EAST GALICIA

IN FIGURES AND DRAWINGS.

by:

Dr. Antoni CIESZYNSKI,
profes. at the University
of Lwów.

Dr. Wilhelm POKORNY.

WARSAW
Edition Przegląd Dyplomatyczny.

1922.

EAST GALICIA

IN FIGURES AND DRAWINGS.

by:

Dr. Antoni CIESZYNSKI,
profes. at the University of Lwów.

Dr. Wilhelm POKORNY.

WARSAW
Edition Przegląd Dyplomatyczny.

1922.

CONTENTS.

I. POPULATION.

(Its state in 1910).

A) All East Galicia.

1. **East Galicia** possesses an area of 55,337 km^2 and had (in 1910) a population of **5,336,177 inhabitants** (Austrian citizens 5,317,158). As to the administration and juridiction it is divided into 51 districts, out of which those of „Sanok, Brzozowo and Jarosław are are the furthest to the west.

2. **The numeral distribution of the polish, russian and all other population in separeted districts of Galicia** (drawing 1).

The area ▭ means 5.000 population of polish language

„ „ ▭ „ „ „ „ ruthenian „

„ „ ▭ „ „ „ „ german „

The area of the districts on the map as well as the place destined to separate nationalities upon it is noted not accordingly to the territorial dimensions, but accordingly to the quantity, from which 5.000 inhabitants out of the nationality are living on a certain territory.

(written by Dr. M. Nadobnik).

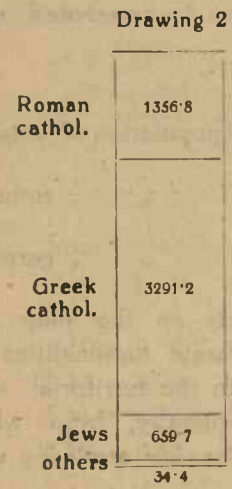
The population of East Galicia including ruthenian inhabitants.

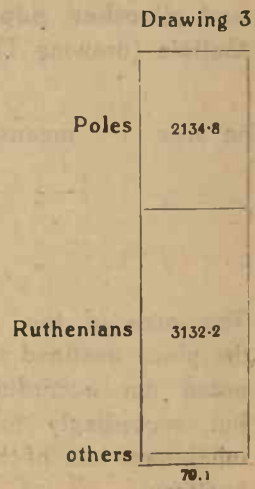
3. **As to its religion** (draw. 2).

	Number in thousands	For each 1.000 inhabit.
Greek-catholics . . .	3291'2	617
Roman catholics . .	1356'8	253
Jews	659'7	124
other religions . . .	34'4	6

The quantity of Roman-catholics is a little more than 2/5 of the Greek-Catholics.

as to the religion — in thousands — as to the language





4. **Accordingly to the conversational-language (nationality) of the previous austrian citizens in East Galicia:**

	Number in thousands	for each 1000 inhab.
Ruthenians	3132'2	589
Poles	2114'8	298
others	70'1	23

Out of the number of the Greek Catholics 159 thousand acknowledge to belong to the Polish nationality, and out of the Jews, — about 620 thousand, that is the reason, why the number of Poles is larger in comparison than that of the Roman Catholics.

The number of Poles is of something more than the 2/3 of the Ruthenians.

(Nadobnik. Statistics to the reform of the electoral statutes of the Diet, Poles dwelling in East Galicia, form the 1/12 part of the number of all the Poles, living in a compound mass (24 940.000,—).

(Romer-Weinfeld, Polish Annuals 1917 Nr. 180).

5. **The growth of the population in East Galicia of Poles and Ruthenians in thousands.**

In the year	1880	1890	1900	1910	Growth from 1880 to 1910
There was Rom. Cathol.	852'6	975'8	1131'3	1349'6	58'3 %
%	22'1	22'6	23'5	25'3	
There was Greek Cathol.	2439,0	2708'2	3022'9	3293'1	35 %
%	63'4	62'9	62'8	61'7	
Poles	1076'9	1338'9	1611'5	2114'8	96'5 %
%	28'1	31'2	33'6	39'8	
Ruthenians . .	2478'2	2755'2	3003'0	3112'2	25'7 %
%	64'6	64'1	62'6	58'9	

The percentage of Roman catholics and Poles growth constantly, especially during the last ten years, on the contrary, the percentage of **Greek-Catholics and Ruthenians constantly diminishes.**

The number of Poles from 1880 till 1910 almost **doubled**, the **number of Ruthenians** in the same period **grew but by** 1/4.

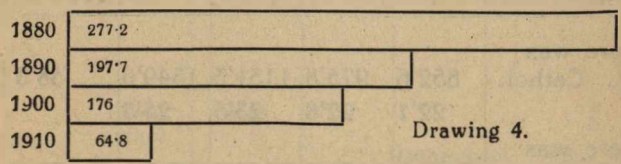
(Stefczyk: Polen und Ruthenen in Galizien).

6.

For 10,000 inhabitants of Galicia, an avarage in 1900 — 1910					
	Number of living born	Number of dead	Surplus of births	Decrease by emigration	Real growth
Rom. Cath.	400	244	156	—47	**109**
Greek Cath.	454	299	155	—71	84

7. **Germans in East Galicia** (in thousands).

in the year	1880	1890	1900	1910
There were Germans	277'2	197'7	176	64'8
%	7'2	4'6	3'7	1'2



Drawing 4.

The number of Germans diminishes very violently.

