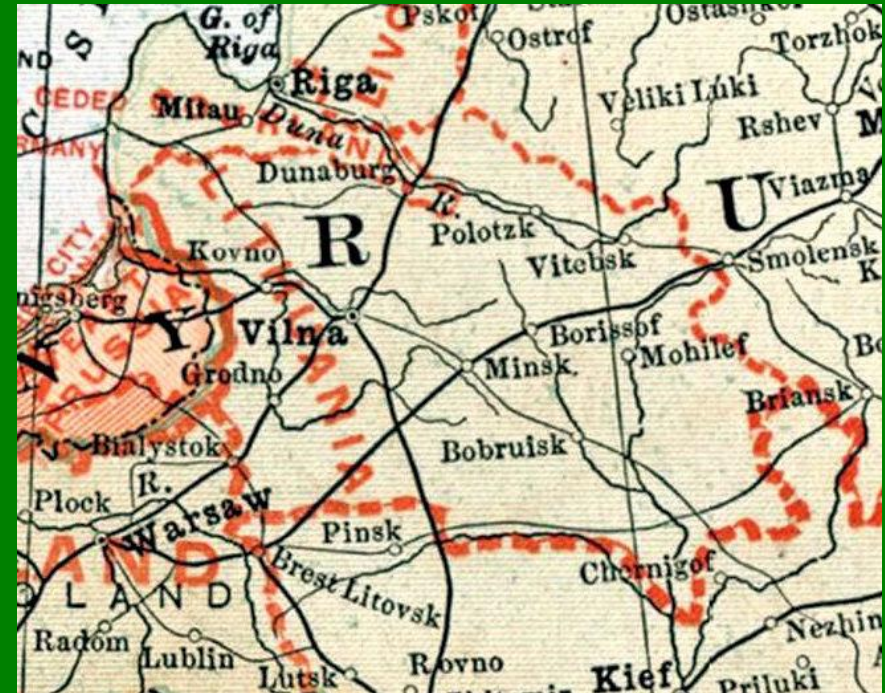




1919 C.S. Hammond: “...New States”
www.leventhalmap.org (1918 German Ober-Ost?)



1920 C.S. Hammond’s “Modern Atlas” “...After Versailles” Roy Winkelman via Univ. S. Florida (Grand Duchy?)

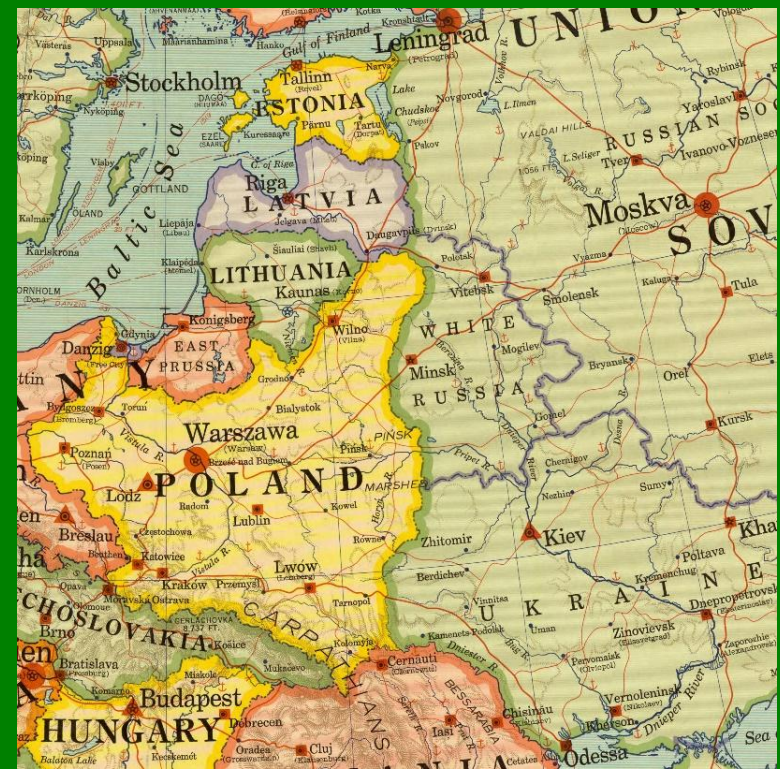
Mapmakers Struggle to Depict Post-WWI Lithuanian-Polish Borders after Versailles

Andrew Kapochunas

New York and Washington Map Societies



15th Century Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Kingdom of Poland *wikipedia*



1931 Rand McNally "Europe"
www.uwm.edu

Primary drivers of why post-WWI mapmakers/publishers created wildly different versions of Lithuanian-Polish borders: reliance on older, sometimes inaccurately labeled maps, sheer speculation, continuing wars in the area with repeatedly changed armistice lines. First, a bit of history.



1902 Poole "Poland and Lithuania Before the Union Of Lublin," "Historical Atlas of Modern Europe," Oxford www.flickr.com/photos/uconnlibrariesmagic/

Just before the 1569 Union of Lublin

After 1569:
The Grand
Duchy agreed
to Kingdom of Poland
demands –
but retained
separate
ministries,
laws, treasury
and army,
within what
would become
the longest-
lasting union in
European
history:
226 years



(“Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth”) <https://kolekcijos.biblioteka.vu.lt>
(See 1920 C.S. Hammond map)

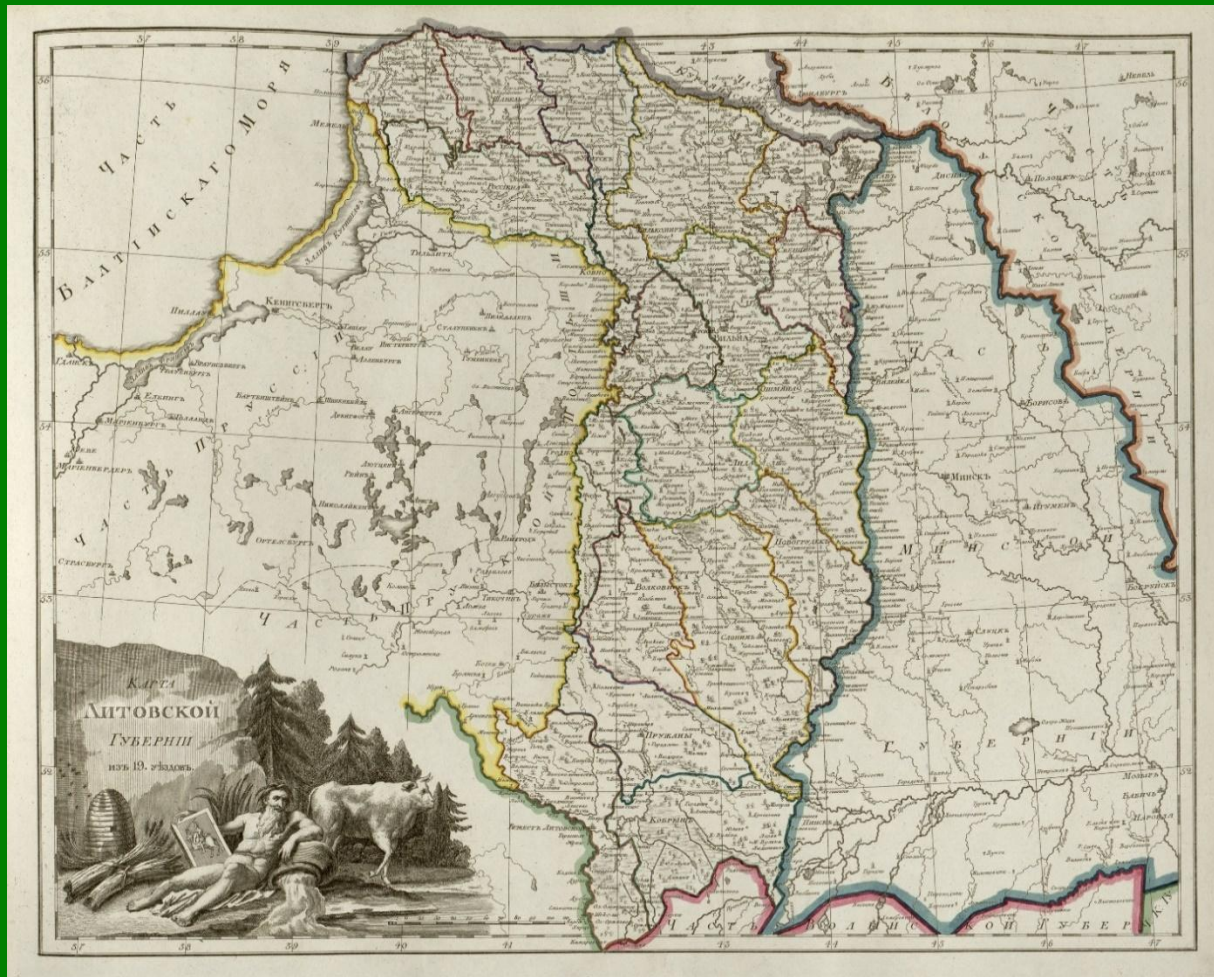


1762 Thomas Kitchin - A. Millar (publisher): *"A Map of the Kingdom of Poland, Drawn from the Best Authorities."* www.raremaps.com



c. 1758-63 T.C. Lotter (engraver, new publisher) - Mattheus Seutter (cartographer): *"Poloniae Regnum ut et Magni Ducat. Lithuaniae Accuratiss.."* cesgia, on eBay

For hundreds of years many mapmakers, like Kitchin, mislabeled the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth “Kingdom of Poland” or “Poland,” labeling the Grand Duchy, if at all, as a province of Poland rather than an equal partner. Others, like Lotter, correctly identified the Grand Duchy. Before, during and after WWI, some mapmakers and Versailles negotiators would continue to call the boundaries of the Commonwealth “Poland.”



1800 Wilbrecht/Vil'brekht "Litovskoi guberniya." wikimedia

Instead of “disappearing from the map of Europe” following the last of the three Partitions of 1772-95, the name “Lithuania” lived on -- at least on maps published in the Russian Empire.

By 1837, the Commonwealth had been gone for over 40 years, and the failure of the 1830 Polish Uprising had led to a wave of emigration of Polish patriots intent on keeping alive hopes for independence.

Mapmakers like Jan Bansemer contributed maps that glorified Poland's past, at the expense of Lithuania.



1837 Jan Bansemer: "Poland and the Neighbouring Countries according to the languages of the Inhabitants" www.eurotopo.org

Maps like these informed the attitudes of Versailles negotiators towards Polish-Lithuanian post-WWI boundaries.





