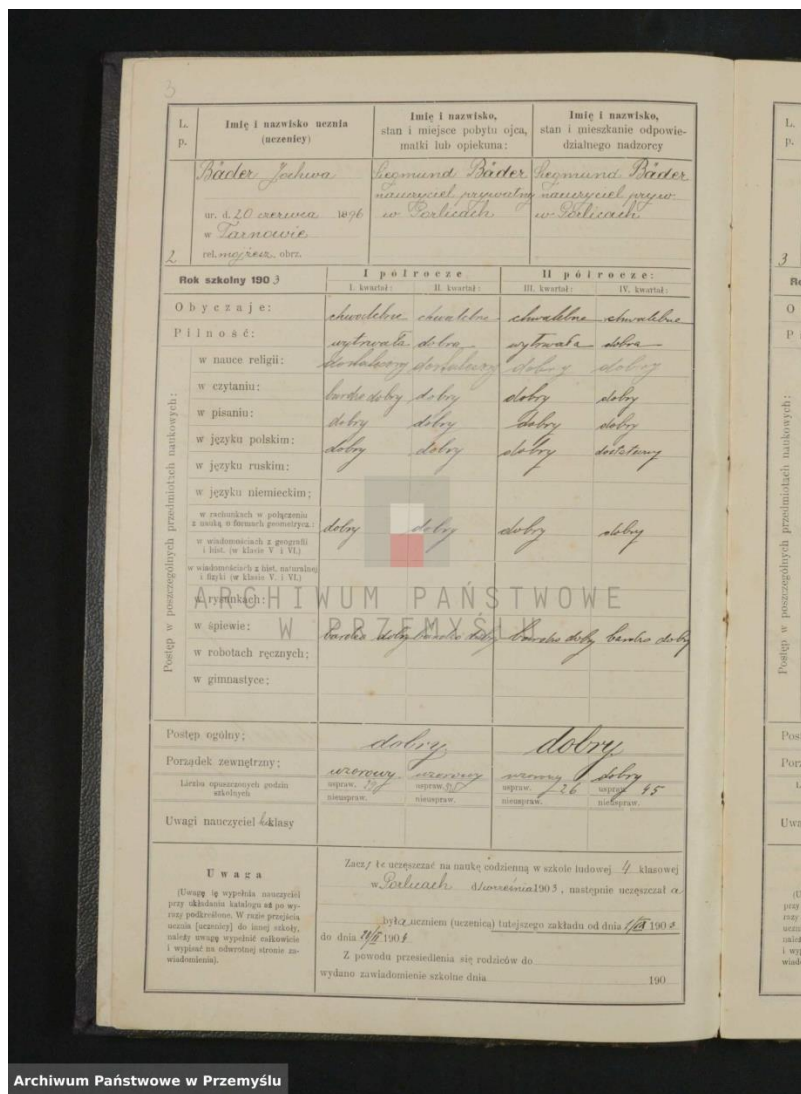


Name of School: Szkoła Podstawowa 4-klasowa Żeńska w Gorlicach This is a Polish school for girls (not 'Jewish').



Archiwum Państwowe w Przemysłu

School record: Jochwet Beder (Sara & Simche/Siegmund's daughter): 1903-4. Gorlice, Galicia.

TRANSLATED from the 'Old' Polish

This is a school report for: Jochwet Beder
(DOB: 20/6/1896, according to this record, *though most records show 30th January 1899*)

Date of Report: 1st September 1903-26th February 1904.

Name of School: Szkoła Podstawowa 4-klasowa Żeńska w Gorlicach

Name of father – Siegmund (Simche). Interestingly, it is written that he was a *private teacher* (like a tutor perhaps).

This record is for the school year: 1903. The year was divided into two halves.

