
Ryan J. Moore
Maps of the First World War:
An Illustrated Essay and List of Select Maps in
The Library of Congress, Second Edition

Ryan J. Moore
Foreword

The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress is a national support group established to stimulate interest in the Geography and Map Division’s cartographic and geographic holdings and to further develop its collections through financial donations, gifts, and bequests. The Phillips Map Society publishes a journal dedicated to the study of maps and collections held in the Division known as The Occasional Papers.

The first edition of the Maps of the First World War was published in 2014 and was our most widely distributed installment of the series. I encouraged Ryan Moore, the paper’s author, to reflect newly processed collections and maps with a new edition on this hundredth anniversary of the American entry into the war. The new materials presented in this installment are an indication of the Division’s wealth of materials, which we regularly work to represent online.

World War I was the first major world event to have an impact on the Geography and Map Division, after its establishment in 1897. With the advent of the war, military and commercial map publishers greatly expanded production of topographic, battle, and geographic maps for combatants and the general public. Philip Lee Phillips, the first and longest tenured chief of the Geography and Map Division (1897-1924), made a special effort to collect these works. They were described under his direction in A List of Atlases and Maps Applicable to the World War, published by the Government Printing Office in 1918.

Phillips’ successor, Lawrence Martin (1924-1946), continued this effort. Colonel Martin, as he preferred to be called, taught the fundamentals of cartography and map interpretation as an army officer during World War I and then served as Chief of the Army’s Geographical Section of the General Staff’s Military Intelligence Division, a position that involved collecting, evaluating, and disseminating geographic and cartographic information. Following the Armi-
stice, he conducted fieldwork and map studies in Central Europe with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Martin retired from active military duty in 1920 but remained in the Officers Reserve Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

With a strong interest in military history, Geography and Map Division Specialist Ryan Moore continues in this tradition. Mr. Moore has graduate degrees in history and library science. He has processed several World War I special collections and has reviewed nearly all of the Division’s related holdings. His introductory essay places these maps within the context of the war.

Ralph E. Ehrenberg
Chief, Geography and Map Division
Preface

I am pleased to have opportunity to expand upon my 2014 publication on the maps of World War I. Since completing the first edition, I have continued to research the Geography and Map Division’s incredible materials on the war and have written blog entries and articles about them. As a result of that work, I have added sections to this new edition on secret diplomacy, international communications, propaganda, and submarine warfare. The illustrations have been expanded to include seven new maps, and I have also added entries to the cartobibliography to represent recently processed collections and new cartographic items. Like the first edition, I again have primarily focused on materials produced during the war or shortly afterward. This decision was not made to discount the incredible secondary sources that are in the collection but rather to serve as a means of focusing the publication.

I thank Chief Ehrenberg and my colleagues who supported this work. I hope that this publication will inspire investigation of the Division’s amazing collection.

Ryan Moore
Specialist, Geography and Map Division
Allied War Aims—Using Maps to Educate Students about the War

Figure 1
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The Central Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria

Figure 2
Maps of the First World War
CONFLICT AND WHERE THEY COME FROM

This chart has been prepared to show the many varied types in the armies engaged in which they live.
The Schlieffen Plan—Outflank and Destroy France

Figure 4
Introduction

The German military strategist Count Alfred von Schlieffen stressed that a commander without highly detailed maps that modeled the zones of fighting would be highly ineffective in modern warfare.¹ In his role as Chief of the German Imperial General Staff, Schlieffen (1833-1913) was principally concerned with Germany’s vulnerable geographic position. Situated between the allied European powers of France and Russia, Germany was certain to face a war on two fronts were trouble to arise with either. Turning to ancient Roman history for inspiration, the German strategist studied Hannibal’s victory at the 216 B.C. Battle of Cannae, in which a numerically smaller Carthaginian army quickly surrounded and slaughtered the Romans.

The idea of achieving a similar speedy outflanking maneuver captured Schlieffen’s imagination. He concluded that Germany should first fight France, the more militarily capable of its foes, by sending troops through neutral Belgium to circumvent a large portion of France’s defenses, while Russia, which it was believed would take weeks to mobilize, was to be held at bay with minimal forces in the east. The so-called Schlieffen plan won the confidence of the German high command. The plan was reworked and crafted until the Germans were certain that victory over France would be achieved in six weeks, and then troops would be transferred by rail to defeat Russia. Undoubtedly, the plan appeared to be bulletproof when viewed on a map; however, the German leadership disregarded the wisdom of its own revered military strategist Helmuth von Moltke the Elder (1800-1891) who once warned that no plan survives contact with the enemy. Nonetheless, they were convinced of victory. It was the beginning of many underestimations that would haunt Germany during the war. Figure 4

Concern about the war grew steadily in the United States, and in 1918, Philip Lee Phil-
lips, then Chief of the Library of Congress Hall of Maps and Charts (now the Geography and Map Division), recognized the role of maps in relation to the war and continued to collect and compile materials created by the United States and foreign governments. As a result of his efforts, The Library of Congress published his cartobibliography on World War I titled: *A List of Atlases and Maps Applicable to the World War*. All of the maps cited were of a non-classified nature, and bibliographic information about the maps was omitted.

This essay and cartobibliography highlight the Library’s most significant special collections, atlases, and maps pertaining to the Great War, as World War I was known in its day. The largest number of maps come from American sources or foreign-made maps used by the American military or diplomatic corps. The most informative military maps can be found in the collection of Major-General Charles P. Summerall, who was the commander of the American Fifth Corps. Particularly interesting are the assorted tactical maps for artillery fire. Summerall was infamous for ordering an attack on German positions hours before the Armistice with Germany was to take effect. Some 365 Americans were killed in the action, which became the subject of a congressional investigation. The collection of Willard B. Prince complements the Summerall collection. Prince was a regimental sergeant assigned to the Fifth Division’s Topographical Unit. In addition to maps, his collection contains diaries, photos, and other documents that shed light on the war and on cartographic processes employed by the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF). The collection is an excellent example of history from the “bottom up.” Prince was an outstanding mapmaker and draftsman who is best remembered today for conceiving the Heisman Trophy for the New York Downtown Athletic Club. Equally intriguing is the collection of maps compiled by General Tasker H. Bliss. Both a wartime commander and an advisor to President Woodrow Wilson during the postwar peace negotiations, Bliss acquired maps that
offer insight into postwar issues related to the need of redrawing borders, settling ethnic conflicts, and confronting the threat posed by the rise of Bolshevism in Russia.