1890 Pompei Nikolaevich Batyushkov:
"Бѣлоруссія и Литва" (Belorussia and
 Litva). *wikicommons via the British Library*

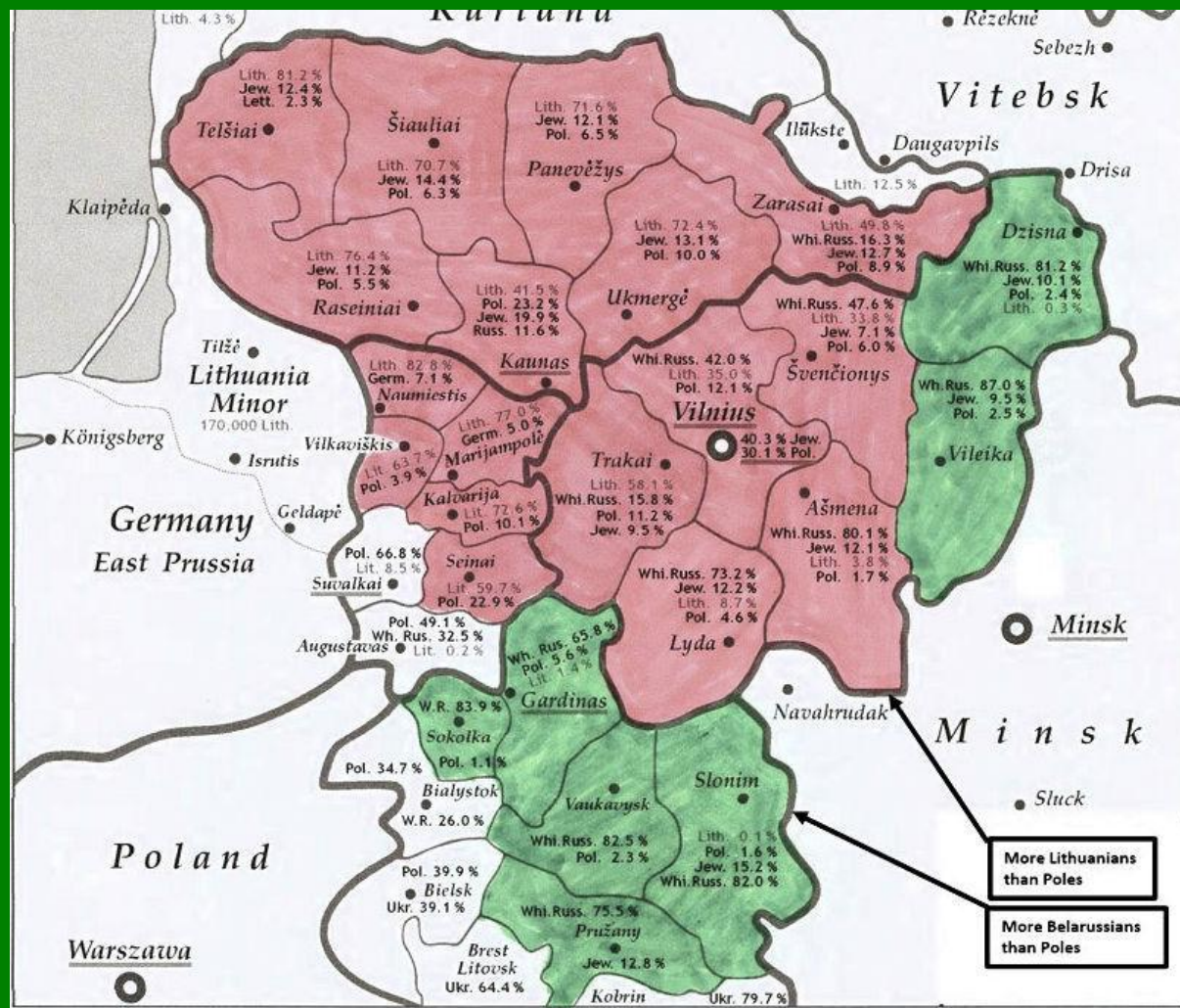
1911 Józef Michał Bazewicz : *"Mapa Litwy i
 Rusi,"* Warsaw, labels in Polish. Wroblewski
 Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences:
elibrary.mab.lt/



Meanwhile, both Russian and some Polish mapmakers continued to depict and label Lithuania well into the 20th century

Key to future Versailles boundary recommendations: ethnic makeups.

1897 Russian census inferred ethnicity: asking “Mother Tongue.” Within *Vilnius city*, the historic Lithuanian capital, never part of Poland, 40.3% identified as “Jewish,” vs. 30.1% Polish. Within the larger *district* of Vilnius, White Russians (Belarusians): 42.0%, Lithuanians 35.0%, Poles 12.1%.



A. Kapochunas: 1897 Russian census results; purple areas = more Lithuanian than Polish speakers green areas = more Belarusian than Polish speakers

Both Polish and Lithuanian nationalists, in the years leading up to and during WWI, hoped to reestablish their countries as independent entities.

At a **December 1905** political conference in Vilnius, 2,000 Lithuanian activists agreed with future first president (in 1919) of Lithuania Antanas Smetona that the idea of “Lithuania” no longer corresponded to Grand Duchy borders, but only to the Russian guberniyas Vilna, Kovno and Suwałki, and areas where Lithuanians predominated.



1911 V. Verickas (publisher): "Lietuvos žemėlapis su etnografijos siena" (Map of Lithuania with ethnographic borders), published in St. Petersburg by the Il'in firm, and in Kaunas by the company "Lietuvos ūkininko" (Lithuanian Farmer). From The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences: www.elibrary.mab.lt/

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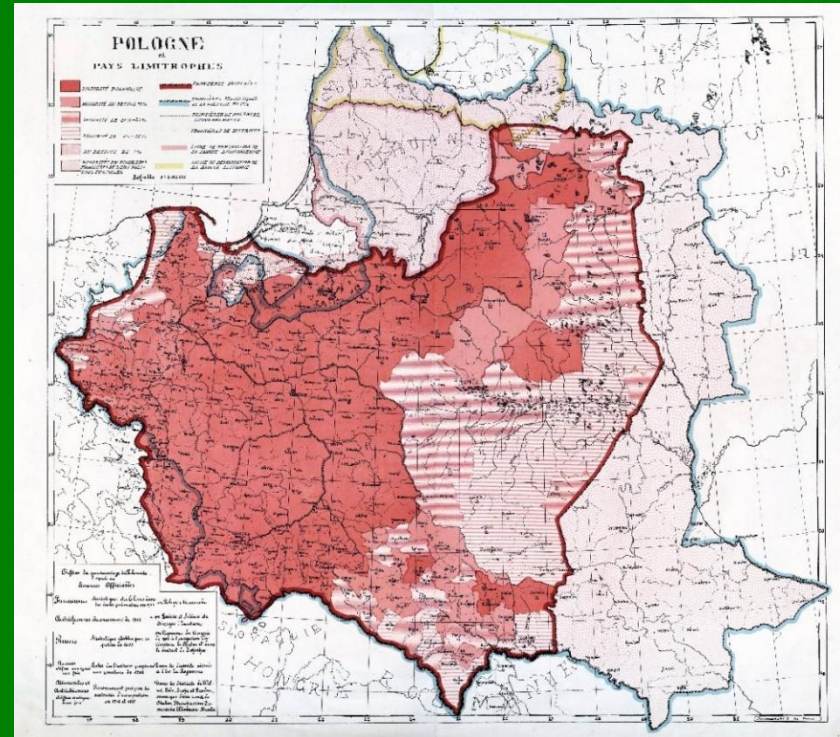


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Polish mapmaker/future delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference Roman Dmowski's aspirations for free Poland's boundaries "evolved" 1908-19.

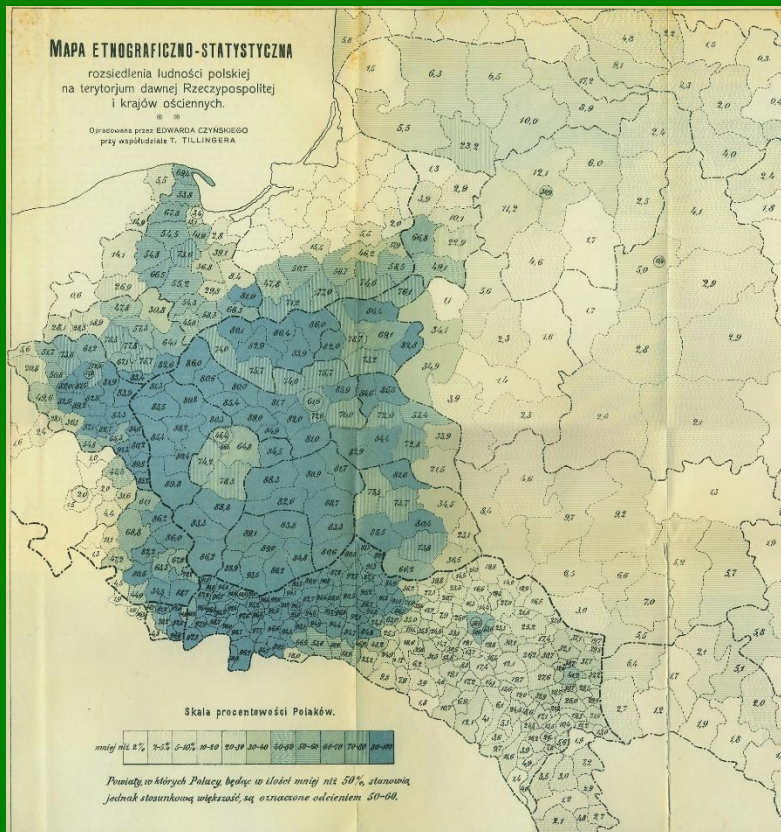


1908 R. Dmowski: "Carte Politique et Ethnographique de la Pologne," from "Atlas do dziejów Polski..." Pink = 50-100% Polish
www.mapywig.org



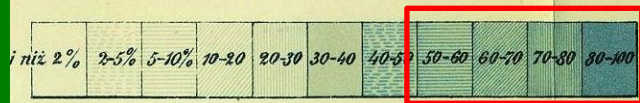
1919 R. Dmowski: Polish territorial demands at the Paris Peace Conference with "Dmowski's Line" on an ethnographic map now showing, in darkest red, "Polish majority," and a blue border depicting "Poland's" – not the Commonwealth's -- borders in 1772.

<https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra/show-content/publication/edition/470154?id=470154>

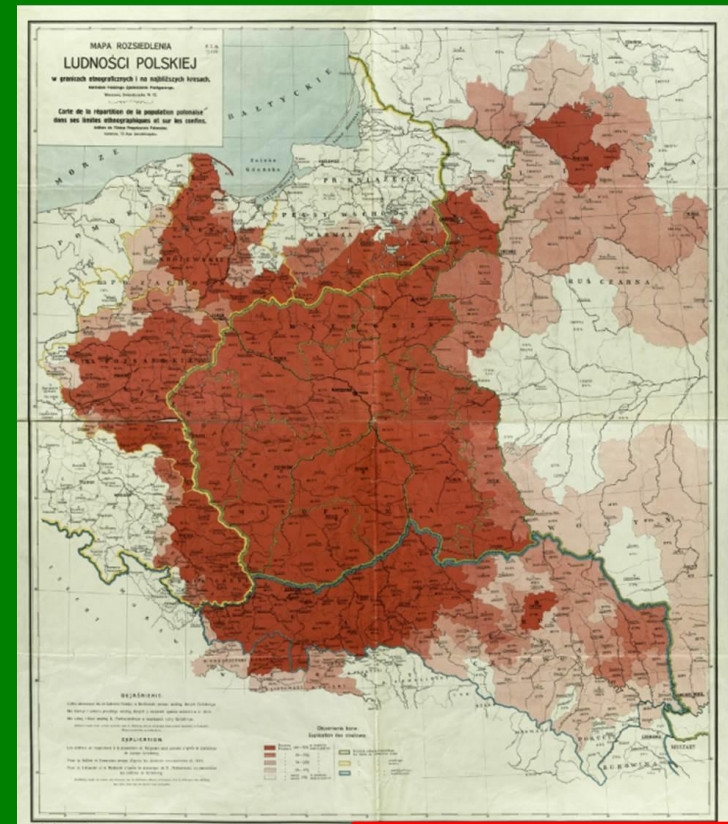


1912

Skala procentowości Polaków.



S. Orgelbrand: "MAPA ETNOGRAFICZNO-STATYSTYCZNA," from
"Encyklopedia Powszechna" www.mapywig.org



1915 (Anon.): "Mapa
rozszedlenia ludności
Polskiej..." published by
the Polish Union of
Progressives.

<http://rcin.org.pl/dlibra>

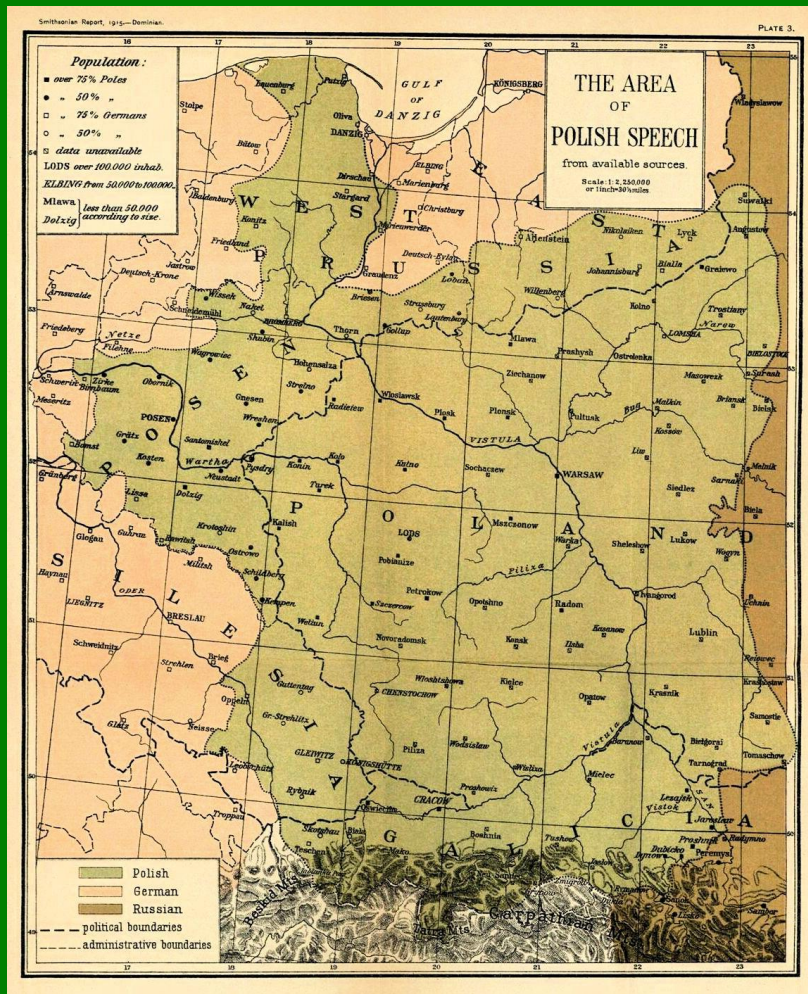
Without benefit of new census data, Polish mapmaker/patriots during WWI reworked 1897 census data visualization, exaggerating Polish presence outside traditional areas, especially in Lithuania.

