

Memorial  
of the municipal board  
of Danzig  
concerning  
the determination of the  
boundaries.  
1920.

Od <sup>KJ</sup>  
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# MEMORIAL

OF

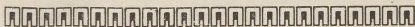
THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF  
DANZIG CONCERNING THE  
DETERMINATION OF THE  
BOUNDARIES ENCLOSING  
THE TERRITORY OF THE  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG



Od - 413/84

N 1322622

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

I. According to section XI of the Conditions of Peace, in connection with Section XI of the answer delivered on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1919 by the Allied and Associated Powers to the German Commission of Peace, there can be no doubt that, in creating the Free City of Danzig, the said Powers were guided by the sincere wish to create a new political organism, which might have a vitality of its own, being able to fulfill the important economic and financial tasks assigned to it by the Entente in its quality as the most important harbour of the Vistula and as the seaport for Poland.

Although hitherto the future financial system of Danzig can as yet not exactly be estimated by figures, it can be boldly asserted that, the present limits of the Free State supposed to be definite, a wellregulated budget could be made up only with difficulty, the necessary expenditure not being covered by corresponding receipts. Financial difficulties could be averted from the Free City only by extending the limits of its territory and thereby augmenting the receipts of the State in a considerable degree. It ought to be taken into consideration that, although the territory of the present Town of Danzig will produce the largest amount of the receipts, it will, at the same time, bear the largest amount of expenditure for the community as well as for the administrative purposes of the State. On the other hand an increase of territory, although it will in every case involve greater expenditure, will, at the same time, occasion a comparatively still higher raising of the receipts, especially if the system of the assessment of the income-tax is to be thoroughly improved. It must also be mentioned, that within the rural territory of the new Free State several state-domains are situated, that will considerably and favorably influence the invigoration of the budget of the Free State. To such an

invigoration of the budget the following fact will indirectly contribute: If the size of the Free State of Danzig should remain so small as laid down in the Treaty of Peace, many millions of marks, expended for the provisioning of the population of the Free State of Danzig, would go abroad, whereas these sums would greatly be spent within the State if to the territory of the newly-founded State some considerable territories would be added that would be able to supply the Free City with rural products.

By these sums the capacity of the inhabitants for paying taxes would increase and thereby the revenues of the State would be augmented. So, above all from the financial point of view, a considerable extension of the territory of the Free City must be thought of.

The close connections of the economic interests of Danzig and Poland are explicitly pointed out in the answer mentioned above (page 32 of the official German text). The economic prosperity of the new Free City must indeed be of the utmost importance especially to the Polish State, the Free City being under the control of Poland as to the administration of the customs and railways. With its prosperous and highly civilized population the Free City will be called upon to be a constituent element of wealth and a warrant of peace and security, as well as to form an economic connecting link between Poland and the world's traffic.

II. Concerning the questions of nationality, the following fundamental principles have been drawn up (page 11 of the official German text in the mantle note of the aforesaid answer from the Allied and Associated powers):—

All the territories, inhabited by a population indisputably Polish, have been given over to Poland. All the territories, inhabited by a majority of German population, with the exception of some isolated towns and newly founded colonial settlements on territories that have recently been expropriated by force and are situated amidst indisputably Polish territories, have been given over to Germany. Wherever

the will of the people is doubtful, a plebiscite will be held. The town of Danzig will be given a constitution as a Free City.

Moreover we read in the preface:—

All well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction, that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism, that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

These principles have not duly been followed regarding the determination of the boundaries of the new Free City of Danzig, as stipulated by the Treaty of Peace. It is evident that the difficult task of detaching a newly organized commonwealth from its surrounding country, with which it has, for centuries, enjoyed the same economic conditions and historical traditions, cannot be achieved without a detailed preparatory work, which requires much time, and without the indigenous population, as represented by the different communities, being questioned. Hence it cannot be wondered at, that, considering the short time in which the Instrument of Peace had to be drawn up, there was no time left for such complicated preparations. As is intimated by some paragraphs of Section XI, the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace, concerning the Free City are undoubtedly to sketch but in bold outlines the new State-building, which is now to be erected. The completion itself requires plenty of detailed regulations which will have to be settled by the mutual intercourse of the existing authorities with the Boundary-Commission and the High-Commissioner.

The following proposals, being the result of thorough inquiries held with all the respective authorities and of discussions with the competent experts, are to prepare and to bring about a satisfactory final result of the Commissions work. The present Memorial, taking into consideration the principles referred to above, has started from the supposition, that the Boundary-Commission must necessarily be authorized to deviate from the points and lines fixed by the Treaty. Supposing, such an authorisation not to exist, the work of

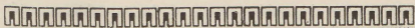
the Commission would never achieve a really good and satisfactory result, it would be condemned ever to remain patchwork. The existing communal boundaries would not be respected, intimate economic connections of various kinds would be destroyed to no purpose and without any strong necessity, invaluable elements of civilisation would be ruined, the national and religious principles would be most severely violated. These principles strictly demand that the districts mentioned below be allotted to the territory of the Free City of Danzig, these territories being border-districts, in which the German element prevails, and for which there is no plausible reason that they should fall to the share of Poland.

The maps attached as an annex, giving the cartographical illustrations for the following proposals, are divided into two parts. The maps of the smaller scale (1 : 100000) are general maps, the blue or blue and white line indicating the boundaries proposed by this Memorial, the red one showing the line determined by the Conditions of Peace. The maps of the larger scale (1 : 25000) give in detail facts concerning the standard of nationalities, the distribution of the landed property and the communal boundaries. It may be mentioned that, corresponding to the official German statistics, the numbers as for the Polish and the Kassubian population have been indicated separately from each other, whereas in the text both numbers have been added, the sum giving the amount of Polish population.

The Memorial starts from the north-western corner of the Free State, following the determined boundary up to the north-east corner and to the peninsula of Hela and being founded on the Prussian division into *K r e i s e*.

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Map 1 scale 1 : 100 000

Map 1 scale 1 : 25 000

## Chapter I.

### KREIS OF NEUSTADT.

THE boundaries designed by the Conditions of Peace are unacceptable far as the town-district of Zoppot is concerned, for they deprive Zoppot of territories absolutely necessary for its existence and belonging to the town-district which is by far too small even within its present limit.

These portions are:—

- a) the whole forest belonging to the town (Stadtwald) and to the municipal estate (städtischer Gutswald),
- b) the municipal garden-grounds (städtische Gutsgärtnerei),
- c) part of the houses which are being built for discharged soldiers (Kriegerheimstätten), 8 buildings,
- d) part of the soil belonging to private persons.

Moreover the following rural districts (Gutsbezirke):

- e) Koliebken,
- f) Hochredlau,
- g) Klein Katz,
- h) the forest-district (Forstgutsbezirk) of Grenzlau,
- i) the forest-district (Forstgutsbezirk) of Taubenwasser.

The aforesaid districts, enumerated under a)—i) are, from an economic point of view, most intimately connected with the city of Zoppot. Their being included in the municipal district of Zoppot is therefore an absolute necessity.

There may be especially mentioned the following points:—

Without the region of Bernardowo, containing the sources that provide Zoppot with drinking water, Zoppot cannot exist. This region is situated on the spot where the boundaries of the State-forest, the municipal forest and Koliebken meet. The municipal gardens (Gutsgärtnerei), founded and

enlarged by the public means of the township, provide Zoppot with considerable and indispensable quantities of vegetables. The whole of the forest (belonging partly to the township and partly to the state) not only provides Zoppot with the necessary fire-wood and timber, but must be looked upon as the chief attraction for the numerous visitors of the Zoppot, seaside place. It is with large sums of money that the township of Zoppot has opened the forest to visitors by constructing roads, founding recreation-grounds and creating new plantations.

By cutting in two the Municipal or the State-forest or an essential part of them, the inhabitants of Zoppot and the visitors to the seaside resort, requiring recreation, would likewise be prohibited from taking walks and from breathing the wholesome forest air. Moreover the town being limited in the east by the sea, in the west and in the north by the Polish frontiers, would be unable to extend itself. This fact is of considerable importance, Zoppot in the last few years having taken an extraordinary development — the number of its inhabitants increasing from 14 321 in 1910 to 19 065 at present. Considerable extension and increase of the town must be relied upon also for the future.

For the town of Zoppot, in its quality as a health-resort and a seaside-place, it will be of an extraordinary importance that its milk-supply, coming from the surrounding estates and communities, should be secured at least to some extent. Even now the Zoppot physicians for childrens diseases justly complain of the insufficient quantities of milk supplied to their patients. A severance of the whole hinterland would have serious consequences as well for Zoppot itself as for the visitors of the place, who come there for their recreation and recovery. Only by the communities, as named above under e)—g), Koliebken, Hoch-Redlau and Klein Katz, being given over to the Free-State, a milk supply covering the urgent requirements of the consumers and not dependent upon the political situation, could be relied upon.

Zoppot is moreover provided with potatoes and corn by Koliebken, Hoch-Redlau, Klein Katz, with fruit and vegetables

besides by the municipal gardens (Städtische Gutsgärtnerei), by Koliebken; with fire-wood and timber by Koliebken, Grenzlau and Taubenwasser, with gravel by Hoch-Redlau. The loss of these supplying districts would be irrecoverable for Zoppot, these regions having formed an economic unit with Zoppot for many ages.

As for nationality the inhabitants of the forest-districts (Forstgutsbezirke) of Grenzlau and Taubenwasser are genuine Germans.

Of the 319 inhabitants of Koliebken 116 are German, 196 Poles (Kassubian) and 7 Swiss; of the 224 inhabitants of Hoch-Redlau 150 are German and 75 Poles; of the 282 inhabitants of Klein Katz 187 are German and 95 Poles. The Poles, too speak German, as nearly all over West-Prussia.

The estate of Koliebken has recently been sold to a Pole, the landed property there being now, mainly Polish. The cession has however not yet been achieved. The economic relations between Koliebken and Zoppot are so close, that the township has been forming purchasing and incorporating projects since 1911. The annex (1) attached gives some dates concerning the history of Zoppot.

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Annex 1.

MEMORIAL  
CONCERNING THE HISTORY OF ZOPPOT.

On March 5<sup>th</sup> 1283 Duke Mestwin II invested the Monastery of Oliva, founded a few years ago by the Cistercians, an Order genuine German, with 15 villages, among which were Sopot and Brudwino. A "village" of Zoppot can scarcely be spoken of at that time, it probably consisting but of a wayside inn, situated on the highway leading to Pomerania, and of some huts, whereas the more populous village of Brudwino, close adjoining to it, was destroyed and completely perished during the long combats, beginning about the year 1300.

The small population of the first settlement, that was called Zoppot, was of Slavonic origin. The Pomerels (po morze—those living near the sea) were Slavs and related to the

Poles, but they were no Poles themselves. Their descendants of to-day are well known by the name of Kassubians.

The monks of the monastery of Oliva, encouraged by the Pomeranian dukes, introduced German civilisation into the country. As far as possible they promoted the foundation of German settlements. It admits of no doubt, that at Zoppot, too, only Germans were invested by them with peasant-fiefs, the names of the first Zoppot free-holders, handed down to us from early times all being German.

For many centuries German manners and customs have prevailed at the monastery of Oliva. The intimate economic relations between Oliva and Danzig and the powerful protection the mighty city could afford in turbulent times, tied both communities closely together.

When, in 1466, Oliva with its district fell to Polish-Prussia, no change in its relations with Danzig, took place. To what degree the German character of Oliva was acknowledged even by the Poles, becomes obvious from a decree, given on September 4<sup>th</sup> 1487, and by which the Oliva monks on account of their different language and manners were to be excluded from the Polish clergy.

The Reformation took root also at Oliva, so that about 1580 the secularisation of the monastery became imminent. However this was prevented by Poland, in 1589 the Polish subject David Kowarski being appointed abbot of Oliva. He was the first of a series of Polish abbots. All these, too, chose to be on good terms with Danzig, and it was by their efforts, that the Danzig patricians were encouraged to purchase Zoppot farms in order to change them into country-seats. For many years there were running those privileges, richly endowed and without any exception conferred only upon Germans. There is not a single Polish name found among them. The services rendered to the Monastery by the resident Germans are frequently mentioned and rewarded by some specially advantageous privilege.

In this way the German character remained with Zoppot during its brightest period, lasting from 1550—1650. The ensuing times of war and misery, especially the long Swedish wars, badly damaged the place, but always the German free-holders soon recovered from their damages. In 1734 the Russians so completely destroyed Zoppot, that there was not one stone left on the other. The majority of the German

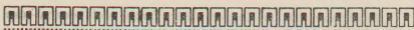
inhabitants left in Zoppot their farms and country-seats in a state of desolation. It was not before 20 years had passed, about the year 1750, that the monastery of Oliva succeeded in drawing new settlers to the place. But now its character was thoroughly changed, the German families being replaced partly by Polish-(Kassubian)families, partly by Pomerian families that had in time been Polonized, as e. g. the Prebendows, von Wobeser, von Rexin. This Polish period of the Zoppot history lasted but 40 years. When Frederic the Great in 1772 acquired West-Prussia, the Poles by and by showed the desire to give up their residences. They sold their properties, so that in 1790, with the only exception of the grounds belonging to the old inn in the Pommersche Stasse, all the premises were in German hands. This last house, too, was purchased by a German some years later on.