SUBJECTS, and comments/grades for Jochwet Beder (aged 5)

MORALS (culture, etc): '*Satisfactory*'

MOTIVATION (of pupil): '*Good*'

RELIGION: '*Satisfactory*'

READING: (First half of the year): '*Very Good*'

(Second half of the year): '*Good*'

WRITING: (both halves of the year) '*Good*'

RUSSIAN - (they probably studied these two languages at an older age; both were left blank)

GERMAN -

MATHEMATICS: '*Good*'

SINGING: '*Very Good*'

OVERALL PROGRESS: '*Good*'

APPEARANCE: '*Good*'

How many days missed: 29 days (first half of the year); 26 days; 45 days

(these were probably to do with family circumstances, Jewish holidays and festivals, as well as perhaps occasional sickness)

Surname	Givenname	Sex	Born	TownBorn	Guardian1	Guardian1Surname	School	SchoolYear(s)	Grade	Sygnatura
BÄDER	Jochwa	F	20- Jun- 1896	Tarnów	Siegmund	BÄDER	Szkoła Podstawowa 4-klasowa Żeńska w Gorlicach	1903-1904	1	56/899/1/4
BÄDER	Jochwet	F	20- Jun- 1896	Tarnów	Zygmunt	[BÄDER]	Szkoła Podstawowa 4-klasowa Żeńska w Gorlicach	1904-1905	2	56/899/1/5

Both these records have 'original' (Polish) records.

This is a GIRLS' school, in Gorlice (a four-year primary school for girls)

(NB: her date of birth, appears not to be correct!?)

SCHOOL records: Tarnow (Sara Kornmeh, Lia Kornmehl)

Surname	Given Name	Years	Type	Sygnatura	Born	Town Born	Father	Father Surname	Mother	School
KORNMEHL	Sara	1879/1880	S	Sz. P. Konop. 1	16-May- 1871	Tarnów				Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Lia	1881/1882	S	Sz. P. Konop. 2	15-Mar- 1872	Tarnów	Eliasz			Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Lia	1881/1882	S	Sz. P. Konop. 2	15-Mar- 1872	Tarnów			Debora	Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Sara	1881/1882	S	Sz. P. Konop. 2	16-May- 1872	Tarnów	Eliasz			Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Lia	1882/1883	S	Sz. P. Konop. 3	15-Mar- 1872	Tarnów	Eliasz			Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Lia	1882/1883	S	Sz. P. Konop. 3	15-Mar- 1872	Tarnów			Bluma	Szkola Wydzialowa

Zenska (Maria
Konopnicka)

Surname	Given Name	Years	Type	Sygnatura	Born	Town Born	Father	School
KORNMEHL	Lia	1883/1884	S	Sz. P. Konop. 4	15-Mar-1872	Tarnów	Elias	Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Lia	1884/1885	S	Sz. P. Konop. 21	15-Mar-1872	Tarnów	Elias	Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria Konopnicka)
KORNMEHL	Lia	1886/1887	S	Sz. P. Konop. 23	15-Mar-1873	Tarnów	Elias	Szkola Wydzialowa Zenska (Maria)

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL THAT SARA AND LEAH WENT TO (In TARNOW)

School history

The beginnings of the existence of the current Primary School Maria Konopnicka goes back to the 19th century. The time of its founding was connected with the reform of Galician education, which took place after Galicia gained autonomy. In Tarnów, the school reform was established in 1870 by the District School Council.

As a result of the reorganization, the only trivial female school operating in the city has been granted the status of a folk school. Difficult accommodation conditions and a large number of students meant that learning took place in it in two shifts.

In 1874, the National School Council demanded that the city authorities of Tarnów build two new schools for girls - in eastern (Grabówka) and western (Strusina) parts of the city. By the decision of Franciszek Kabura, the regional school inspector, the folk women's school was divided into two separate schools for girls. A four-class female school was separated in it, which gave birth to the Primary School. Juliusz Słowacki and the eight-grade departmental school, which initiated the current Primary School Maria Konopnicka. Separate schools started their activity in the school year 1879/1880. The faculty school immediately after the opening was temporarily directed by Henryk Mendocha, who was soon replaced by an experienced educator Jan Rusczyński, who performed this function for nearly thirty years. The school functioned in the buildings next to the cathedral in the premises of the former seven-grade school and remained for eleven years near the cathedral.