Government censuses that could have impacted pre- and post-WWI ethnographic mapping, Versailles boundary recommendations:

- Russia: **1897**: first/only Russian Empire census, ethnicity by language; results published 1898 – 1905. Second census, scheduled for 1915, cancelled due to WWI
- German military census of the Ober Ost (*Nov. 1914 – Nov. 1918*)
 - **Dec. 14, 1916 – Jan. 10, 1917**, within boundaries as shown on slide 25

Government censuses that could not have:

- Russia: **1926**: first full-scale census with ethnicity
- Poland: **1921**: first general census, performed September 30, 1921, included part of the Vilnius region, balance was counted **1923**
- Lithuania: **1923**: first/only inter-war census – not including Vilnius or Klaipėda regions – 83.9% Lithuanian, 7.6% Jewish, 3.2% Polish by language. The Polish Election Committee disputed ethnic composition findings, stating that Poles were 10% of the population, Lithuanians 76.4%, *based on votes cast for Polish political candidates* in 1923 Lithuanian elections.

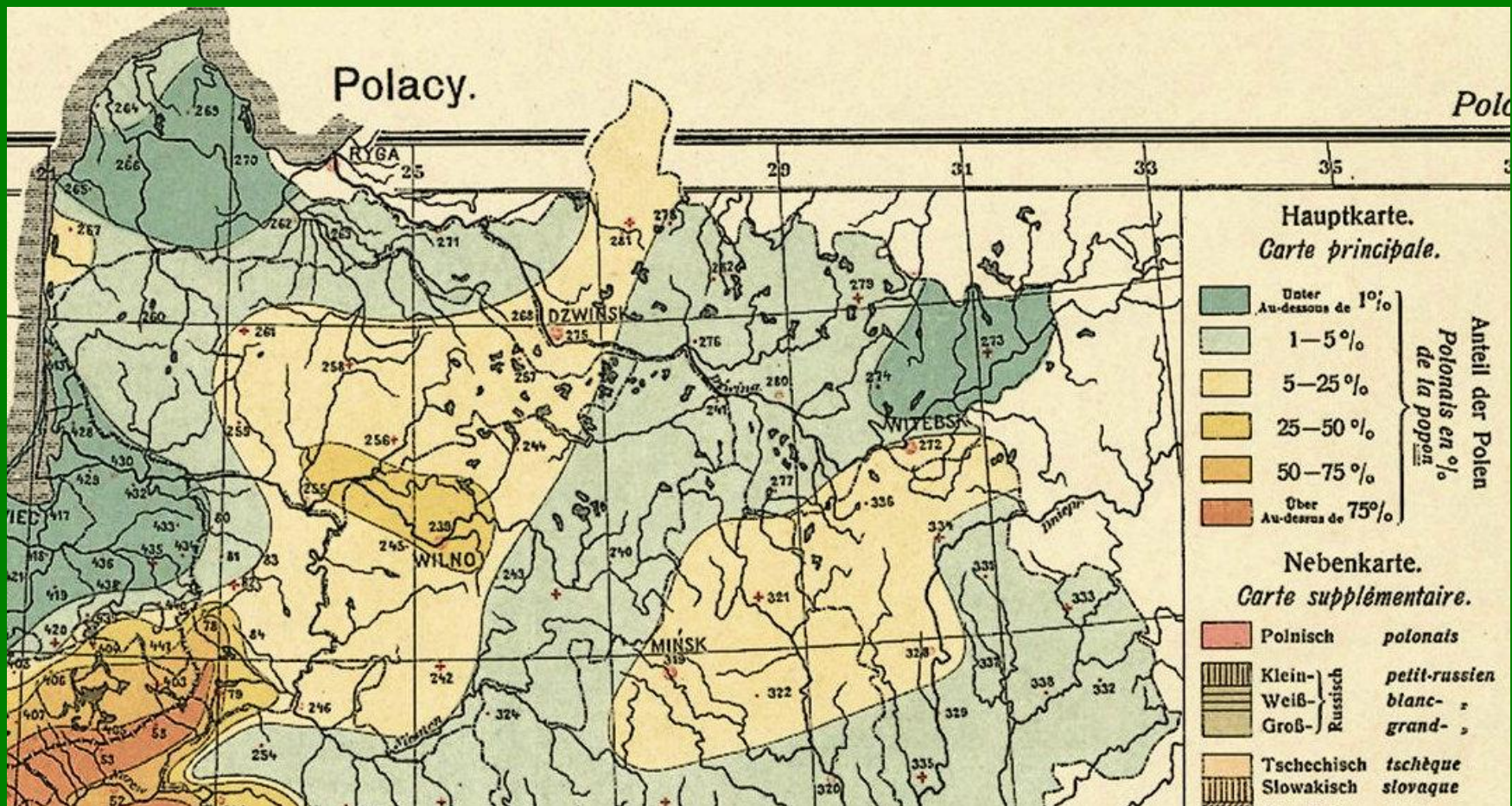


1915 Smithsonian Institution report: "The Area of Polish Speech, from available sources." www.karty.by



1916 The (UK) War Office "Ethnographical map of Central and S.E. Europe" www.crouch.com

Meanwhile, American and British ethnographic maps of the area continued to reflect 1897 statistics in a conservative manner.



1916 Eugeniusz Romer: "Polack/ Polonais" www.mapywiq.org

As did Romer's ethnographic map from "Geograficzno-statystyczny atlas Polski." Outside Vilnius area, Polish presence in historic Grand Duchy lands was minimal. Smuggled west, the atlas was used by President Wilson's primary map expert at Versailles: Isaiah Bowman, a friend of Romer's since 1912.

From Bansemer in 1837, to Stanford in 1863, and now in 1917 -- *while WWI raged* -- New York publisher F. A. Ferris overprinted C.S. Hammond maps, continuing the distribution of maps which erased both Lithuania and the Commonwealth, replacing them with a label of “Poland” that was an integral part of Ferris’ “Heaven Born Dream” of Post WWI.

But we now know better – right?



1917 F.A. Ferris & Co., overprinting a 1915 C.S. Hammond map of Europe:
 “A Heaven Born Dream. Europe at Peace! (IN 1920?)” www.davidrumsey.com

Brief fast forward to January 2023:



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A Guide to the United States' History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776: Poland Summary



Adam Howard

At the height of its power, the Commonwealth of Poland included Lithuania, Belarus, and much of Ukraine. It developed a unique form of government in which

Brief fast forward to January 2023:



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A Guide to the United States' History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776: Lithuania Summary



Adam Howard

The United States first established diplomatic relations with Lithuania on July 28, 1922. The U.S. representative to Lithuania was stationed at the Legation in Riga, Latvia until Legation Kovno was established May 31, 1930. The Soviet invasion and

Key pre- and post-WWI Polish individuals:

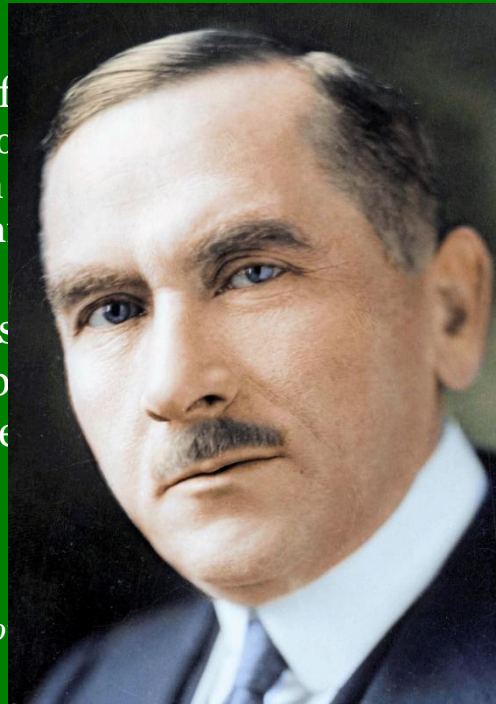
Roman Dmowski: Mapmaker, Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, signatory of the Versailles Treaty, 1923 Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- Desired a homogeneous, Polish-speaking/Roman Catholic-practicing nation that would civilize Lithuanians: *“Dmowski did not view Lithuanians as having a strong national identity, viewing their social organization tribal. Those areas of Lithuania that had either Polish majorities or minorities were claimed by Dmowski on the grounds of self-determination. In the areas with Polish minorities, the Poles would act as a civilizing influence; only the northern part of Lithuania, which had a solid Lithuanian majority, was Dmowski willing to concede to the Lithuanians.”**

General Józef Piłsudski: Chief

- Envisioned a multi-ethnic federation from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia and Estonia

Ignacy Jan Paderewski: Pianist, 1919 – Nov. 27, 1919: Appointed by Foreign Affairs: Jan. 16, 1919 – Dec. 14, 1922: Minister of Foreign Affairs with Piłsudski.



Dec. 14, 1922.

Between-Seas"), stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In Lithuania, it was to consist of

Peace Conference, Jan. 18, 1919: Appointed by Foreign Affairs: Jan. 16, 1919 – Dec. 14, 1922: Minister of Foreign Affairs with Piłsudski.

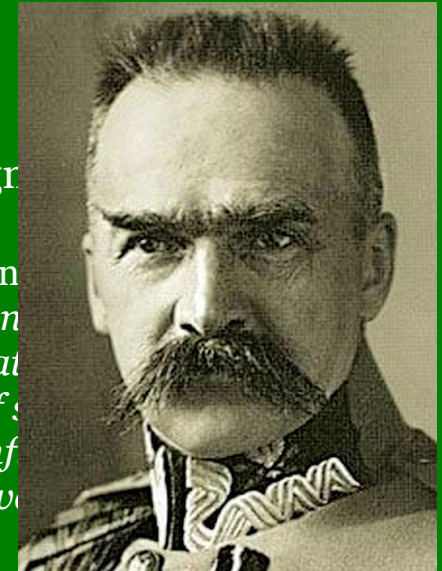
**1946: Ignacy Chrzanowski, Władysław Kołłątaj, Roman Dmowski)*

owskiego” (Biography of Roman

Key pre- and post-WWI Polish individuals:

Roman Dmowski: Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, signatory of the 1919 Versailles Treaty, 1923 Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- Desired a homogeneous, Polish-speaking/Roman Catholic-practicing nation. Regarding Lithuanians: *“Dmowski did not view Lithuanians as having a strong national identity, viewing their social organization tribal. Those areas of Lithuania that had Polish majorities or minorities were claimed by Dmowski on the grounds of Polish history. In the areas with Polish minorities, the Poles would act as a civilizing influence. In the northern part of Lithuania, which had a solid Lithuanian majority, we would not concede to the Lithuanians.”**



General Józef Piłsudski: Chief of State, Nov. 22, 1918 – Dec. 14, 1922.

- Envisioned a multi-ethnic federation "Międzymorze" (Polish for "Between-Seas"), stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In addition to Poland and Lithuania, it was to consist of Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia and Estonia

Ignacy Jan Paderewski: Pianist, Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, Jan. 18, 1919 – Nov. 27, 1919: Appointed by Piłsudski Prime Minister of Poland, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jan. 16, 1919 – Dec. 9, 1919; mediator between Dmowski and Piłsudski.

**1946: Ignacy Chrzanowski, Władysław Konopczyński: “Życiorys Romana Dmowskiego” (Biography of Roman Dmowski)*

Key pre- and post-WWI Polish individuals:

Roman Dmowski: Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; Versailles Treaty, 1923 Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- Desired a homogeneous, Polish-speaking/Roman Catholic-populated Poland. He viewed Lithuanians as having a primitive social organization, viewing their social organization tribal. Those areas of Lithuania with Polish majorities or minorities were claimed by Dmowski on the grounds that the areas with Polish minorities, the Poles would act as a civilizing force in the northern part of Lithuania, which had a solid Lithuanian majority and would concede to the Lithuanians.”*

General Józef Piłsudski: Chief of State, Nov. 22, 1918 – May 22, 1920

- Envisioned a multi-ethnic federation "Międzymorze" (Polish for "Between Seas") from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In addition to Poland and Lithuania, it included Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia and Estonia



Ignacy Jan Paderewski: Pianist, Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, Jan. 18, 1919 – Nov. 27, 1919; Appointed by Piłsudski Prime Minister of Poland, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jan. 16, 1919 – Dec. 9, 1919; mediator between Dmowski and Piłsudski.