New maps have been included from the recently processed collections of John Leonard Hines and William Rea Furlong. Hines was a general who commanded an army corps during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the occupation of the German Rhineland. Furlong was an officer who served aboard two battleships. Both officers rose to prominent positions in the military after the war. Maps were also included from the *Titled Collection*, a general collection of maps not represented in the online catalog.
Figure 5

*The Road to Victory by Rail*
Trenches and Mass Bombardment

By the 1900s, advances in science and engineering led to the production of devastating weapons such as giant howitzers, battleships, machine guns, tanks, bombers, and poison gas. The deadly power of these modern arms was unleashed following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife during a state visit to Bosnia-Herzegovina on June 28, 1914. Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb who resented Austro-Hungarian rule, carried out the killing with the assistance of a secret Serbian military society known as the Black Hand. After a month of ensuing political maneuvering, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Within a week, Russia, France, Great Britain, and Serbia had lined up against Austria-Hungary and Germany, and World War I had begun. During the first weeks of the war, German troops were brought near the frontlines by a rail network that had been built with troop movement in mind, as stations had long platforms that allowed thousands to quickly load and offload. Figure 5

Commanding such massed troop formations was a complex and difficult matter, which was made worse by the fact that maps necessary for detailed tactical planning often were not available at the outbreak of hostilities. Allied commanders on the Western Front, for example, had to rely on small-scale maps such as the French Carte de l’Etat Major, originally published at a 1:80,000 scale from surveys conducted in the early to mid-1800s. Another source were cadastral surveys that dated from the Napoleonic era.²

When British forces departed for France in August, mapping was not an immediate priority, as they had allocated only a single officer and clerk to the effort. By the end of the war, however, the survey organization of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) had expanded to nearly 5,000 officers and enlisted men. Throughout the war, these British military cartographers created more than 35 million map sheets in the field using mobile printing presses.³
Ready or not with the proper maps, the BEF’s first priority was to assist their French ally in stemming Germany's rapid advance towards Paris. At the first Battle of the Marne (September 6-12, 1914), the Allies rallied, counterattacked, and stopped the German advance. Under these pressing conditions, situation maps were at times created by hand. **Figure 6**

With neither side able to take the initiative, complex trench networks emerged on the Western Front. Main trench lines often ran parallel, or nearly so, with those of the enemy. Second and third tier trenches, situated behind the main line, were built to support the front and served as a place of retreat. Intersecting these combat positions was a network of “communications trenches” by which troops and supplies could ingress and egress in relative
safety. Small-scale maps proved ineffective in the densely tangled trenches.

Finally, in 1916, a complete set of large-scale maps for the entire Western Front was created and made available to Allied commanders; the Central Powers were feverishly mapping, as well. Allied tactical maps were generally printed at three scales: infantry maps at 1:10,000; artillery maps at 1:20,000; and planning maps at 1:40,000. The intelligence needed to create these maps was gathered from observations in the field and from the air, as well as from statements given by prisoners. New data was overlaid on prefabricated topographic sheets and updated daily. Concerns arose about the impact of weather and soil on maps that were being used in the field; however, even greater worries developed over losing a map showing one’s own positions. Caution dictated, therefore, that troops on the front only be issued with maps depicting enemy trenches. Figure 7

*Know Thy Enemy — A Prototypical Tactical Map*
Unseating an enemy from fortified positions required accurate maps to help plan and guide artillery fire. Typically, the shelling that preceded an infantry assault was intended to destroy barbed-wire obstacles and other formidable defenses to clear a path for the attack. It was also hoped that a bombardment would break an enemy’s will to fight.

Once orders were issued, gunners and spotters referred to large-scale maps, which had subdivided grid lines that allowed for the correction of fire to within a few yards of the target. This was an important development in warfare, known first as “map shooting” and later as “predicted fire,” because gunners could hit targets without first having to take ranging shots, thereby preserving the element of surprise. The British general George McKenzie Franks of the Royal Artillery characterized this development as “one of the wonders of the war,” though wondrous in the darkest of ways, as artillery fire was responsible for some sixty percent of all casualties. Despite well-planned bombardments, entrenched defenders seemed to regroup quickly and poured intense machine gun and rifle fire on attacking troops exposed in no man’s land. Attackers were cut down in droves, yet these tactics prevailed for nearly two years. Figure 8
Seeking to break the stalemate on the Western Front, in 1916, British tacticians began revisiting an artillery bombardment method known as a “creeping barrage” to assist attacking troops. Used previously in the South African Boer Wars, the method required synchronizing artillery fire with the movement of the troops. Following a set schedule a bombardment “rolled forward” to destroy obstacles, as the infantry advanced behind it in relative safety. This was known as a “curtain of fire.” The process continued until the troops reached the final stage of the assault, where the “curtain was lifted,” and the attackers faced their opponents at close range. The complicated tactical maneuver could not be executed without reliable maps. 

Both sides realized that they must neutralize their opponent’s heavy guns quickly or face deadly consequences. Combatants refined techniques such as flash spotting and sound ranging to find enemy gun emplacements. Spotting required frontline observers to note the bearing of an enemy gun’s muzzle flash, which was measured against known points, to determine the approximate position of the opponent’s artillery piece. More effective,
however, was sound ranging, a process in which microphones captured the sound of a gun’s report and that data was used to calculate the gun’s location. By 1916, British sound ranging methods were accurate from twenty to fifty meters under normal weather conditions; in fact, all combatants had some method of locating opposing artillery. These counter-battery measures forced artillery commanders to relocate their guns frequently or run the risk of having them destroyed.

The deadly game of hide and seek was complicated by the development of aerial reconnaissance. A British officer reflected after the war: “It was impossible to have guns deployed at the same point and in action for weeks or months without the position being given away in the air photograph by tracks and gun pits, no matter how one tried to camouflage it.” So accurate was aerial photography that it accounted for more than thirty percent of all information collected. By 1917, British aerial reconnaissance reduced the error factor in mapping German targets to less than twenty yards. Without a doubt, the combination of heavy guns, aerial photography, and mapping was devastating.
Secret Diplomacy

The deadlocked battleground on the Western Front in World War I forced England and France to rethink their strategy against the Central Powers. In 1915, the Allies sought to elicit military support from a then neutral Italy. Signed in secret, the Treaty of London, which assumed Allied victory, promised Italy substantial amounts land in Europe, Asia, and Africa in exchange for opening a front in the Alps. Serbia and Montenegro were promised territory in the Balkans, as they were needed to help offset Bulgaria’s entrance into the war on the side of the Central Powers. Figure 10 By 1919, the agreement had become public knowledge and was rejected by the United States during peace negotiations and eventually nullified, which left simmering tensions in Europe. In the years that followed, Benito Mussolini and his Fascist Party frequently pointed to the failure of Britain, France, and the United States to respect the treaty as a stain on Italian honor. Serbia and Montenegro, also angered by the nullification of the treaty, tried and failed to seize land they consider rightfully owed to them.
What Lurks Beneath—Deadly Sea Mines

Figure 11
Sea Mines, Raiders and Battleships

Controlling the flow of supplies across the seas was a crucial element for victory. Britain and France planned to strangle Germany and its allies with sea mines and naval blockades. Germany retaliated by deploying sea mines of its own. Figure 11 In 1915, the conflict was escalated when Germany ordered its submarine fleet, known as U-boats, to make surprise attacks on both Allied commerce and neutral ships bound for Allied ports. Caught in the crossfire were more than 120 Americans aboard the Lusitania, who were killed when the ship was torpedoed off the Irish coast.

