

Suwałki Governorate

Suwałki Governorate (Russian: Сувалкская губерния, Polish: *gubernia suwalska*, Lithuanian: *Suvalkų gubernija*) was a governorate (administrative area) of Congress Poland ("Russian Poland") which had its seat in the city of Suwałki. It covered a territory of about 12,300 km².

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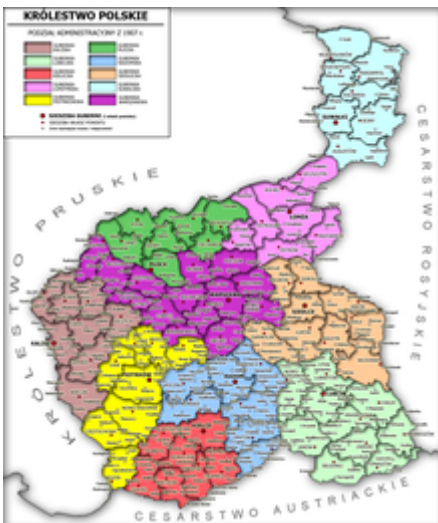
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History



Suwałki Governorate (in light blue)

In 1867, the territories of the Augustów Governorate and the Płock Governorates were re-organised to form the Płock Governorate, the Suwałki Governorate (consisting mostly of the Augustów Governorate territories) and a recreated Łomża Governorate.

After World War I, the governorate was split between the Second Polish Republic and Lithuania, mostly along ethnic lines (with an exception of the area in the proximity of Puńsk and north of Sejny).^[1] The Polish part, known as Suwałki

Suwałki Governorate

Сувалкская губерния

Gubernia suwalska

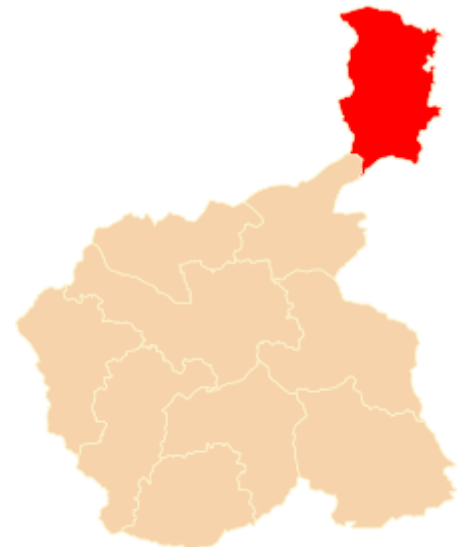
Suvalkų gubernija

Governorate of Russian Empire

1867–1914



Coat of arms



Suwałki Governorate

Capital	<u>Suwałki</u>
Area	
• Coordinates	54°5′N 22°56′E﻿ / ﻿54°5′N 22°56′E﻿ / 54; 23
History	
History	
• Established	1867
• Disestablished	1914

Region, was incorporated into the Białystok Voivodeship. The Lithuanian region of Suwalkija was named after the governorate.

Demographics and economy

According to contemporary Russian Empire statistics, from 1889 the Suwałki Governorate was predominantly Lithuanian since they comprised 57.8% of the population.^[2] Lithuanians formed a majority only in the northern part of the governorate in the counties of Kalvarija, Marijampolė, Naujamiestis, Vilkaviškis as well as the eastern part of the Sejny county. Poles were in a majority in the southern part of the governorate in the counties of Suwałki, Augustów and in the western part of the Sejny county.^{[3][4]}








Before World War I, the Suwałki Governorate was economically the least developed area of Congress Poland. It was characterised by the lowest agricultural productivity and profitability. In 1912, the governorate had a population density of just 45 persons per km², compared to Congress' average of 103 persons per km².^[5]

Population in 1897 ^[6]		
Nationality	People	Percent
Lithuanians	304,500	52%
Poles	134,000	23%
Jews	59,100	10%
Germans	30,500	5%
Belarusians	26,600	5%
Russians	24,500	4%
Others	3,700	.7%
Total	582,900	100%

Administrative divisions

It was divided into seven counties:^[7]

Preceded by	Succeeded by
 Augustów Governorate	Białystok-Grodno District  Lithuania District 
Today part of	 Poland  Lithuania  Belarus

County		County Seat	Major Towns
<u>Augustów County</u>		<u>Augustów</u>	<u>Lipsk</u> • <u>Raczki</u> • <u>Sopoćkinie</u>
<u>Kalvarija County</u>		<u>Kalvarija</u>	<u>Liudvinavas</u> • <u>Alytus</u> • <u>Simnas</u>
<u>Marijampolė County</u>		<u>Marijampolė</u>	<u>Balbieriškis</u> • <u>Pilviškės</u> • <u>Panemunė</u> • <u>Prienai</u> • <u>Zapyškis</u>
<u>Sejny County</u>		<u>Sejny</u>	<u>Kapčiamiestis</u> • <u>Lazdijai</u> • <u>Seirijai</u>
<u>Suwałki County</u>		<u>Suwałki</u>	<u>Bakałarzewo</u> • <u>Filipów</u> • <u>Przerośl</u> • <u>Wizajny</u>
<u>Naujamiestis County</u>		<u>Naujamiestis</u>	<u>Sudargas</u> • <u>Šakiai</u>
<u>Vilkaviškis County</u>		<u>Vilkaviškis</u>	<u>Virbalis</u> • <u>Vištytis</u>

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