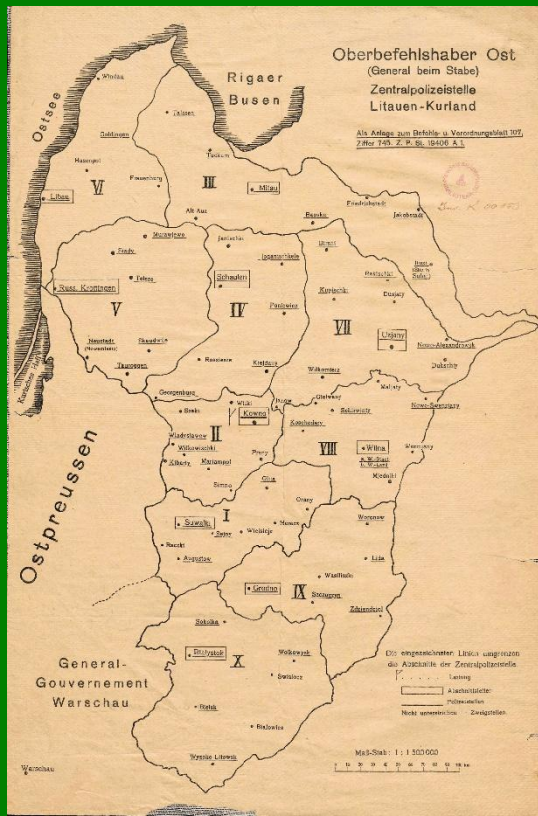
***1946:** Ignacy Chrzanowski, Władysław Konopczyński: “Życiorys Romana Dmowskiego” (Biography of Roman Dmowski)

Between April 1915, when he arrived in America, and November 1918, Paderewski gave over 300 speeches and concerts. His fame as a pianist and friendships with many leading American statesmen got him a meeting with US President Woodrow Wilson. **Jan. 1917:** it was Paderewski's memorandum to him on Poland that resulted in Wilson's speech in front of Congress, where he said: *"Statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, autonomous Poland."*

Jan. 8, 1918: Wilson gave his Fourteen Points speech to Congress:

1. Open diplomacy without secret treaties
2. Economic free trade on the seas during war and peace
3. Equal trade conditions
4. Decrease armaments among all nations
5. Adjust colonial claims
6. Evacuation of all Central Powers from Russia and allow it to define its own independence
7. **Belgium** to be evacuated and restored
8. Return of **Alsace-Lorraine** region and all **French** territories
9. Readjust **Italian** borders
10. **Austria-Hungary** to be provided an opportunity for self-determination
11. Redraw the borders of the Balkan region **creating Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro**
12. **Creation of a Turkish state** with guaranteed free trade in the Dardanelles
13. **Creation of an independent Polish state** *which should include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations*
14. Creation of the League of Nations

No mention of "majority," Lithuania or the other Baltic states

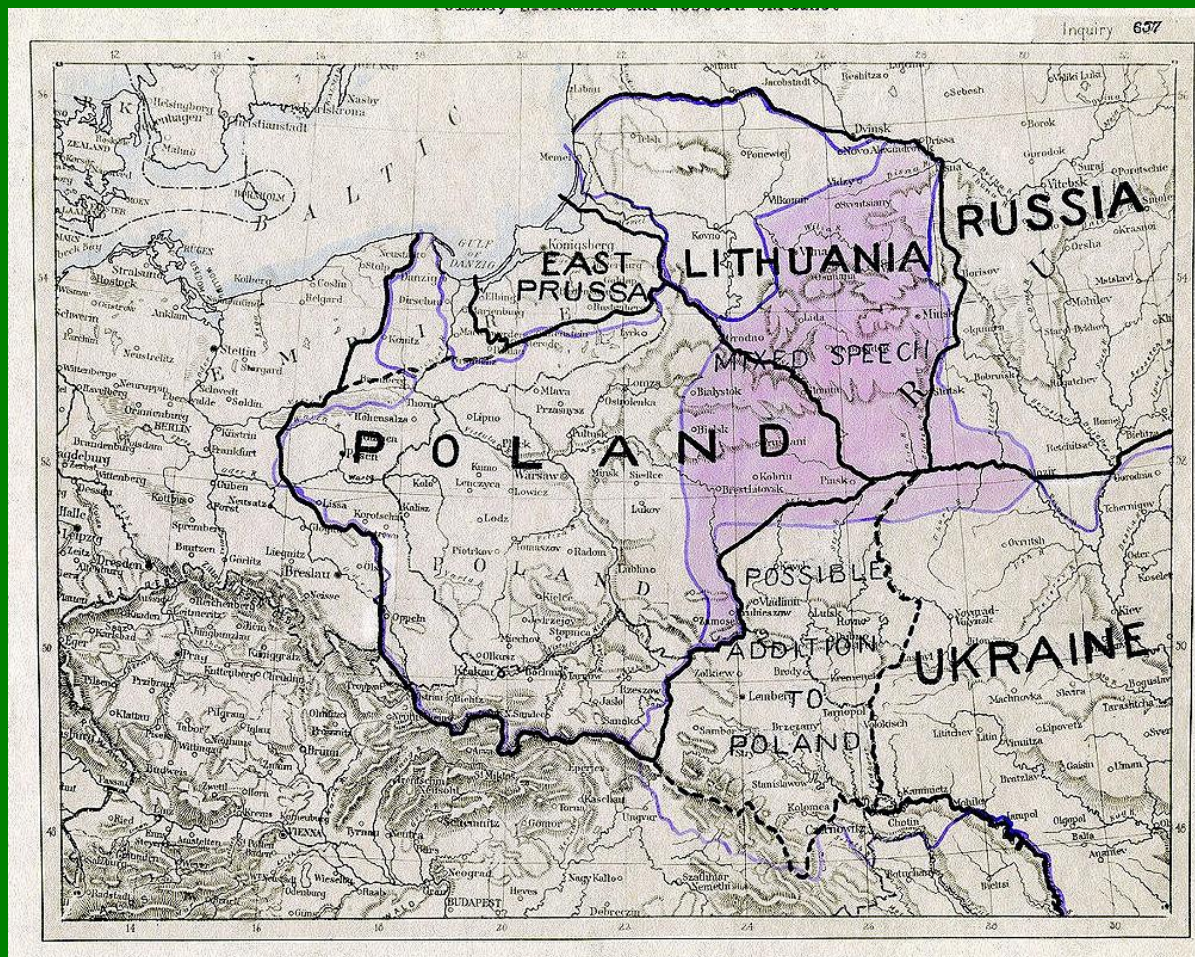


1918 "Oberbefehlshaber Ost Zentralpolizeistelle Litauen – Kurland."
 Boundaries at Aug. 1917. Wroblewski
 Library, Lithuanian Academy of Sciences:
elibrary.mab.lt/



1918 Max Friederichsen: "Karte von
 Litauen - Lietuvos Žemlapis," Hamburg.
<https://www.lnb.lt/en/>

German cartographers' versions of occupied Lithuania's boundaries –
 one defining military zones, one for general distribution



1918 Map # 6 Johns Hopkins Libraries: <http://exhibits.library.jhu.edu>

Isaiah Bowman's suggested Polish-Lithuanian borders, from his "Black Book" American cartographic team's secret guiding document for Paris Peace Conference 1919-20 negotiations.

January 21, 1919:
Tentative
recommendations for
Polish-Lithuanian
borders, referring to
"Map 6" from Isaiah
Bowman's "Black Book"

Johns Hopkins Libraries:
<http://exhibits.library.jhu.edu>

Outline of Tentative Report and Recommendations
Prepared by the Intelligence Section,
in accordance with instructions,
for the President and the Plenipotentiaries,
January 21, 1919.

22

9. POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

It is recommended:

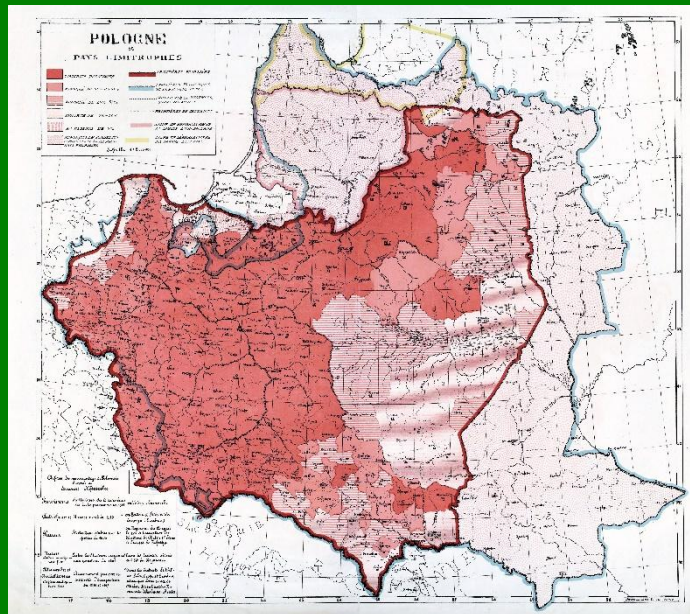
- 1) That a) an independent Polish state be established which b) shall include indisputably Polish populations. See map 6.
- 2) That a union of Poland and Lithuania be effected, if possible, with boundaries as shown on map 6.
- 3) That, if this union is not effected, Poland and Lithuania be established as mutually independent states, with boundaries not as shown on map 6, but adjusted to the ethnic facts in the Vilna-Grodno-Minsk district.
- 4) That Poland be given a secure and unhampered access to the Baltic.

Discussion.

- 1) It is recommended: That a) an independent Polish state be established which b) shall include indisputably Polish populations.

1-a

The world has agreed that a Polish state shall be established which shall be politi-

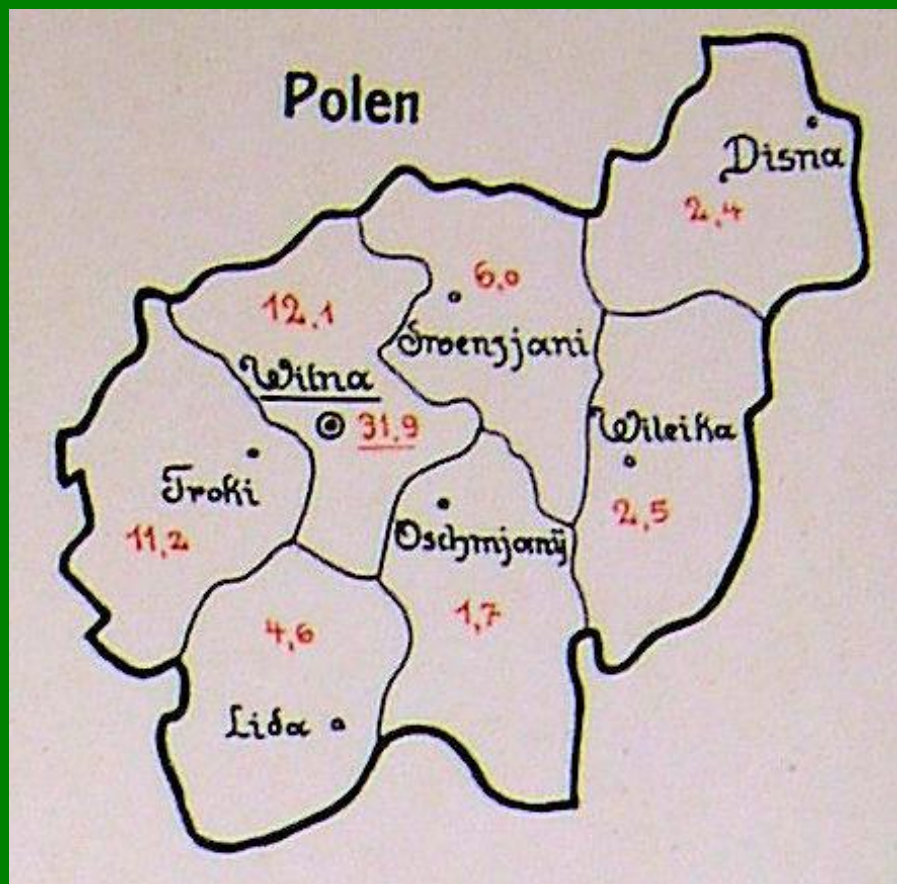


c. 1919 R. Dmowski's "Pologne," showing Polish ethnicity, claimed updated with 1910 Prussian and 1917 German census results, distributed to Peace Conference attendees. "Dmowski's Line" in red, "Poland's historic boundary" in blue.
<https://www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra> via wikipedia