Since this time the German character of Zoppot has thoroughly been preserved. There has been left to us a list, drawn up in 1843 and containing the names of the Zoppot families, resident here since the year 1795. They are 108 in number, not a dozen Polish families to be found among them. All the Zopot fishermen, too, have ever been genuine Germans.

It cannot be denied, that during the last few years some Polish-speaking families have settled in Zoppot, these families with few exceptions belonging to the working class (Kassubians). But though all these speak the Polish (Kassubian) idiom amongst themselves, they must be looked upon with hardly any exception as truly German.

Zoppot for long centuries—except the short period of 40 years—has been German and German it is even now!

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Map I scale 1:100 000

„ 1 „ 1: 25 000

## Chapter II.

### KREIS DANZIGER HÖHE.

THE red boundary-line straightway traverses the Forstgutsbezirk of Oliva, without adapting itself to the ground. Thereby quite an unsettled state of things would be brought about, which, especially from the forester's point of view, would be most anomalous, the ground being hilly and of a frequently changing character.

On hilly ground the shapes of the different forest-districts, here altogether 201 „Jagen“, in most cases must necessarily be divided from each other by natural limits, as roads, streams, glens, ridges. The same rule applies to communities, especially when regarded from an economic point of view. The boundaries not being adapted to the natural limits, the cutting and the transport of fire-wood and timber would only be possible by trespassing on foreign ground.

If the continuously extending forest-district of Oliva, which, as an economic unit, must be treated according to a uniform plan, is cut into pieces with an entire cutire disregard of the principles of forestry, such a procedure would be troublesome, disadvantageous and unprofitable to both contracting parties.

Weighty and forcible arguments require the boundary-line, as determined by the Peace-Treaty, to be very considerably shifted in a western direction. By the said line the wood-estate (Forstgutsbezirk) of Freudenthal and the estate of Pulvermühle belonging to the community of Oliva, would be cut in two. As to the former an aggravating circumstance must be added:— the region containing the sources of the Oliva watersupply with its deep wells would then fall to the share of Poland. If this district of the sources would be incorporated into Danzig, the boundary would be quite closely drawn to the western limits of the forest-district. The case of the Pulvermühle ground would be entirely the same.

The boundary line, as determined by the Treaty of Peace, moreover crosses straightway the estates (Gutsbezirke) of Mattern, Kokoschken, the community of Hoch-Kelpin and the Forstgutsbezirk of Ottomin, without taking into consideration, that these districts form an administrative and economic unit. The vitality of these districts would be absolutely destroyed if these parts were severed from each other.

In order to remove these inconvenience and to give the Free State, as far as possible, a natural and clearly recognizable frontier, it would undoubtedly be best to comprise these severed portions of the Kreis Danziger Höhe within the district of the Free-City, the hitherto existing frontier of the Kreis Karthaus in this way becoming likewise the new political boundary. There is also a very important economic reason speaking in favour of this proposal. The electric overland works, which provide the whole „Kreis“ of Danziger Höhe with electric energy, are at Prangschin, falling to the territory of the Free State. All the parties concerned are interested in these close economic relations not being destroyed without urgency. Then the boundary would be formed by the river Radaune and by the Strellnickstream, in this way the natural frontier coinciding with the historical western boundary of the ancient Free State of Danzig. Should any objections be raised against this tracing of the boundary-line because the places of Wittstock, Gluckau and Ramkau have a predominantly Polish population and Ramkau is almost completely in the possession of Poles, the boundary-line ought to be fixed east of Wittstock, Schäferrei, Gluckau and Ramkau, as suggested by the line punctuated blue. The numbers of inhabitants are as follows:— Wittstock:— 66 Germans, 132 Poles; Schäferrei:— 47 Germans, 35 Poles; Gluckau (5/6 of the landed property are in the hands of Germans):— 136 Germans, 430 Poles; Ramkau:— 32 Germans, 506 Poles. If the first proposal would be followed, the question could be discussed, if the estate of Barnewitz in the Kreis of Karthaus, being in the possession of a German, should be annexed to the Free State, the boundary-line thereby being considerably straight-

tened. At all events Bissau (4/5 of the landed property belonging to Germans) and the 3 estates of Czapel'n, Leesen and Ellernitz, which for several generations have belonged to the German family of Hoene and which are a very old German property, ought to be annexed to the Free State of Danzig.

There are some more considerations that speak in favour of the said boundary-line:—

1. There are, at Mattern, Bissau, Gluckau and Kokoschken altogether 6 tileries, which Danzig depends upon for its being provided with bricks and tiles.
2. The estates of Czapel'n, Bissau, Leesen, Kokoschken, at ordinary times used to supply Danzig with 3—4000 liters of milk a day; this autumn they sent about 2000 liters. It must be emphasized that Danzig cannot do without these supplies.

The economic interest taken by Danzig in the supply of cattle and potatoes will undoubtedly increase, if that part of the Kreis of Karthaus which is lying to the west of the boundary-line of the Kreis Danziger Höhe, severed by the new political frontier, should no longer be able to supply the city with this produce.

In detail the following may be pointed out:—

- a) The line projected by the Treaty of Peace would cross the estate of Mattern from north to south, so as to give over to Poland the place itself. The two halves of the community, issuing from this partition, have no economic vitality of their own.

The estate of Mattern itself forms one school unit (Schulverband) together with the estate of Kelpin, which organism would be destroyed. As for divine service, too, the population would be involved in a most strange situation, the church being at Mattern.

- b) Of Kokoschken, the projected boundary-line would sever a considerable portion, the economic vitality of the place being considerably endangered. The utmost importance of Kokoschken for the milk-supply of Danzig has already been pointed out above.



- c) Hoch-Kelpin is crossed right through, the premises of 8 landowners falling to the share of Poland, those of 26 falling to the share of Danzig. Therefore it would be more appropriate to give over to Danzig these 8 properties too. Hoch-Kelpin possesses a school of its own.
- d) By a Division of the Forstgutsbezirk of Ottomin quite an unsettled state of economic conditions would be inaugurated. The cutting and the transport of wood and timber would in most cases be only possible by trespassing on foreign ground. The vital interests of the whole Forstgutsbezirk of Ottomin require its being given over to the Free City.
- e) Richthof is a genuinely German place, inhabited by a population which emphatically uttered the desire to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, as shown by the petition signed by all the members of the community and attached as an annex to this Memorial. The political body of Richthof consists of two parts, namely the former community of Sulmin and the part called Ottomin, the latter being separated from the former by the south-eastern salient of the Forstgutsbezirk of Ottomin. If the part called Sulmin should be severed from it, the rest of the place would have no adherence to any political body whatever. It must be mentioned that Richthof provides Danzig with considerable amounts of peat.

Annex 1.

WITTSTOCK, July 16<sup>th</sup> 1919.

To the Oberbürgermeister of the City of Danzig  
DANZIG.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Wittstock, entreat the Oberbürgermeister to intervene for the rural district (Gutsbezirk) being annexed to the Free-State of Danzig. Our ancestors were German; we, too, want to remain German.

The staatlicher Oberverwalter (administrator)  
and Gutsvorsteher (bailiff)  
(signed) VON PROECK  
and 17 signatures.

Annex 2.

RICHTHOF, July 24<sup>th</sup> 1919.

To the Oberbürgermeister

DANZIG.

We, the undersigned landed proprietors of the above-named community, request the Oberbürgermeister to obtain for this genuine German community, that it might not be divided, but might totally be incorporated into the Free City of Danzig, when the boundary-line of the territories yielded up to Poland will be fixed.

According to our present knowledge, the boundary-line is to be drawn between Ottomin and the place formerly called Sulmin, the community of Richthof thereby being cut in two, 21 landed proprietors, the school and the church would fall to the share of Poland, whereas those 11 landed proprietors, resident at Ottomin, but also belonging to the community of Richthof, would lose the church-yard, the school, the church and the greater part of the fortune of the community, furthermore all the meadows and the peat-moss, belonging to the Ottomin-premises and situated in the former place Sulmin.

The Gemeindevorsteher.  
32 signatures.

TELEGRAM.

DANZIG, May 12<sup>th</sup> 1919.

To Oberbürgermeister SAHM

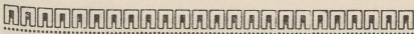
now at BERLIN.

I beg and entreat you to intervene for the estates of Pempau, Czapeln, Leesen, Bortsch and their environs being incorporated into the Free City of Danzig, provided that the projected Free State of Danzig should not remain with Prussia. The above-mentioned estates supply Danzig with indispensable victuals. In times of peace Pempau, Czapeln and Leesen sent to Danzig an annual amount of 250 000 liters of sweet milk, together with Bortsch 70 000 hundredweights of potatoes and 28 000 hundredweights of corn.

(signed)

HOENE  
Pempau near Zuckau.

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Map I 1:100 000.

Map 1, 2 and 3 1: 25 000.

### Chapter III.

## IN THE KREIS OF KARTHAUS

concerning the future boundaries of the Free State of Danzig it has been determined, that the line is to pass south-east of Kamehlen, Krissau, Fidlin. Moreover the following points are mentioned:

the northernmost point of the Lake of Lonken (Kreis of Berent), the southern end of the Lake of Pollenschin, the median line to its northernmost point.

Here, too, the line has been fixed quite arbitrarily and with an entire disregard of communal boundaries and of economic and national conditions. The population is much alarmed at the thought of their future destination, and numerous petitions request the boundary-line to be changed.

By the red line Fidlin and Lappin would be divided into halves. Both estates would thereby be deprived of their economic vitality. As for nationality, too, they incline towards the Free State of Danzig, the population being predominantly German. At Lappin there are 212 Germans among a population of 303, at Fidlin 76 Germans among a population of 126 inhabitants.

To the west and north Lappin and Fidlin are adjoined by the German estate of Rheinfeld and the genuine German village of Nestempohl. Rheinfeld is badly maimed by the red line. It has 506 inhabitants, 466 of which are German. The area of its landed property comprises 1574 hectares, 12/13<sup>ths</sup> of which are in the German hand. The charter, invested upon the village, on August 9<sup>th</sup> 1349, by the Teutonic Order, proves Rheinfeld to have been a German settlement and a parochial village for more than 550 years.

The parochial register, which can be retraced up to 1740, proves the proprietors of the estate of Rheinfeld to have always been Germans. Since 1820 the estate has been in the possession of the German family von Kleist. The present proprietor, the widow of the late Herr von Kleist, has set up a petition in which she requests to incorporate the estate of Rheinfeld into the Free State. The southern portion of the neighbouring community of Krissau also belongs to Rheinfeld. This is a forest complex which was bought a long time ago by the proprietor of Rheinfeld of that day.

The village of Nestempohl has 303 inhabitants, all of which are Germans. The whole area of the landed property (599 hectars) is in the possession of Germans. At Nestempohl German freeholders are even now living, whose ancestors were resident at Nestempohl 550 years ago. Nestempohl and Rheinfeld have been combined to one parish these many centuries.

From the eastern boundary of the village of Bortsch to the boundary of the town of Schöneck, in the Kreis of Berent, the blue line is only punctuated. This means to say that it is extremely difficult to find for this southwestern portion of the Free State of Danzig a tracing of the boundary-line, which fully does justice to the national, ecclesiastical and economic interests, unless there were not created a very concave and complicated frontier of the Free State with Poland. The Boundary-Commission will here be called upon to find the right way.

Rheinfeld and Krissau (the latter place is to fall to Poland), are bounded on the southwest by the parish of Hoppendorf, which, if not in all of its villages, yet in most of them, has a strong majority of German population. One part of it will undoubtedly fall to the Free State, according to the boundary-line laid down in the Treaty of Peace. These are the villages of Maidahnen, Neundorf and Krönken, that is in close communal connection with Maidahnen. The red line is cutting into the predominantly German villages of Eggertshütte and Kamehlen. These villages, too, were inhabited by protestant German colonists as early as 1772.

The numbers of 1910 as for inhabitants and landed property, are the following:

Community	Inhabitants			Area of landed property		
	altogether	German	Poles	altogether	German	Polish
Eggertshütte	251	223	28	446,5	383,9	62,6
Kamehlen	256	227	29	296,2	240	56,2
sum:	507	450	57	742,7	623,9	118,8

Apart from this it is from an economic point of view, very important for the communities, which that are falling to the Free State, that the „Schutzbezirk“ of Fuchsberg, a certain part of the Oberförsterei of Stangenwalde, be annexed to Danzig, the communities of Neundorf, Tiefenthal, Michaelshütte, Althütte, Schwarzhütte and Niederklanau eminently being dependent upon this forest for their economic needs. But it will be necessary to incorporate into the Free State, besides the parochial village of Hoppendorf, also the communities of Bortsch and Fitschkau and the Försterei (forest-district) of Rehhof, in order to prevent the parish of Hoppendorf from being dismembered and its vitality being ruined. The landed property in all these districts is wholly or predominantly German.

The parish of Hoppendorf is bounded on the west by the parish of Schönberg, containing communities whose population is predominantly German.

The parochial-village of Schönberg itself, situated at the foot of the Turmberg, which is 331 meters high, being the heighest point of the Uralobaltic chain of hills, is nearly quite German and protestant.

To the parish of Schönberg belong the following places:  
in the Kreis of Karthaus:

Brodnitz, Gielshütte, Alt-Czapel, Neu-Czapel, Eggertshütte, Fischershütte, Fustpetershütte, Drosdown, Grünhof, Gollubien, Jäcknitz, Kamehlen, Kapellenhütte, Klobschin, Kresin, Lindenhof, Ostritz, Patull, Pierschewo, Pollenschin, Ronty, Schlawkau, Schönberg, Seedorf, Starkhütte, Sykorschin;

in the Kreis of Berent;  
 Beek, Alt-Grabau, Alt-Grabau-estate, Grabaushütte,  
 Jaschhütte, Ochsenkopf, Putzhütte, Recknitz, Spohn,  
 Stoffershütte.

