teachers and 15 substitute teachers were active, all Romanians. There was a special teaching staff, out of which, later on, 3 university teachers came out (Dr. Ion Nistor, Dr. Victor Morariu and Dr. Alexandru Ieșan) and 10 school headmasters (Constantin Procopovici, George Tofan, Arsenie Comoroșan, Vasile Burduhos, Emanuil Antonovici, Gheorghe Palamarciuc, Emanuil Iliuț, Laurenție Tomoiagă, Liviu Marian and Emanuil Isopescul). Headmaster Constantin Cosovici was also in the teaching staff, and many more such as the great folklorist Simion Florea Marian, the manual authors Eusebie Popovici, Severin Procopovici, Animpodist Dașchievici, and other teachers like Vasile Bumbac, Gheorghe Mihuță, Arcadie Dugan, Simion Șutu, Constantin Georgian, Orest Tarangul and others. But, in the years to come, many teachers transferred to other learning institutes, and because of the increase in the number of school sections (from 16 to 25), more new titular and substitute teachers, including of other nationalities were welcomed. In 1911 the teaching staff of the Suceava Gymnasium was made out of 21 titular teachers, out of which 17 Romanians and 4 substitute teachers, out of which 9 Romanians and 5 of other nationalities⁵⁰.

During the war, the Suceava Gymnasium operated with some discontinuities and by a reduced schedule. The school year of 1914/1915 began on 16 November 1914, but it was interrupted during the town's occupation by the Russian army (January the 2nd-February the 9th 1915). The classes were scarcely restarted on 8 April and continued during the entire summer, until 31 August 1915. The school year of 1915/1916 went on without interruptions from September 22, 1915 to June 19, 1916. Nevertheless, on June 21, 1916 Suceava was occupied by the Russian army, occupation that continued until February the 2nd 1918. During this period, only private classes in Romanian were organized in the building of the girl's high school. These classes were lead at first by Victor Morariu and then by Gheorghe Palamarciuc. The Austrian troops came back at Suceava on March the 10th 1918, and the Gymnasium retook the activity on May the 9th. Because of the war, the number of students from the Suceava Gymnasium dropped significantly: from 913 - in 1914, to only 489 - in the school year of 1917/1918). In that year 184 Jews, 177 Romanians, 112 Germans, 12 Polish, 2 Ukrainians and 2 Armenians attended the gymnasium⁵¹. During the war, many teachers and students from the gymnasium took refuge in Romania, where they pleaded for the unification of Bukovina with Romania. The historical events from the

fall of 1918 also drastically changed the faith of the orthodox Suceava Gymnasium, which on January 2, 1919 officially became the “Steven the Great” high school in Suceava.