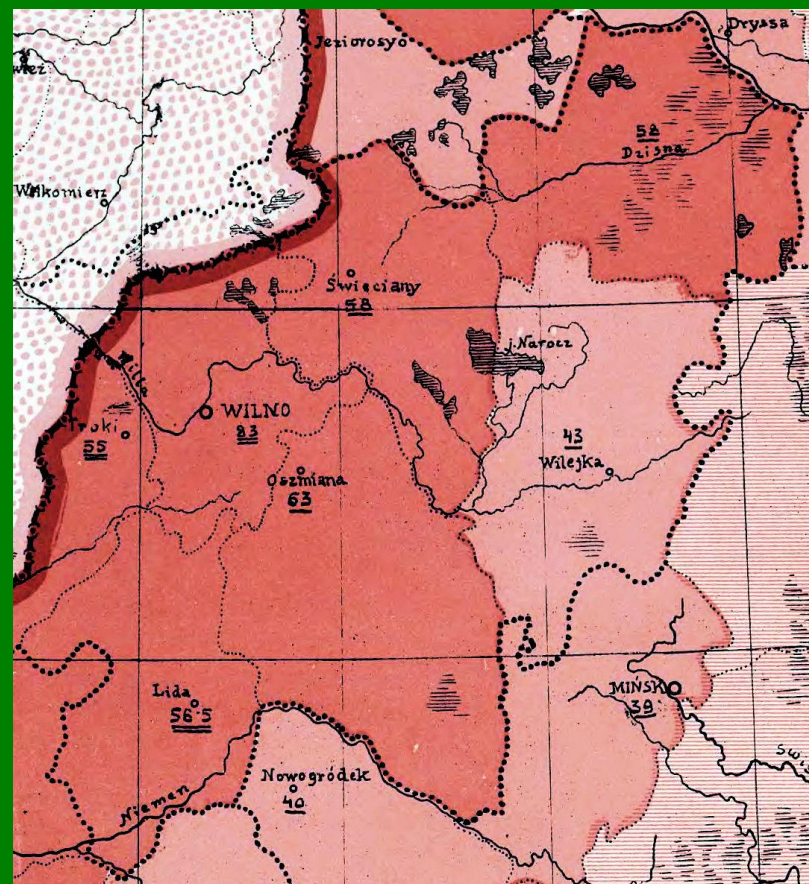


October 1918 US "Proposed Frontiers"
 Johns Hopkins Libraries

America's suggested Polish-Lithuanian borders evolved, now mirroring Dmowski's boundary demands (*darkest red* = "Majority Polonaise") distributed to Peace Conference attendees. **Was the ethnicity valid?**



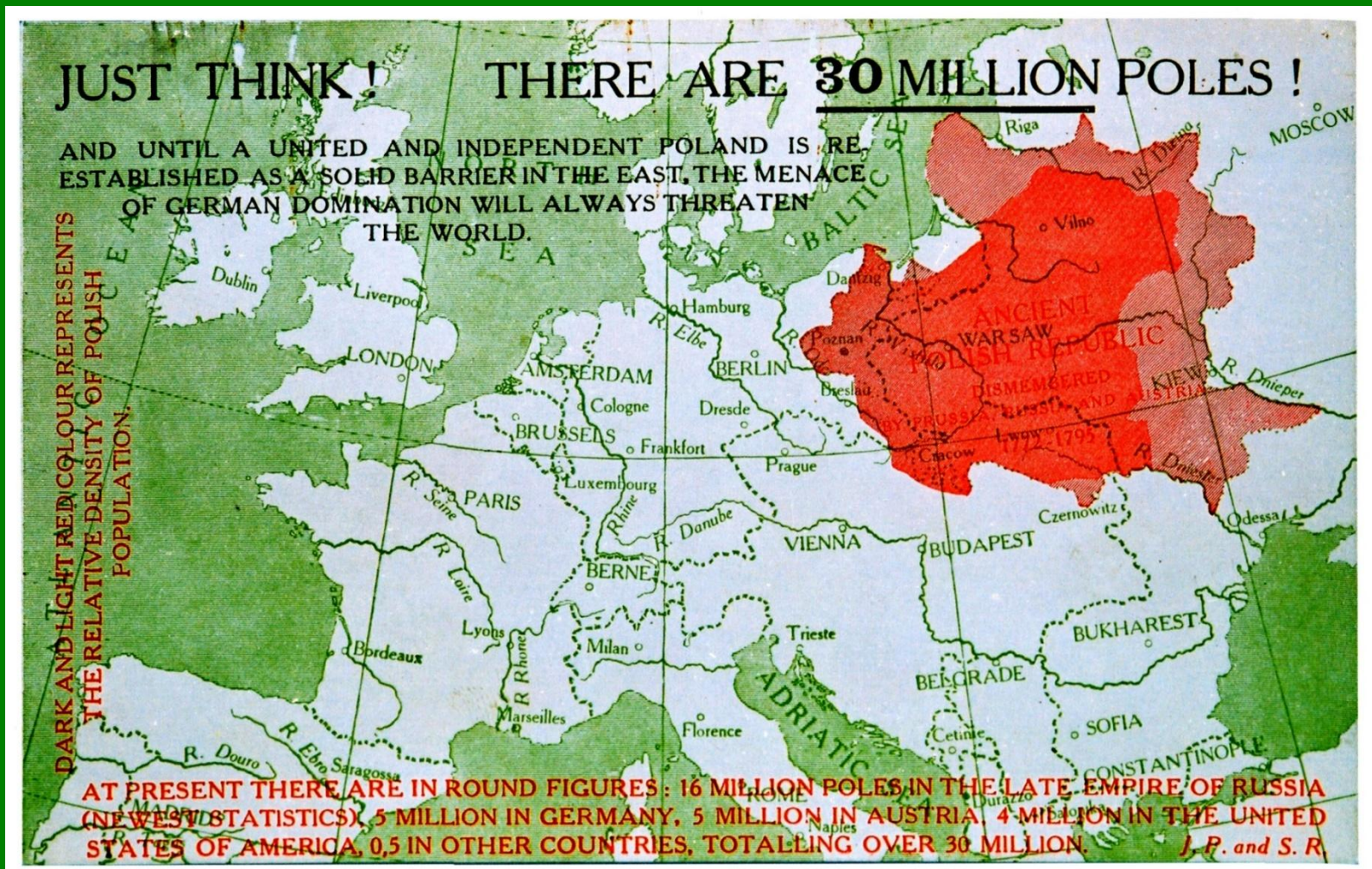
1917 German Ob-Ost census results A. Kapochunas



1919 Dmowski "Pologne" www.wbc.poznan.pl/dlibra

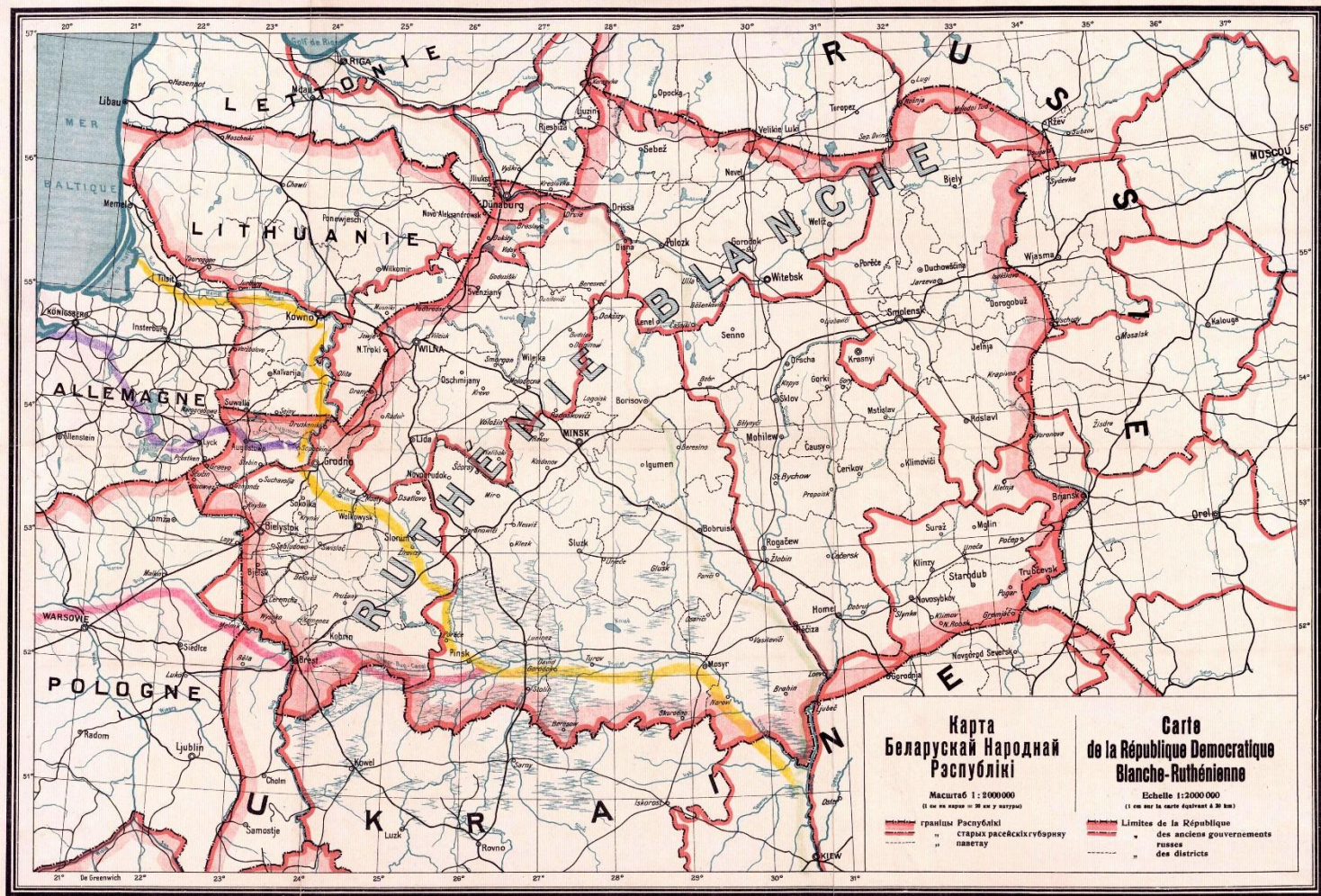
Dmowski's Polish ethnicity percentages vs. actual German census results

	<u>Census</u>	<u>Dmowski</u>		<u>Census</u>	<u>Dmowski</u>
Disna:	2.4%	58%	Troki:	11.2%	55%
Lida:	4.6%	56.5%	Wilna:	31.9%	83%
Oschmjanij:	1.7%	63%	Wileika:	2.5%	43%
Svenzjani:	6.0%	58%			

