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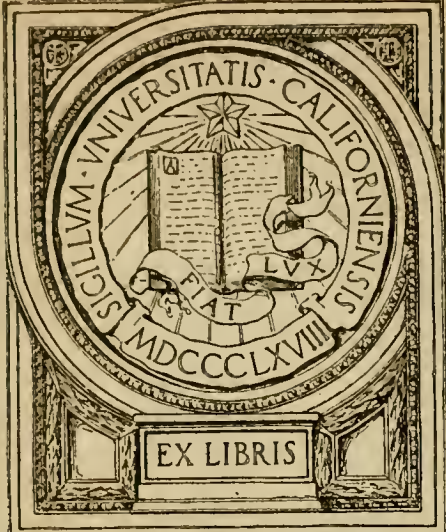


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WAR ATLAS

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BY

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1915

NOTES ON THE MAPS

Page 2. *THE BRITISH EMPIRE.* The British Empire at the opening of the war. The smaller map shows its extent in 1815.

Page 3. *DEPENDENCIES OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.* In each case motherland and dependencies are shown in black. The Area and Population Diagrams on both pages are drawn to a uniform scale, thus facilitating comparison between the British Empire and other countries. Area is shown by means of the squares, population by the bands. The mother-country in each case is shown in black, while the shaded portions refer to the dependencies, the area and population figures being given in each case. The grand totals are given in the oblongs. The figures as stated are the most recent as given in the *Statesman's Year Book*, 1914. They do not all refer to the same year, but this, of course, makes no difference to the illustrative value of the diagrams.

In the case of the British Empire, the area of the dependencies in each continent is shown by a separate square, and the population by means of a percentage diagram, which latter brings out the striking fact that 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of the British Empire live in India.

Pages 4 and 5. *CENTRAL EUROPE.* A physical map of the main war-area, giving political boundaries and chief railways. In order not to overcrowd the map, the names of countries have been omitted, and only a few district names, which are of special importance in connection with the military operations, inserted. A more detailed political map of the area will be found on page 12.

Pages 6 and 7. *THE COUNTRIES ROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN.* The six small maps illustrate the historical geography of South-Eastern Europe, with special reference to the Turkish Empire.

- 1350. The Great Serbia under Stephen Dushan. The Byzantine Emperor still holds both shores of the Bosphorus.
- 1444. The Turks have crossed into Europe, but Constantinople is still held against them.
- 1512. Constantinople has fallen (1453) and the Turks hold all the peninsula as far north as a line drawn through Belgrade.
- 1687. The greatest extent of Turkey in Europe. The kingdom of Hungary has been reduced to a narrow strip, and the Turks have even (unsuccessfully) besieged Vienna, in 1683.
- 1699. The kingdom of Hungary has been re-established, and the Morea is temporarily in the hands of the Venetian Republic.

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BRITISH

EMPIRE



AREA

11,307,445 Squ. m.



BRITISH DEPENDENCIES IN EACH CONTINENT

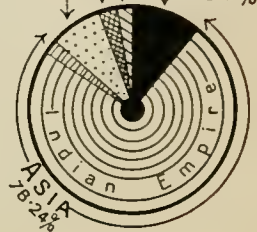


EUROPE:

(Gibraltar & Malta)
 Area 120 □ m
 Population 235,063 inhab.

POPULATION of British Dependencies in each Continent

AFRICA 8.96% (Percentages)
 AMERICA 2.39%
 AUSTRALIA 1.56%
 United Kingdom 10.85%