Despite government secrecy, maps of minefields and areas in which U-boats were known to be operating quickly made their way into newspapers. Figure 12 It sparked a fiery public debate about the meaning of “freedom of the seas” in an era of when Germany wished to disregard conventions that required warships, including submarines, to warn non-combatant vessels before firing on them and to take aboard passengers and crew. The ensuing political outrage, particularly the sinking of the Lusitania, caused Germany in 1916 to retreat from maximizing the submarine’s surprise attack potential; however, the Germans would later return to the tactic in 1917.

On the shipping lanes of the Pacific and Indian oceans, Germany attacked Allied commerce with both surface military vessels and commercial ships outfitted with weapons; these vessels were known as commerce raiders. The loss of commercial ships caused insurance rates to rise dramatically and resulted in a temporary stoppage in some areas until the raiders were neutralized. The Allies worked feverishly to chart the likely whereabouts of the elusive Ger-
On the Trail of Germany’s Elusive Raider S.M.S. Emden

Figure 13

Crossing the German “T” — Textbook Maneuver at Jutland

Figure 14
man raiders, which benefited from the fact that most commercial ships lacked radios and therefore could not warn others of the threat. Intelligence officers culminated information from direct sightings, the last known location of ships believed to have been attacked, and occasionally, the lucky intercept of a German radio transmission.

The most famous German raider was the warship *SMS Emden* whose crew often disguised their vessel by adding a false fourth funnel to alter the ship’s configuration. The clever use of camouflage enabled the raider to sink or capture some thirty merchant vessels and warships in the opening months of the war. On November 9, 1914, its cruise of the Indian and Pacific oceans ended after the ship was run aground intentionally to avoid capture by a more powerful Australian warship near the Cocos Islands. Figure 13

While this guerilla war at sea was being waged, the mighty surface fleets of Britain and Germany played a tense waiting game. After two years and a pair of skirmishes, they finally clashed in the largest naval engagement of the war, the Battle of Jutland, during the summer of 1916. The German navy sortied into the North Sea to lure the British into a decisive battle. During the early stages of the fight, the Germans pulverized the lightly armored British battlecruisers. However, the tables turned when British battleships arrived on the scene. The British had anticipated the German fleet’s position and performed a textbook maneuver called “crossing the enemy’s T.” Figure 14 This meant the British were able to fire a full broadside as the Germans approached them from an intersecting path. In total, three of England’s vaunted battlecruisers were sunk, along with eleven other ships. Germany lost six ships and four small torpedo boats. Despite the stinging loss of capital British ships, the strategic balance of heavy ships remained with England. Realizing the great risk of repeating such an operation, the German fleet never sortied again.
Germany’s Submarines Unleashed

Figure 15a
America Enters the War and Propaganda

Most Americans, by 1917, saw Germany as the villain in war, because of news of atrocities in Belgium, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and alleged German acts of sabotage, such as the destruction of the ammunition depot on New Jersey’s Black Tom Island. Tensions between the nations reached a near breaking point when Germany resumed submarine surprise attacks on commercial vessels that entered publicly declared exclusion zones. Figures 15a & 15b America responded by severing diplomatic relations, and direct conflict between the countries soon followed.

The United States entered the war that same year following Germany’s egregious bid to lure Mexico into an alliance. The affair was known as the Zimmermann Telegram, in which the Germans sent a coded diplomatic communication to its embassy in Mexico that instructed its ambassador to persuade Mexico to attack the United States in order to preoccupy America, thereby keeping it out of the European fighting. British code breakers, known as Room 40, intercepted and decoded the message, which was sent on an undersea cable that passed through English waters. Figure 16 The British leaked the information to American leaders. Strangely, German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann confirmed the telegram’s contents in a speech. The United States was outraged and declared war on Germany.11

By the end of 1917, the Germans knocked the Russians out of the war and transferred troops to the Western Front. Using this newfound numerical superiority, they tried in vain to overrun the Allies in France. Germany realized that they could not win militarily and sought to preserve their territorial gains by making overtures for a negotiated peace. America and its allies, however, were unresponsive and rebuffed the offer. The Allies directed their propaganda machines to educate the public about the necessity of sustaining the war. In one such example,
The U-Boat Threat to America

Figure 15b
International Communications — A Means to Facilitate War and Peace

Figure 16
the American Committee on Public Information disseminated maps decrying any settlement that kept intact Germany’s territorial expansion. **Figure 17** Similarly, German propaganda produced maps depicting its victories, such as this one showing success in the east, to reassure its people final victory was at hand. **Figure 18**

Despite the war of words, the balance of the conflict was about to change. The first American troops arrived in France in June 1917 and would eventually number some two million men. Among them were mapmakers and draftsmen, some of who had honed their craft with the U.S. Geological Survey; however, most of the enlisted men had only received minimal training and were expected to learn on the job.
“Facts Against Lies” — Germany Touts Victories on the Eastern Front

Figure 18
Regimental Sergeant Willard B. Prince typified the American mapmaker and journal-
ized his experiences in France. Prince explained that the goal was to document the enemy’s position and to translate the data to maps; the process, however, was both dangerous and tedi-
ous. The best photographs were shot at an altitude of 1,500 meters, which was well within in the range of anti-aircraft guns. Despite this threat, it was necessary to take photographs over enemy airspace on a daily basis and to compare the results with previous days’ shots. A given photograph was analyzed (“interpretation”), and the data was transferred from the photograph to a map (“rectification”).

Working in less than ideal field conditions, often in poor lighting and relying on handheld magnifying glasses, analysts looked for changes in the landscape, such as the appear-
ance of new trenches and foot or tire prints that would indicate the presence of enemy forces, since rarely were they photographed in the open. In fact, nearly every clue about enemy posi-
tions and movements was indicated on Allied maps such as damaged or destroyed bridges, the presence of Red Cross hospitals, and even church towers that the enemy might use for observa-
tion.14 Figure 19

By the fall of 1918, a series of successful Allied offenses, such as the Meuse-Argonne, steadily forced the German lines to retreat, during which the fighting was often tenacious. The rapidly changing conditions on the ground made information from enemy sources critical in order to have a reliable picture of the situation. Intelligence gathered from German prisoners, captured documents, and the “spy system” was so accurate that American forces had “in black and white,” the location, name, and in many cases the strength of the opposing German divi-
sions, according to Prince. As the AEF advanced to exploit this information, headquarters lost track of their troops on occasion; however, this problem often was resolved by the use of aerial
The Meuse-Argonne—America’s Largest Offensive of the War