The same is also to be observed in the relations in the German colonies.

8. Changes as to the religion and the language in the German colonies.

(Pawłowski: The Roman Catholic population in the Polish-Russian part of Galicia. — 1919. — page 37-th).

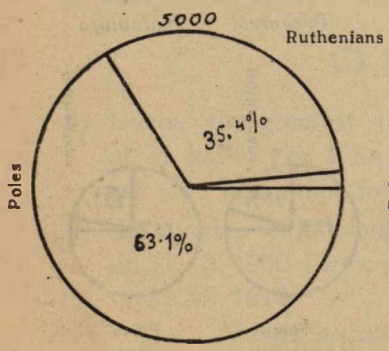
For 100 German colonies the number	grew	diminished	grew of 25%	diminished	was above 50%	
					1900	1910
Roman Catholics .	**73,3**	26,7	**14,5**	—	35,6	**46,7**
Protest. and Jews .	21,1	78,9	—	17,8	61,1	42,2
Poles	**78,9**	21,1	**25,5**	2,2	13,7	**30,0**
Germans	21,1	78,9	2,2	27,8	76,7	57,8

The German colonies lose slowly their nationa caracter, and by and by also that of their religionl

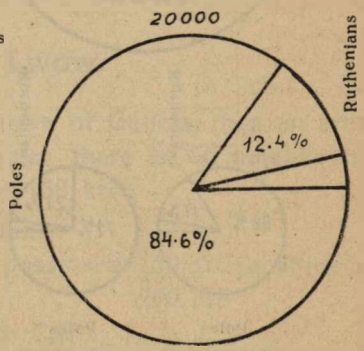
As the number of Poles and Roman-Catholics growths in the greatest part of the colonies, and at the same time the number of Germans and protestants diminishes.

9. ## B) Towns of East Galicia.

The proportion of the population in countries of above.



Drawing 5.



Drawing 6.

In localities of above 5.000 inhabitants the percentage of religion and that of the language was in 1910 the following: (Draw. 5).

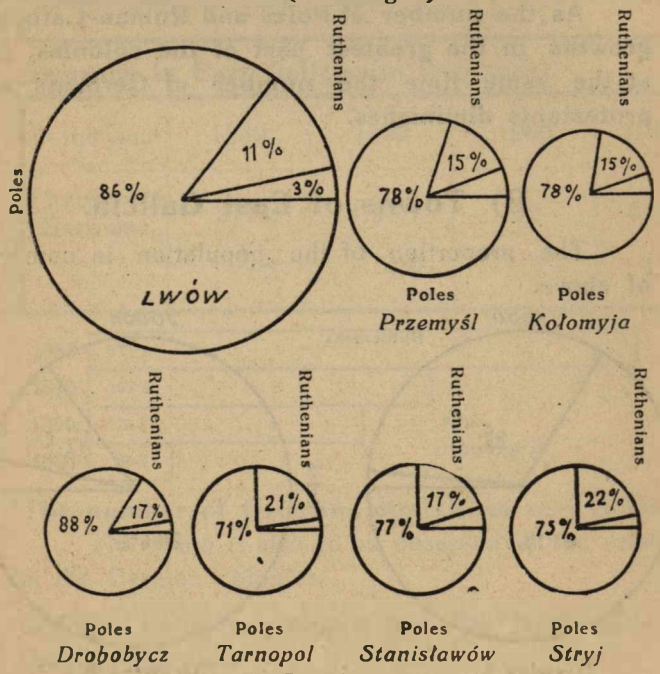
Roman Catholics	26,2	Poles	**63,1**
Greek Catholics	39,0	Ruthenians	35,4
Jews	34,0	Germans	1,4
others	0,8	others	0,1

10. In localities of above 20,000 inhabitants the percentage was: (Drawing 6).

Roman Catholics	42,6	Poles	**84,6**
Greek Catholics	19,6	Ruthenians	12,4
Jews	36,6	Germans	2,7
others	1,2	others	0,3

(Dr. Nadobnik: Statistics to the reform of the electoral statutes of the Diet. Lwow. 1912.).

11. **The proportion of the population in towns of above 25.000 inhabitants.** (Drawing 7).



Drawing 7.

Localities of above 25,000 inhabitants (1910).

Localities	Population		For 100 inhabitants (1910)					
			Religion			Language		
	Total 1910 thous.	avarage growth 1901 a 1910 for 1000	Rom. Cathol.	Greek Cathol.	Jew.	Pol.	Russe	Germ.
Drohobycz . . .	35	78	34	21	44	82	17	1
Kołomyja . . .	43	25	32	21	44	78	15	6
Lwów	**206**	**29**	**51**	**19**	**28**	**86**	**11**	**3**
Przemyśl . . .	54	17	47	22	30	78	15	5
Stanisławów . .	33	10	31	21	46	77	17	5
Stryj	31	33	34	29	35	75	22	2
Tarnopol . . .	34	11	28	30	41	71	27	1

(Romer and Weinfeld: Polish Annuals, Cracow. 1917).

All the town in Galicia have the supremacy of the Polish population.

12.