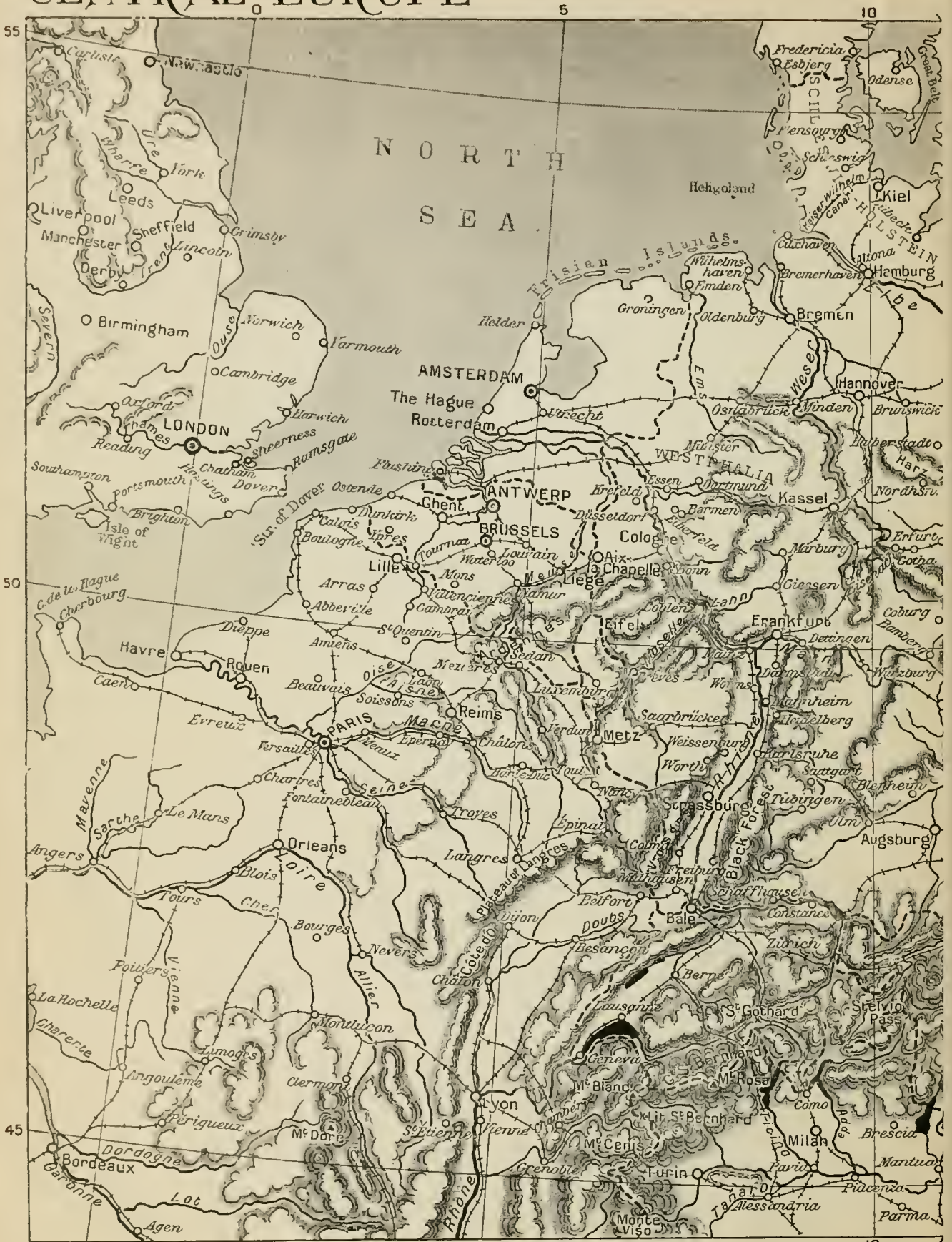


378,739,590 (of which 16,000,000 Europeans)



Grand Total 424,775,160 inhab.