Figure 20
photography. Prince recalled the method: Troops positioned at regular intervals displayed white canvasses skyward; a reconnaissance plane passed over the positions, photographing them; mapmakers received photographs that showed a series of white squares that illustrated the length of the American lines; back at base, this information was transposed to situation maps. These mapping practices helped to make the Meuse-Argonne offensive the AEF’s largest and most successful campaign of the war. Figure 20

The Allied offensives of 1918 broke Germany’s will to fight. Suffering from the Allied blockade, facing the invasion of its homeland, and with its allies crumbling, Germany sued for peace. The war concluded with the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918. Although some German military leaders scoffed at their government’s capitulation and wished to fight on, the odds were clearly stacked against them. The Allies held a numerical advantage in divisions, 213 to the 183 German formations; additionally, Allied forces were qualitatively superior, as they were better equipped, fed, and had higher morale. The war was over.
Maps of Battle Lines
Infantry commanders received maps, such as this example, that identified German positions. A notice on the map reads: “Information from captured German maps, prisoner’s statements (sic)and recent aeroplane photographs.” The map notes artillery and machine gun emplacements. Behind the German trench line sits the Kriemhilde Stellung. It was a portion of the larger Hindenburg Line that was a vast system of defenses in northeastern France. The Germans used Russian prisoners to construct the line during the winter of 1916–17. From map: “For the last two months men have been working on these trenches; deepening them and building deep dugouts capable of housing fifty to one hundred men each.”
Figure 22. “Planmaterial der 3. Armee…” From [Maps showing World War I campaigns in northern France around Verdun at various dates].

An example of a German map showing the complex trench networks situated at Verdun, France, the largest and longest battle of the war. German forces are depicted in blue; the Allied troops are in red. The sheet is part of a set that frequently was updated to show the changing trench lines.
Figure 23. “America’s First Shot in the War.”

This map purports to illustrate America’s first artillery salvo of the war, which was fired October 23, 1917, by guns in the American 1st Division. Sergeant Alexander Arch barked the order “fire” to the crew manning the 75 mm field gun. The rapid-firing artillery piece was provided by the French to American troops, who lacked a sufficient supply of weapons and ordnance.

It should be noted that Figure 8 shows the artillery plan for one of the last American barrages of the war.
Figure 24. Presumed enemy order of battle, October 7, 1918: [Sommerance region].

This map is an example of an American intelligence depiction of German troops. German forces are classified by their quality of fighting skill; the best are ranked as first class and the least capable groups ranked as fourth class. Units are broken down by division and then by regiment. The duration of time a unit has spent on the front line is stated, as it could supply planners with information about its combat effectiveness or war weariness. Territory seized as a result of a minor American attack on October 6 is shown.
Conclusion

During World War I, military mapping grew by leaps and bounds. Full-scale operations, involving mobile printing presses, produced millions of maps that were needed for infantry assaults, artillery bombardments, and all other operations. The finely tuned mapmaking process involved exploiting data collected from aerial photography, scouts, captured maps, and prisoners of war. This complex process ensured that even the most junior officers had reliable maps. More than any other time in history up to that point, soldiers knew the enemy’s location, its strength, the character of the ground the enemy held, and the ground that had to be taken. The modern military map proved that with knowledge one had deadly power, a fact that was evidenced by the Great War’s staggering casualty toll of more than 37 million military personnel and civilians.

Following the war, Allied policymakers faced the daunting task of redrawing borders in a way that would ensure a lasting peace. Dealing with the defeated Central Powers, in particular, Germany was a contentious issue amongst the Allies. Negotiators debated heavily and at length over the extent to which Germany would be punished, how much it would pay in reparations, the amount of territory it would concede, and the size of its military. Germany was shocked by the final settlement. It was ordered to pay massive reparations. Thirteen percent of its territory was severed, totaling more than 33,000 square miles. Millions of ethnic Germans were forced to live under Czechoslovakian and Polish governments, which amounted to roughly ten percent of its population. The Rhineland, the German industrial heartland, was demilitarized and occupied by Allied troops. German colonies in Africa and the Pacific were divided among the victors. The once proud and mighty German army was reduced to a 100,000 man territorial defense force. Following these mandates was period of seemingly endless political,
social, and economic strife inside Germany until Adolf Hitler took power in 1933.\textsuperscript{17} Germany’s allies, the Austro-Hungary Empire and the Ottoman Empire, had literally disappeared from the map; while Bulgaria lost significant portions of territory.\textsuperscript{18} \textbf{Figure 22}

After more than four years of war, the world had changed radically. The number of states in Europe increased from twenty-six to thirty-eight. More than 30 million ethnic minorities were displaced and forced to live outside of their homelands. Worldwide, the total length of international borders increased by 12,500 miles. Interest in the peace proceedings captured the imagination of the world, and publishers like Rand McNally printed thousands of copies of maps that illustrated the world’s newest countries and redrawn boundaries.\textsuperscript{19}

A century has passed since those fateful days, and the maps of World War I are no longer instruments of war. Instead, they now serve as a reminder of the time when mighty Central Powers tried to remap the world by the power of the sword, but they instead faltered and crumbled. In the aftermath, the victorious Allies faced the nearly impossible task of attempting to map a peaceful world with the pen.
Map Figures and Illustrations


1. “Comparative Area of the United States and Europe” from *War Aims Maps*, (Chicago, 1918), from G&M Titled Collection.

   The map situates the European theater of war within the United States to illustrate the geographic breadth of the fighting. Flags of America’s new allies and insignias from the armed forces ring the map. The map designed by Denoyer-Geppert Company to educate students about the war.

2. *Subject nationalities of the German alliance: from the Allies’ peace terms as stated in their reply to President Wilson’s note of 19th Dec. 1916: [Eurasia]*, from G&M collection.

   The map shows the territory and peoples that were under the control of Germany and its allies; together they were known as the Central Powers. The map includes text, statistics, and tables showing populations by nationality.


   This map is a simplified illustration of the German Schlieffen Plan in which the Kaiser’s forces flanked the French army by sweeping through Belgium before turning towards Paris. The German and French order of battle are represented.


   The map depicts Germany’s extensive railroad network that in large part was designed for the rapid transport of troops between its western and eastern borders. The routes for moving troops and artillery of Germany’s 2nd Armee is illustrated. This force took part in the 1914 attack on Belgium. Later, in 1916, it bore the brunt of the Allied attack in the Battle of the Somme.


   A hand-drawn map showing how the French and British armies mounted a counterattack at Marne to stop the German attack. Paris was saved and four years of stalemate on the Western Front followed.
7. “Probable Route to Alert Positions…” Folder 3: Maps to Accompany Summary of Operations First Army, August 9 - November 11, 1918, from Summerall Collection.

The confusing matrix of trench lines and shifting enemy dugouts made up-to-date tactical maps a necessity for junior officers. Maps would be frequently amended using information from prisoners and aerial photography.