C) Lwów.

a) Lwów, the greatest town of Galicia, has an area of 31 km². For 1 hectar there is 66 inhabitants, and one inhabitant for 150 km².

b) the number of inhabitants:
on 31.XII. 1900 Lwów possessed 159,870 inhabitants
„ 31.XII. 1910 „ „ 206,113 „
Annual growth 2,9%

(„La Pologne").

c) the proportion of the population as to the religion and nationality (Look № 11, drawing 7).

d) **all the professions and all the social classes, and not the intelligent sphere alone makes of Lwow a Polish town.**

in 1910 there were in Lwów	Polish	Ruthenians
Homes	77 %	17 %
of earning population	70 %	14 %
„ „ independent	75 %	10 %
„ „ dependent	66 %	16 %
Agricultural population . . .	1 %	
Industrials	78 %	
Tradesmen	74 %	
Employe es and learned professions	63 %	

II. EDUCATION.

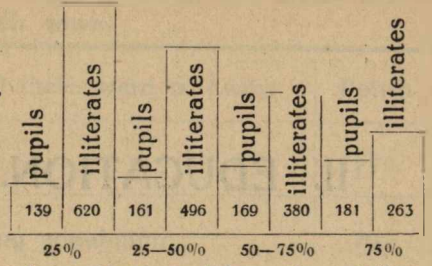
13. A) The Poles and the education (1911) Galicia.

in districts with Polish population	I below 25 %	II 25 % — 50 %	III 50 % — 75 %	IV above 75 %
for 1000 inhabit. there is illiterates	620	496	380	263
going to elementary schools .	139	161	169	181
for 1000 elementary schools, are polish ones	124	305	477	957
one class schools	360	374	334	302
There is one elementary school for the number of inhabitants	1560	1480	1470	1500

(Romer—Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917. Nr. 58).

The proportion of studying in schools and the illitarates for 1000 inhabitants

Drawing 8.

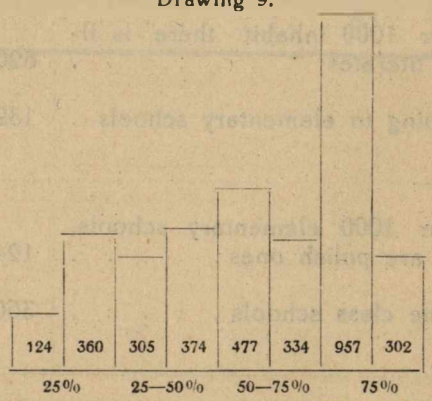


In a district of less than 25%.

At the same time with the growth of the percentage of the polish population there grows also the number of those going to elementary schools and the number of illiterates diminishes. (Drawing 8).

Polish schools and those of but one class.

Drawing 9.



In a district of more than 75% of Poles.

The more of Polish schools, the less of one class schools (drawing 9).

B) Schools.

14. General Educating schools in Galicia.

(Romer and Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917. Nr. 53).

	Number of schools	pupils in thous.	For 1000 inhabitants		for the number of 100 schools there are Polish ones
			pupils	illiterates	
Elementary schools .	5842	1293	165	408	
Higher elementary schools	137	29			54
Total number of elementary scholls .	5979	1322			
Middle schools . .	134	40	5		89

15. **Galicia: Elementary schools (1911) too numerous.**

	0 — 2%	2%—5%	5%—10%	above 10%
in proportion to the number of Poles in the number of districts	10	3	5	0
in proportion to the number of Ruthenians in the number of districts	5	7	13	16

REMARK:

The Ruthenians were always protected by the Austrien government to the prejudice of the Polish population. Ruthenian schools were chiefly supplied with Polish money (Taxes Nr. 37).

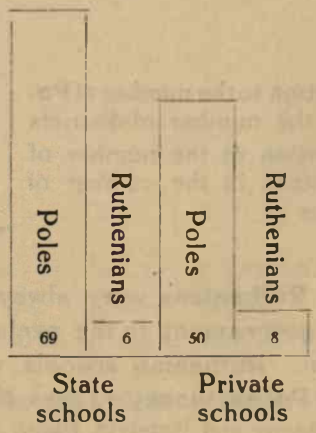
(Romer and Weinfeld. Polish Annuals 1917, Nr. 61).

16. Middle schools in Galicia (1911).

(Romer and Weinfeld. Polish Annuals 1917, Nr. 59)
(Drawing 10).

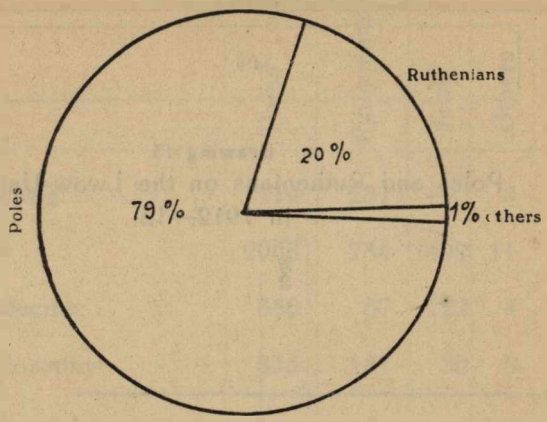
Kinds of the schools	Number of schools			pupils in thousands	For 100 there are pupils					
					Nationality			Religion		
	all	Pol.	Rus.		Pol.	Rus.	Germ.	Rom.-cath.	Gg.-cath.	Jews
State Lyceums	62	55	6	29,5	77	22	1	54	22	23
State realschools	14	14	—	3,6	91	8	1	70	9	20
Private schools	58	50	8	6,7	78	22	—	51	22	27
	134	119	14	39,8	79	20	1	55	21	24

Drawing 10.
Polish and Russian middle schools in Galicia 1911.



Drawing 11.

Proportion of nationality of pupils in Galicias' middle schools.