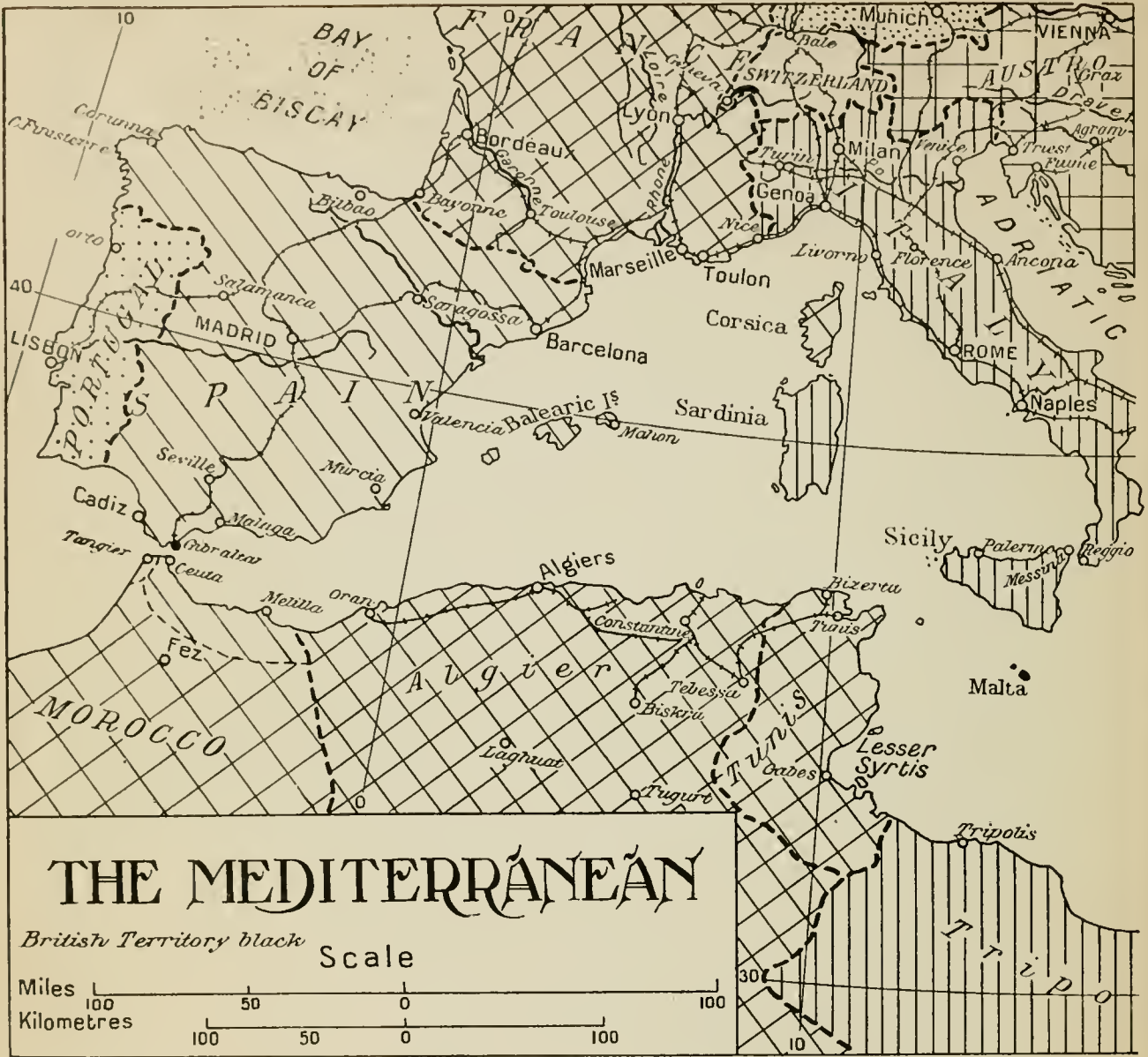
CENTRAL EUROPE



Chief Railways ————+———+

Scale of Miles

100 50 0 100



The TURKS in EUROPE

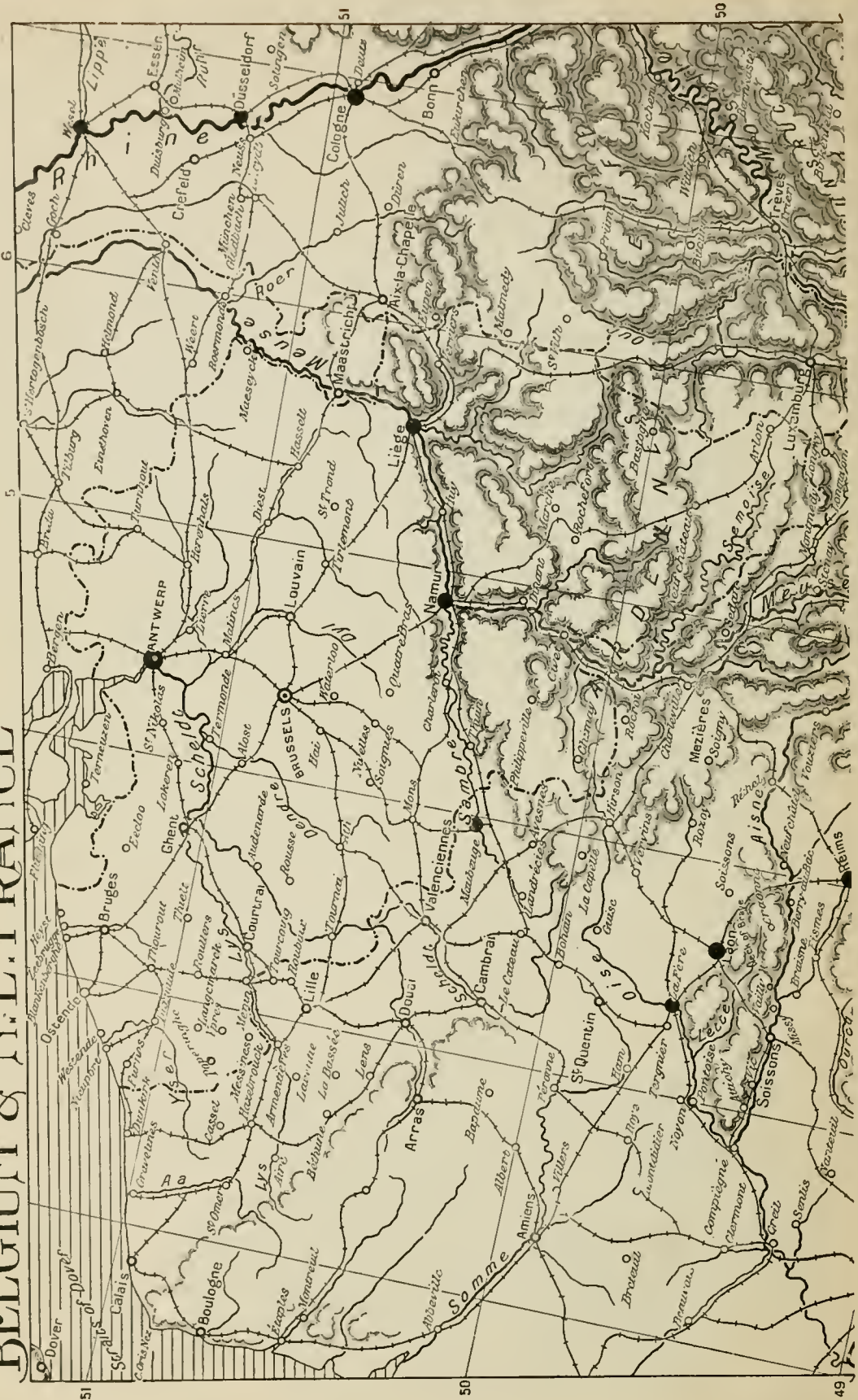
(See also p. 16, The Balkan States since 1878)