In the spring of 1885, a decision was made to build a school. The project was created by Szczęsny Zaremba. The location of the building was designated on the urban land, with the extended street. Koszarowa (A. Mickiewicza), and the order was entrusted to Ing. Janusz Rypuszyński. The construction began in 1889 and was completed a year later. In the school year 1890/1891, the school started learning in a new two-story building, which at that time was one of the largest and most functional buildings in the city. The school was named after Franciszek Józef I.

The entire plant included a faculty school, from 1898/1899 transformed into a five-class, combined with a four-class common school. In the afternoon there was a supplementary school at the school. "Handicraft course", which was attended by eighty students and a theoretical course preparing for the secondary school-leaving examination. Janusz Ruszczyński remained the school's director. Later, the theoretical course was transformed into a "higher academic course", the program of which was similar to the teacher's seminar and enjoyed great popularity among students. In 1908, the long-term headmaster of the school - Jan Ruszczyński - died. Next, the position was taken over by the current teacher, Aleksandra Tuzikiewicz, who managed the school until 1914.

Before the outbreak of the war, in 1913, the first scouting team of women in Tarnów was established at the school. Teams and them. Emilii Plater, which was led by teacher Franciszek Czernecka. From 1914, the position of the director (temporarily only) was taken by Maria Esipeńko. With the outbreak of war, hard times have come for school. In July 1914, the school building occupied the Austrian army, which established a field hospital in it, and then the Russian army. At that time, all the equipment and the school garden were destroyed. After the withdrawal of the Russians, from May 1915 the building was again occupied by the Austrian army. At that time there was also an accidental explosion of a mine in the library, which destroyed most of the collection. The existing situation meant that no activities were carried out throughout the school year 1914/1915. The study resumed only in August 1915 and it was conducted in gardens and in the field, because all the buildings were still occupied by the army. Since October, school classes have been divided and deployed in several operating institutions: School them. Stanisław Konarski, School. M. Kopernika, in the house of the Missionary Fathers. In the school year 1915/1916, the school returned to its building, but the destruction and lack of fuel caused frequent breaks in education and low attendance. In addition, the building still houses the School. Królowej Jadwigi and Szkoła im. H. Sienkiewicz. In the next, difficult years, the school did its best and did not remain passive towards numerous problems: help for the poorest students was organized and summer camps under the care of teachers. Teaching staff and students helped care for wounded soldiers.

In 1918, even before the proclamation of independence, certain changes took place in the school situation. Ludwika Rozsayówna became the headmistress of the school. In the beginning of the school year 1918/1919, six more branches of the four-class School of Men named after Tadeusz Czacki.

When Poland regained its independence, the name of the departmental school of Franciszek Józef I was changed to Maria Konopnicka (however, a few years passed before the writer's official name was given to the school).

After the joyous celebrations of regaining independence, a difficult school reality had to come back, marked by various supply shortages and epidemics. Due to the war with the Bolsheviks, the school buildings were again occupied by the army and the school year 1920/1921 began with a delay. Despite various difficulties, the school continued to function and attendance increased all the time. In the school year 1921/1922, the Austrian education nomenclature and former names were abolished: the folk, common or department school, replaced by one term - a general school. At a special ceremony on October 29, 1922, the school was given the official name of Maria Konopnicka, whose eleventh anniversary of death was celebrated only three weeks earlier. The school bears this name until today.