The number of pupils of Russian nationality in the middle schools is scarcly 1/5 of all the pupils of both state and private schools (Drawing 11).

17. **Professional schools (1911) higher and middle ones.**

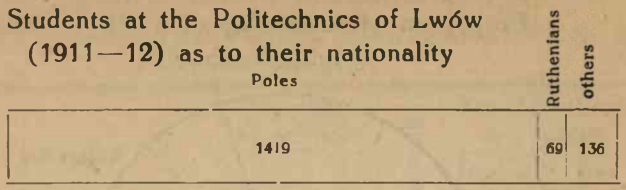
	Number of schools	Quantity of pupils
Seminaries for teacher	38	6410
Agricultural, Forester, schools .	32	1838
commercial, technical and industrial schools	165	17086

18. **Higher Schools in 1912/13.**

University (Lwów) jr. 13 . . 5353 stud. out of which 1275 Ruth.
Politechnics (Lwów) jr. 12 . 1633 „ „ „ „ 69 „
Academy of veterinary sciences (Lwów) . . . . . 248 „
Academy of agriculture (Dublany) . . . . . 130 „

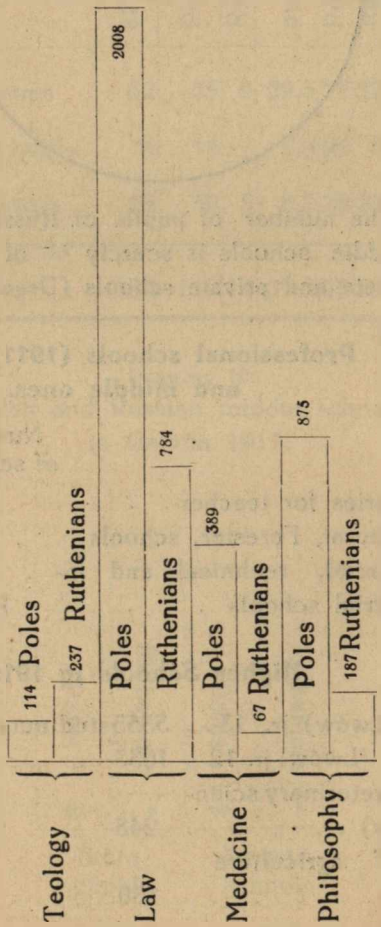
Drawing 12.

Students at the Politechnics of Lwów (1911—12) as to their nationality



Drawing 13.

Poles and Ruthenians on the Lwow-University in 1912—13.



The students on the Lwów University 1912—13.
(the avarage of both half years of 1912—13 (draw. 13).
as to their nationality.

	Poles	Ruthenians	Jews	Others	total
Teology	114	237	—	4	355
Law	2008	784	492	11	3295
Medecine . . .	389	67	122	4	582
Philosophy . . .	875	187	50	9	1121
Total	3386	1275	664	28	5353

The quantity of Ruthenians at all the faculties of the Lwów University is scarcly 1/4 of the total number of students.

C) Polish Educations-institutions created by private initiative.

19. Popular courses at the University of Lwów.

			1912—13	1914—16	1916-18 en average in a year
Number of Lessons	Lectors		173	51	75
	Provincial towns		30	—	13
		Chief town	126	62	109
		Province	279	—	88
		Total	405 m	62	197
	Number of Students	Chief town	9865	7090	13619
		Province	35225	—	10768
		Total	40090	7090	24387

20. **Society of the popular school. Cracow—Lwów.**
(Romer-Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917. Nr. 68).

Date of foundation	1891
the accounts year	1913
Number of circles	301
Quantity of members	42156
Receipts in thousands of Crowns . . .	2229
Number of schools	115
„ of courses for illiterates . . .	177
Number of pupils in the schools . . .	32486
„ illiterates on the courses . . .	
„ of asylums and scholarships . .	36
„ pupils with scholarships . . .	1839
„ Popular Houses.	79
„ of reading rooms and libraries .	2520
„ Lectures and manifestations . .	8547
„ other courses	188

The Ruthenians did never possess such an institution. There was but an old Ruthenian Society of the name of Kaczkowski, which, however as a Russophile one, has been closed at the beginning of the war.— This Society did but organise reading-rooms and scholarships, of which they possessed 25.

21. **Society for the protection of the Polish science in Lwów. 1918.**

Organisation and reserve funds 1,048,217
Circulation Funds 18,928
Number of members 977.

22. ## D) Scholarships for youths.

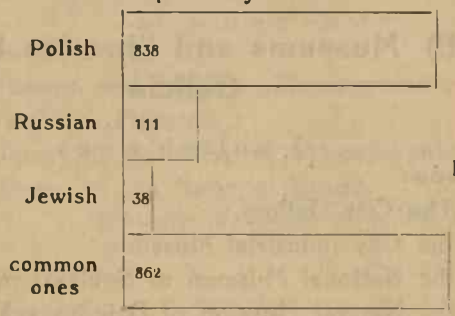
A) At the Direction of the Estate Department there are 263 foundations 1286 sholarships;
B) at the Directions of other institutions, authorities and corporations 270 foundations and 563 scholarships.