Eastern (Byzantine) Empire [diagonal lines] Magyars [cross-hatch] Turkish Empire [solid black] Latin Powers [horizontal lines] Venice [vertical lines]



BELGIUM & N.E. FRANCE



51

50

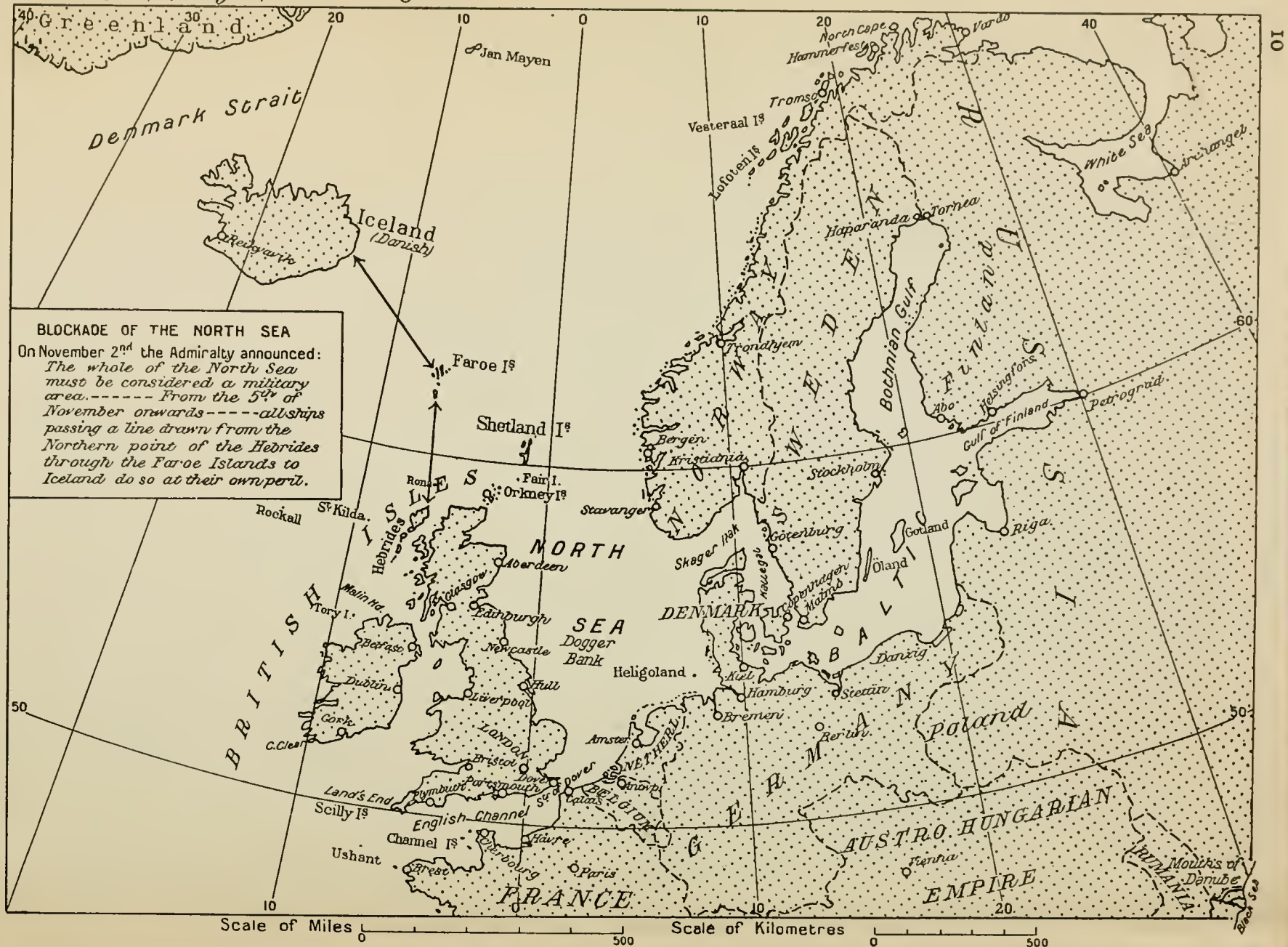
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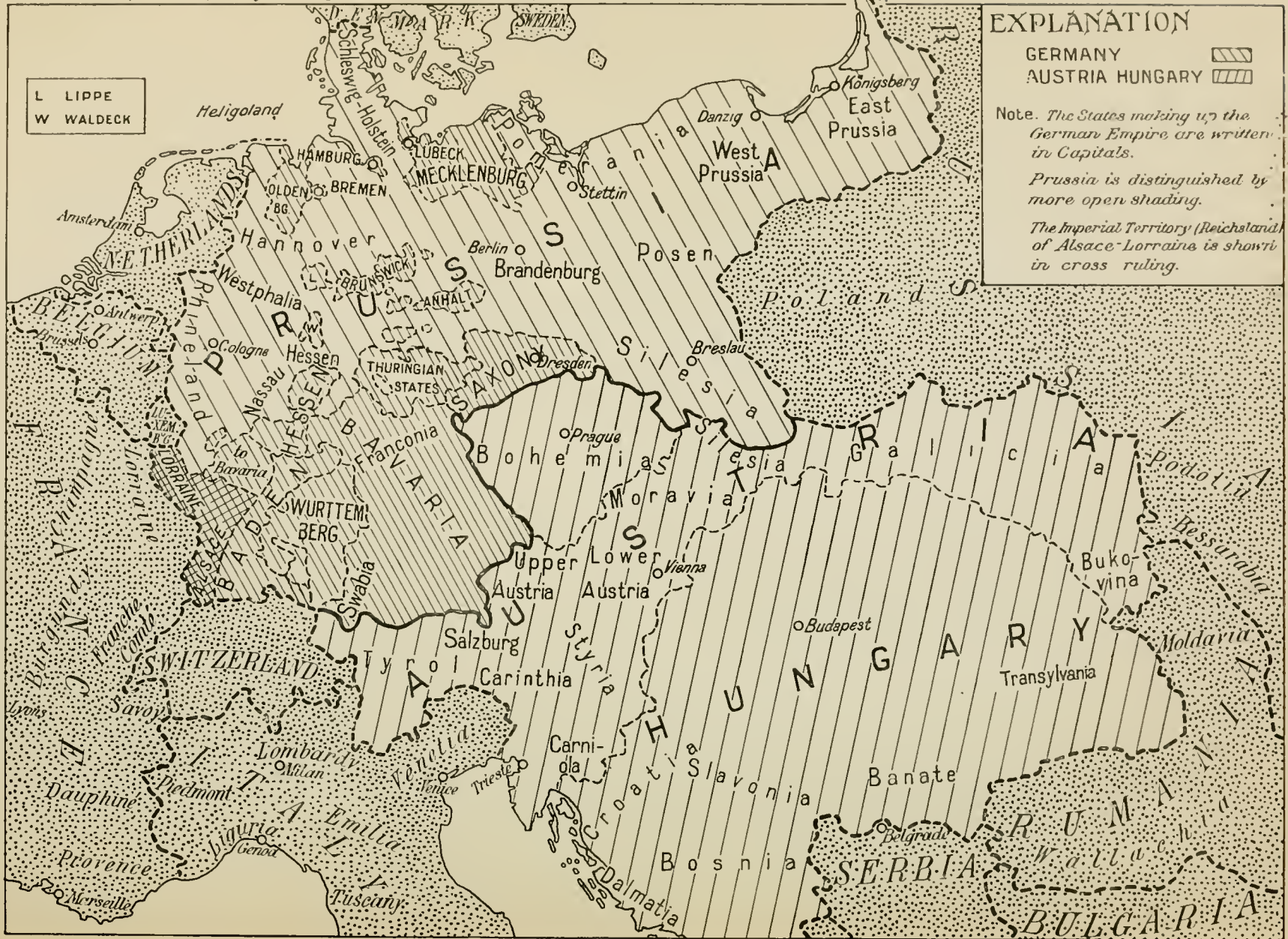
THE SEAS of N.W. EUROPE