It is only one portion of these places, that we should like to have incorporated into the Free State of Danzig; otherwise the boundary-line would become too irregular and inconvenient for the side of the Free State.

Pastor Bischoff at Schönberg, to be true, has drawn up a petition, signed by more than 1600 persons and requesting to incorporate into the Free State of Danzig almost all the communities belonging to his parish. Moreover, petitions signed by about 4300 persons together with official motions of the respective local boards, were sent to the Parliamentary Commission at Danzig, all of the same tenor, namely: that they would like to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, because only as a part of this state they could hope to enjoy in the favourable development, they have partaken of till now.

According to this, in the Kreis of Karthaus the following communities, situated in the nearest surroundings of the parochial village of Schönberg, ought to be incorporated into the Free State:

Community	Inhabitants			Landed property		
	alto-gether	German	Pol.	alto-gether	German	Pol.
Schönberg	426	381	45	703,1	631,1	72
Kapellenhütte	420	332	91	578,6	428,6	150
Klobschin	594	459	131	1382,8	1382,8	336,8
Starkhütte	350	311	39	586,2	586,2	42
Datull-Kresin	220	193	27	549,9	458,5	91,4
Pollenschin	517	474	36	871,3	758,3	113
Fischershütte	241	202	39	405,5	405,5	—
Fustpetershütte	135	135	—	296,7	296,7	—
sum:	2913	2487	408	5374,1	4568,9	805,2

From the book of H. Schuch, entitled "The social conditions of the country-people in the Kreis of Berent at the end of the Polish rule" there results the fact that all the communities in question were colonized by German free-

holders, who have clung to their protestant religion up to the present, as they did in 1772.

There we read:

**Schönberg:**— Was in 1607 newly-founded with a Lutheran church and furnished with German free-holders of Pomerania (pages 175 and 183).

**Kapellenhütte:**— In 1772, the inhabitants were Lutheran (page 153).

**Klobschin:**— The village was newly-built in 1605 and furnished with 22 families immigrated from Pomerania, who all were Lutheran. The village was furnished with a church and with a pastor, whom the free-holders brought with them from their native country. When, in 1630, the monastery of Karthaus expelled the protestant pastor, the Klobschin free-holders pulled down their wooden church, as they were afraid that a Roman-Catholic priest should be forced upon them. From that time they used to attend service at Schönberg (pages 173 and 184).

**At Starkhütte:**— In 1772, all the inhabitants are Lutheran (page 154).

**Patull-Kresin:**— Patull, destroyed in the Thirty Years — War, was rebuilt in 1616 and furnished with 6 protestant German free-holders (page 175). Descendants, bearing the same name as Johann Kowalke, who, in 1616, was invested with the inn at Kresin, are living up to-day in the same region as protestant free-holders of Kresin.

**Pollenschin:**— In 1670, protestant free-holders were mentioned there. Descendants of Christian and Martin Lehrke, whose names are mentioned in 1682 and 1770, are living there nowadays as protestant free-holders.

It may be added that by the intended red line the community of Pollenschin would be divided into two parts, one third of the village falling to the Free State, two thirds to Poland. The petition of the inhabitants is attached as an annex.

**Fustpetershütte:**— In 1670, four protestant freeholders were living there. All the inhabitants of the community are Germans.

Annex 1.

ESTATE OF RHEINFELD.

Station of Altemühle, on the railway-line from Praust to Karthaus (Westpr.)

In the Treaty of Peace, Article 100, in the last paragraph but one, there has been determined as western boundary of the Free State of Danzig a line still to be fixed more accurately, on the ground passing south-east of Kamehlen, Krissau, Fidlin, Sulmin, Richthof etc. and running up to the sea (Zoppot). By this line, runing to Fidlin by Krissau, only one third of the Gutsbezirk of Rheinfeld would be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, two thirds falling to Poland. But article 101 concedes the frontier to be delimited on the spot, the existing comunal boundaries being taken into account as far as possible.

I beg to incorporate the whole estate of Rheinfeld into the territory of the Free City of Danzig and to take to account the following facts:

My estate of Rheinfeld, with the outlying farms of Lichtenfeld, Neufeld and Ellerfeld comprising an area of 7000 acres (Morgen) has been in the possession of the German family von Kleist since 1820.

The church-register of the protestant church of Rheinfeld, which can be retraced up to the year 1740, proves the proprietors of Rheinfeld to have ever been Germans. The charter, rightly conferred upon the village on the 9<sup>th</sup> of August 1349 by the commander of the Teutonic Order, Henry von Rechtir, already assigned anual rent of each hide of land to the church and to the parson.

Thus Rheinfeld is proved to have been a German settlement and a German parochial village for more than 550 years. Likewise the neighbouring village of Nestempohl still nowadays is inhabited by German free-holders, whose ancestors were resident there even 550 years ago, as e. g. the present family of Witzki. This fact is proved by the parochial re-



gister. It may be mentioned, that Nestempohl has for centuries formed a parochial unit with Rheinfeld.

At present, of those inhabitants of the Gutsbezirk Rheinfeld, who are more than 18 years old, 186 are protestant Germans and 78 Roman Catholics. Not all of these are Polish. Of these 127 Germans and only 43 Poles are working on my estate as cottagers and as functionaries.

By the tracing of the boundary-line from KAMEHLEN to FIDLIN by KRISSAU, as proposed by the Entente, one portion of my landed property would be delivered to the Polish sovereignty. By this fact the historical development, which my estate has gone through during the last 550 years, would not be taken into account, its economic and cultural relations with Danzig being destroyed.

This material for the incorporation of the whole Gutsbezirk of Rheinfeld into the Free City of Danzig I respectfully ask to present to the German member of the Boundary-Commission (Article 101) with the request to bring forward my claim emphatically.

(signed) VON KLEIST  
nèe VON KRIES.

To Herr Oberbürgermeister SAHM

DANZIG.

Annex 2.

NESTEMPOHL, May 26<sup>th</sup> 1919.

We, the undersigned members of the community of Nestempohl, entreat the Magistracy of Danzig to intervene that, if Germany should yield to the Conditions of Peace, the genuine German colonial village of Nestempohl might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig. Our village is situated at a distance of only 15 kilometers from Danzig. If we should fall to Poland, we would lose the market for our agricultural produce. There will be no difficulty in annexing our village to the Free State, the place being situated quite close to the frontier.

(signed) SITSCHIK, Gemeindevorsteher  
and 113 signatures.

Annex 3.

To the protestant parish of Hoppendorf there belong the following communities with 1140 souls: Maidahnen, Krönken, Neundorf, Kamehlen, Eggertshütte and Schlawken, moreover the State - property of Fittschkau and the estate of Bortsch.

According to the boundary-line, as fixed by the Treaty of Peace, Maidahnen, Krönken and Neundorf with 450 souls are falling to the Free State of Danzig, thus only 690 souls remaining with the parish of Hoppendorf.

The church was newly-built at Hoppendorf in 1912. After such a division the parish is no longer-able to live. The following table shows the standard of nationalities of the places falling to Poland:

Kamehlen	154 German	86 Polish	inhabitants
Försterei Fuchsberg	5 "	—	" "
Eggertshütte	250 "	33	" "
Schlawken	100 "	185	" "
Hoppendorf	175 "	176	" "
Försterei Rehhof	6 "	—	" "
sum:	690 German	478 Polish	inhabitants

The parish now is petitioning that the boundary-line of the Free State might pass west of the communities of Kamehlen, Eggertshütte and Schlawken, reaching the River Radaune. The boundary then ought to follow this river, so that the parish might not be severed.

Thereby also the Förstereien of Fuchsberg, Rehberg and Babenthal, belonging to the Oberförsterei of Stangenwalde and comprising an area of about 1500 hectares, would remain with the Oberförsterei, which belongs to the Free State. Furthermore the state-domain of Fittschkau, with 500 hectares of land, and the estate of Bortsch, with 500 hectares of soil and 1250 hectares of forest, would fall to the Free State.

Community of Hoppendorf:	85 signatures
Communities of Neuhof and Johannisfeld:	38 signatures
Community of Schlawken:	18 signatures
	29 signatures
Community of Kamehlen:	91 signatures

Annex 4.

EGGERTSHÜTTE, July 12<sup>th</sup> 1919.

The cession of several parts of Western Prussia to Poland becoming imminent, our genuine German village of Eggertshütte also is said to fall to Poland. Eggertshütte comprises 230 German inhabitants and only 4 catholic Polish families with 30 souls.

The territory of the Free State of Danzig reaching as far as Kamehlen, it would be but right and proper that some more villages purely German to the west of Kamehlen, among which is also Eggertshütte, should be annexed to Danzig, the whole German population being filled with the urgent desire to come under the sovereignty of Danzig.

We most respectfully entreat you, emphatically to intervene for Eggertshütte being annexed to Danzig, when the boundary-line will be settled.

Eggertshütte is a strong community, being inhabited by wealthy landed proprietors. The whole amount of the State-income tax is 475 M, the imaginary value (conto finto) of the assessment of revenues is 75,60 M.

Hoping our request to be duly taken into account.

We are

(signed)

OTTO  
and 108 signatures.

Annex 5.

SCHÖNBERG (Kreis of Karthaus), July 10<sup>th</sup> 1919.

On behalf of several thousands of protestant Germans of the parish of Schönberg I dare pronounce the request, that you might intervene for the territory, pointed out in the enclosed sketch, being annexed to the Free State of Danzig, when the boundary of Danzig with Poland will be fixed. When my intention of bringing forward this motion got known, 17 communities of my parish at once sent me their petitions. The lists—20 in all—are added to the present petition. There may be seen from the enclosed list, containing the numbers of inhabitants, that in the region in question 77,47% of Germans are living. The standard would be shifted in favour

of the German element, if the Catholic Germans would be added to this number. I regret not having been able to avail myself of these numbers. In the parish of Hoppendorf, adjoining Schönberg, the standart is almost the same. A petition in this sense was sent from Hoppendorf to the government at Danzig on July 8<sup>th</sup> inst. It must be mentioned, that all the communities in question are very ancient German communities, where only some ten years ago Kassubians or Poles have immigrated. An incorporation into the Free State of Danzig would quite easily be possible, the boundary of the Free State stretching along the territories of the parishes of Schönberg and Hoppendorf.

(signed)

BISCHOFF, pastor.

Community of Schönberg:—	128 names,
"    "    Fischershütte:—	85 "
"    "    Klobschin:—	163 "
"    "    "                  "	92 "
"    "    Starkhütte:—	143 "
"    "    Kapellenhütte:—	96 "
"    "    Recknitz:—	48 "
"    "    Pollenschin:—	196 "
"    "    Patull:—	100 "
"    "    Ostritz:—	22 "
"    "    Chielshütte:—	51 "
"    "    Fustpetershütte:—	67 "
"    "    Czapeln:—	103 "
"    "    Heringshütte:—	31 "
"    "    Neuhöfel:—	61 "
"    "    Beek:—	154 "
"    "    Ronty:—	58 "

Annex 6.

POLLENSCHIN, July 8<sup>th</sup> 1919.

The German village of Pollenschin, Kreis of Karthaus, asks to be annexed to the Free State of Danzig.

According to the Treaty of Peace the Pollenschin-Lake is to be the frontier of the Free State of Danzig with Poland. If the boundary is fixed, as mentioned above, the village

of Pollenschin must be divided into two parts. We entreat you to prevent this. The village of Pollenschin is a genuine German place. It comprises 490 protestant and 65 catholic souls. Three catholic families are even German-Catholic, thus the German population comprising more than 500 souls.

On behalf of the German population we entreat Your Excellency, with all your power, to intervene in order, that the whole of our village might be annexed to the Free State of Danzig.

On behalf of the local bord of the village of Pollenschin,  
Kreis of Karthaus:—

(signed) HENNING, Gemeindevorsteher  
and 8 signatures.

To the Oberpräsident, DANZIG.

Annex 6a.

POLLENSCHIN, October 25<sup>th</sup> 1919.

We, the inhabitants of the above-named village, assembled to-day in order to demonstrate and to protest against the supposed frontier of the Free State with Poland.

We the inhabitants of the village, are of German extraction and feel as Germans feel. Our forefathers were German. If the frontier should be fixed as mentioned above, our village would be menaced by economic ruin. According to this tracing of the frontier one-fourth of the place would fall to the Free State, whereas three fourth would fall to Poland, our faithfully united community thus being split-up. Our place comprises 550 souls. We lay before the Boundary-Commission the respectful request to annex to the Free State the whole community with inhabitants, landed property and all, or, if this not be possible, to allow a plebiscite.

(signed) 77 signatures.

The above names are signs manual of self-supporting landed-proprietors of this village.

POLLENSCHIN, November 1<sup>st</sup> 1919.

The Gemeindevorsteher (L. S.)  
(signed) SIETZ.

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Map 1 scale 1:100 000  
 „ 3 and 4 scale 1:25 000

## Chapter IV. KREIS OF BERENT.

I. As we have already mentioned above, the Schönberg parish reaches into the Kreis of Berent, in which several more villages belong to it. Of these only Ochsenkopf is supposed to be given over to the territory of the Free City. However the inclusion in this territory of the other places, too, will be necessary not only from the ecclesiastical point of view but also in consideration of the fact, that the majority of the inhabitants, as likewise in the Kreis of Karthaus, are German, is pointed out by the following table of the distribution of the land among the two nationalities.