**Table no. 1. The students from the orthodox Gymnasium in Suceava
In the period 1875-1913**

The school year	Branch	Class Nr.	Total students	By maternal language				By religion			
				Germ	Romani ans	Ruthen ians	Polish	Catholics	Orthodox	Evange lics	Mosaics
1875	g / rm	8	258	115	104	19	14	56	109	10	77
1876	g / rm	8	226	104	87	13	16	50	93	7	68
1877	g / rm	8	266	124	98	16	21	58	104	8	85
1878	g / rm	8	270	116	107	12	25	56	110	8	84
1879	g / rm	8	315	143	115	15	31	67	121	10	105
1880	g / rm	8	324	134	131	16	32	70	150	8	94
1881	g / rm	8	322	142	127	14	29	74	138	7	92
1881/82	g / rm	8/1	330	142	139	10	30	70	144	7	99
1882/83	Germ	8	245	135	59	9	31	65	60	4	107
	Romanian	2	74	-	71	1	1	1	72	-	-
1883/84	g / rm	8/3	238+115	148	160	8	24	61	162	7	111
1884/85	g / rm	8/4	241+151	157	196	10	21	58	199	5	123
1885/86	g / rm	8/4	237+112	156	158	7	22	62	161	4	116
1886/87	g / rm	8/4	268+100	162	164	6	29	71	165	6	117
1887/88	g / rm	8/4	283+104	177	158	11	30	62	166	8	134
1888/89	g / rm	8/4	288+79	172	137	13	37	66	143	5	140
1889/90	g / rm	8/4	300+90	190	148	16	29	70	158	4	146
1890/91	g / rm	8/4	327+103	212	166	13	28	68	178	6	163
1891/92	g / rm	8/4	336+114	223	172	14	28	64	184	9	176
1892/93	g / rm	8/4	506	230	224	10	32	68	235	10	180
1893/94	g / rm	8/4	360+176	235	255	10	29	63	267	11	185
1894/95	g / rm	8/4	558	228	281	13	29	74	291	10	172
1895/96	g / rm	8/4	396+223	252	319	15	29	79	326	8	200
1896/97	g / rm	8/4	366+204	223	302	9	31	79	305	10	170
1897/98	g / rm	8/4	580	218	317	11	27	84	326	9	157
1898/99	g / rm	8/4	567	214	315	8	22	84	315	10	153
1899/00	g / rm	8/4	546	206	298	8	22	87	297	7	149
1900/01	g / rm	8/4	383+205	227	321	4	26	98	316	11	158
1901/02	g / rm	8/4	393+201	238	322	4	21	98	321	10	161
1902/03	g / rm	8/4	390+230	260	323	4	26	107	319	8	183
1903/04	g / rm	8/4	423+209	253	337	3	32	114	329	7	179
1904/05	Germ	8	415	257	124	5	24	96	123	6	190
	Romanian	4	217	-	215	-	1	4	211	-	2
1905/06	Germ	8	401	241	129	5	20	102	130	10	159
	Romanian	4	214	-	211	-	2	4	210	-	-
1906/07	Germ	8	468	281	152	5	25	105	147	15	198
	Romanian	4	231	-	229	-	2	3	228	-	-
1907/08	Germ	8	412	332	51	4	24	105	57	17	233
	Romanian	4	363	4	357	-	2	5	357	-	1
1908/09	Germ	8	422	356	37	4	23	112	42	28	240
	Romanian	8	428	5	420	-	1	8	414	-	1
1909/10	Germ	8	434	364	33	8	26	109	39	26	257
	Romanian	8	433	2	425	-	1	1	424	1	-
1910/11	Germ	8	458	388	33	6	28	125	40	29	261
	Romanian	8	481	1	476	-	-	3	468	-	-
1911/12	Germ	8	480	408	28	9	32	135	38	35	268
	Romanian	8	470	4	458	1	-	6	452	1	1
1912/13	Germ	8	462	404	16	5	32	124	24	37	272
	Romanian	8	456	1	448	2	-	8	439	1	1

Sources:

1875-1880/81 – selected data from *Statistisches Jahrbuch* from the years 1874, p. 28; 1875, p. 36; 1876, p. 82; 1877, p. 92; 1878, p. 94; 1879, p. 94; 1881, p. 102.

1881/82-1913/14 – selected data from different volumes of the magazine *Oesterreichische Statistik*: vol. 3.2, p. 38-39; vol. 9.1, p. 36-37; vol. 12.3, p. 36-37; vol. 16.2, p. 36-37; vol. 18.2, p. 36-37; vol. 21.1, p. 36-37; vol. 22.4, p. 36-37; vol. 25.3, p. 36-37; vol. 28.4, p. 36-37; vol. 35.4, p. 36-37; vol. 38.4, p. 36-37; vol. 44.4, p. 36-37; vol. 48.4, p. 36-37; vol. 51.1, p. 36-37; vol. 52.3, p. 36-37; vol. 54.2, p. 36-37; vol. 55.4, p. 38-39; vol. 62.1, p. 38-39; vol. 68.3, p. 40-41; vol. 70.3, p. 40-41; vol. 73.1, p. 40-41; vol. 76.1, p. 38-39; vol. 77.2, p. 38-39; vol. 79.3, p. 38-39; vol. 86.2, p. 40-41; vol. 91.2, p. 44-45; vol. 93.1, p. 50-52; new edition, vol. 7.3, p. 64-66; vol. 8.2, p. 64-66; vol. 11.3, p. 64-66; vol. 14.3, p. 74-75.