● VIENNA Chief Fortresses ●
 Railways ———— Miles 0 50 100 Kilometres 0 50 100

GERMAN and AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRES (Political)



L LIPPE
W WALDECK

EXPLANATION

GERMANY 
 AUSTRIA HUNGARY 

Note. The States making up the German Empire are written in Capitals.

Prussia is distinguished by more open shading.

The Imperial Territory (Reichsland) of Alsace-Lorraine is shown in cross ruling.

CENTRAL EUROPE (Ethnographical)



EXPLANATION

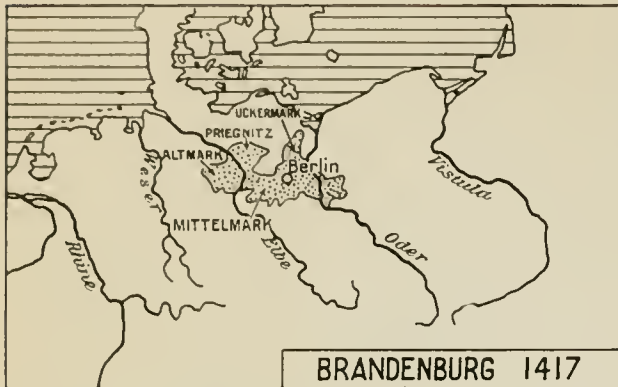
GERMANIC RACES, including Scandinavians in Denmark and Sweden, Dutch in Holland, Flemings in Belgium

ROMANCE RACES including French, Italians, Rumanians, and (in South Belgium) Walloons

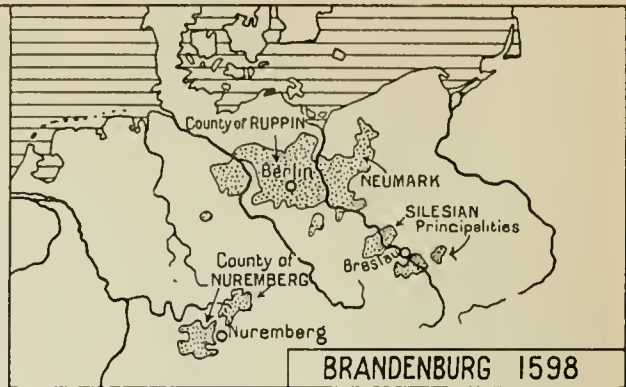
SLAVS including Russians, Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Croats and Bulgarians