From these scholarships, the offerers have destined:

For	Poles	Ruthenians	Jew	without distinction of nationality
of the group A)	584	10	9	683
,, ,, B)	254	101	29	179
Total . .	838	111	38	862* (draw. 14)

***) Almost all these scholarships were created by Poles without any restriction at the times when the Polish-Russian antagonismus did not yet exist.**

Scolarships for youths:



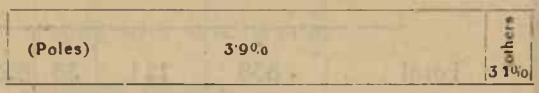
Draw. 14.

Funds for the scolarships	Polish	Russian	Jewish	Common ones
Provided by the Chief State Office	2,001105 1)	26328	36412	76215
%	93,5 %	1,24 %	1,7 %	3,6 %
,, by Estate Department	5,046091 2)	11577	—	307145
%	94 %	0,2 %	0,5 %	5,1 %
Total . . .	7,046196	37905	36412	383360
	93,9 %	0,5 %	0,5 %	5,1 %

1) Besides the property of Załurze.
2) Besides six houses.

(Index table of trade and industry page 335).

The funds of the polish and other scolarships:



Draw. 15.

Almost all these funds are of Polish origin. The Russian and Jewish scolarships are very small.

23. **E) Museums and libraries in East Galicia.**

a) polish ones:

In Lwów:

The City Gallery,
the City industrial Museum,
the National Museum of Sobieski name,
the Natural Museum of Dzieduszycki name,

the Museum of the name of the Princes Lubomirski and Ossoliński,
Collections of the name Łoziński,
the Dzieduszycki Gallery,
the Polish School Museum,
the „Racławska Panorama",
the Racławska Library",
the Ossolineum (Library),
the Pawlikowski Library,
the Poturzycki Library,
the Baworowski Library,
the Library of the politechnics.

At the province:

A museum in Podhorce,
the Podolian Museum at Tarnopol,
the public Library at Tarnopol,
the Museum of the Counts Piniński at Grzymałowo,
the Museum and Library of Ladislas Federowicz at Okno,
the Library of the Society of Elementary Schools in East Galicia,
the Museum of Pokucie at Kołomyja,
the library and gallery of pictures of Count Lanckoroński in Rozdół,
the Library and Museum of the Society of Friends of Science at Przemyśl,
the Museum of the Diocese at Przemyśl.

b) Russian.

in Lwów:

Museum and Library „Staropigialna",
Ukrainian Museum,
Library of the name of Schewtchenko,
Library of the National House.

(Source: The Guide of Galicia, by Orłowicz).

---

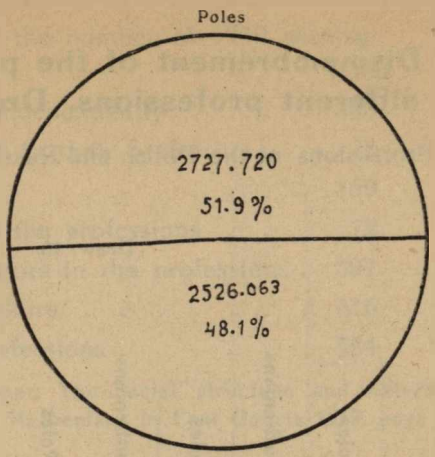
24. # III. ECONOMICAL SITUATION.

A) Agricultural property in East Galicia Drawing 16.

(The district of the Estate Higher Court of Lwów).

	all the area ha.	agricultural property	
		Russian ha.	Polish and other ha.
Tabular properties	1,810,139	87,048	**1,723,091**
Town ,,	322,684	127,104	**195,580**
Others ,,	3,120,960	**2,311,911**	809,049
Total . . .	5,253,783	2,526,063	2,727,720
%	100 %	48,1 %	51,9 %

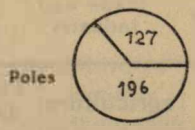
The Polish and Russian Agricultural property in East Galicia in hect. (the district of Estate higher court of Lwów).



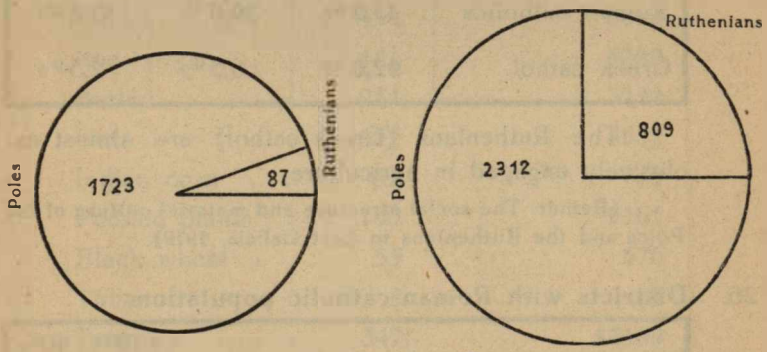
Drawing 16.

Great property — Other properties

Town property



in thousands of hect.

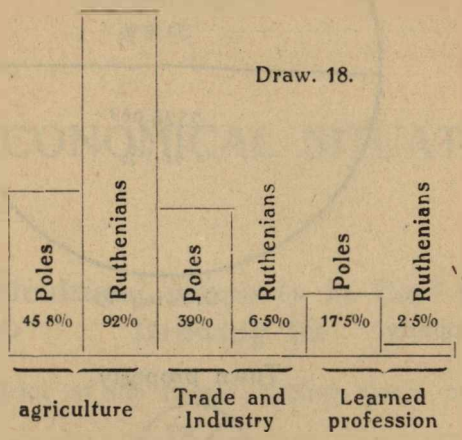


Drawing 17.