8. Position of batteries & units of fire: [Stenay], from G&M vault.

An artillery grid that shows the effective range of light to heavy guns. This fire plan was created for supporting an assault across the Meuse River on the morning of November 11, 1918, which was the last American attack of the war, just hours before the Armistice was to take effect.


An example of creeping or rolling barrage, a later tactical development in the war, whereby the artillery barrage rolled forward according to a fixed timetable, and the infantry followed behind the “fire curtain” that would be “lifted” when the final target was reached.


The signed map illustrates portions of territorial agreements among the Allies, Italy, and Serbia-Montenegro that resulted from the now infamous Treaty of London. The map was created by Andria Radovitch, a Montenegrin nationalist leader who wrote political pamphlets about Montenegro’s claims for the southern half of Lake Scutari/Skadar/Shkoder and its surrounding land, which was held by Albania. Radovitch’s map was one of many presented during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, where it was not uncommon for parties to cartographically illustrate their territorial demands. Radovitch was a Deputy Prime Minister serving on behalf of the National Assembly of the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.


Secret maps, such as this one, were used by the British Navy to confidentially report on the status of German minefields to commanders and policymakers. This map boasts of the British Navy’s successful minesweeping operations that minimized the threat posed by German mines.

A newspaper map of the era, likely the *Times of London*, that used maps to provide both information and propaganda. It illustrates the German naval “exclusion zones” where U-boats would fire without warning.


The *SMS Emden* was a German cruiser based in Tsingtao, China, along with other ships of the East Asia Squadron. At the outbreak of war, the ship’s daring captain, Karl von Mueller, broke off from the main body, which was headed back to Germany, and raided Allied commerce in the Indian Ocean. Mueller employed camouflage and night raids to great success. He captured or sank some 30 Allied ships and terrorized ports. British Naval Intelligence created this chart to track the Emden’s whereabouts.


One of nineteen maps that depict the Battle of the Jutland. Publisher Malby & Sons produced these maps to explain the war’s largest naval battle to the public.


German post-war illustration of restricted zones where its submarines would attack any ship without warning. America was outraged by the German strategy, because it interfered with the rights of neutral nations. German zones in Europe, Africa, and American are depicted, along with illustrations of German submarines.


Illustrates the complex network of undersea cables that allowed for communication between continents. The Germans used one of these cables to send the infamous Zimmermann Telegram that attempted to entice Mexico into an alliance against America. The note was leaked to the United States by British intelligence, who had wiretapped the cable and decoded the message.


Propaganda map by the American Committee of Public Information illustrating why Germany in 1917-18 was requesting a peaceful settlement of the war in the West, as it had appropriated huge swaths of territory from the defeated Russians and its offensive in the west failed to reach Paris, as American forces were arriving to reinforce the Allies on the Western Front.

“Our campaign in the East: facts and lies.” German propaganda map showing its victories on the Eastern Front and railing against British and Russian claims that the German army was defeated.


Willard B. Prince’s photographic analysis of a river crossed by the Fifth Division in 1918. The photograph has annotations by Prince that indicate where German forces were positioned, the point of the American crossing, and damaged homes.

20. “Meuse-Argonne offensive, map showing daily position of front line: Map Room G-3, G.H.Q., May 24, 1919,” from *Summerall Collection*.

This map depicts the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, also known as the Battle of the Argonne Forest. The engagement lasted from September 26, 1918, until the Armistice on November 11. During these 47 days, more than 1.2 million American soldiers went into action. It was the principal engagement of the AEF. The map was produced in 1919 to document the AEF’s history.

21. “Information from captured German maps, prisoner's statements, and recent aeroplane photographs: [Sommerance region],” from *Summerall Collection*.

22. “Planmaterial der 3. Armee…”[Maps showing World War I campaigns in northern France around Verdun at various dates], from G&M collection.

23. “America's First Shot in the War,” from *John Leonard Hines Collection*.

24. *Presumed enemy order of battle, October 7, 1918: [Sommerance region]*, from G&M collection.

25. “Order of Battle on Western Front 11 A.M., Nov. 11, 1918,” from the *Tasker Bliss Collection*.


Back cover: *Map of hostile airdromes: [France]*, from G&M collection.

The map shows German airfields colored in red and black. Airfields, like artillery, were frequently relocated to safeguard against enemy attack.
Endnotes


Cartobibliography

—Special Collections

1. [Tasker Howard Bliss collection of World War I maps and other related graphic materials]. 234 pieces (chiefly col. maps, some with ms. additions): some photocopies; 188 x 125 cm. or smaller. 2004627137

Consists principally of color and black-and-white maps of Europe during the period of World War I and the succeeding Paris Peace Conference of 1919. There are various maps related to Asia and Turkey, as well as miscellaneous maps of Texas, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. The collection also includes photocopied aerial views of ancient cities and fortresses, in addition to diagrams, illustrations, statistical tables, and a paperbound atlas.

G5701.S65 coll .B5

2a. William Rea Furlong map collection. 5 maps : some colored ; various sizes. 2016586588

William Rea Furlong was a United States Navy Rear Admiral during World War II, who also served in the Navy during World War I. The collection consists of World War I-era maps and charts. One chart from 1918 depicts German and British minefields along the coast of England and a portion of continental Europe. Other items are nautical charts of Aegean Sea with annotations.

2b. John Leonard Hines map collection. 186 map folders. 2016431100

John Leonard Hines map collection consists of maps of World War I, including annotated tactical maps; maps of Mexico related to Hines' part in the Mexican Punitive Expedition; maps of Asia, as Hines was stationed in the Philippines; maps of military camps in the United States; maps of the Allied occupation of the German Rhineland, where Hines was stationed; and maps related to the National Defense Act of 1920.

G3201.S65 coll Hines

3. [Charles Pelot Summerall collection of maps, primarily showing First World War battles and campaigns in France]. 96 maps : some color, some manuscript ; various sizes. 2013591430

This collection contains maps from the Charles Pelot Summerall papers that have been transferred from the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, which includes manuscript maps of tactical operations in Meuse-Argonne, Saint Mihiel, and Verdun. The collection also includes maps of Camp Zachary Taylor, Fort Bragg, and southeastern ports.

G5831.S65 .M3
4. [Willard B. Prince collection of World War I maps and other related graphic materials]. ca. 366 pieces (chiefly maps, ms. maps, mss.) : printed items, photocopies, some col. ; on sheets 90 x 132 cm. or smaller. 2007627349

    Prince was a regimental sergeant assigned to U.S. Army’s Fifth Division’s Topographical Unit. In addition to his maps of the Fifth Division’s engagements, his collection contains diaries, photos, and other personal documents.

G5831.S65 coll .P7 Vault : Prince

—Atlases

5. Carte du théâtre des opérations à l'échelle du 500,000e. France. Armée. Service géographique. 2 v. fold. col. maps. 32 cm. unk82007213

    French military gazetteer with maps of the war, depicting both the western and eastern fronts where French troops were engaged in action.

G1037 .F7 1916


    Map figure 12.