MAGYARS and Szekler
 Mahometan Serbs shown thus Letto Slavs

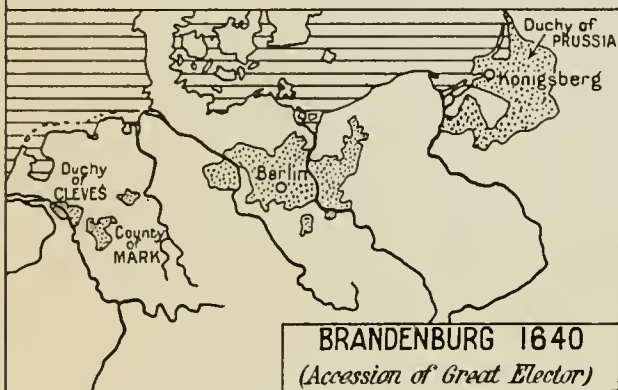
TERRITORIAL GROWTH of PRUSSIA



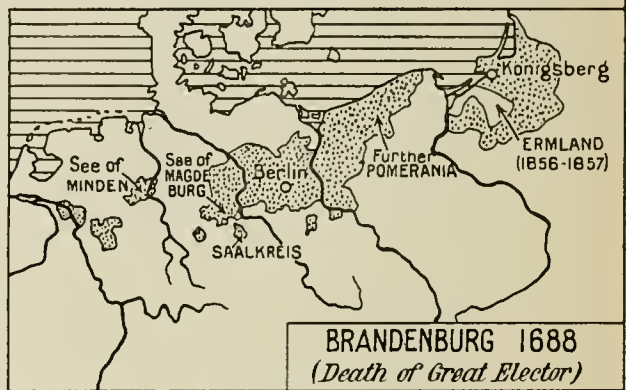
BRANDENBURG 1417



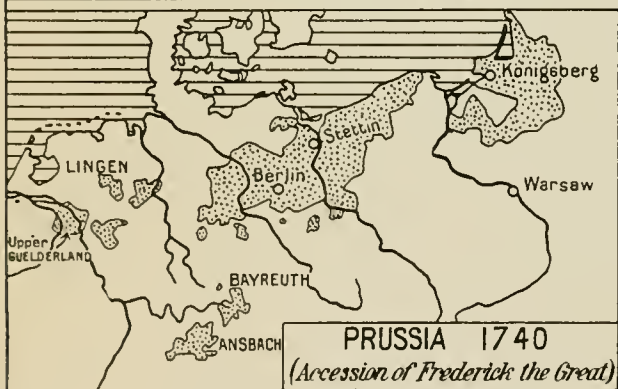
BRANDENBURG 1598



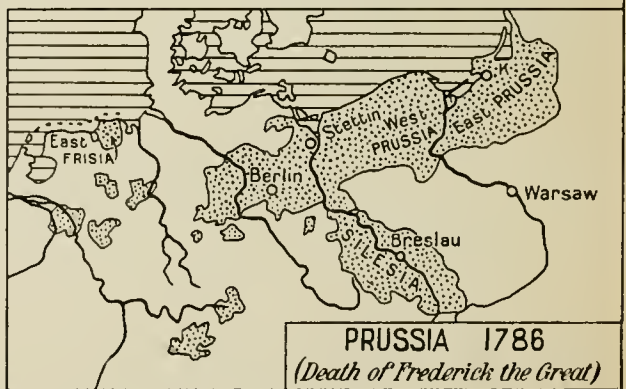
BRANDENBURG 1640
(Accession of Great Elector)



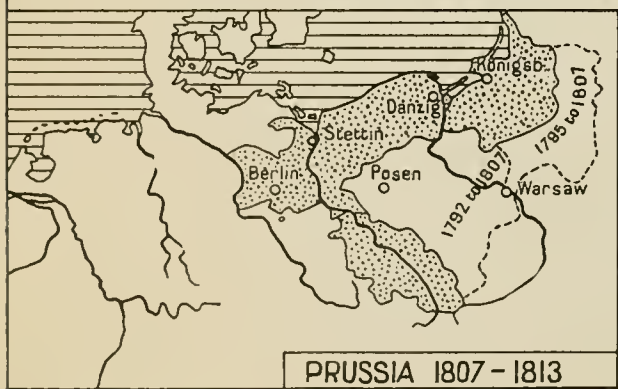
BRANDENBURG 1688
(Death of Great Elector)



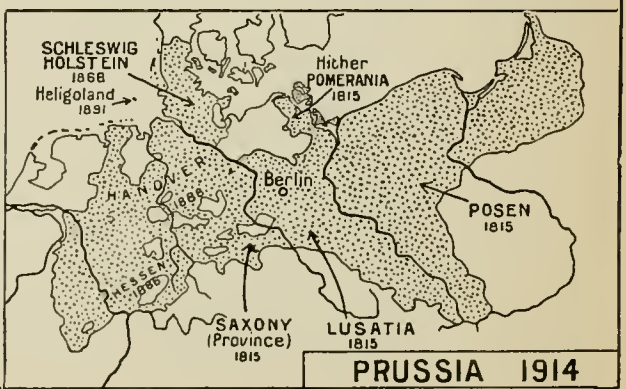
PRUSSIA 1740
(Accession of Frederick the Great)