More than the half of all of East Galicia territory is in Polish hands. The large property is almost totally in Polish hands. — Draw. 16 and 17. (Sources: Nadobnik Table and „Kurjer Lwowski" of July 13-th and 14-th 1918).

25. B) Dismembrement of the population in different professions. Drawing 18.

Professions of the Polish and Russian population.



	agriculture	Trade and Industry	Learned professions
Roman catholics	45,5 %	**39,0** %	**17,5** %
Greek cathol.	**92,0** %	6,5 %	2,5 %

The Ruthenians (Greek cathol) are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture.

(Romer: The social structure and material culture of the Poles and the Ruthenians in East Galicia, 1919).

26. Districts with Roman-catholic population.

	10%	40%
Engaged in agriculture	8,7%	73%
„ trade and industry . . .	4%	20%
„ learned professions . . .	—	9%

27. For the number of 1000 earning:

	Poles	Ruthenians
Earning independently	348	331
instructed in their profession . .	28	5
Workmen	160	74
Pupils in the professions . . .	12	2
Collaborators in the professions .	391	527
Of agriculture	616	918
Other professions	384	82

(Romer: The Social structure and material culture of Poles and Ruthenians in East Galicia 1919. page 5-th).

28.

C) Agriculture. (Drawing 19).

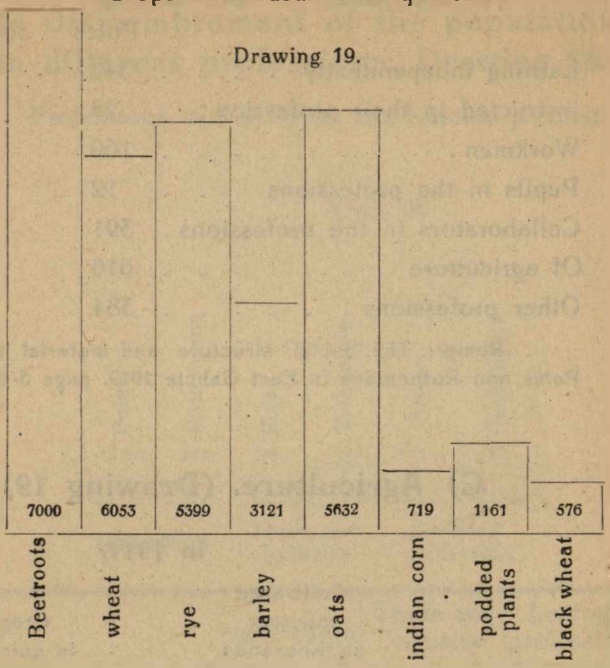
in 1911.

	Cultivated territory in thousands of hectares	Crops in quintals
Wheat	414	**5053**
Rye	441	**5399**
Barley	234	3121
Oats	452	**5632**
Indian corn . . .	62	719
Podded plants . .	100	1161
Black wheat . . .	55	576
Tobacco	2	28
Potatoes	347	**47169**
Beetroots	21	**7000**
Clover	244	6672
Meadows	694	27342 (sown)

(Statist. Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbau - Ministeriums for the year 1911).

Crops in thousands of quintals

Drawing 19.



29. **The culture grows with the growth of the percent of the Polish population and with the decrease of the percentage of the Polish population it constantly diminishes.**

In the districts of East Galicia with Polish population there are

	Poles				
	below de 10%	above 20%	above 30%	above 40%	
Cultivated ground	5	32	47	53	of the whole area
Sown fields	2	25	25	31	

	Poles				
	below 10%	above 20%	above 30%	above 40%	
The production is: wheat	6,9	8,6	9,7	11,79	per hectar
rye	7,7	9,0	9,3	10,79	
Production of corn	16	100	160	175	kg. pro person

(Romer: The social structure and material culture of Poles and Ruthenians in East Galicia. 1919).

30. **Forests in Galicia.**

The forest area . . . 1,994 thousands of hectares
State forests. 14%
communities forests . . 5%
private 81%

In these tabular properties Ruthenians possess 30,7 thousands of hect.

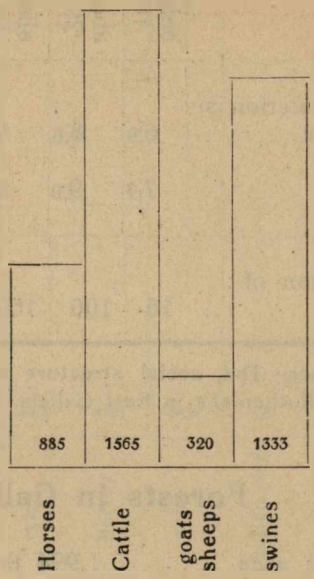
31. **Domestic animals in East Galicia in 1910 (draw. 20).**

	Number in thousands:
Horses	686
Cattle	1565
Goats / Sheeps	326
Swines	1333
Bee hives	284
Poultry	8018

(See Oesterr. Statistik, Neue Folge, 5 Band).

Quantity of domestic animals in East Galicia in thousands

Drawing 20.



	For 1000 in habitants	For 1 km² of the total area	For 1 km² of field of all Galicia
Horses	128	12	24
Cattle	294	28	66
Sheeps and goats	63	6	10
Swines	250	24	48

32. ## D) Mining. (drawing 21).