	Number of Inhabitants	Religion		Language			Landed property	
		prof.	cath.	German	Polish	Kassubian	German	Polish
Beek	353	310	43	310	43	1	7/8	1/8
Alt-Grabau, community	435	234	201	248	187	—	5/7	2/7
Alt-Grabau, estate	131	52	79	57	74	—	1	1
Grabaushütte	282	160	122	160	122	—	3/5	2/5
Jaschhütte	185	141	44	141	44	—	9/11	2/11
Recknitz	293	155	138	156	137	—	7/10	3/10
Spohn	204	89	115	101	103	—	1/2	1/2
Stoffershütte	127	29	98	31	96	—	1/3	2/3
sum :	2010	1170	840	1204	806	1		

To the Schönberg-parish is closely joined another portion of the Kreis of Berent, which likewise ought to be annexed to the Free City of Danzig because of the genuine German character of the majority of its population. This portion contains the following places:— Dobrogosch, Putz, Zelenin, Gr. - Bendomin, Kl. - Bendomin, Neu - Barkoschin, Alt-

Barkoschin, Lienfelde, Hoch-Liniewo, Lippischau, Hornikau, Neu-Lippschin, Gladau, the following table giving explanations as for the standard of their population.

	Popu- lation	Religion			Language		Landed property	
		prot.	cath.	else	Ger- man	Polish	Ger- man	Polish
Dobrogosch	199	173	26	—	173	26	12/13	1/13
Putz	147	82	65	—	91	56	1	—
Zelemín	86	47	39	—	53	33	1	—
Gr.-Bendomin	110	53	57	—	65	45	1	—
Kl.-Bendomin	89	83	6	—	83	6	15/16	1/16
Neu-Barkoschin	391	301	86	4	342	49	9/10	1/10
Alt-Barkoschin	335	281	54	—	285	50	11/12	1/12
Lienfelde	627	527	100	—	547	80	9/10	1/10
Hoch-Liniewo	119	110	9	—	111	8	1	—
Lippischau	193	187	16	—	182	11	1	—
Hornikau	239	221	18	—	221	18	1	—
Neu-Lipschin	441	275	164	2	282	159	19/30	11/30
Gladau	405	241	164	—	247	158	2/3	1/3
sum :	3381	2571	804	6	2682	699		

In this almost completely German portion there are situated 3 places in which the Polish element prevails, namely Neu-Grabau (out of a population of 479 inhabitants 204 speak German and 275 Polish  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the land belonging to Germans and  $2/3^{\text{rds}}$  to Poles), Lubahn (out of a population of 418 inhabitants 110 speak German and 308 Polish  $7/9^{\text{ths}}$  of the land belonging to Germans and  $2/9^{\text{ths}}$  to Poles) and Liniewko (out of a population of 307 inhabitants 78 speak German and 229 Polish,  $2/5^{\text{ths}}$  of the land belonging to German and  $3/5^{\text{ths}}$  to Poles).

II. In the Kreis of Berent the red boundary-line would moreover carve out from the Free State of Danzig that portion of the Kreis situated around the little agricultural town of Schöneck. In this portion of the Kreis however the German element by far prevails, as is pointed out in the list of the 30 places in question, attached as an annex. The 30 communities, of which only the following 15, according to the map of the Treaty of Peace, are to fall to the Free City:— Barenhütte, estate of Strippau, community of Strippau, estate of Ochsenkopf, Gr. Paglau,

Trockenhütte, Scharshütte, Grenzacker, Wiesenthal, Gem. Wiesenthal, Forstgut of Ellerbruch, Schwarzhütte, Strauchhütte, Oberhölle, Niederhölle, are inhabited by 8010 persons speaking German and only 3507 persons speaking Polish. The preponderance of the German element may be unmistakably recognized by the fact, that 12 820 hectares of land are in the hands of the German proprietors, whereas the Polish part of the population possesses but 3154 hectares. The whole environs of the little agricultural town of Schöneck indeed show quite a German character. The population of this district does not understand why their clearly defined national rights are thus violated, and a strong exasperation prevails among them, this violation being quite contradictory to the above-mentioned principles, by which the Allied and Associated Powers emphatically assert, that such aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction.

Schöneck is one of the first towns founded in the East by Germans. The territory around Schöneck was acquired by the Order of St. John as early as 1198. In the charters of that time also the villages of Kamerau, Schadrau and Schwarzhof are mentioned. The order of St. John settled numerous German free-holders in this thinly-peopled territory, being then for the most part in a state of wilderness. In 1341 Adolf von Schwalgenberg, Commander of the Order of St. John, conferred upon the town of Schöneck a Charter, written in German language and declaring the town privileged according to the Law of Culm. In 1370 the Order of St. John sold the territory of Schöneck to the Teutonic Order, to whom it belonged up to the Peace of Thorn, in 1466. Also during the Polish period Schöneck and its environs always kept up their preponderantly German character. A list of the members of the parish of Schöneck, drawn up in 1780, and added to the report concerning a parochial visitation (the original text being at the episcopal archives of Pelplin), shows the following standard of religion as for the town of Schöneck:— 395 Roman Catholics, 1325 noncatholics, 150 jews.

The villages of Gr.-Paglau, Trockenhütte, Strauchhütte, Barenhütte, Wiesenthal, Ellerbruch,



besides Postelau, Lauenstein, Grenzdorf, Lehberg, Braunsdorf of the neighbouring „Kreise“, look upon Schöneck as the centre of their intercommunication. The parochial limits, too, ought to be taken into special account.

There must be moreover pointed out the fact, that Neu-Fietz, a village with a protestant church, would be separated from the larger part of the parish, if the boundary-line should be traced north of Neu-Fietz. If the boundary-line, laid down in the present Memorial (blue-spotted line) should be accepted, only a few alterations of the parish-frontiers would become necessary.

There must be furthermore mentioned the following facts:—Lindenhof, from an economic point of view, belongs to Schöneck, the electric works of Schöneck being situated there. Barenhütte and Schatarki have in common a large territory of amelioration cultivated on a cooperative base. Between Neu-Fietz, Schadrau and Wiesenthal the valley of the Rutkownitza has been regulated and is taken care of at joint expense.

In the northern part of Schadrau two highroads meet, which would be cut off from their continuation, if the frontier would be traced according to the red line. The keeping up of the high roads would become very difficult in that case.

Annex 1.

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BEEK, Kreis of Berent.

To the president of the German National Committee of Danzig the community of Beek, Kreis of Berent, begs to send the following motion of the community and the following detailed dates, with the request that they might be laid before the Boundary-Commission of the Free State of Danzig:

We, the inhabitants of Beek, respectfully request to annex our community to the Free State of Danzig.

The village of Beek was founded in 1607 by Demetrius Weyher, starost of Berent, and was colonized by German free-holders of Pomerania. The community at present comprises 350 inhabitants. The area of landed-property is 3612 Morgen (acres), 3212 of which being in the hands of Germans. 400 Morgen of light sandy soil are in the hands of Poles

Of the 56 families 52 are protestant and only 4 Catholic and Polish. It was not before the last years that these four premises were transferred to the Poles. The population, with the exception of those 4 families, is genuine German as to language, feeling and civilisation; they adhere to the Protestant religion. All the border-villages and the whole parish of Schönberg, Kreis of Karthaus, to which the community belongs, and which adjoins the Free State of Danzig, are predominantly or wholly German. The community therefore respectfully asks the High Boundary-Commission to compare these dates and to satisfy themselves that these dates are based on facts. On account of these facts we ask to incorporate our community into the Free State of Danzig.

(L. S.)

(signed)

Respectfully yours,  
on behalf of the community,  
KLAWITTER  
Gemeindevorsteher.

## Annex 2.

### PETITION OF THE VILLAGE OF ALTGRABAU FOR BEING INCORPORATED INTO THE FREE STATE OF DANZIG.

#### Historic facts concerning the village of Alt-Grabau.

The village of Altgrabau was mentioned already in old chronicles of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (chronicle of Klobschin, Kreis of Karthaus and chronicle of the school of Altgrabau). At that time a Herr von Knibowski was the proprietor of the Grabau—estates. There belonged to Altgrabau Klobschin and Fustpetershütte in the Kreis of Karthaus, Grabaushütte, Neugrabau, Rednitz and Bendomin. Herr von Knibowski introduced into these regions German protestants from Pomeravia. Thus Klobschin, Fustpetershütte and Neugrabau were colonised at that time by Germans. We do not know anything about the nationality of this Herr von Knibowski. He is supposed to be German, having allotted the land to protestant German colonists. Later on the above-named communities were severed from Alt-Grabau; Bendomin e. g. in 1849. The catholic church here at all events was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century for the purpose of Polonizing the inhabitants. Although the steeple and the vane bear the date 1637, yet there is

nothing known about the foundation of the church. The succursal chapel of Recknitz, belonging to Alt-Graubau, is said to have been built much earlier. It first was a protestant chapel, being changed into a catholic church later on by force.

In the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century here at Alt-Graubau beside the estate several German farms were built, which have been mostly in the possession of Germans up to our days. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the estate of Alt-Grabau belonged to a Herr Leopold Minde, a German. He founded the outlying farms of Leopoldsberg and Mindesfelde. In 1849 these farms were left to their tenants as their property, the proprietor of the estate receiving exequer-bonds as an indemnity. The outlying farm of Leopoldshöhe was later on allotted to German free-holders, Mindesfelde still nowadays existing as a whole. The estate of Alt-Grabau itself as well as Mindesfelde and Leopoldsberg have had only German proprietors since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The premise of Mühlchen (250 Morgen), belonging to the community of Alt-Grabau has likewise ever been in the possession of Germans. The community of Alt-Graubau has been German since the first days of its history and has preserved its German character up to the present. The German proprietors grown old here, do not understand a word of Polish or Kassubian.

The first elementary-school, founded here, was protestant, As the year of its foundation the year 1817 is given. To this school-community belong Grabaushütte, Neu-Grabau and Fustpetershütte. Later on these villages became independent school-communities. The protestant and the catholic children of Alt-Grabau up to 1865 together attended the Protestant school. In that year the Roman catholic priest of Alt-Grabau, Groblewski, founded a private school, which was changed into a State-school on Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> 1870.

According to the present distribution of the land 29 protestant German and 14 Polish (Kassubian) landed proprietors belong to the community of Alt-Grabau.

The German landed proprietors possess altogether 1848 Morgen (acres), the Poles 660 Morgen. To the Polish property must be added the land belonging to the catholic parish and comprising 380 Morgen.

According to these dates there are in the community of Alt-Grabau 1848 Morgen in the hands of Germans and 1040 Morgen in the possession of Poles.

To the community of Alt-Grabau also the Gutsbezirk of Alt-Grabau belongs comprising a landed property of 2200 Morgen.

Of the community and of the Gutsbezirk therefore 4048 Morgen are in the hands of Germans and 1040 Prussian Morgen in the hands of Poles.

Hence it may be clearly seen that Alt-Grabau is predominantly German.

Proportion of the German and the Polish inhabitants of Alt-Grabau:—

According to a census of this summer the community of Alt-Grabau has a population of 141 Polish (Kassubian) and 186 German inhabitants. As to the Gutsbezirk of Alt-Grabau, half of the population is German and half of it is Polish. The relative high number of Polish inhabitants is explained by the fact, that German proprietors have Polish cottagers on their territory.

The Germans of Alt-Grabau express their urgent desire of being annexed to the Free State of Danzig, and also beg that everything might be done by it to realize this desire.

On behalf of the community:—

(signed)

PIRSCH, schoolmaster.

### Annex 3.

#### DISCUSSED

at a meeting of the Local Board of Dobrogosch-Putzhütte on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1819.

Order of the day:— Passing of a resolution concerning the incorporation into the Free-State of Danzig.

We, the undersigned members of the Local Board of Dobrogosch-Putzhütte declare, that we want to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, because our

community can hope to partake in a sound development, as hitherto, only in the Free State.

(L. S.)                      (signed)                      seen.                      read.                      signed.  
The Gemeindevorsteher.  
GRAHL  
and 82 signatures.

Annex 3a.

DOBROGOSCH, Kreis of Berent, October 30<sup>th</sup> 1919.

To the Boundary-Commission,

DANZIG.

The Germans, assembled at Dobrogosch, and forming the overwhelming majority of the community, set up the following petition, based upon the Mantle-Note of the Allied Powers addressed to the President of the German Delegation of Peace, and concerning the incorporation of the village with the Free State of Danzig:

According to the following dates there is a majority of Germans in this community.

The community of Dobrogosch consists of the places Putzhütte and Dobrogosch. The inhabitants have as for as chronicles go ever been German and Protestant. Only 15 years ago 3 catholic families immigrated here, who repeatedly changed their abodes and possessions. At present, in the two places together, there are only 6 catholic families resident among 31 families. These catholic families only partly speak Polish. The population of both places comprises 170 souls, only 36 of which being catholic and Polish. Half of these persons are living at the outlying farms.

The Polish-speaking population therefore is not more than 20 % of the whole population.

As to landed property, the Germans possess 214,13 hectares and the Polish-speaking catholics only 44,50 hectares, i. e. only 20 % of the land. There is therefore a large majority of Germans here. All the 136 German inhabitants ask to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, the boundary, as laid down provisionally by the Allied Powers, being only about 20 kilometres far off and the whole population having been predominantly German up to the present.

