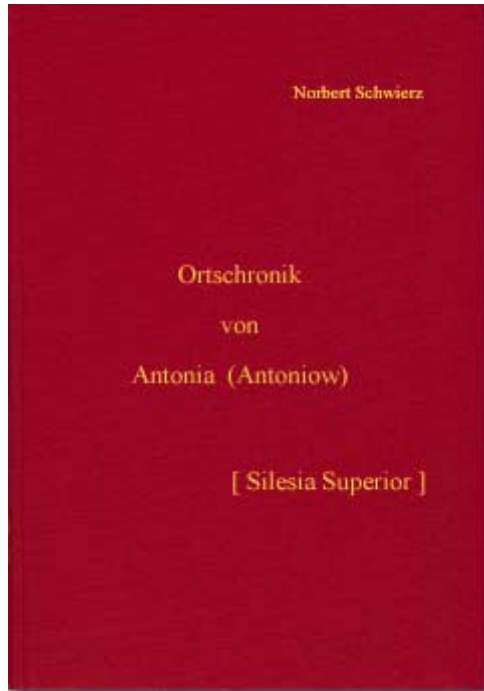


" Antonia's Local Chronicle"



In 1781 Frederick II, a Prussian King, issued a decree for the village of Antonia to be founded as a wood lumbering colony for the supply of the Malapane foundry. Antonia is located in the vicinity of the Reservoir Turawa (Jezioro Turawskie) which has since been built, within the district of Oppeln in Upper Silesia. In 1938 the author was born in Antonia.

It is believed that the village has been named after the pretty Maria Antonia Walburgis (1724-1780), a princess from Bavaria-Austria. The chronicle starts off with historical dates concerning events in Upper Silesia, the listing of the Nobel Prize winners as well as famous poets whose roots were in Upper Silesia.

Extensive researches conducted in Germany and abroad resulted in past historical links being revealed; at the same time most important and interesting findings have come to light, some of which extend to the present time.

This book contains documents which have hardly ever been published, as for instance a detailed documentary which appeared in the "New York Times" covering the Upper Silesian ballot in 1921, as well as the official address book published in 1926 detailing the names of all inhabitants of Antonia, Schodnia including the areas of Beatenhof, Niwa, Alt-Schodnia, Neu-Schodnia and Pustkow, Hüttendorf, Gut Malapane including Jedlitze and Hüttenwerk, Sczedrzik and the areas of Krzyschline, Ledwigsmühle, Podborze, Pustkow, Pytelmühle and Zamosczie, Krascheow including the regions of Adametzmühle, Mischline, Quintay and Zamoscie.

The book contains numerous illustrations, historical maps and colour photographs which reflect the overall picture of this charming village. In 1939 Antonia (in 1945 it was given the Polish name: Antoniów) was incorporated into Malapane (Ozimek) and to this day, you will still find the cast iron chain-suspension bridge which spans the Malapane river which in turn flows into the Oder river. The bridge was built in 1827 and is the oldest of its kind on the European continent. The statics of this bridge along with that of the long-span wire suspension bridge in Langenargen (Lake Constance) which was built in 1897 were relied on and referred to when planning the structural design of the world's largest suspension bridge, the 'Golden Gate Bridge' in San Francisco (USA).

(An annex deals with a brief history of the villages Unterrohrbach and Eggenfelden in Lower Bavaria.)

In order to cover the whole spectrum, some documents have been translated into English and Polish; the article "Jews in Upper Silesia, in Antonia" has been translated into Hebrew.

A3 sized hardback, fabric bound with gilt lettering.

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The book is presently out of print, however, it is available at various libraries in Germany and abroad.

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