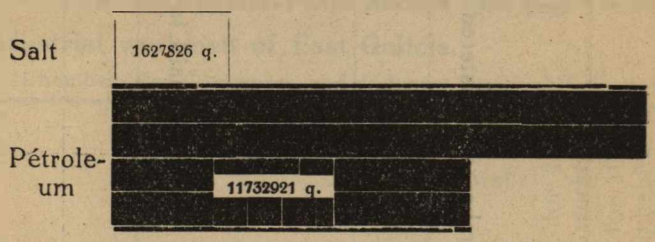
a) Avarage of 1902 — 1911.

	Number of workers	Production	value in crowns
Salt	2886	1,627,826 q.	17,873,154
Cainite . . .	—	372,000 „	146,443
Lignite . . .	340	410,220 „	405,950
Petroleum .	**5857**	**11,732,921 „**	**26,440,854**
Earth wax. .	2182	25,572 „	3,408,983

(Statistical Guide Galicia's).

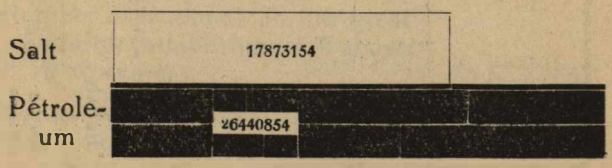
The most important products Galicias
(avarage of 1902—1911)

a) Production



Draw. 21.

b) Value in crowns

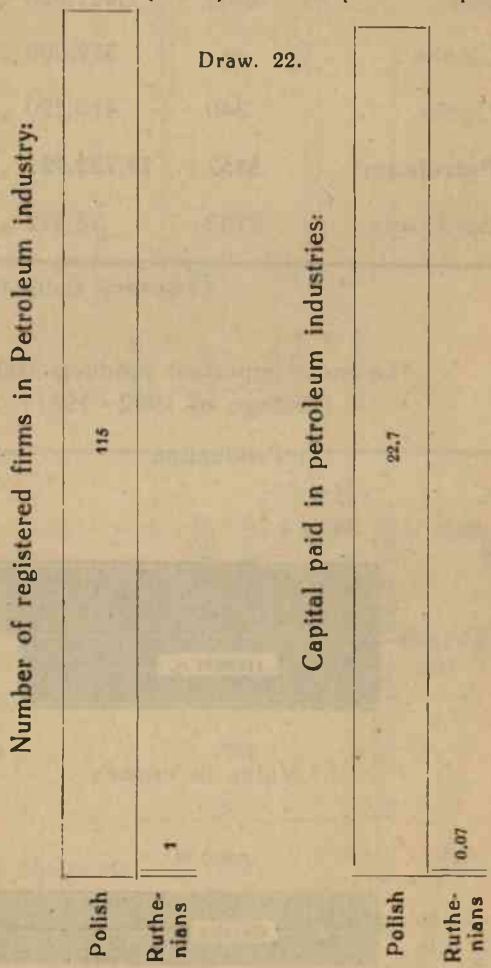


b) Registered Firms in Petroleum-Industries.

Firm	Number	With a capital	
		nominal	paid
Polish	115	29,496,800	22,715,083
Ruthenian . . .	1	70,000	35,000

(Materjals of the petroleum-productors).

Draw. 22.



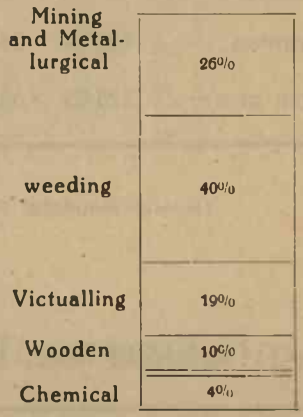
E) Industry.

33. The branches of Industry in East Galicia.

(Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Lwów and Brody).

Drawing 23.

Kind of the industry	for 100 workmen there are	for 1000 inhabitants are engaged
I. Mining and metallurgical .	26	9
II. weeding .	40	14
III. Victualling . . .	19	6
IV. Wooden .	10	4
V. Leauthern . . .	1	—
VI. Chimical .	4	2



(Romer-Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917. page 115-th).

34. **Industrial workmen of East Galicia.**

(Chambers for Commerce and Industry Lwów and Brody).

	Total	for 100 workmen	for 1000 inhabitants
Number of industrial workmen .	198,776	35	—
Number of workmen in the great industry (establishment of above 50 workmen)	35,533	133	6

(Romer-Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917, page 113-th).

35. **The industry Galicias. (1910).**

	Factories with the number of workmen			
	6—20	21—100	101—1000	over 1000
Factories . .	2521	595	169	7
Workmen . .	15759	26982	44501	9982
Horse power .	18165	31299	53245	10411

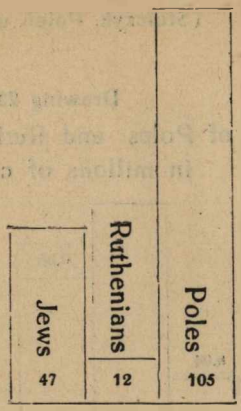
(Romer-Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917 vol. 121).

F) Economy. (Drawing 24).

Galicia	for 1000 population there are members	Total of economies on crowns	
		of a member of the association	of the inhabitant
Polish Societies	143	330	47
Ruthenian „	69	179	12
Jewish „	569	185	105

(Romer-Weinfeld: Polish Annuals 1917, Nr. 132).

36. The economies of one inhabitant in crowns



Drawing 24.