G1037 .G73 1917 (Map)


G1037 .G732 1917 (Map)

8. Concise peace atlas, containing President Wilson's peace conditions, peace conference who’s who, disposition of former German colonies, war cyclopedia, dates of notable battles, approximate value of foreign coins .... Rand McNally and Company. 16 p. incl. 10 col. maps. 26 cm. unk81055307

    Map figure 22.

G1037 .R34 1919 (G&M)

Post-action studies of the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel offensives. It shows the locations of military units and includes a "Secret Operation Map."

G1037 .U48 1923

10. World war records; First division, A. E. F., regular. United States. Army. 1st Division. 1 v. and atlas 36 cm. 28027895

Set of battle maps, charts, and sketches.

G1037.U52 1928 Atlas / D570.3 1st .A4 Atlas

11. World war records. First division, A. E. F., regular German documents. United States. Army. 1st Division. 4 v. illus., maps, tables. 36 cm. and atlas. 44 x 50 cm. 34000367


G1037.u53 1930 folio

12. Carte del teatro di guerra italo-austriaco. Istituto geografico militare (Italy). 3 pts. (in portfolio) 17 col. maps (part fold.) 50 x 64 cm. map5500068

Maps showing the Italian front with Austro-Hungarian Empire in March 1917.

G1985 .I83 1917

13. Pacific colonies of Germany. Churchill, William. 11 col. maps ; cm. unk82080196

Maps of German colonies in Asia from their beginnings in 1880 until their dispossession in 1919. One of the set shows American interests in the Pacific.

G2860 .C5 1918
Maps by Geographic Location

—United States


—Mexico

15. Outline map of Mexican Border. United States. War Dept. General Staff. War College. 1 map ; 45 x 214 cm. 98686049

Map depicts the international boundary between the United States and Mexico; it was created during a time of rising tensions between the two nations, which reached its apex when Pancho Villa raided an American border town and was pursued into Mexico by American troops.

G3701.F2 1916 .U6 TIL

—Europe

16. Subject nationalities of the German alliance: from the Allies’ peace terms as stated in their reply to President Wilson’s note of 19th Dec. 1916 : [Eurasia]. 1 map : col. ; 71 x 92 cm. 2004628224

Map figure 3.

G5691.E2 1910 .S9

17. Eastern Front campaigns. col. map 36 x 23 cm. 77697237

Depicts battle lines from 1914 to 1916, involving Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German forces, along with units of minor nations.

G5701.S65 1917 .E3


Map figure 17.

G&M Titled Collection — Europe — War.
19. **Sektion Europa.** maps: both sides of some sheets, col.; 56 x 72 cm. “Geheim!; Stabsausgabe!; Nicht in die vordere Linie nehmen; Darf in die vorderste Linie nicht mitgenommen werden!” 92680720

Tactical situation maps created by the Austro-Hungarian Army that includes depictions of artillery plans and enemy positions.

G5701.S65 s25 .S4

20. **Meine Kriegserinnerungen 1914-18: [Europa].** Ludendorff, Erich, 1865-1937. 10 maps; sheets 67 x 57 cm. or smaller. “Zu: Ludendorff, Meine Kriegserinnerungen 1914-18.” 92680566

Reproductions of maps possessed by Erich Friedrich Wilhelm Ludendorff, Quartermaster General of the German Army and joint leader, with Paul von Hindenburg, of the German military during the War.

G5701.S65 svar .L8

21. **Skeleton map of Western Europe.** Great Britain. War Office. General Staff, Geographical Section. col. maps 54 x 71 cm. unk83003993

The map depicts railways in black and principal roads in red. It also identifies "fortresses" in France, Belgium, and Germany.

G5720 s500 .G7


The map is extensively annotated in colored ink and crayon to show British, French, and German military lines and action.

G5721.S65 1918 .G7 MLC Vault

23. **Westlicher Kriegsschauplatz 1914: Wiedergabe der französischen Generalstabskarte: [Europa].** maps on sheets: photocopies, some hand col.; sheets 51 x 66 cm. “War College Division, Map Section.” 92680719

This set of maps illustrates French and German trench lines in 1914. The base maps were created by the French General Staff.

G5721.S65 s200 .W4
—France


Commercial maps made to illustrate the war in France.

G5831.P2 s250 .B51

25. Wettlauf um die Flanke 1914: [Frankreich]. Bayerisches Kriegsarchiv in München. 29 maps : col. ; 37 x 36 cm. or smaller. “Bayer. Kriegsarchiv, Wettlauf um die Flanke 1914.” 91685768

These maps depict campaigns in northern France near Belgium in the regions of Lille, Douai, Arras, Lens, Peronne, and Avion.

G5831.S65 svar .B3

26. Deutsche Stellungen, Ende Dezember 1914: Orte grösserer Gefechte in der ten Hälfte des Dezember 1914: [France]. 1 map ; 41 x 27 cm. Text on verso. 2006459192

The map shows the locations of German units at the end of December 1914.

G5831.S65 1914 .D4

27. Location of headquarters of units in 26th, 29th & 82nd Divs. (5th Corps): [northeastern France]. 1 map : ms., col. ; on sheet 90 x 47 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684148

The map depicts various American headquarters in Troyes, France. It lists engineer encampments, machine gun emplacements, and armored units.

G5831.S65 1918 .L6 Vault

28. Meuse-Argonne offensive, map showing daily position of front line: Map Room G-3, G.H.Q., May 24, 1919. 1 map : col. ; 84 x 72 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684037

Map figure 16.

G5831.S65 1918 .M4
29. St. Mihiel offensive, map showing daily position of front line: Map Room G-3, G.H.Q., May 24, 1919. maps: col.; 51 x 80 cm., some folded to 17 x 12 cm. 92684036

Southeast of Verdun, the AEF and one French corps command by General John J. Pershing attacked German positions at St. Mihiel from September 12-16. The attack caught the Germans in the midst of a retreat and was more successful than anticipated, which is represented in this reprinted battle map.

G5831.S65 1918 .S8

30. [Maps showing entrenchments in France during the World War I, 1916-1918]. France. Armée. Service géographique. maps: some col.; 100 x 100 cm. or smaller. “Secret.” 92680725

Trench maps showing Allies in red and Central Powers in blue.

G5831.S65 s10 .F7

31. Trench map. [France and Belgium]. Great Britain. Ordnance Survey. maps: some col.; 50 x 80 cm., some folded to 17 x 12 cm. 92680726

These are highly detailed maps of trench lines. Upper right corner indicates the date of map revision for military intelligence purposes. Indexes are printed on the back of some sheets.

G5831.S65 s10 .G7


These maps illustrate campaigns between October and November 1918. It includes a legend describing how intelligence was obtained.

G5821. S65 .M3

33. [Maps showing entrenchments in France during the World War I, 1918]. France. Armée. Service géographique. maps: some col.; 100 x 100 cm. or smaller, in 2 portfolios 77 x 58 cm. “Secret.” 92680721

G5831.S65 s20 .F7

34. Trench map: France. Great Britain. Ordnance Survey. 92680724

Annotated maps showing German and British trench lines.

