Nazwa instytucji



Książnica Cieszyńska

Tytuł jednostki/Tytuł publikacji

Principality of Cieszyn (Teschen) Silesia

Liczba stron oryginału	Liczba plików skanów	Liczba plików publikacji	POST CARD					
4	5	5	ev					
Sygnatura/numer zespołu	l .	Data wydania oryginału						
TR 02	22.107	ok. 1920						
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Projekt/Sponsor digitalizacji

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POST CARD

22.107.

PRINCIPALITY OF CIESZYN TESCHEN) SILESIA

POLISH CLAIMS

Five districts of the Duchy BIELSK, FRYSZTAJ, CIESZYN besides the community of Gruszow of the district of Frydek

> TERRITORIES CLAIMED: By Poland _____ Territory that could be ceded : mummum

Frontiers of the Duchy = = = Boundaries of the districts..... Coal deposits, being worked management

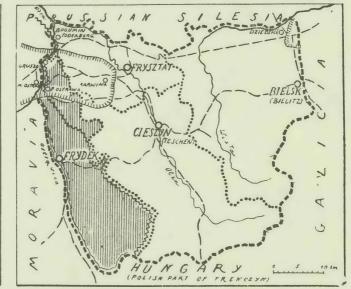
Railways _____

LANGUAGE LIMITS:

Nitsch (Pole 1919): East of line Poles. West of this line: intermediate dialect.

Niederle (Tcheck, 1909)

"The real Tcheck language begins west of the river Ostravica."



OFFICIAL	For the	whole Duchy of	Cieszyn	For the 3 districts : Bielsk, Frysztat, Cieszyn					
CENSUS	POLES	CHECHS	GERMANS	POLES	CHECHS	GERMANS			
1890	61 °/o	25 º/o	14 º/o	77 %	7 %	16 %			
1900	61 º/o	24 º/o	15 º/o	76 %	6 %	18 %			
1910	55 %	27 º/º	18 º/o	69 %	11 %	20 %			

REPARTITION OF COAL BETWEEN TCHECKS AND POLES

If the western district (of Frydek) is attributed to the Tchecks and the remaining part of the Duchy to Poland, the annual production of the whole basin of Ostrawa-Karwin will be distributed in the following way:

			COAL			1				COKE		
for	the	Tchecks:	5.082.921	tons	(54,4 %)	for	the	Tchecks	:	1.690.740	tons	(69 %)
for	the	Poles :	4.321.629		(45.6 °/°)	for	the	Poles	:	789.714	-	(31 %)

With the same territorial limits we obtain per head:

For the whole of TCHECKO-SLOVAQUIA (13 millions inhab.)	For the whole of POLAND (38 millions inhabitants)
Annual production of coal 275 kg.	Annual production of coal 144 kg. Annual production of coke 64 kg.
Annual production of coke 136 kg. Coal reserve of the deposits estimated at 1.000 t.	Coal reserve of the deposits estimated at 317 t.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Principality of Cieszyn, Polish from times immemorial, formed part of Poland until 1335, when, as a personal fief, it came under the rule of the Luxemburgs, Kings of Bohemia, and in 1526 under the rule of the Habsburgs. The Cieszyn princes of the royal Polish dynasty of the Piasts were ruling in this country until 1653. Cieszyn Silesia, as well as that of Opawa, remained an autonomous province of Austria. The Poles of Silesia had retained their national conscience, their social and economical institutions, and they were in close political relations with Poland. In spite of consistent efforts to germanize them and similar efforts on the part of the Tchecks, they have not lost their nationality. At the moment of Austria's downfall they proclaimed their firm desire of being united with Poland and accordingly organised their government, which took the shape of the Polish National Council of Cieszyn, comprising all political parties, working in complete harmony.