(signed)

GUSTAV GRAHL,  
and 45 Signatures.

Annex 4.

	Name of the Place	Popu- lation	Religion			Language		
			prot.	cath.	else	Ger- mans	Polish	Kassaub
1	Barenhütte	248	246	2	—	247	1	—
2	Strippau Gem.	377	314	63	—	344	33	—
3	Strippau Gut	78	52	26	—	52	26	—
4	Ochsenkopf	118	84	34	—	84	—	34
5	Gr.-Paglau	493	463	28	2	472	21	—
6	Trockenhütte	301	280	12	9	301	—	—
7	Scharshütte	133	132	1	—	133	—	—
8	Grenzacker	142	142	—	—	142	—	—
9	Wiesenthal Gem.	149	147	2	—	148	1	—
10	Wiesenthal Forstgut	13	13	—	—	13	—	—
11	Ellerbruch	239	232	7	—	239	—	—
12	Schwarzhütte	116	94	22	—	116	—	—
13	Strauchhütte	313	312	1	—	313	—	—
14	Oberhölle	144	143	1	—	144	—	—
15	Niederhölle	132	122	10	—	130	—	2
16	Neu-Fietz	623	215	408	—	253	370	—
17	Scharfpi	554	188	366	—	216	338	—
18	Adl. Schönfliess	206	162	44	—	163	43	—
19	Kgl. Schönfliess	182	139	43	—	143	37	2
20	Demlin	578	395	183	—	413	65	—
21	Kamerau	508	370	138	—	388	120	—
22	Gr.-Mierau	167	104	63	—	105	62	—
23	Kamerauofen	236	192	44	—	204	32	—
24	Kgl. Boschpol	310	249	47	14	269	41	—
25	Alt- u. Neu-Englershütte	82	62	20	—	73	9	—
26	Schöneck	3494	1666	1693	135	2258	1234	—
27	Modrowshorst	232	180	52	—	180	52	—
28	Lindenhof	63	29	34	—	41	22	—
29	Schwarzhof	532	128	404	—	148	384	—
30	Schadrau	794	168	626	—	178	616	—
Summe:		11557	7023	4374	160	8010	3707	40

Parish		aria	There of in possession of:		
Protestant	Chatholic		Germans	Poles	State or Community
Mariensee	Schöneck	602	577	5	20
"	Wischin	913	781	108	24
"	"	241	—	235	6
Schönberg	Alt-Grabau	236	185	43	8
Neu-Fietz	Schöneck	931	904	—	27
"	"	437	408	17	12
Mariensee	"	366	354	—	12
"	"	191	188	—	3
Neu-Fietz	"	294	266	16	12
"	"	575	—	—	575
"	"	185	181	—	4
Mariensee	Mariensee	297	284	4	9
Neu-Fietz	Wischin	428	411	—	17
Mariensee	Schöneck	343	336	—	7
"	Wischin	328	315	—	13
Neu-Fietz	Schadrau	1076	426	621	29
"	Wischin	603	154	437	12
Mariensee	"	438	341	83	14
"	"	375	267	97	11
Schöneck	Schöneck	991	689	283	19
"	"	646	589	34	23
"	"	631	617	—	14
"	"	394	349	34	11
"	"	562	493	55	14
"	"	255	229	15	11
"	"	2399	1839	200	360
"	"	808	789	—	360
"	"	215	202	—	13
"	"	352	60	280	12
"	Schadrau	1285	586	587	112
		17397	12820	3154	1423

Petition of the inhabitants of Schöneck and the surrounding communities, requesting to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, supposing that West-Prussia should become Polish.

In concert with the inhabitants of West-Prussia, we, the inhabitants of Schöneck, of the communities of Englershütte, Boschpol, Kamerau, Kamerauofen, Gardschau, Demlin, Schiwialken and of the estates (Gutsbezirke) of Gr.-Mierau, Kl.-Golmau, Modrowshorst, Bonscheck, Gr.-Roschau and Lindenhof, want to point out, are of opinion that West-Prussia has been, from the remotest times, a country of genuine German civilisation, and therefore ought to remain with Prussia and Germany.

If our well-defined national aspirations should be violated by the Conditions of Peace of the Entente, and if West-Prussia to the projected extent should be incorporated into Poland against our will, we, as the inhabitants of a genuine German territory, urge to be incorporated in the Free State of Danzig, which is likely to preserve its German character.

The aforesaid territory comprises altogether 8776,11 hectares with 7341 inhabitants, 4948 of which being German and 2393 Kassubian-Polish. 8006,47 hectares of the land are in the hands of Germans, whereas 769,64 are in the possession of Poles. As for religion, 4193 inhabitants are Protestants, 3055 Roman Catholics and 93 Jews. Among the Catholics 662 are German and 2388 Kassubian-Polish. These statements have been made on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1919.

The town of Schöneck, founded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century by the order of St. John, has thoroughly preserved its German character during all the varying vicissitudes of history. The town with its environs is, as to business and traffic, dependent upon the large city of Danzig. On the other hand Danzig cannot do without this thoroughly agricultural region for its supply with victuals of all sorts. This argument has been proved to be true by the active traffic with victuals to Danzig now and during the whole period of the war.

If the region in question, abandoned by its mother-country, should be delivered up to Poland, it would necessarily become cruelly stunted in its development, being too weak to help itself.



We add in the annex the materials which show the justice of our petition.

(signed)

MAKOWSKA,  
Bürgermeister.

Annex 6.

Petition of the German inhabitants of Scharpi-Abbau, (post-office Neukrug,) Kreis of Berent, concerning their incorporation into the Free State of Danzig.

After the disastrous peace has been signed and we are to be severed from our German Fatherland, we are looking forward, as to the fate of our German nationality, to a disastrous future.

Although our village of Scharpi is bilingual, our properties are genuinely German, adjoining the quite German villages of Barenhütte, Gosen and Trockenhütte. We know little or no Polish and wish to leave our soil, which we inherited as a German one, as German soil to our children. According to the map just published, our parish-villages of Mariensee and Wiesenthal are to fall to the share of the Free State, whereas our own future seems very doubtful and cannot be clearly seen from the map. If we are separated by a frontier from our German churches of Mariensee and Wiesenthal, we shall not be able to maintain our German nationality and shall be handed over to the Poles, hostile to our civilisation and religion.

We look upon the mighty City of Danzig as a stronghold for our Low-German (Plattdeutsch) nationality and beseech you, when the boundary-line will be fixed, in due time to work towards our being incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, that we might be able also in future to keep up our German nationality.

Confidently hoping, that our cry of alarm will be rightly understood, we ask to consent to our request and to send us an acknowledgment of receipt.

(signed)

Emilie KAPAHNKE  
and 33 signatures.

Annex 7.

GOSEN, July 9<sup>th</sup> 1919.

Petition

of the little community of Gosen near Wischin, Kreis Berent, for being incorporated into the Free State of Danzig.

After the disastrous peace has been signed and we now are to be severed from our German mother-country, we are

looking forward to a dark future regarding the maintaining of our German nationality. We look to the future Free State of Danzig as to our last rescue.

According to the map just published our little community of Gosen (forming an administrative unit with the larger village of Trockenhütte), is situated close to the frontier of the Free State or outside it. On the other hand the neighbouring villages of Barenhütte and Trockenhütte as well as our nearest church—villages, Mariensee and Wiesenthal, are designed as situated within the Free State. Gosen has no school of its own, the children going to the school of Trockenhütte. We, the inhabitants of Gosen, understand no word of Polish, we are Low-German (Plattdeutsch), we were born here or we have married daughters of this village, our soil has been left to us as German land by our ancestors, we want to give it over to our descendants as German soil.

We look upon the mighty City of Danzig as a stronghold for our Low-German nationality and beseech you, when the boundary-line will be fixed, in due time to work towards our being incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, that we might be able better to keep up our German nationality.

Confidently hoping, that our cry of alarm will be rightly understood, we request to send an acknowledgment of receipt to the firstsigned.

(signed)

SCHERRET, Free-holder  
and 21 signatures.

#### Annex 8.

Kgl. SCHÖNFLIESS, July 18<sup>th</sup> 1919.

To the Magistracy of Danzig, we, the undersigned communities of Kgl. and Adl. Schönfliess, beg to submit the following petition. The boundary-line of the Free State, as laid down in the Treaty of Peace, has been fixed so as to give over to Poland the two communities of Kgl. and Adl. Schönfliess together with the former estate of Schönfliess, which forms one administrative unit with these two villages. All the inhabitants of the two communities are Germans. Although, politically independent from each other, both are to be looked upon as a unit, closely adjoining each other and having one school in common. The frontier, as laid down in the Treaty of Peace, has been

traced between Strippau and Schönfliess. Without detriment to the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace, according to which the boundary south of Barenhütte and Lonken has to follow the median-line of the Lonkener See, the two communities of Kgl. and Adl. Schönfliess could be included within this line, thus being incorporated into the Free State of Danzig. Moreover for a short end a natural frontier could be drawn, by following the outlet of the Lonkener See just here forming the boundary between Schönfliess and the estate of Gr.-Kamin, which politically belongs to the community of Hornikau.

For these reasons we entreat the Magistracy of Danzig to obtain from the Commission constituted for the purpose of delimitating the frontier, that the two communities of Schönfliess might be incorporated into the Free State.

On behalf of all the inhabitants of the communities of Schönfliess:—

The Gemeindevorsteher	of Kgl. Schönfliess
(signed)	K. REBISCHKE.
(signed)	of Adl. Schönfliess
	KREY.

Annex 9.

LINDENHOF, October 26<sup>th</sup> 1919.

The Germans, forming the predominant majority of the above-named village, have assembled here in order to request that they might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, according to the Mantle-Note of the Allied and Associated Powers delivered to the President of the German Commission for Peace.

The estate of Lindenhof was in 1806 purchased by the Board of Woods and Forests and has been in the hands of Germans these hundred years. The estate closely adjoins the community of Czapel, inhabited by an almost wholly German population. The estate of Lindenhof is inhabited by 12 German families, besides 2 Polish cottagers.

On behalf of the inhabitants:—  
(signed) BAUMANN.



Map 1 1:100 000  
" 4 1: 25 000

## Chapter V.

### KREIS OF DIRSCHAU.

THE Treaty of Peace prescribes the boundary-line of the Free State in the Kreis of Dirschau to be traced as follows: from a point south-east of Gütlland in a generally western direction passing Mühlbanz and Rambeltsch and running to a point, where the boundary between the Kreise of Dirschau and Berent forms an angle open towards south-east. This tracing likewise strictly contradicts the principles drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers and by which they promise, that well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction. South of this line there are a number of communities, inhabited by an almost exclusively German population, whose incorporation into the Polish State, also from the technical point of view, is by no means a necessity. This applies to the town of Dirschau itself as well as to several adjoining communities. All of them emphatically utter the desire that, should there be no way to remain with the Prussian State, they should be incorporated into the Free State and not into Poland. They have given notice of this desire by petitions frequently and urgently repeated, in numerous meetings, by many protestations and telegrams.

The places wishing to come under the sovereignty of the Free State are:— the town of Dirschau with Baldau, Kniebau, Rokittken, Schliewen, Owscharken, Lunau. Moreover the communities:— Czattkau, Wiesenau, Mühlbanz, Mahlin, Mestin, Liebschau, Dalwin, Rukoschin, Scherpingen, Turse, Gr.-Malsau, Gardschau, Schiwialken; the estates of:— Kl.-Malsau, Damaschken, Gr.-Roschau, Kobierschin and Kl.-Golmkau.

1. a) According to the census of 1910 the town of Dirschau had a population of 16 894 inhabitants, among which were 7466 Protestant Germans, 7762 Catholic Germans and only 1132 Catholic Poles. The rest were Jews and Dissenters. That these numbers are approximately just even now, is shown by the elections for the National Assembly. There voted 70,5 % of those on the register. The Polish leaders had ordered their partisans not to vote, which order was strictly obeyed by the Poles. Thus 30 % of those on the register did not vote. Of these, 10 % must be calculated to have been ill or absent, so that there remained 20 % of those on the register in favour of Poland.

The landed property comprises 2400 hectares, 11 of which only are in Polish hands. Of the 1260 house-owners and landed proprietors only 35 are Poles.

There is not a single Pole among the members of the Magistracy or of the Stadtverordneten-Versammlung (town-council).

b) One glance thrown on the map clearly shows, what an unsettled state of things, as to railway-traffic, would be inaugurated, if Dirschau should not belong to the Free State of Danzig. Dirschau is an important junction on that section of the railway, which connects East-Prussia with the German Empire and which runs from Tilsit to Berlin. Entering the territory of the Free-State at Marienburg, it forks into three principal branches :

the line going straightway in a western direction to Berlin,

the south-line going to Marienwerder and Bromberg  
and

the north-line going to Danzig and farther on to Pomerania and Berlin.

It is quite obvious that an interruption of the Danzig line by Polish territory, for the short tract from Dirschau to the frontier north of Mühlbanz, where the railway would reenter the Danzig territory, would cause many difficulties. A traveller, from Königsberg to Steffin via Danzig, would be obliged to pass the territories of the following states :

from Tilsit to Marienburg:— Prussia,  
from Marienburg to Dirschau:— Free State of Danzig,  
from Dirschau to Hohenstein:— Polish territory,  
from Hohenstein to Zoppot:— again Free State of Danzig,  
from Zoppot till behind Neustadt:— again Polish territory,  
thence:— again Prussian territory.