37. G) Direct taxes East Galicias (Draw. 25).

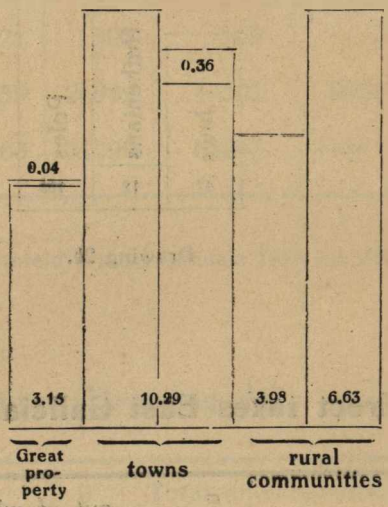
Diet district	total in million crowns	out of which paid by			
		Poles		Ruthenians	
		mil. crowns	%	mil. crowns	%
Great property	3.19	3.15	98.6	0.04	1.4
Towns	10.67	10.29	96.4	.36	3.6
Rural communities	9.61	3.98	41.4	5.63	58.6
Total	23.47	13.42	74.2 %	6.05	25.8 %

The three fourth parts of East Galicia direct taxes are paid by the Polish population.

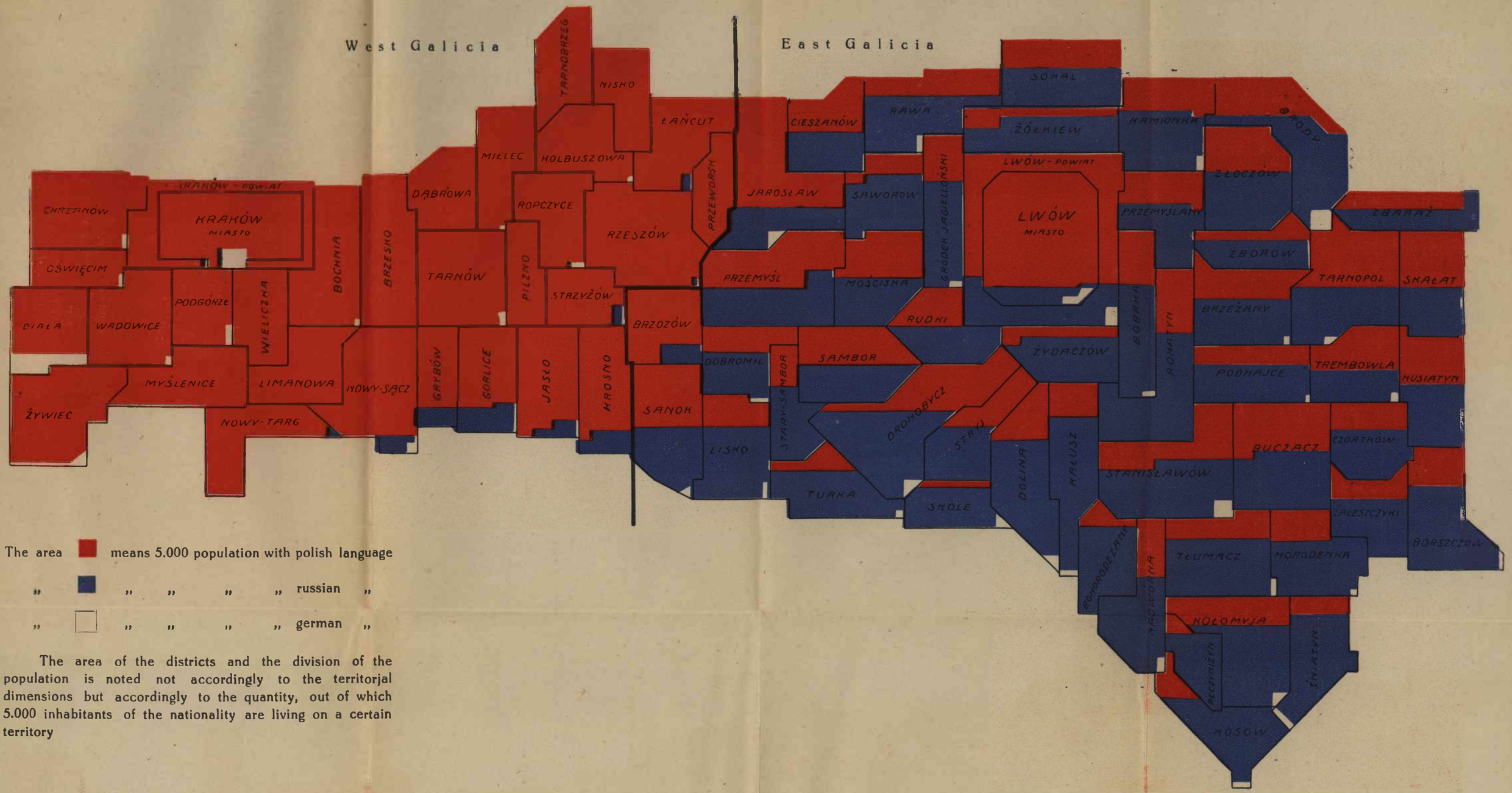
(Stefczyk: Polen und Ruthenen in Galizien).

Drawing 25.

Direct taxes of Poles and Ruthenians in East Galicia in millons of crowns:



Galicia's Population as to its conversationnal language in 1910.



The area ■ means 5.000 population with polish language

" ■ " " " " russian "

" □ " " " " german "

The area of the districts and the division of the population is noted not accordingly to the territorjal dimensions but accordingly to the quantity, out of which 5.000 inhabitants of the nationality are living on a certain territory