NOTES:

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- ¹ Elaborated within a research programme financed by the Romanian Cultural Institute in 2007
- ² Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului Ștefan cel Mare din Suceava, 1860-1935*, Suceava 1935, p. 19.
- ³ Rudolf Wagner, *Das multinationale österreichische Schulwesen in der Bukowina*, vol. II, *Mittel-, Berufs- und Hochschulwesen*, München 1986, p. 76-77.
- ⁴ Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina*, în *Romänische Revue*, year V, 1889, p. 464-465; Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 20.
- ⁵ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 21-22; I.V.Goraș, *Învățământul românesc în ținutul Sucevei. 1775-1918*, Bucharest 1975, p. 125; Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina ...*, p. 470-471.
- ⁶ Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina ...*, p. 469.
- ⁷ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 23.
- ⁸ Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien ...*, p. 472; Rudolf Wagner, *op. cit.*, p. 92.
- ⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 125.
- ¹⁰ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 127; Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina ...*, p. 473-474.
- ¹¹ *Ibidem*, p. 477.
- ¹² Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 35.
- ¹³ *Ibidem*, p. 38-45, 128.
- ¹⁴ *Statistisches Jahrbuch*, 1871, p. 372; 1876, p. 28; 1880, p. 94; Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina ...*, p. 476. (see also the table no 1 in the annex).
- ¹⁵ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 37, 39, 41.
- ¹⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 75-77, 110-111.
- ¹⁷ C. Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina...*, p. 475 Eusebie Popovici, *op. cit.*, p. 49-50.
- ¹⁸ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 51-52.
- ¹⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 53-54.

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- ²⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 57; Constantin Morariu, *Die Gymnasien der Bucovina ...*, p. 476.
- ²¹ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 58-60; Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română, societate culturală în Suceava*, Suceava 1908, p. 54.
- ²² Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 44.
- ²³ *Ibidem*, p. 45, 128.
- ²⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 128-129.
- ²⁵ ASRC, fond 211, inventar 1, dosar 4892, fila 7.
- ²⁶ ASRC, fond 211, inventar 1, dosar 3728, fila 16-17.
- ²⁷ ASRC, fond 211, inventar 1, dosar 3366, fila 22.
- ²⁸ Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română ...*, p. 54; George Tofan, *Douăzeci și cinci de ani de activitate culturală. Jubileul „Școalei Române“ (1883-1908)*, in *Viața Românească* an. IV, 1909, p. 116.
- ²⁹ Constantin Ungureanu, *Învățământul primar din Bucovina (1774-1918)*, Kisinev 2007, p. 187.
- ³⁰ Josef Wotta, *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Volksschulwesens in der Bukowina*, în *Bukowiner Schule*, an. II, Cernăuți 1905, p. 23-25; Constantin Ungureanu, *Învățământul primar din Bucovina ...*, p. 200.
- ³¹ *Schematismus der Bukowiner Volksschulen und Lehrer*, Czernowitz 1894, p. 182; Constantin Ungureanu, *Învățământul primar din Bucovina ...*, p. 62.
- ³² Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română ...*, p. 42; George Tofan, *Douăzeci și cinci de ani de activitate culturală ...*, p. 113.
- ³³ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 81; Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română ...*, p. 49.
- ³⁴ Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română ...*, p. 50.
- ³⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 51-52.
- ³⁶ George Tofan, *Douăzeci și cinci de ani de activitate ...*, p. 118.
- ³⁷ I.V.Goraș, *Învățământul românesc din ținutul Sucevei ...*, p. 149-150.
- ³⁸ Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română ...*, p. 65; Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului...*, p. 69.
- ³⁹ *Ibidem*.
- ⁴⁰ Iorgu Toma, *Școala Română ...*, p. 66.
- ⁴¹ *Ibidem*, p. 66-67.
- ⁴² George Tofan, *Douăzeci și cinci de ani de activitate ...*, p. 116.
- ⁴³ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului ...*, p. 82.
- ⁴⁴ ASRC, fond 211, inventory 1, dossier 3728, page 3.
- ⁴⁵ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului ...*, p. 100.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 105-106.
- ⁴⁸ ASRC, fond 211, inventar 1, dossier 85311, leaf 12-13, 15.
- ⁴⁹ ASRC, fond 211, inventar 1, dossier 10118, fila 8; dossier 10987, leaf 3; dossier 12673, leaf 8.
- ⁵⁰ Eusebie Popovici, *Din istoricul Liceului ...*, p. 114-115, 128-129.
- ⁵¹ *Ibidem*, p. 119-121, 126.