Moreover the Free State would have no direct railway-connection whatever with those parts, situated east of the River Vistula, apart from a branch line crossing the Vistula at Nickelswalde by means of a ferry. This railway can only be managed if there is no ice floating on the river. Therefore the travellers would generally have to pass through Polish territory. Only by the incorporation of Dirschau into the Free State, this State will have a free and secure railway-access to all parts of its territory. On the other hand, the whole portion of the Free State situated east of the Vistula, especially the so-called Marienburg—Werder, would have no bridge whatever to the rest of the Free State-territory. The inhabitants would be obliged each time to pass through Polish territory in order to get to Danzig. The few ferry-boats carrying on the traffic from the left to the right bank of the river, cannot be looked upon as an equivalent to an everlasting connection by a massive bridge, as they are not available during the period of the drift of ice and when the river begins to freeze up. The economic conditions would be indeed quite impossible, if Dirschau should be annexed to Poland, the eastern portions of the Free State being absolutely shut off.

c) From the historical point of view Dirschau has ever been a German town. It was founded by Germans in 1260 and has ever been inhabited by Germans. Even during its Polish Period, from 1466 to 1772, the official language was German. The names of all the burgomasters of that time, except two, were German. From the economic point of view Danzig and Dirschau absolutely belong together.

If there should be any doubt as to the above-mentioned facts, the following

Motion of the Danzig dike-union, delivered on July 16<sup>th</sup> 1919, and containing the desire of the Dirschauer Werder to be incorporated into  
the Free State

demonstrates in a clear and indisputable way, how immense and dangerous the consequences of the Dirschau territory being severed from the dike-union would be. The petition was addressed to the Oberbürgermeister of the City of Danzig.

Danzig, July 16<sup>th</sup> 1919.

Petition of the Danzig dike-union, concerning the incorporation of the Dirschauer Werder into the Free State of Danzig.

The low lands on the left bank of the Vistula from Dirschau to the sea, from the geographical, economic and ethnographical points of view, form an organic unit, exactly corresponding to the other parts of the delta formed by the rivers Vistula and Nogat. The partition of these left-bank Vistula. Lowlands into a small southern part, the so-called Dirschauer Werder, formerly always called Stüblausches Werder, a partition which was more or less distinctly marked at different times, owes its origin to a mere casual division of the Danziger Werder into regions under the reign of the Teutonic order.

The region of the commandry of Danzig, especially of the bailliwick of Grebin, reached as far as the so-called Principal Dike of Gütthland, which cuts even nowadays through the Low-Lands south to the village of Gütthland, from the Vistula-Dike in the East to the hills in the West. The small portion, lying south of this region, belonged to the bailliwick of Dirschau. After the break-down of the Teutonic Order that part of the Werder belonging to the commandry of Danzig, i. e. the part north of the Prinzipal Dike of Gütthland, was given over to the City of Danzig, the Dirschauer Werder falling to the Starostship of Dirschau. This partition soon proved to be very unpractical. The keeping-up of the long Vistula-Dike from Dirschau to Gütthland could not be managed by the Dirschauer Werder alone. As early as in the reign of the Teutonic Order the places, situated near Danzig:—

Praust, Ohra, Rostau, Müggental, Gischkau, Mönchengrebin, Mutterstrenz, (Nassenhuben), Klausdorf (Krampitz) were obliged to partake in the keeping-up of the Dirschau-Dike. (Land-Table of the year 1423; chronicle of the Danzig-Dike-Union p. 7 and 8). This Land-Table of 1423 was confirmed by charters of the Polish Kings in 1526, 1555, 1585 and 1676. (Chronicle of the Danzig-Dike-Union, p. 9, 10, 11 and 12.) By these, Conformations was explicitly determined, that the dikes of the Dirschauer Werder were to be under the Dike-Board and the Dike-Assises of the Danziger (Stüblauer) Werder. The same stipulations were set up as for the inland-drainage-works of the Danziger Werder. By this the disadvantage of the severance of the Dirschauer Werder from the actual Danziger Werder was somewhat lessened. But from the political severance there arose during all the centuries perpetual quarrels, difficulties and deficiencies. After the Dirschauer and Danziger Werder, at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, had come under the sovereignty of Prussia, the wish to make the administration more uniform immediately arose. The result of these efforts was, that, in 1857, after the foundation of the Danzig-Dike-Union, the Dirschauer Werder was combined to form a modern union with the actual Danziger Werder. Thus as to diking-matters and drainage without any interruption since 1423 the whole left-bank-Vistula-low-lands have been uniformly organized. This unit would be destroyed, if the so-called Dirschauer Werder, only 2600 hectares wide, should be severed. The Dirschau Vistula-dike up to the projected frontier of the Free State, is known as one of the most dangerous tracts of the whole dike, as may be recognized by the huge breaks in the dike, issuing from catastrophs of former years. It is no mere chance that ever before especially those communities, situated near Danzig, were made to cooperate in taking care of these tracts of the dike, for the consequences of breaks on this tract of the dike are quite desasterous, especially for those villages, situated along the Danziger Höhe, and for the town of Danzig itself. The line, designed in blue colour on the map, attached as an annex, shows the limits



of the region flooded by the Vistula in 1829, when through two breaks of the dike the Werder was submerged and the water rushed across the eastern part of Danzig. At that time there were some more arms of the Vistula open towards the Frische Haff, namely the Nogat and the so-called Elbinger Weichsel. These two branches have in the meantime been closed up. In 1829 only about the 8<sup>th</sup> part of the floods streamed into the Danziger Werder, at the same time the dike of the river Nogat being broken at several places, through which breaks the greater part of the floods was rushing. The whole water of the river Vistula now flowing through the bed of the lower Vistula, far greater amounts of water would flood the Danziger Werder, if the dike should break in this direction. Not only the greater part of Danzig, as in 1829, would be sure to be submerged, but the whole town with the main railway-line, running through Danzig. There would be not much left of Danzig. The Dirschauer Werder is too small to have a vitality of its own. It is not able to keep up neither the dikes of the Vistula, nor any other means of protection, situated in its region, beside which the dikes afford advantage to the whole Werder and up to the present time, have been kept up by the whole Danzig dike-union, as is prescribed by its regulations. These further means of protection are two "Talsperren" (dams across the valleys of the Liebschauer and Rokittker See) and a "brinkcanal" (Randkanal) [Dirschauer Mühlen-Kanal]. They were constructed for receiving the waters flowing from the hills south and south-west of Dirschau and for guiding them directly into the river Vistula near Dirschau. The keeping up of these dikes, dams and canals affords large sums of money and much work. If this expensive work is not kept up, large parts of the Danziger Werder are in danger of being flooded. The keeping-up of the Dirschau Vistula-dike and of the means of protection against the waters coming from the hills is therefore of vital interest for the safety of the low-land-territory of the Free State, especially of the city of Danzig itself. This safety can only be vouchsafed, if the organic unity of the region of the dike-union, as it

has been existing hitherto, be preserved also from the political point of view.

signed:—

M. DOERKSEN.

2. The community of Baldau has a population of 323 inhabitants, 92 of which are Protestant Germans, 18 Roman-Catholic Germans, 46 Poles and 167 bilinguals, i. e. people declaring Polish and German to be their native tongues. Four fifths of the landed property are in the hands of Germans.

3. The State-domain of Kniebau, with a brick-yard, has 89 inhabitants, 26 of which being protestant Germans, 5 Catholic-Germans and the rest Poles.

4. The community of Rokittken comprises 422 inhabitants, 122 of which being protestant Germans, 22 catholic Germans and 278 Poles. The landed property is almost completely in the hands of Germans.

5. The estates of Schliewen and Owscharken are state-domains, formerly owned by the township of Dirschau. The population altogether 136 persons, belonging to the working class and is composed of 11 Germans and 125 Poles.

6. The community of Lunau, which must be looked upon as a suburb of Dirschau, has two large brick-yards and a steam-saw-mill. These industrial works, as well as the large landed-property, belong to Germans. Of the 727 inhabitants 212 are protestant Germans, 243 catholic Germans and but 272 Poles.

7. The community of Czattkau, though inhabited only by Germans, is, besides Wiesenau, the only village of the Danzig-Vistula-Low-lands, that is to fall to Poland. Among the 187 inhabitants there is not a single Pole. Czattkau belongs to the parish of Gütfland, which place already belongs to the Free State and to its district-court. The land of the community has been granted on long lease to German settlers by Frederic the Great in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

8. The community of Wiesenau likewise is predominantly German. Among the 38 inhabitants are but 13 Poles. The landed property is wholly in German hands.

9. The community of Mühlbanz has 597 inhabitants, 189 of which being Germans and the rest Poles. Of the 13 landed proprietors only 2 are Poles, who immigrated there during the last years. Mühlbanz is a Roman Catholic parish, the 73 Protestant inhabitants belonging to the Free State. The place is under the jurisdiction of the district-court of Danzig.

Mühlbanz is one of the oldest German villages of the province. The name "Mühlbanz", formerly Milliban, has come down from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and is genuine German. The names of the Roman Catholic priests of Mühlbanz since the 13<sup>th</sup> century have almost all been German.

10. The State-domain of Mühlbanz has a population of 35 German and 46 Polish inhabitants.

11. The community of Mahlin, belonging to the parish of Mühlbanz, comprises 528 inhabitants, 71 of which being Protestant Germans, 82 Roman Catholic Germans, 126 Poles and 249 persons speaking Polish and German as their native-languages. Three fourths of the landed-property are in the hands of Germans.

12. The community of Damerau has a population of 333 inhabitants, 61 of which are Germans and 272 Poles. The landed property however predominantly belongs to Germans.

13. The community of Meistin together with the State-domain and the brick-works has 244 inhabitants, 42 being Protestant Germans, 111 Catholic Germans, 9 Poles and 82 persons speaking Polish and German as their native-languages. The Protestants belong to the parish of Rambelsch, the Roman Catholics to the parish of Mühlbanz.

14. The estate (Gutsbezirk) of Liebenhoff gravitates towards Dirschau, the large commercial railway-station ("Güterbahnhof") belonging to Dirschau being situated on its area. The estate belongs to Amtsrat Heydemann, who resides on his second estate Senslau, situated within the territory of the Free State of Danzig. Of the 179 inhabitants, belonging to the working-class, 68 are Germans and 111 Poles.

15. The estate of S p a n g a u likewise belongs to a German. The population of 121 inhabitants consists of 52 Protestant and 69 Catholic Germans.

16. The baronial estate (Rittergut) of S t e n z l a u has since about 1870 belonged to a German, named Linck, whose ancestors from 1830 to 1870 were greatly engaged in the shipping-trade of Danzig and took a considerable part in the commerce of Danzig and its development. The population consists of 41 Protestant Germans, 32 Catholic Germans and 68 Poles.

17. The baronial estate (Rittergut) of L u k o s c h i n has for a hundred years and for three generations been in the possession of the family du Bois. Of the 191 inhabitants 82 are Protestant Germans and 109 Poles.

18. The community of L i e b s c h a u (catholic parish) has 454 inhabitants, 51 of which are Germans and 403 Poles. About one half of the landed property is in the hands of Germans.

19. The community of L u k o s c h i n comprises 194 inhabitants, 103 of which are Germans and 91 Poles. The whole landed property within the community has been in the hands of German settlers since more than a century.

20. The community of D a l w i n has been in the possession of Germans since its foundation by the Teutonic Order in 1402. Up to 1792 it was a German village inhabited by free-holders, then was changed into a "baronial estate" in possession of a German and has since 1906 been divided and allotted to German settlers. Of the 354 inhabitants 309 are Protestant Germans, the rest Catholic Germans. At Dalwin the sugar-beet-root being cultivated on a large scale, the village is obliged to bring these products to Sobbowitz, which belongs to the Free State.

21. S c h e r p i n g e n has 289 inhabitants, 255 of which being Protestant Germans, 6 Roman Catholic Germans and 28 persons speaking Polish and German as their native language. Scherpingen formerly was an estate, purchased in 1825 by the British admiral Mac Lean, who, after emigrating from Scotland, took up his residence at Danzig. In 1908 the estate was divided into parcels and allotted to German colonists. In the community there is a large ladies'

school for farming and housekeeping, which has quite an international character and was attended, before the war, by many English, Danish and Norwegian girls.

22. The community of Gr.-Malsau is inhabited by 194 Protestant Germans, 1 Pole and 17 persons speaking Polish and German as their native language, together 212 persons. The German settlements were in 1912 carved out from an estate being in the hand of a German.

23. The community of Turse has 288 inhabitants, 246 of which are Protestant Germans, 15 Roman Catholic Germans, 7 Poles and 20 persons speaking Polish and German. At Turse there is a new Protestant church, to the parish of which also the three above-mentioned settlers'-communities belong.

24. In the community of Gardschau there live 600 persons, among which 287 Protestant Germans, 49 Roman Catholic Germans, 230 Poles and 34 bilinguals. The landed property within the community, except 70 acres ("Morgen") of land, are in the hands of Germans. The protestant inhabitants of Gardschau belong to the parish of Turse, whereas the Roman Catholics have a church of their own.

25. The community of Schiwialken numbers 325 inhabitants, among which 223 Protestant Germans, 19 Roman Catholic Germans and 83 Poles. 80 % of the landed property belong to Germans. Schiwialken was founded under the reign of Frederic the Great by German settlers from Suabia. The village has preserved its German character up to the present. The Protestants belong to the parish of Sobbowitz, which belongs to the territory of the Free State.