PRUSSIA 1786
(Death of Frederick the Great)

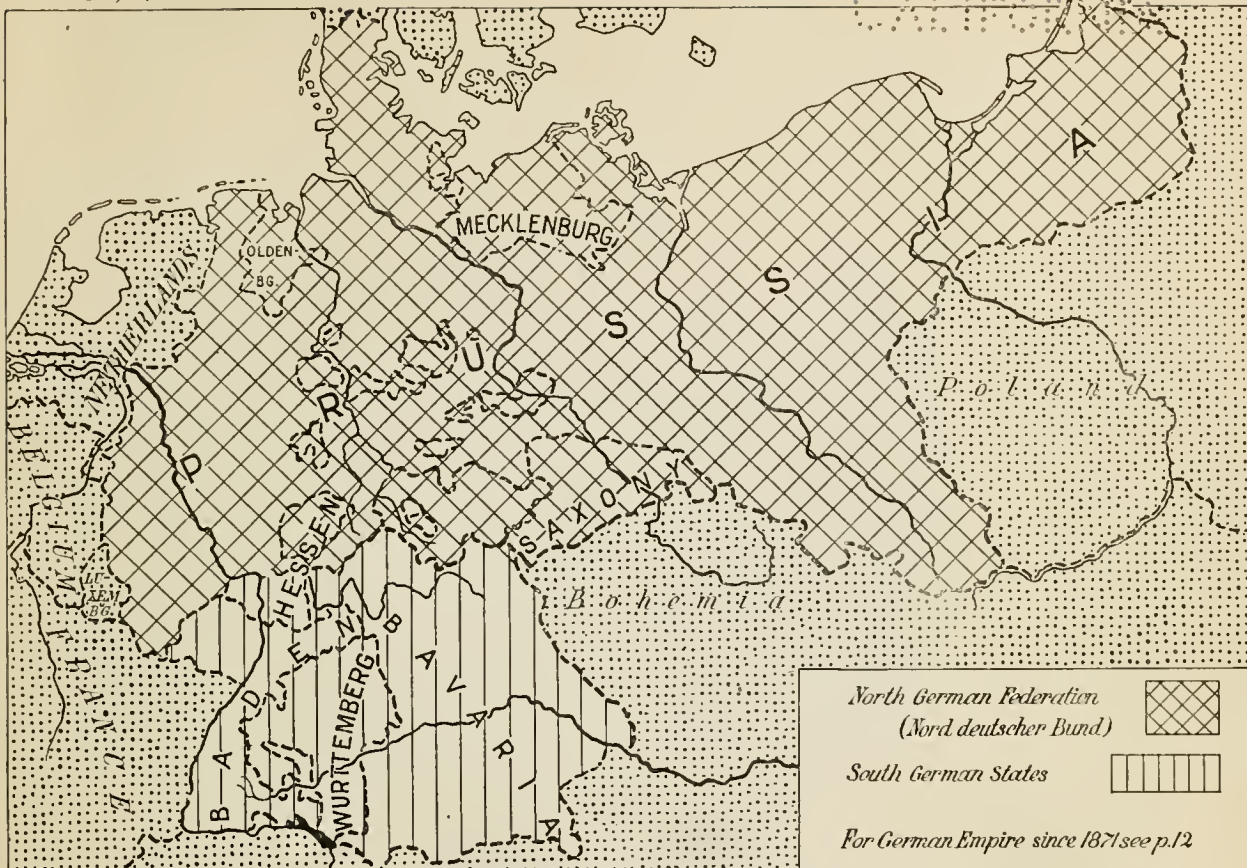


PRUSSIA 1807 - 1813

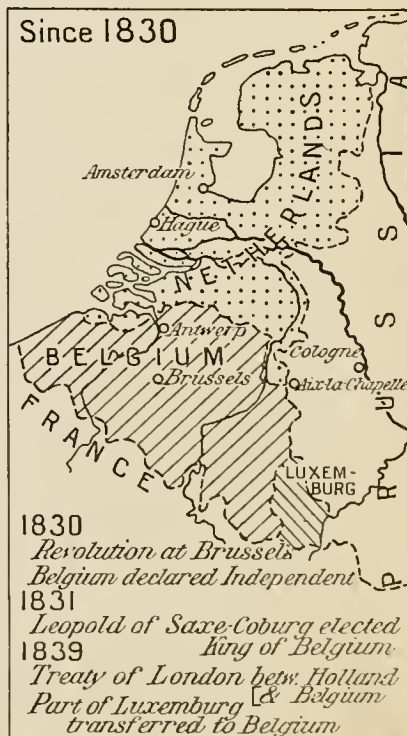
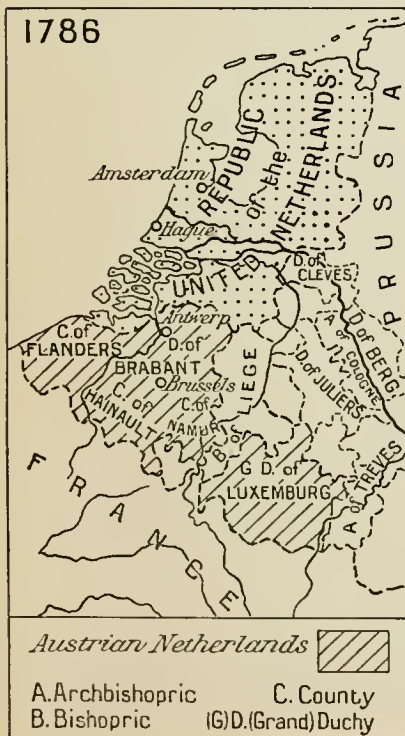