In the 1920s, the school's situation began to gradually improve. Already in January 1921, they moved to their own school. Królowej Jadwigi, and in May 1923, the School named after H. Sienkiewicz. In July 1923, the Local School Council temporarily replaced the Female Seminary for them. St. Jadwiga, whose management took care of the electrification of the building. However, the "temporary" stay of Jadwiga in the school building was prolonged until 1935.

During the entire interwar period, the school, apart from normal science, developed various forms of care for the students. Summer camps were organized, food was provided, and the poorest students were supported by material help (clothing, footwear).

In 1922, the School Youth Circle of the Polish Red Cross was established and the school scout team was developed (led by Eleonora Liszczykówna), where Franciszek Czernecka founded the team of trainers in 1930. From 1932, the sports club also organized by F.Czernecka. The School Savings Bank was operating, there was a school shop, the school library was growing, at the turn of 1931/1932, about one thousand five hundred volumes.

When, on 1 September 1931, Ludwika Rozsayówna retired, the management took over Franciszek Czernecka and managed the school. M. Konopnicka until the outbreak of World War II.

With the start of the war began the most difficult period in the history of the school. Already on holidays, August 24, 1939, the building was taken over by the army. The outbreak of war and the fast approaching front prevented the start of the school year. From September 8, after the occupation of Tarnów by the Germans, in schools, including the School. M. Konopnicka, German troops were deployed. From October, the school was occupied by the German repatriation office dealing with the population returning from the East. Learning in schools in Tarnów began only on November 6, 1939. Initially, the school resumed education in its own building, where it occupied the second floor. However, on December 18, 1939, the authorities removed the school from there, and the building housed displaced people from Wielkopolska. From that moment, School. Konopnicka has irretrievably lost her first building, which she was associated with for nearly fifty years.

The school was still active after the winter holidays of 1940 in the building of the Female School named after J. Slowacki in Grabówka, in which the turnout, after the removal of Jewish girls, decreased. However, from this building, the Germans removed the schools there and the School. Konopnicka used temporarily from hospitality in other buildings (the Queen Jadwiga School, the K. Brodziński School, and the halls of the children). During the occupation, the building was changed eleven times, losing a part of the inventory during each move.

On April 30, 1943, the School named after M. Konopnicka has been dissolved. Teachers' group and students were dispersed between three still functioning female schools, the remaining inventory was inherited from the School. Konarski.

The secret teaching, which began in autumn 1939, was actively joined by three teachers: Zofia and Maria Michalskie and F. Czernecka. The German occupation ended on January 18, 1945, but the school of them. M. Konopnicka could not recover her buildings, because the building was taken over by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph. Thanks to the efforts of the pedagogical team and the headmistress F. Czarnecka, who returned from forced retirement. M. Konopnicka was launched. As a place, it was granted its second floor in a devastated building of the. M. Kopernika and on February 15, 1945, science began. In the first post-coupon school year, lasting only five months, the school managed to re-organize the work. From the 1948/1949 school year, the head of F. Czarnecka was retired, and Janina Diaczenko was appointed as the manager. In the educational plan of the school, it was time to consistently build the foundations of socialism. From the school year 1950/1951 after the passage of J. Diachenko to the Pedagogical Lyceum, the position of the headmaster took over Maria Kawalerska,

after a year Zofia Masztalerz was appointed in her place. Until 1956, the school operated in conditions imposed by the then reality.

The school was growing all the time, the turnout was increasing and the lack of own building was more and more afflicted. In the school year 1958/1959, eight hundred girls were taught in twenty branches, all the time they used the hospital of them. M. Kopernika, where the second floor was occupied. Efforts of the headmistress, Z. Masztalerz, to restore the former building or to build a new one, have had an effect. Due to the favorable political atmosphere (action: "Thousand schools on the Millennium") on November 25, 1958, the Social Committee for the Construction of the School named after Maria Konopnicka. Construction was included in the investment plan for 1960 as: "Millennium Memorial School"