26. The state-domain of Kl.-Malsau has 154 inhabitants, 48 being Germans and 166 Poles.

27. The population of the state-domain of Damaschken is likewise predominantly Polish. Of the 117 inhabitants 43 are Germans and 74 Poles.

28. The baronial estates of Gr.-Roschau and Kobierschin have these many years been in possession of the Mac Leans, a family originally Scotch. If the boundary-line would be traced as laid down in the Treaty of Peace, the estates would be cut right through, one portion falling to

Poland. The widow of the late proprietor, Frau Mac Lean, therefore emphatically requests that the whole landed property might be incorporated into the Free State.

The standard of the nationalities is as follows:—

a) at Gr.-Roschau:— 92 Protestant Germans, 5 Roman Catholic Germans and 17 Poles,

b) at Kobierschin:— 56 Protestant Germans, 50 Roman Catholic Germans, no Poles.

The inhabitants belong to the parish of Sobbowitz.

29. The baronial estate of Kl.-G o l m k a u has 120 inhabitants, 94 of which being Protestant Germans and 26 Roman Catholic Germans. The Protestants belong to the parish of Sobbowitz.

As a summary of the foregoing statistics it can be stated, that in the region in question there live 10702 Protestant Germans, 8640 Roman Catholic Germans, 4145 Poles and 587 persons speaking Polish and German as their native-language. The Poles form the larger part of the working-class, whereas the landed-property, trade and industry are in the hands of Germans. The places situated north and northwest of Dirschau have had close economic relations with Danzig since the remotest times. The railways have been constructed so that travellers and goods may easily be forwarded to Danzig from all directions.

The territory of the places mentioned under 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 wholly or partly belongs to the Dirschauer Werder, mentioned above under 1 d.

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Annex 1.

CZATTKAU, July 13<sup>th</sup> 1919.

According to the Treaty of Peace the above-named community is to fall to Poland and to be the extremest village on the border, the neighbouring community of Gütlland being annexed to Danzig. The community of Czattkau being genuine German, half of the population being Roman-Catholic and half Protestant (among the latter are also Mennonites), I, on behalf of the members of the community,

entreat you to intervene for the community being incorporated into the Free State of Danzig. The community of Czattkau belongs to the Amtsbezirk of Stüblau, which, with the only exception of our community, is wholly falling to the Free State of Danzig. Moreover the Protestant inhabitants belong to the parish of Gütlland. The community of Gütlland at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was given to German tenants of a long lease, who cultivated the land and whose descendants have preserved their German character up to the present. This same petition signed by all residents of the community, was some time ago sent to Herr Oberbürgermeister Sahn.

The Gemeindevorsteher  
signed:— REGIER  
and 25 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident Danzig.

Annex 2.

MÜHLBANZ, May 21<sup>st</sup> 1919.

To Herr Oberbürgermeister SAHM

DANZIG.

On request of nearly all inhabitants of the community of Mühlbanz I beg to lay before you the following petition:—

According to the Conditions of Peace, Mühlbanz is to fall to Poland, although by far the greatest part of the inhabitants is genuine German and Roman Catholic and partly does not even understand the Polish language. My father was tenant of this domain from 1862 to 1907, I succeeded him in 1907. All the other landed proprietors, too, are, except one Pole, genuine Germans, resident here since many generations and having by ceaseless toil highly increased the cultivability of their premises. They mostly are cattle-breeders. Mühlbanz pays the largest amount of ground-tax within the Landkreis of Dirschau.

In consideration that the frontier of the Free State of Danzig is passing close by Mühlbanz, I entreat you to intervene with the respective authorities, that Mühlbanz might be incorporated into Danzig. This would be most advantageous

for the township, 4000 acres ("Morgen") of fertile soil falling then to the Free State.

Hoping not to have begged in vain and expecting that my request will have success,

I am,

dear Sir,

faithfully yours

(signed) BURMEISTER

tenant of the domain,

discharged captain in the Army.

### Annex 3.

MESTIN, near Mühlbanz, Kreis Dirschau, July, 17<sup>th</sup> 1919.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the community entreat you to intervene, that Mestin might fall to the Free State of Danzig, when the boundaries between Poland and the Free State will be fixed.

The following facts speak in favour of this petition:—

1. As to nationality, the German element prevails at Mestin, according to the census of 1910 the place numbering 244 inhabitants, 42 of which were Protestant Germans, 111 Roman Catholic German and only the rest Poles.. Among the latter no one is not able to speak and to understand German, many among them speak only German with their children at home, these children speaking already German, when attending school for the first time. On the other hand the number of Germans not being able to speak or even to understand a word of Polish, is considerable.

2. By being incorporated into the Polish State, the resident Protestants would be separated from their parish Rambelsch. On the other hand the Roman Catholic parish of Mühlbanz is cut in two by the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace, which inconvenience would be improved by the whole parish being given over to the Free State of Danzig.

From an economic point of view Mestin is absolutely dependent upon Danzig, this being the only large town all



around. Danzig is the only possible place for settling all important big matters of business and, as the seat of the general court of justice, it is competent for all greater lawsuits.

On behalf of the community:—

(signed) GROOS, WENDLAND  
and 19 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 4.

STENZLAU Kreis Dirschau, July 14<sup>th</sup> 1919.

Feeling the desire in these hard times to adhere to my native town of Danzig, as my ancestors used to do, I beg to entreat you, to incorporate my estate of Stenzlau into the Free State of Danzig. My father and my grandfather, who both were Councillers of Commerce (Kommerzienräte), as ship-merchants through their sailing-ships (more than 40 vessels) were helping the commerce of Danzig to prosper in good as well as in hard times (from 1830 to 1870) and were keeping up a lively traffic with foreign countries. In the same way could I contribute to the prosperity of the Free State, if my estate of Stenzlau, situated at its southern boundary-line, would be annexed to the said Free State. I could then help to diminish the deficit in rural products, which most probably will be the result of the small agricultural area, intended as yet to be given to the Free State.

As for the nationality of the inhabitants, all of them fluently speak German, a few speak at home a little Polish. As for religion, both confessions are almost equal. The school has two classes (one for Protestant and one for Roman Catholic children). The Roman Catholic church is at Liebschau, at a distance of 1 km, the Protestant church at a distance of 7 kilometers.

signed:—

Yours faithfully  
S. LINCK  
18 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 5.

RUKOSCHIN, July 18<sup>th</sup> 1919.

According to the Treaty of Peace the community of Rukoschin is to be incorporated into the Polish State.

The community closely adjoining the boundary of the Free State of Danzig and the inhabitants, except some Polish workmen, being German, the whole landed property having been in the hands of Germans for more than a century and being inhabited by German settlers, we entreat you to obtain, that the community might be annexed to to Free State of Danzig.

(signed) The Gemeindevorsteher  
NEUBAUER  
and 21 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 6.

DALWIN, July 15<sup>th</sup> 1919.

Petition of the community of Dalwin requesting incorporation into the Free State of Danzig.

The community of Dalwin, situated close to the border between Danzig and Poland, for the following reasons asks to be annexed to the Free State of Danzig.

Dalwin numbers 350 souls, among which 328 Protestants and 22 Roman Catholics. The whole landed property within the community belongs to the Protestant inhabitants; the Catholic inhabitants all belonging to the domestic class. All children attending school are Protestants.

Also from an economic point of view Dalwin depends upon Danzig. At Dalwin the sugar-beet-root is cultivated on a large scale. All the sugar-beets are sent to the Sobbowitz-sugar-works, sugar-works lying too other far off and therefore it being impossible for us to send the sugarbeets there. All the corn, too, is sent to Danzig and has hitherto been forwarded at the station of Sobbowitz.

Since the remotest times Dalwin has been in the possession of Protestants. Dalwin was founded in 1402 by the Teutonic

Order and was colonized by Germans. Since the year 1583 the Protestants at Dalwin had a church of their own, which in later times was taken from them and was changed into a Roman Catholic succursal chapel. But as there were only a few Roman Catholic parishioners at Dalwin, the priest of Gr.-Trampkau read a service here only three times a year. Dalwin, as a protestant community of free holders, belonged to the domain of Sobbowitz, but was later on combined into an estate and purchased by a Protestant land-owner, named Plehn, in the hands of whose family it remained up to the year 1900. From 1900 to 1905 it was in the possession of the Protestant landed proprietor Du Bois. At 1906 it was colonized by protestant free-holders.

For these reasons the community requests to take this petition into consideration.

On behalf of the whole community of Dalwin

The Gemeindevorsteher

(signed)

DESSER.

Schoolmaster:— (signed) DOGS

Landed-proprietor:— (signed) REISSNER

Landed-proprietor:— (signed) L. KNÜTE.

The above named with their families wish to be insorporated into the Free State of Danzig.

54 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 7.

SCHERPINGEN, July 14<sup>th</sup> 1919.

PETITION

of the members of the community of Scherpingen for being incorporated into the Free City of Danzig.

The members of the community of Scherpingen beg to entreat the Magistracy of Danzig to lay before the Boundary-Commission the following petition:—

We wish to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, having belonged to Danzig since 1825 and wishing to remain with her.

We beg to direct your attention to the following facts:—

Scherpingen is a community comprising now 221 souls, who with few exceptions belong to the Protestant church. Among us there is one family with 8 persons and 7 single persons that belong to the Roman Catholic church. All of these are catholic Germans and only partly understand the Polish-Kassubian language.

We belong to the Protestant church at Turse and have in our village a Protestant schoolmaster.

By our economic relations, especially by the railway, we are closely connected with Danzig. Our village belongs to the region of the Danzig high court of justice (Landgericht). If we should be incorporated into the Polish State, the route for our trade would be interrupted and the further development of our place greatly endangered. There is at our place a ladies'-school for farming and housekeeping which is likewise dependent upon Danzig. If we should be annexed to the Polish State, the further management of the school would be imperilled, the school in times of peace being attended by many foreigners, e. g. by English, Norwegian, Swedish, American etc. girls, who mostly came here via Danzig and who would in future be deprived of the opportunity of getting their education here. Historically our community has never had any relations to the Polish State, the estate in 1825 being purchased by some members of the family of the late British admiral Mac Lean, a man of great merit, whose eldest brother as a lieutenant fell in one of England's wars, whereas the younger brother, Archibald, immigrated to Prussia and took up his residence at Danzig. It was this Archibald Mac Lean, to whom belonged also the "Frei-schulzengut" of Dalwin, who purchased Scherpingen.

As the fact, that Scherpingen since 1825 has belonged to Danzig, can be proved by charters, we entreat you to take this into consideration and now again to unite Scherpingen with Danzig.

Yours faithfully,

on behalf of the community  
the Gemeindevorsteher,

(signed)

FRANKE

and 43 signatures.

Annex 8.

GARDSCHAU, August 20<sup>th</sup> 1919.

299 German inhabitants of this village with a German school (2 classes) and a Roman Catholic school (1 class) entreat you to incorporate the village into the Free State of Danzig.

The Gemeindevorsteher.

(name)

and 50 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 9.

SCHIWIALKEN, near Gardschau, July 14<sup>th</sup> 1919.

The village of Schiwialken, in the Kreis of Dirschau, is situated near the future boundary of the Free State of Danzig with the Polish State.

Before the village of Schiwialken was founded, there was only a sheep-farm on the spot of the present village. In the reign of Frederic II, Suabian settlers came here, who in 1801 combined their farms and formed the village of Schiwialken. The present community has therefore originally been a village of genuine German free-holders. The village has since its foundation belonged to the parish of Sobbowitz, which place is to belong to the Free State of Danzig. The school has since its foundation always had a German character, the greater part of the children attending school belonging to the Protestant religion.

It was not before the year 1880, that some Polish workmen settled here, and it was not before these very days that some premises were purchased by Poles.

But even nowadays 70 % of the population are German, about 80 % of the landed property being in the hands of German. On behalf of the predominant German majority of the community of Schiwialken, we, the undersigned local board, entreat you to intervene, that the community of Schiwialken might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, when the boundary-line will be fixed.

(L. S.)

(signed)

On behalf of the local board

FRIESE,

besides 50 signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 10.

MALSAU, near Rukoschin, July 10<sup>th</sup> 1919.

We entreat you to defend the interests of our community by claiming that our community of settlers might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, when the boundary-line is going to be fixed.

Reasons: 100% of the landed property are in the German hand. Of 250 inhabitants only 20, i. e. 8% know the Polish language, that is to say: 92% of the population residing here are Germans. Our Polish-speaking fellow-citizens are residing in the toll-house and in the alms-hous. Gr.-Malsau is connected with the territory of the Free State of Danzig by the communities of Turse, Dalwin and Scherpingen near Sobbowitz. In these communities of settlers the condition of affairs is quite the same as with us. They, too, have uttered the desire to be incorporated into Danzig.

This resolution was passed to-day without any dissentient voice at the meeting of the local board.

(L. S.)

(signed) SCHWENKE,  
Gemeindevorsteher.

(signed) BLECH, first alderman.

(signed) FRITZ, second alderman.  
besides 36 Signatures.

To the Regierungspräsident, Danzig.

Annex 11.

Gr.-Roschau, July 15<sup>th</sup> 1919.

Herrn Oberbürgermeister SAHM, Danzig.