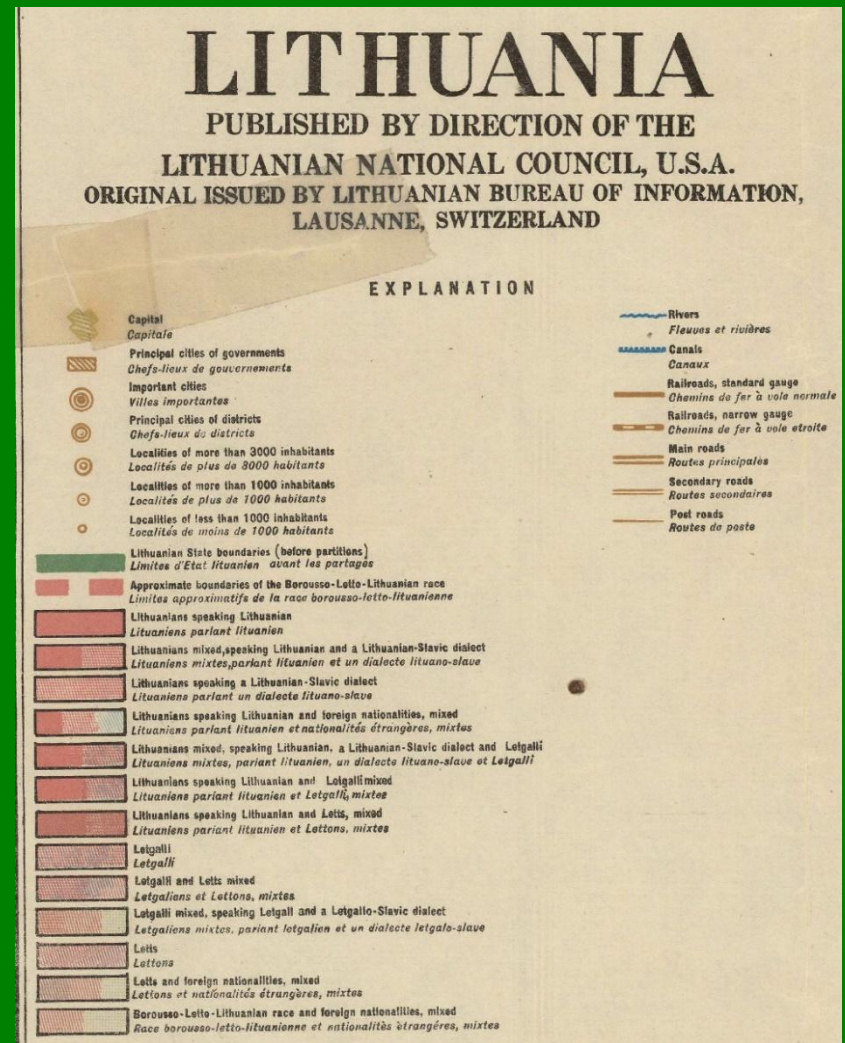
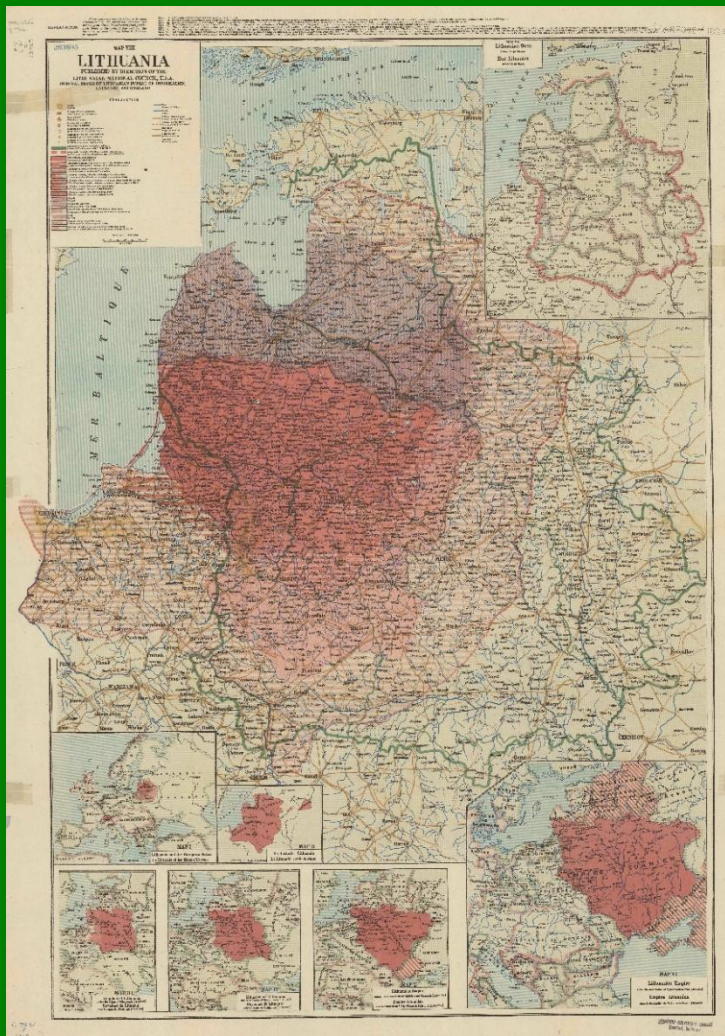


1918 Unsigned Romer. Dark red: Polish “majority.” Steven Seegel: “Mapping Europe’s Borderlands”

Romer’s propaganda postcard distributed to Versailles participants added up all the Poles in the world, but had no label for Lithuania within the faintly-labeled “Ancient Polish Republic” (*which was never a republic*).



1918 (Map of territory claimed by the Belarusian National Republic) distributed to Versailles participants, included the Vilnius region. [wikimedia](#)



1919 Vladas Daumantas (Dzimidavičius): "Carte de la Lituanie," Lausanne; US: "Lithuania" www.searchworks.stanford.edu

Lithuanian mapmaker/patriot map distributed at Versailles, in French and English: 13 shades of Lithuanian/Lettish

Nov. 11, 1918: World War I Armistice Day, *but chaos continued:*

Russian Civil War: **Nov. 7, 1917 – June 16, 1923**

- Red Army and others vs. White Army

1918 declarations of independence:

- Lithuania: Feb. 16; Estonia: Feb. 24; Latvia: Nov. 18.
 - *Not invited to Versailles, unrecognized by the US until **July 28, 1922***
- Poland: Nov. 11, 1918
 - *Invited to Versailles, recognized by the US **January 22, 1919***

Lithuanian-Soviet War: **Dec. 1918 – Aug. 1919**

- Lithuanian and German volunteers vs. Russians and Belorussians

1919: Polish Army took most of Lithuania, Belarus, Western Ukraine.

- After the end of its war with Russia (**Feb. 14, 1919 – Mar. 18, 1921**) Poland established a new frontier far to the east of the Curzon line recommended by the Versailles conference

Lithuanian–Bermontian War: **Jul. 26 – Dec. 15, 1919**

- Lithuanians vs. Baltic Germans/freed Russian POWs

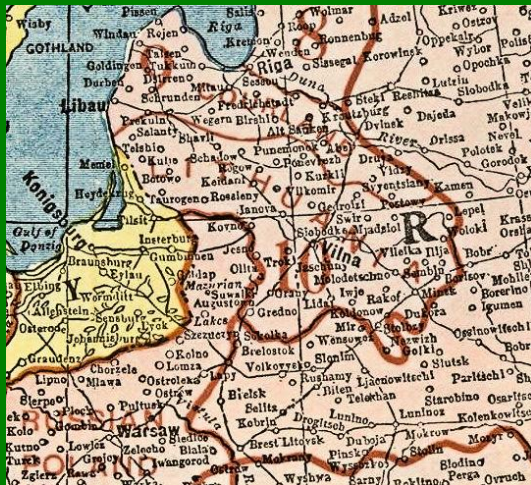
Lithuanian-Polish War: **May 1919 – Nov. 1920**

- Suwałki and Vilnius regions disputed; Żeligowski “mutiny”

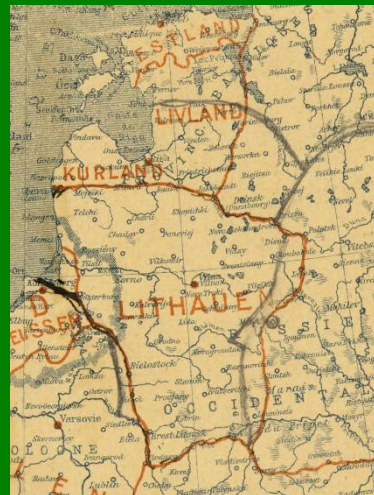
Jan. 18, 1919 – Jan. 21, 1920: Paris Peace Conference to finalize the peace between the Allied and Central Powers. Representatives of over 30 countries -- including Poland -- participated; Germany and the other Central Powers on the losing end of the war were not invited to attend. *Neither were Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, their independence unrecognized.*



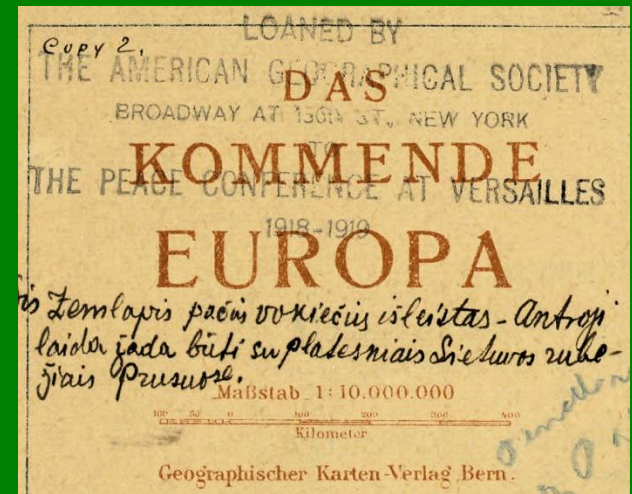
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/from-the-archive-blog>



1918 "American Victory Map of Europe"
www.uwm.edu

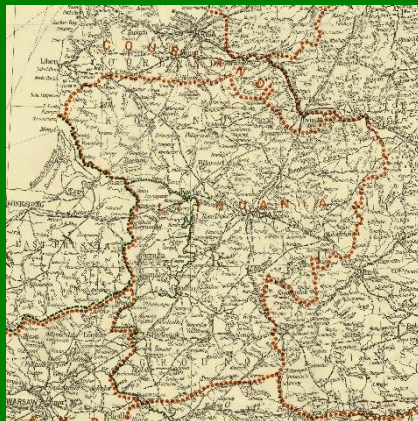


1918 ("The Coming Europe")
www.uwm.edu

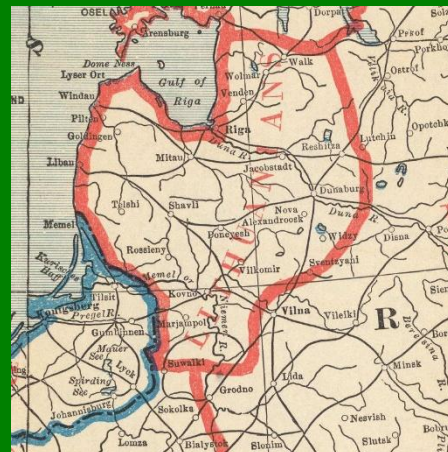


1918 Legend, "Das Kommende Europa"

Published 1918, before the 1919-20 Paris Peace Conference



1918 "Daily Telegraph War Map No. 29: German Peace Boundaries"
www.uwm.edu



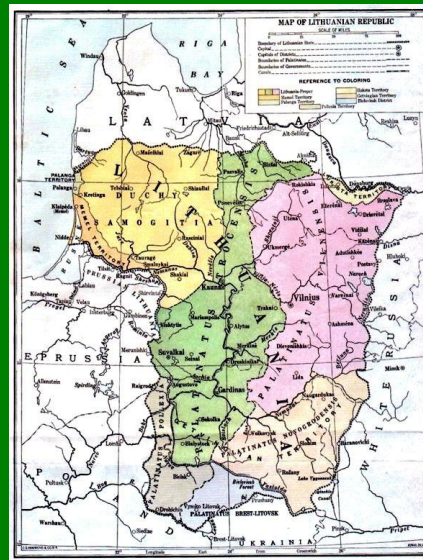
1918 F.A. Ferris overprinting C.S. Hammond: "A Map of Liberty and Peace for Every Nation"
www.davidrumsey.com



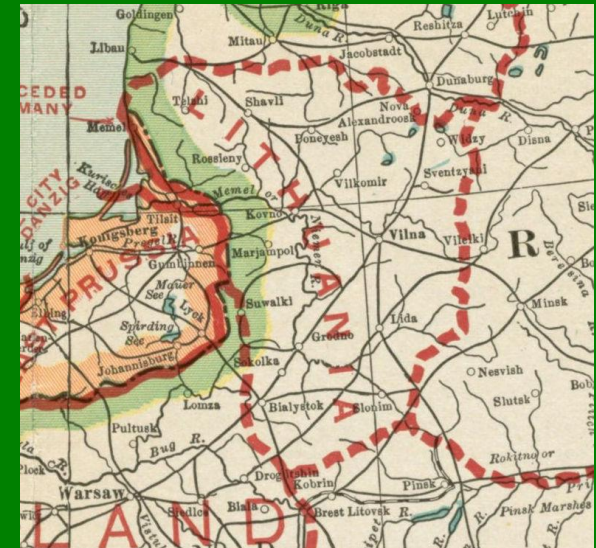
1918 Harmsworth Atlas: "Baltic States"
 A. Kapochunas



1919 J. Forest "Europe Divisions Politiques" www.uwm.edu



1919 "Lithuanian Republic," a Lithuanian proposal at Versailles. www.forum.paradoxplaza.com