G5831.S65 s20 .G7
35. Map of hostile airdromes: [France]. maps : col. ; 73 x 80 cm. or smaller. 92686650

Map figure back cover

G5831.S65 s200 .M3

36. [Maps showing World War I campaigns in northern France around Verdun]. maps : col. ; 40 x 40 cm. 92680718

Map figure 18.

G5831.S65 s25 .M3


The set shows tactical-level operations in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

G5831.S65 s50 .U5

38. Cours d'emploi des armes: croquis: [France]. Ecole spéciale militaire de Saint-Cyr. 19 maps : col. ; on sheets 51 x 49 cm. or smaller, folded in cover 37 x 27 cm. 91685883

A set of combat studies by the French military.

G5831.S65 svar .E2

39. [Maps showing World War I campaigns in northern France around Verdun]. 33 maps : some ms. ; 101 x 170 cm. or smaller, in portfolio 67 x 88 cm. 92680718

Maps of German combat actions in France, including Verdun; annotated in German. Maps are from various publications and manuscripts. Index map: "Kartenmaterial der Festungs-Vermessungs-Abteilung Nr. 3" is mounted inside the portfolio.

G5831.S65 svar .M3


A set of reproductions that show combat operations in and around St. Mihiel, France.

G5831.S65 svar .U5
41. Map to illustrate the Meuse-Argonne Offensive: first, second, and last phases. 1 map: col.; 72 x 62 cm., folded to 13 x 19 cm. 92686657

From map: “Map to accompany Report of the Commander in Chief, November 20, 1918.”

G5832.A735S65 1918 .M3

42. Situation le 5 septembre 1914 la veille de la Bataille de la Marne: [France]. 1 manuscript map: color; 23 x 65 cm. 201158864

Hand-drawn map depicting the beginning of the Battle of the Marne in September of 1914.

G5832.M3S65 .S5 Vault

43. Situation le 9 septembre 1914 au moment ou le commandement allemand ordonne la retraite de l’aile droite et du centre: [France]. 1 manuscript map: color; 22 x 34 cm. 2011588649

Map figure 6.

G5832.M3S65 .S52 Vault

44. Front Lorraine et Alsace. 1 map: col.; 54 x 41 cm. 92686610

Map shows the front line at Alsace-Lorraine in January of 1916.

G5833.A4S65 1916.MLC Vault


This French map depicts trench lines near Nancy in September 1918. Bolder lines represent stronger positions.

G5833.L65S65 1918 .F7 Vault

46. Cumières 1/10,000 / traced and reproduced at Army General Staff College, A.E.F. Army General Staff College (U.S.) 1 map: col.; 70 x 97 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684139

The map depicts entrenchments in western region of Cumière.

G5834.C977S65 1918 .U5
47. [Map of World War I military actions and positions in the vicinity of Péronne, Somme Department, France]. 1 map: cloth backing; 80 x 191 cm. Francis LeJau Parker Papers. 89694318

Extensively colored pencil annotations on printed base maps.

G5834.P45S65 1918.M3 Oversize


The map depicts trenches, batteries, machine guns, ammunition dumps, observation posts, dugouts, and other tactical features.

G5834.R283S65 1918.U5

49. Map to illustrate the offensive of the St. Mihiel salient. 1 map: col.; 42 x 54 cm. "To accompany report of the Commander in Chief, November 20, 1918." Summerall Papers. 92684034

The map shows American battlefield operations in St. Mihiel.

G5834.S3418S65 1918.M31


The map shows American battlefield operations in St. Mihiel.

G5834.S3418S65 1918.U5

51. Information from captured German maps, prisoner's statements, and recent aeroplane photographs: [Sommerance region]. United States. Army. Army Corps, 1st. G.S. Second Section. 1 map: col.; 56 x 61 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684150

See map figure 17.

G5834.S86S65 1918.U5


G5834.S86S65 1918.U51

Map figure 20.

G5834.S86S65 1918 .U52

54. Position of batteries & units of fire: [Stenay]. 1 map: ms., col., tracing ; 80 x 80 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684226

Map figure 8. Shows one of America’s last artillery barrages of the war.

G5834.S885S65 1918 .P6 Vault


Extensively annotated in colored pencils and inks, the map depicts battlefield positions and military installations.

G5834.T315S65 1918 .U5 MLC


The map shows the military situation at Verdun in August 1917.

G5834.V35S65 1917 .F4 MLC

57. [Map of operations, September 26 to October 20, 1918, showing objectives, boundaries, and advances: region northwest of Verdun]. United States. Army. Army Corps, 1st. G.S. Second Section. 1 map : col. ; 50 x 81 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684149

The map shows Allied advance during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

G5834.V35S65 1918 .U5
—Belgium

58. [Map of World War I battle positions in the Bruges region, Belgium]. 1 map : col. ; 58 x 107 cm. Manuscript, blue pencil; on Great Britain G.S.G.S. topographic base maps. 80691199

The map illustrates the positions of docked German warships and shore batteries located in Ostend, Belgium during April 1918. The report was made prior to the British raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge. Listed German warships include: Kaiserin (Kaiser-class battleship), Goeben (Moltke-class battle cruiser), Tirpitz (Bismarck-class battleship), Hindenburg (battle cruiser), and Deutschland (raiding cruiser).

G6014.B8S65 1914 .M3 Vault

—Germany

59. Das Deutsche Feldeisenbahnwesen. 22 maps on 10 sheets : some col. ; 75 x 84 cm. or smaller, sheets 78 x 89 cm. or smaller. “Zu Das deutsche Feldeisenbahnwesen. Band I.” 91685772

Map figure 5.

G6081.P3 svar .D4

60. [Maps showing harbors in Germany]. Great Britain. Admiralty War Staff. maps : some col. ; 85 x 98 cm. or smaller. “O.S.O. 1915.” 91683762

An incomplete set of maps showing German harbors and naval installations

G6081.P55 svar .G7


The map shows German airfields and support bases.

G6299.M3S65 1918 .M3

62. Situation map, IV Army Corps, Dec. 20/18: [Rhineland-Palatinate]. 1 map : ms., col. ; on sheet 172 x 121 cm. Summerall Papers. 92684144

The map shows the military situation in the region south of Bonn, west of the Rhine River, and northeast of the Mosel River.

G6391.S65 1918 .S5 Vault
63. [Ruhr Operations March-April, 1920]. 4 maps : col. ; 111 x 91 cm. or smaller.
2012588843

Map of Reichswehr, postwar German military, operations against Communist-led militia uprising in the Ruhr, which was prepared by the German government and annotated heavily by U.S. military intelligence.