PRUSSIA 1914

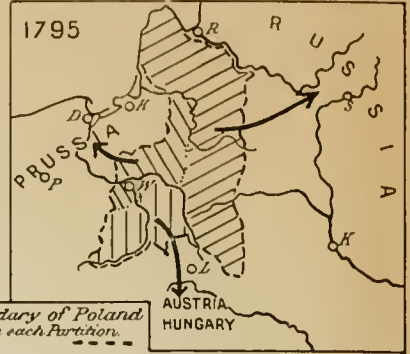
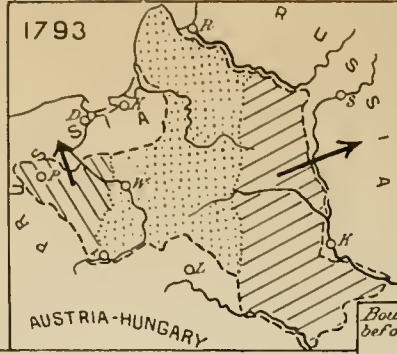
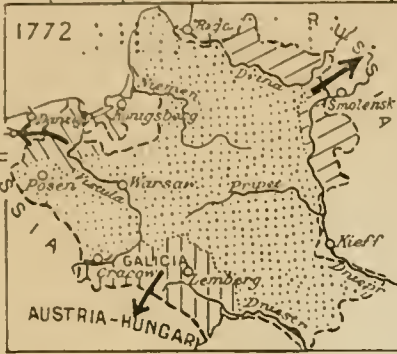
GERMANY 1866 to 1871



THE NETHERLANDS and BELGIUM



The Three Partitions of POLAND



Boundary of Poland before each Partition - dashed

Territory lost at each Partition - lined
Extent of Poland after each Partition - dotted

The BALKAN STATES since 1878



Note.
The provisions of this treaty never took effect.

Treaty of San Stefano (March 3 1878)



Treaty of Berlin (July 13th 1878)



1912 (before the Balkan War)



1914

1856. The position after the Treaty of Paris (end of Crimean War). The kingdom of Greece has been established (1831). Serbia has gained her freedom, and the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia, since united as Rumania, have been formed. *See also* page 16.

Pages 8 and 9. *BELGIUM AND NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE*. This map shows the whole of what is described as the Western War Area, and serves to illustrate the fighting in Belgium and Northern France, and along the French Eastern Frontier, and especially the operations of the British Expeditionary Force.

Page 10. *THE SEAS OF NORTH-WESTERN EUROPE*.

Page 11. *WESTERN FRONTIER OF RUSSIA*. The "Eastern War Area."

Page 12. *GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRES*. (Political.)

Page 13. *CENTRAL EUROPE* (ethnographical). The political boundaries are shown by a thick black line. This map illustrates the racial problem of the war, and shows where the political boundaries differ from the ethnographical.

Page 14. *TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA*. The making of Prussia. Development of the Electorate of Brandenburg to the death of the Great Elector. Territorial growth under Frederick the Great. The diminished Prussia after the battle of Jena. Prussia of today, with dates of the various acquisitions since the battle of Waterloo.

Page 15. *GERMANY, 1866-1871*. Hannover, Hessen and Schleswig-Holstein have been annexed by Prussia. In 1870 the South German States joined the North German Federation, under the lead of Prussia, for the war against France.

The map on page 12 shows how that war resulted in the formation of the German Empire and the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine.

Page 16. *THE THREE PARTITIONS OF POLAND*. These three maps show the dismemberment of the kingdom of Poland, and its division among Prussia, Austria and Russia.

THE BALKAN STATES SINCE 1878. The Treaty of San Stefano (which never took effect), by forming a great Bulgaria, and completely dismembering European Turkey, would have given Russia a preponderating voice in Balkan affairs. The Treaty of Berlin, which replaced it, permitted the military occupation by Austria of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and left Eastern Rumelia under Turkish suzerainty.

1912. (Before the Balkan War.) Austria has annexed Bosnia and the Herzegovina (1908). Bulgaria has annexed Eastern Rumelia (1908). Greece has acquired Thessaly.

1914. The territorial results of the Balkan War.

Large Scale War Map of Central Europe

(1 : 1,000,000)

By B. V. DARBISHIRE

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