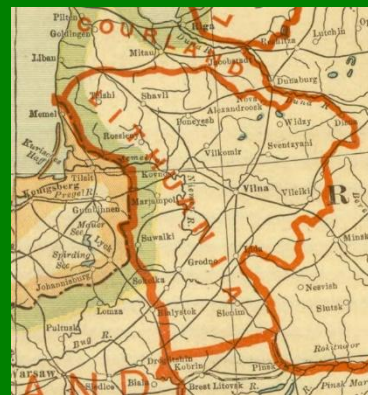


1919 C.S. Hammond "... the Proposed New States" www.leventhalmap.org

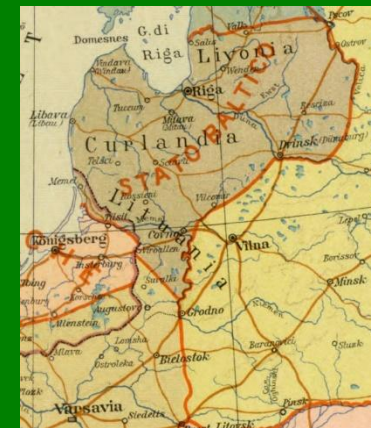
Published 1919, during the 1919-20 Paris Peace Conference



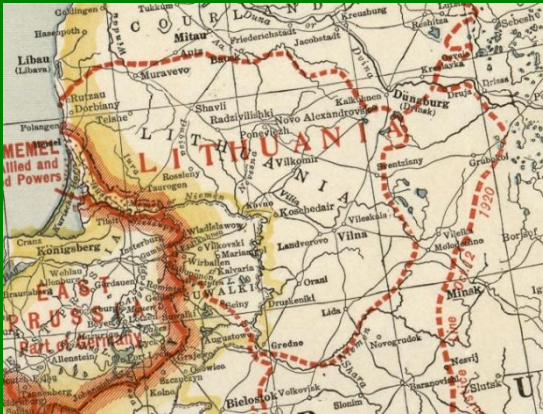
1919 "The Rand McNally Map of New Europe" www.uwm.edu



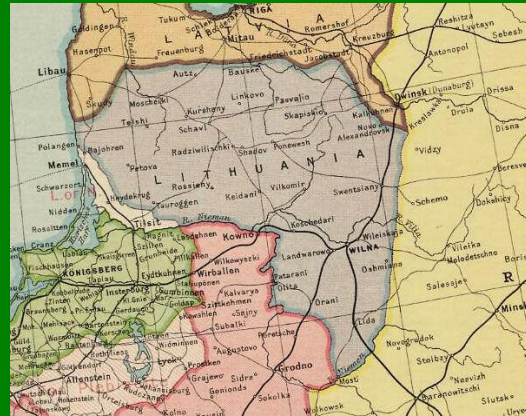
1919 C.S. Hammond "Europe Showing Peace Conf. Boundaries" www.uwm.edu



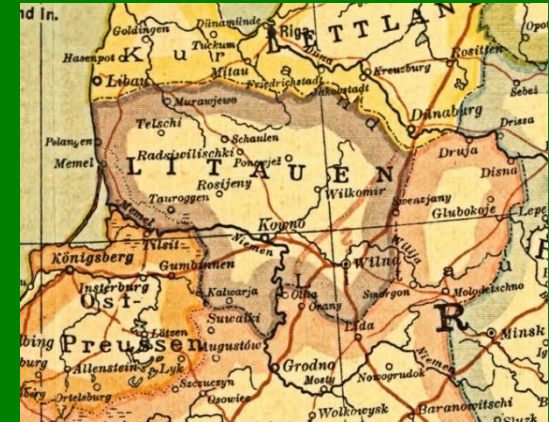
1919 G. Bertoldo: "...Futura Europa..." www.uwm.edu



1920 Nat. Geog. Soc. "Map of Europe Showing Countries as Established by the Peace Conference at Paris" www.loc.gov

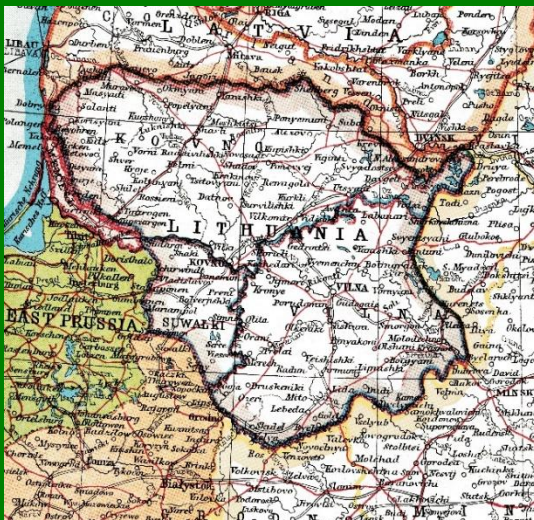


1920 "Bartholemew's Political map of the new Europe, 1920" wikipedia

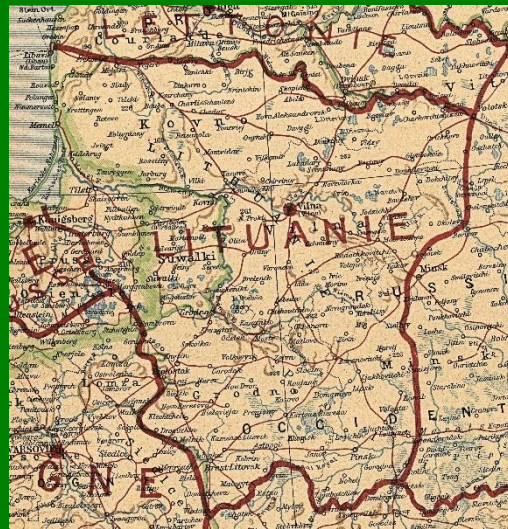


1920 Artaria: "Das Neue Europa" www.uwm.edu

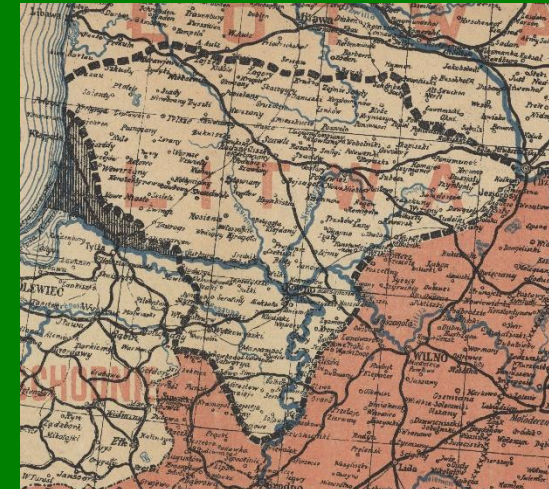
Published 1920, after the Paris Peace Conference ended



1920 Harmsworth Atlas: "Baltic Provinces" A. Kapochunas



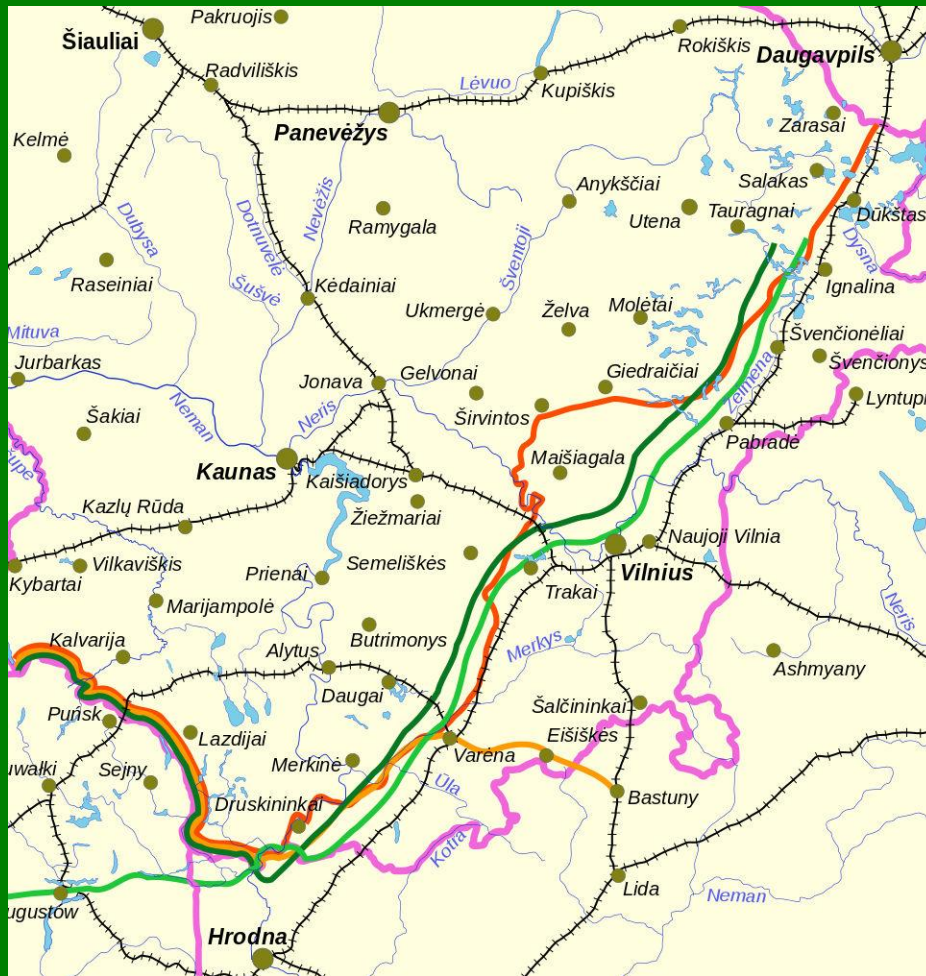
1920 Société De Cartes Géographiques Berne: "Carte Générale de L'Europe" www.mapywig.org



1920 ("Map of the Republic of Poland") www.mapywig.org

Lithuanian-Polish War: May 1919 – Nov. 30, 1920

- **October 7, 1920:** Suwałki Peace Agreement signed – but the next day, General Lucjan Żeligowski, on orders from Polish leader Józef Piłsudski, staged a “mutiny” by Polish troops, and overran Vilnius and Suwalkai regions. A Lithuanian counter-offensive was stopped by the Military Commission of the League of Nations. Lithuania declared Kaunas its temporary capital.
- **October 1920:** General Żeligowski creates **Central Lithuania**
- League of Nations established a Polish–Lithuanian Neutral Strip from **December 17, 1920, to May 22, 1923**. The League began preparing a plebiscite in the Vilnius Region -- never happened. Neither country wanted one. Polish and Lithuanian negotiators asked a mediator to construct an election, but couldn't agree on terms. **October 1921:** the Republic of Central Lithuania scheduled elections for January 8, 1922. Only Polish parties and groups proposed candidates.
- **Election was mostly boycotted by non-Poles:** 41% of Belarusians, 15.3% of Jews -- *only 1.4% of Jews in Vilnius* -- and 8.2% of Lithuanians voted. Results unrecognized by Lithuanian government in Kaunas and League of Nations. **January 13, 1922:** League issued a statement that the elected parliament was not a legal representative of the local population. The Parliament voted to incorporate into Poland, and Central Lithuania ceased to exist as of **March 24, 1922**. Border changes accepted by League of Nations and US – but not by Lithuania.