On January 8, 1961, the cornerstone was ceremonially laid, in March the foundation works were completed, a floor was created by the end of the calendar year, and in March 1962 the building was ready in its raw state. The technical reception took place on August 30, 1962, and on September 3 a new school was opened and a plaque in honor of Maria Konopnicka was unveiled. The year 1962/1963 was started in the most modern school building in Tarnów. Twenty-nine members of the teaching staff took up learning nine hundred and fifty-five students in twenty-four branches. From 1964/1965, all primary schools became co-educational institutions. In this year too, for the first time in the history of the school. M. Konopnicka, seventy-six boys were admitted to the first classes. In the school year 1966/1967, an eight-year school was introduced.

In December 1966, the school received a banner. In 1972, in accordance with the Charter of Teachers' Rights and Duties, the heads of primary schools were renamed as directors. In this year also the long-term manager Zofia Masztalerz, initiator of the construction of a new school, retired. From August 31, 1972, the long-standing teacher Władysław Łabno took over the duties of the school's director. From September 1975, a teacher was working at the school, Antonina Różga was the first to perform this function.

Throughout this period, the school ran a comprehensive activity and was among the best in the city. There were circles of interests such as: literary and recitation, artistic, biological, historical, technical, sports, choir and rhythmic. The school teams of boys and scouts showed great activity. There were also wheels: PPR, PCK, SKO, SFOKiS. The activities of these

circles of interests translated into successes and achievements in many contests and olympiads. The school's most-famous achievements were the successes of youth theaters.

The school's environment was gradually improving. The greenery around the building was ordered, in 1976/1977 a school playground was put into use.

In December 1981, after the imposition of martial law, the school took on additional responsibilities. Despite the suspension of education, teachers were on duty every day, there was a common room where hot meals for children were issued. The commencement of education, which fell on January 5, 1982, was associated with an attempt to restore the previous situation, but despite the suspension and later dissolution by the NSZZ authorities of Solidarity, it turned out to be impossible.

In 1988, the entire floor was replaced with parquet floors. One of the great events was undoubtedly establishing contacts with the Dutch school in Arnhem, which through the Church informed the willingness to cooperate and help the Polish school. Thanks to this, in the summer of 1987, thirty-three children went to rest in the Netherlands.

Acting after J. Kochańska since 1978, the function of the deputy director Krystyna Gościmińska passed to the position of the headmaster of the School. M. Kopernika, and her place was taken by teacher Maria Stanek.

Political changes and the collapse of the communist system initiated the process of change in education. At the School M. Konopnicka, in the 1988/1989 school year, the Founding Committee of NSZZ "Solidarność" was established. The union is starting its activity again. The turn of 1989 and 1990, the first school year after the June elections and the rise of the first democratic government is marked by further changes. In February 1990, by the decision of the Pedagogical Council, the school's management team was dissolved. In the same year, the current director, W. Łabno, retired. The choice of the Pedagogical Council in June 1990, the new headmaster of the school was appointed by the curator for the school year 1990/1991 Maria Stanek.

In 1992, in accordance with the Act on the education system and the Ministry of Education regarding the framework statute of public schools, the school developed its own statute, approved by the Pedagogical Council on October 12, 1992.

In the years 1990 - 2007, the school changes a lot from the modernization of floors in the corridors through the renovation of all bathrooms and the adaptation of several of them for the disabled, to the organization of a computer lab with access to the Internet.

In the spring of 2007 Mrs. Maria Stanek informs about her intention to retire. On April 11, 2007, the City Council of Tarnów conducts a competition for the position of the director of the "three", as a result of which he chooses the teacher of this institution with 20 years' experience (former SP3 student) Mr. Leszek Marek. In the history of Primary School No. 3 this is the third, and from 1908 the first man in this position.



earlier photos (1950/60s)



Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tarnowie



Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tarnowie



Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tarnowie



Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tarnowie



Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tarnowie



<http://sp3.edunet.tarnow.pl/pl/oferta/historiaszkoly>