By the present I am addressing to you the urgent entreaty to exercise your influence with the Boundary-Commission, in order that my two estates of Gr.-Roschau and Kobierschin might in future belong to the Free State of Danzig-Scherpingen (formerly Czerbiengin), Altona, Kl.-Turse-Mariannenhof, Kobierschien and Gr.-Roschau belonged to my father-in-law, the Rittergutsbesitzer Archibald Mac Lean. Since the year 1750, when, after the defeat of the last Stuart in the battle of Culloden, in 1745 many Scotchmen, were obliged to emigrate, the ancestors of my husband have been

citizens of Danzig, my father-in-law also possessing two houses and spending there the winter, my husband being born there. My father, Colonel von Tiedemann, for the whole time of his military service served in the First Hussars; I was born at Danzig and cling with all my heart to this ancient and beautiful town. Scherpingen was purchased by my father-in-law in 1824, Kobierschin in 1829, Gr.-Roschau in 1848. It adjoins the domain of Gr. Sobbowitz with K. Roschau. Roschau and Kobierschin belong to the parish of Sobbowitz; the Roman Catholics belong to the parish of Gardschau. There are 126 Protestants and 59 Roman Catholics, these latter, too, all speaking German.

I have been here since 1873, since 1892 I have been a widow. Two nephews of my husband fell during the last war. Captain Percy Mac Lean of the 5<sup>th</sup> grenadiers fell in Dolland, a second nephew fell as a naval officer; a third nephew, son of the late admiral Mac Lean and of the sister of Geheimrat Dr. Götz at Danzig, after being for nearly 4 years in France as a prisoner of war, returned home a broken man. The family having sacrificed so much in favour of the country, I dare to hope, that everything to will be done preserve our rights as citizens of Danzig.

From these reasons I entreat you emphatically to intercede for me. I most readily will give you any further information. If necessary, I shall appear in person.

I am,

dear Sir,

(signed)

Yours respectfully

Frau HELENE MAC LEAN  
née VON TIEDEMANN.

Annex 12.

KLEIN-GOLMKAU, July 17<sup>th</sup> 1919.

The Gutsbezirk (rural district) of Kl.-Golmkau, being situate quite close to the future boundary of the Free State of Danzig with the Polish State, by far the largest part of the inhabitants of the Gutsbezirk desire to be incorporated into Danzig.

According to the list, attached as an annex, 106 persons voted for the Free State and 37 for Poland. The church for

the Roman Catholic inhabitants, which are by far in the minority, is at Gardschau, that of the predominantly Protestant inhabitants is at Sobbowitz. The school is at Mittel-Golmkau. As far as we know, Sobbowitz and Mittel-Golmkau are to fall to the Free State. Kl.-Golmkau is under the jurisdiction of the regional-court of Danzig.

We entreat you, as far as possible to take into consideration the wishes of the majority of the population and to obtain that Kl.-Golmkau might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig.

The Amtsvorsteher and  
Gutsvorsteher  
LITTEN.

(signed)

Annex 13.

BORROSCHAU, Kreis of Dirschau, July 18<sup>th</sup> 1919.

To the Oberbürgermeister of the City of Danzig.

Referring to the letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., sent to us by the Landrat of the Kreis of Dirschau (la 3385), we entreat you to intervene that the Gutsbezirke (rural districts) of Borroschau and Bojahren might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig.

The estates of Borroschau and Bojahren since 1882 have been in the possession of the German family of Harras, who purchased it from the family of the Barons Paleske, residing at this estate since about 1830.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Gutsbezirke of Borroschau and Bojahren, earnestly wish to be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig. We are of genuine German origine.

Since about 1870 there has been at this place a German school, in which all the children are taught only in the German language.

The economic conditions of the landet property have from year to year considerably been improved by zeal and work, by the intelligence and energy of its proprietors, the estates being now in a high state of culture and forwarding the highest amount of produce.



We, the undersigned, Germans in thought and feeling, and wishing also to remain German, are deeply conscious of its being a shame that this our German land with its very promising crop should be yielded to Poland. Defying the elements, and with great difficulty tilling the ground, we have done our work for the good and welfare of our much-beloved country.

Again and again, at the last hour, we raise our voices, entreating you to do everything in your power to annex our community to the Free State of Danzig, as we firmly believe the future of this Free State to be a very promising one.

(signed)

Frau MARGUERITE HARRAS  
née MATTING  
and 28 Signatures.

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Map II 1:100 000

„ 5 1: 25 000

## Chapter VI.

### THE KREISE OF DANZIGER NIEDERUNG.

(Danzig Low-lands), Marienburg and Elbing.

**T**HE boundary of the Free State of Danzig with East-Prussia is supposed to be fixed as follows:

From a point on the Coast of the Baltic Sea about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilometers north of Pröbbernau-Church for about 2 kilometers in a direktion of about  $159^{\circ}$  East from the true North; a line to be fixed on the ground; thence in a straight line to the light at the bend of the Elbinger Channel in approximately latitude  $54^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}$  North, longitudo  $19^{\circ} 26'$  East of Greenwich; thence thro the easternmost mouth of the Nogat-River at a bearing of approximately  $209^{\circ}$  East from true North; thence up the course of the Nogat-River to the point, where the latter leaves the Vistula etc.

The map, attached to the Treaty of Peace is not correct; it quite obviously seems to have been copied from an antiquated map. The point where the River Nogat leaves the Vistula, as designed there, does no more exist at all, the opening having been wholly removed and closed up on occasion of the last regulation of the Nogat. This River now leaves the Vistula at a more southern point, the Montauer Spitze, so that the boundary of the future East-Prussia with the territory of the Free-State has to coincide with the boundary of the Kreis of Marienburg.

The disparity of the Treaty of Peace and the map attached to it thus being proved, it stands to reason, that the tenor of the Treaty of Peace ought to be followed and that the map must be corrected.

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Map II 1 : 100 000

Map 6 1 : 25 000

## Chapter VII.

### KREIS OF PUTZIG.

FOR the security and the Keeping up of the roadstead and harbour Danzig the peninsula of Hela is of a decisive importance. It forms a dike against the Northern and North-Western storms, thus rendering it possible that the Danzig harbour can be entered or left by ships with every sort of weather. The Danzig roadstead, protected by Hela, offers to the ships an excellent moorage. Therefore such ships, not bound for Danzig, are anchoring there in troublesome dirty weather.

The task of being a safeguard of the Danzig roadstead can only then be fulfilled by the peninsula of Hela, if by the steady human toil again and again the attacks and demolitions of the northern and western storms can be parried. The peninsula runs risk of being ruptured by the sea, when heavy storms are raging. It can be proved that in former centuries this often was the case. This can only be avoided by a careful and competent cultivation and keeping up of the downs and the down-forests. Since about a century the Prussian State has been methodically consolidating the downs on the Peninsula of Hela, and with large sums of money created a continuous chain of downs and a down-forest. Although the downs were more or less severely damaged by exceptional flood, as e. g. in the winter of 1913/14, it always was possible, thanks to the protective down-forest, to prevent the sea from wholly breaking through the Peninsula of Hela into the Danzig-roadstead. The damages were perfectly repaired in a few years.

If storm and sea should succeed in breaking through the Peninsula of Hela and in perpetually widening these breaches, the Danzig-roadstead and the Danzig-harbour would be done for, being exposed to the full raging of the northern and western storms. Shipping would be rendered so difficult and dangerous, that the Danzig-harbour undoubtedly would lose its superior position among the Baltic ports and would sink down to insignificance. Already in ancient times the citizens of Danzig clearly recognized the importance that Hela had for their town, succeeding in bringing Hela under the sovereignty of the City of Danzig in the year 1454. Since many centuries Danzig has endeavoured to consolidate the downs of Hela by planting forest-trees and to protect them against storms and the sea. After the Treaty of Peace has laid the future destiny of Danzig into her own hands, the City believes it to be the noblest task of self-preservation, to take charge of the burden and of the expenditure necessary for protecting the Peninsula of Hela. If this task is to be fulfilled, an incorporation of the territory of the Peninsula of Hela into the Free State of Danzig is absolutely necessary. According to the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace the Free State of Danzig is competent and obliged to keep up and to protect the Danzig harbour in all its different parts. It is quite impossible, that so important a part of the harbour as the Peninsula of Hela should come under the sovereignty of a foreign State, thus Danzig in future being able to protect Hela herself. It is no not a compensation, that, if Hela should be incorporated into Poland, the Polish State would have to manage the protective work at Hela. Poland has not the same interest in the Hela question as the Free State of Danzig. The latter therefore allways would be in danger of Poland's not managing the protective work in that degree which is considered by Danzig as absolutely necessary. The fate of Danzig would then depend on Poland's manner of viewing the necessity of protective work. This state of things would be quite unbearable for Danzig, causing perpetual difficulties and quarrels between the two States. It must be pointed out that

the possession of Hela only involves heavy burdens, and is of importance only in connection with the protection of the Danzig harbour. It is of actual value only for that State, in whose region the harbour is situated, i. e. the Free State of Danzig. In former times it was acknowledged that Danzig has a claim to these wishes. Already in 1457 Danzig's state of possession at Hela had been acknowledged by king Kasimir of Poland. From 1807 to 1814 Hela belonged to the Free State, created by Napoleon I<sup>st</sup>. In execution of the Treaty of Tilsit on December 6<sup>th</sup> 1807 article 4 of the Treaty of Elbing between Prussia and the Free City of Danzig, with the aid of France, adjudged the Peninsula of Hela to the Free City of Danzig by the following words:—

„La ville de Danzig sera également tenu á faire élever et entretenir á ses frais un phare á la pointe, dite de Hela; elle entretiendra aussi á ses frais le phare existant á Rückhöfen

„A cet effet toute la presqu'île de Héla jusqu'en face du golfe de Putzig appartiendra en toute propriété et souveraineté á la Ville Libre de Dantzic, mais les villages de Grossendorf, Postchernin, Chlappau and Czettrau, qui sont entre le phare de Rückhöfen et l'entrée de la presqu'île, appartiendront á sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.“

In this connection the further important fact, must be mentioned, that the lighthouses of Hela and of Heister-nest, situated on the Peninsula of Hela, show up the principal roads of navigation for the traffic with Danzig. It is of a high importance for Danzig to be charged with the administration and supervision of these lighthouses.

The population of Hela entirely consists of fishermen, the town of Danzig being dependent chiefly upon the Hela fishing-grounds for its supply of fishes. Fish has been from the remotest times a substantial part of food of the population of Danzig. At

certain seasons there are appearing at the shores of Hela large shoals of a certain fish, the so-called Breitling (comparable to the sardine, the Kieler sprout etc.). Since the remotest times the fishermen of the whole bay of Danzig have been sailing to Hela for the catching of this fish. If Hela should belong to another state, many difficulties would arise for this important branch of the Danzig fishing-trade, the catching of the Breitling being managed within the three-miles-zone.

Also as for nationality Hela at all events ought to fall to the Free-State, being a genuine German settlement. In 1910 Hela had a population of 476 inhabitants speaking German, and only 8 persons speaking Kassubian. The clergyman of Hela has up to the present been nominated for his office by the Magistracy of the City of Danzig. There are scarcely any relations up-country between Hela and the Kreis of Putzig, to which it at present belongs, the traffic on the sandy peninsula being very difficult. The whole traffic is going to Zoppot and Danzig.

The community of Hela, whose petition, addressed to the Magistracy, we attach as an annex, feels it to be an extraordinary wrong, that, without regarding their right of self-determination they should be incorporated into the Polish State.

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Annex 1.

HELA, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1919.

The Oberpräsident, Danzig.

In these present hard times the whole population of Hela is laying before you the following urgent and important petition:

Article 101 of the Treaty of Peace runs as follows: A Commission composed of three members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, including a High Commissioner as president, one Member appointed by Germany and one Member appointed by Poland, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the coming into force of

the present Treaty for the purpose of delimiting on the spot the frontier of the territory as described above (i. e. the territory of the Free State of Danzig) taking into account as far as possible the existing communal boundaries.

According to this article our community hopes to have a good chance to fall to the Free State of Danzig. We entreat you to instruct the German Member of the Commission emphatically to urge that our community might be incorporated into the Free State of Danzig, when the boundary will be delimited on the spot. Our petition is founded on the following facts: Since the remotest times the political relations between Danzig and Hela have been very narrow; from an economic point of view Danzig and Hela have ever been dependent upon each other.

1. In 1454 Hela recognizes the sovereignty of Danzig.
2. 1466:— in the second Peace of Thorn, King Kasimir of Poland approves the events of 1454.
3. King Alexander, too, confirms Hela being annexed to Danzig.
4. 1793:— Danzig and Hela fall to Prussia.
5. 1807:— in the peace of Tilsit Hela is returned to Danzig.
6. 1814:— Hela together with Danzig is annexed to the Prussian territory. Hela remains part of the estate of Danzig.
7. 1857:— end of the estate rights („gutsherrlichen Rechte“) of Danzig over Hela.
8. Up to the present the Magistracy of Danzig has remained patron of the Hela church.
9. During the period from 1814 to 1857 Hela with its patrimony has assisted Danzig in discharging her debt occasioned by war, the patrimony from about 68000 Mk. diminishing to 7500 Mk. which amount even nowadays Danzig is in charge of.
10. Since Hela belonged to Danzig, it was governed by a special "function" of Danzig citizens, resident at Danzig.
11. The whole forest as far as Heisternest till 1885 was in possession of the City of Danzig.
12. As for traffic and business we are absolutely dependent upon Danzig. When in winter the bay is frozen, the only possible communication is with Danzig, only thence