1919 - 1923 Variations in proposed borders between Lithuania and Poland

Renate3 on wikimedia, based on "Lietuvos istorijos atlasas" and edited by A. Kapochunas

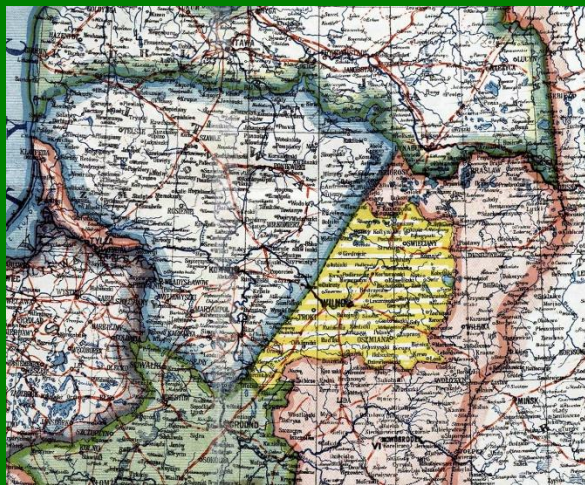


1921 ("Down with the infamous Riga partition! Long live a free peasant indivisible Belarus!") <https://www.litmir.me/br>

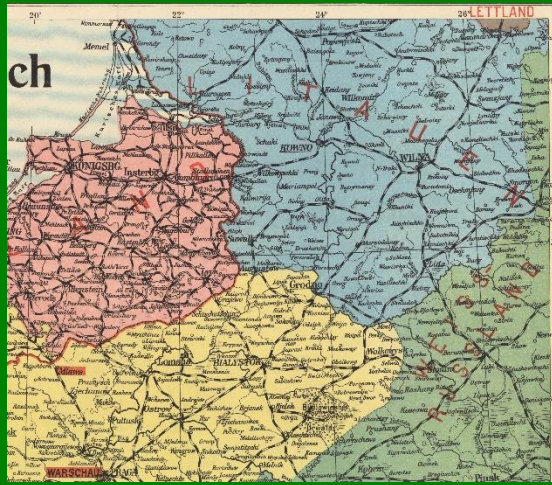


1931 Rand McNally "Europe"
www.uwm.edu

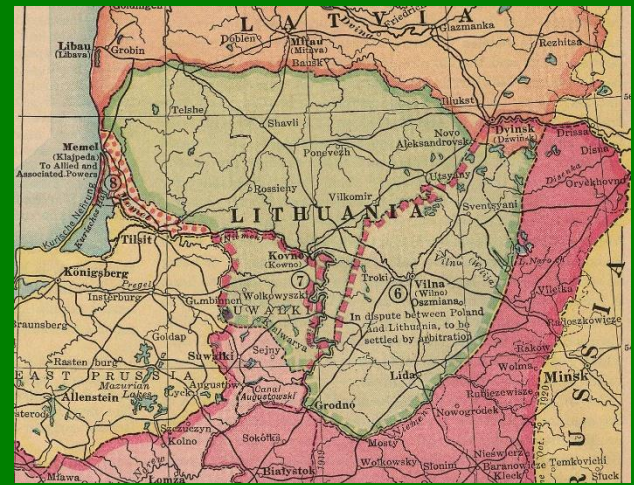
March 28, 1921: Peace of Riga ended the Polish-Soviet war, set interwar boundaries between Poland, Russia (also acting on behalf of Belarus) and Ukraine – but Polish-Lithuanian border was left for them to finalize. Four million Ukrainians, and over a million Belarusians lived in areas ceded to Poland. Current estimate: 15% of the population was ethnically Polish.



1921 J.M. Bazewicz: "Mapa Polski"
www.rcin.org



1921 "Special Verkehrskarte [Transport Map] Polen u Russland"
www.mapywig.org

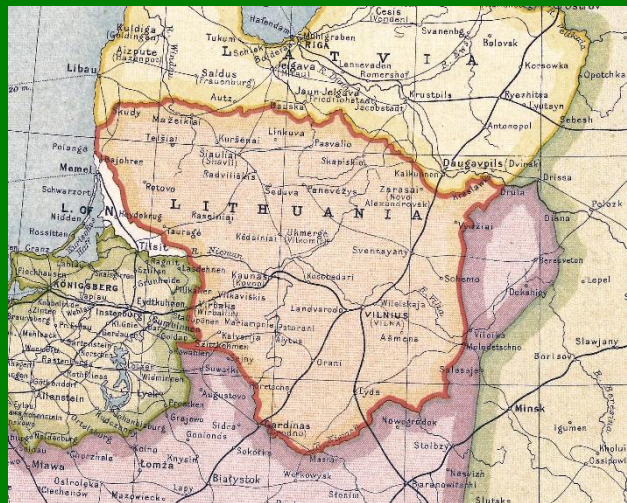


1921 Funk & Wagnalls "Poland & Lithuania" A. Kapochunas

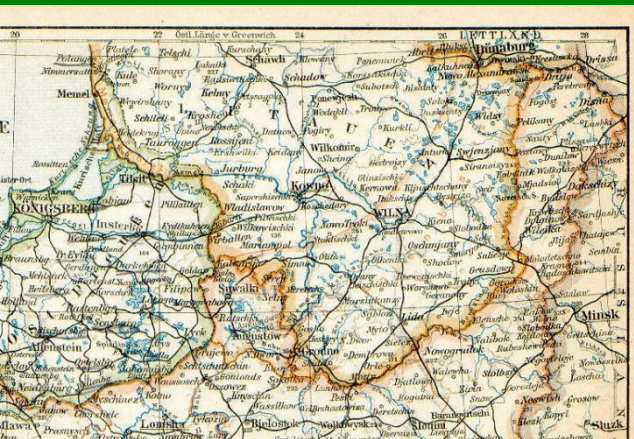
Published **1921**, a year after the January 1920 Paris Peace Conference



1921 Kenyon Co. "Western Russia and the Ukraine Republic"
<https://dmr.bsu.edu/>



1921 Times Survey Atlas of the World "Eastern Europe Communications"
 A. Kapochunas



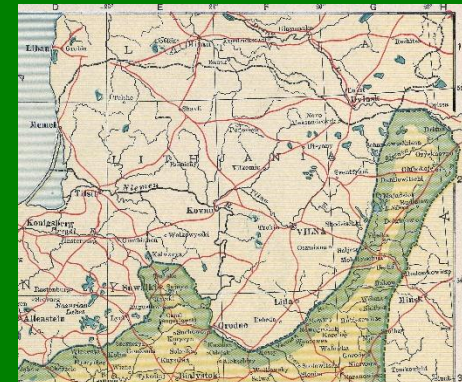
1921 "Meyers kleiner handatlas "Polen"
 A. Kapochunas



1922 Edinburgh Geo. Inst. "Europe, Political"
The Times Atlas www.davidrumsey.com

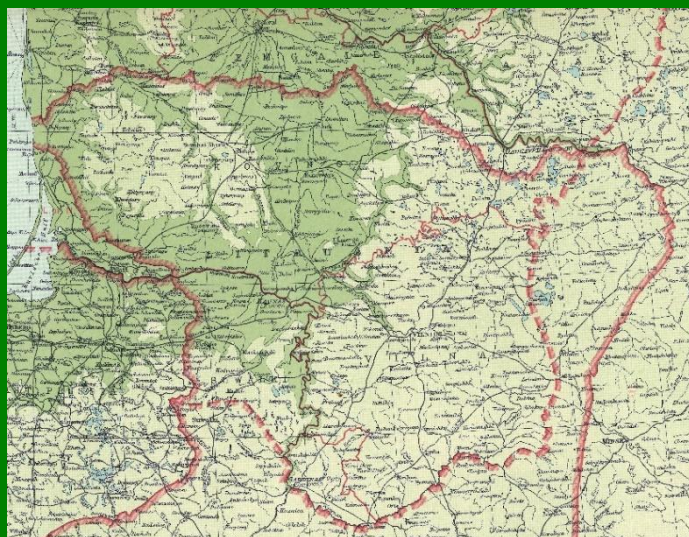


1922 US atlas: "Poland and the Baltic States"
 A. Kapochunas

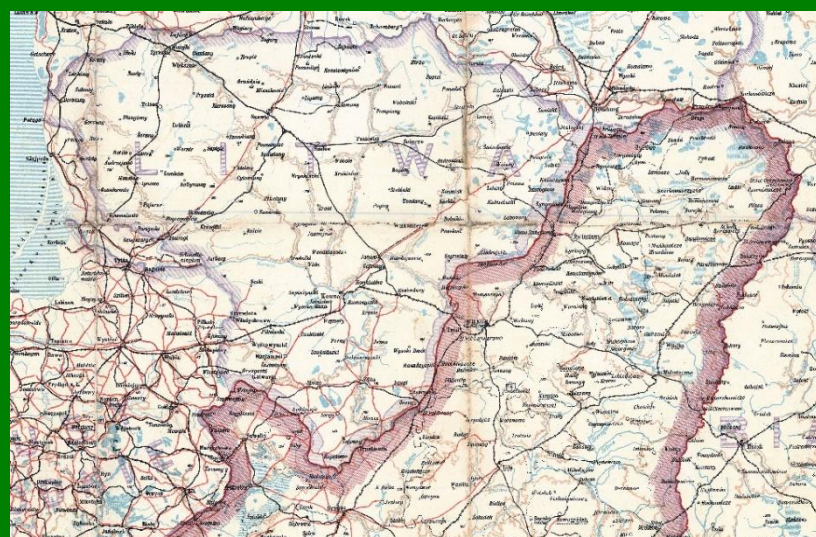


1922 US atlas: "Poland"
 A. Kapochunas

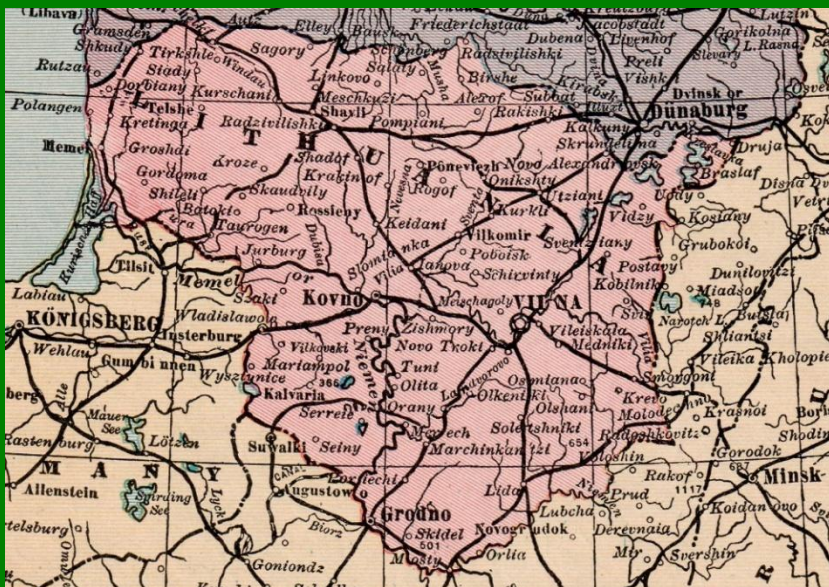
Published **1922**, two years *after* the January 1920 Paris Peace Conference



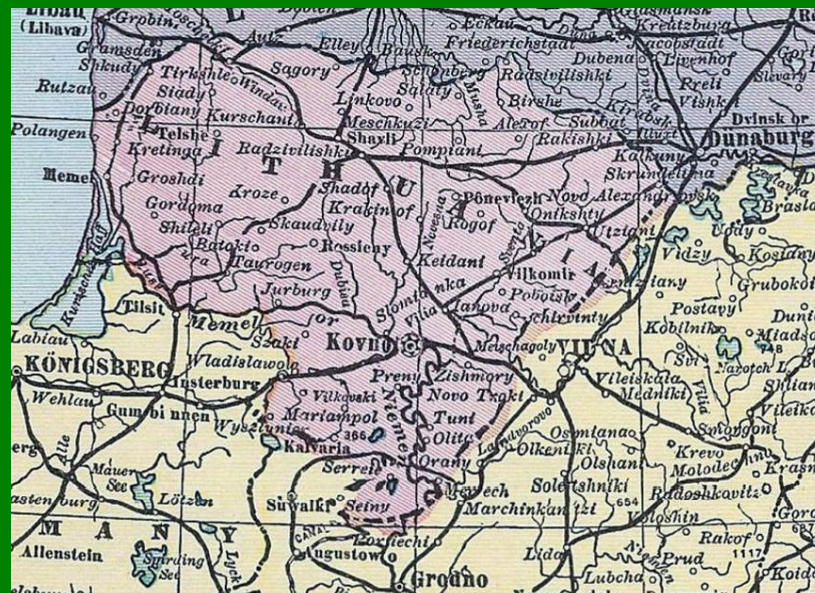
1922 C.S. Hammond: "Baltic States & East Prussia"
"The Times Survey Atlas," London. A. Kapochunas



1922 Instytutu Wojskowo Geograficznego: (Republic of Poland and Neighboring Lands), Warsaw. www.mapywig.org



1923 C.S. Hammond "The Baltic States" A. Kapochunas



1924 C.S. Hammond "The Baltic States" A. Kapochunas

In Lithuania in the **1923** map – but not in the 1924 map:

Grodno (Polish version; Lith.: Gardinas; Bel.: Hrodna; Yiddish: Grodne)

Lida (Polish/Belarusian version; Lith.: Lyda; Yiddish: Lyde)

Vilna (Russian version; Lith.: Vilnius; Polish: Wilno; Yiddish: Vilne)

Vidzy (Romanized Bel. Version; Polish: Widze; Lith.: Vidžiai; Yiddish: Vidzh)

1924 map: all those towns, still spelled the same, were now in Poland.

Six years after the end of WWI, maps of the area were finalized.

Thank you!

Questions?

*For maps of the area of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
and things Lithuanian:*

www.LithuanianMaps.com and www.LithuanianJournal.org