G6362 R8.S1 1920 .R Vault

— Romania

64. Militärgeographische beschreibung von Rumänien. Nitz, E. 3 p.l., 299 p. and atlas of 18 fold. gs 23000309

This map contains geographical descriptions of Romania created by the German General Staff. Romania fought against the Central Powers.

G6521.S1 1916 .R6

— Balkans

65. Proposed boundary between Greece and Albania and population composition of south central Yugoslavia and northern Albania. Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Geographical Section. 3 maps : col. ; 37 x 61 cm. or smaller, on sheets 58 x 71 cm. or smaller.
88694277

The maps include a population study of Serbians and Albanians. They highlight the locations of alleged Serbian massacres of Albanians.

G6811.F2 s250 .G7 Vault


See figure 10.

G6831.F2 1915 .R3 Vault

The Struma River, which flows through modern-day Macedonia and Bulgaria, was part of the Macedonian Front in the Balkans. The Allies had come to aid Serbia, in the autumn of 1915, which was being crushed by the combined weight of the assault of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. The assistance, however, had arrived too late and Serbian troops were forced to evacuate. Three years later, the Serbians with Allied support liberated their country and knocked Bulgaria out of the war. These maps were likely used in the planning of the 1918 Allied offensive.

G6892.S8 s20 .G7

— **Eastern Europe**


This aeronautical chart depicts eastern Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia. It is one of the few examples of such charts in the collection.

G6966.P6 s200 .P7

— **Russia**

69. **Archangel district, Russia**. United States. Corps of Engineers. Allied Mapping Section. unk81002821

A topographic survey that shows “base” locations of the American troops in Archangel. The force was part of an Allied intervention in Russia, where a civil war was being waged following a revolution in 1917 that led to the abdication of Czar Nicholas II in favor of a provisional government. The Allies hoped their efforts would keep Russia in the war, but Communists led by Lenin seized power from the provisional government and sued for peace with the Central Powers.


70. **Gebiet der Armee-Abtlg. Woyrsch: [Ostpolen]**. maps: col.; 37 x 81 cm. 93686591

This aeronautical chart shows military entrenchments and installations, which are printed in red and blue on a topographic base.

G7091.R2 s25 .G4 MLC
71. **Karte der Ukraine. Germany.** Armee. Generalstab. Kartographisches Institute. maps 46 x 62 cm. unk83041731

These highly detailed maps of Ukraine were created by the German General Staff in 1918. They show roads, waterways, communication lines, and topography.

G7100 s125 .G4

72. **Map of Siberia, Maritime Province / American Expeditionary Forces.** United States. Army. American Expeditionary Forces. Engineer Office. maps : ms., linen ; 44 x 48 cm. or smaller. "Based on Russian General Staff map." 99442532

These maps were used by the American forces to gain knowledge of the Siberian terrain during the period of American intervention in 1918-1920. Americans were garrisoned in Vladivostok from 1918 to 1920. Its mission was to support resistance to the Bolsheviks during the Russian Civil War, protect American supplies and railroad stock, and rescue the forty-thousand-or-so Czech forces detained along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It saw limited action, and American casualties were minimal.

G7323.P7 s84 .U5 Vault

—**Middle East**

73. **Turkish military features in the Levant.** Great Britain. Army. Corps of Royal Engineers. col. maps 64 x 64 cm. unk83021508

Tactical maps of Ottoman trenches, barbed wire lines, gun emplacements, and machine gun posts. Key positions include: Gaza, Beersheba, Hairpin Redoubt, Atawine Redoubt, and Hareira Redoubt. The maps were used for planning operations during the Battle of Palestine in 1917.

G7421.P4 s20 .G7


Set of German foreign office maps of the Ottoman Empire. The Germans dispatched military and political advisors to help prepare its ally to fight the British and Russians. These topographic maps were made to assist German officers working in the field. They include place names, major cities, roads, other lines of communication, and pronunciation guides.

G7430 s200 .P7
75. Dünyा Savaşı'nda Osmanlı Devleti. 7 maps on 1 sheet: col., laminated; 18 x 18 cm. or smaller, sheet 98 x 68 cm. 2005626333

Seven maps that depict battles and territorial changes in Turkey. It includes text, chronology, and illustrations.


76. Mesopotamia. Survey of India. 14 maps : col. ; 58 x 100 cm., folded in cover 17 x 13 cm. “Official use only.” 91684651

Set of maps of what is now Iraq created by the Survey of India, which was essentially composed of British military engineers. Maps were relevant to British troops stationed in India who fought German-led Ottoman forces for control of present-day Iraq.

G7610 s126 .S8

—Asia

77. Commercial map of China / compiled from the latest surveys and other authentic sources. Oriental Geographical Society, 1916. 1 map : col. ; 131 x 119 cm. + 1 index. "Japan Gazette Press, Yokohama, Japan." 2007629182

This commercial map and index of China was “compiled from latest surveys and other authentic sources.” It appeared in the Japan Gazette Press on January 1, 1916. The legend differentiates major and minor cities; also, it lists communications lines and railways. The index is replete with advertisements of Japanese industries in China.

G7821.G1 1916 .O7

78. Minami Manshū oyobi Kantōshū / chosha Andō Rikinosuke. Andō, Rikinosuke. 1 map: photocopy; 50 x 34 cm. 2007628212

The map shows territory on the Liaodong Peninsula in Manchuria that was leased by the Kwangtung Army of the Imperial Japanese Army. Place names are in Japanese.

G7822.M2 1918 .A5

79. Kasei Kita Shina jūmanbun no ichi zu. Tsingtao / Sanbō Honbu, Rikuchi Sokuryōbu; Rinji Sokuryōbu. Japan. Rikuchi Sokuryōbu. maps; 36 x 48 cm. 92682617

This Japanese survey depicts the German colony of Tsingtao in China, which the Japanese and British later jointly seized during the war. This action deprived Germany of its only significant Asian port.

G7824.Q4A1 s100 .J3
—Africa

80. German East Africa. Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Geographical Section. 4 maps: col.; 63 x 78 cm. or smaller. 2009578552

A set of large-scale maps of Eastern Tanzania and the Kenya border that depict population centers, railroads, roads, and other features needed to execute military maneuvers. The maps were made by the Germans in 1912 and reprinted by the British War Office in 1915. Britain planned to seize the lightly defended German colonies by deploying troops stationed in India. Although the Germans were unable to hold onto the territory, its forces evaded capture and fought a guerrilla campaign until the end of the war.

G8440 s100 .G7

—World

81. Western Union Trans-Atlantic Cables. New York, 1900. 1 map: col.; 18 x 26 cm. 201393218

See Figure 15.

G9101.P93 1900
The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress is named in honor of Philip Lee Phillips (1857-1924), the first Superintendent of Maps at the Library of Congress when the Hall of Maps and Charts was established in 1897.

The group is a non-profit, voluntary association whose objective is to develop, enhance, and promote the work of the Geography and Map Division by advancing its publication, education, exhibition, preservation and acquisition programs.