



Volhynia Region



Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volhynia>

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Ukrainian Oblasts:	Polish Voivodeships
Volhynia related oblasts and voivodeships are bold.	
<p>Ukraine is subdivided into 24 oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.</p> <p>There are two cities with special status: Kiev and Sevastopol.</p> <p>Oblast names are the same as their respective administrative centers (capitals).</p> <p>Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, Kiev, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, Volyn (administrative center is Lutsk), Zakarpattia, Zaporizhia, and Zhytomyr.</p>	<p>Poland is divided into 16 voivodeships (provinces, palatinates or regions), which essentially correspond to the historical regions of the country. The voivodeships are (capitals (administrative seats) in round brackets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Poland (Poznań) • Holy Cross (Kielce) • Kuyavian-Pomeranian (Bydgoszcz (governor), Toruń (assembly)) • Lesser Poland (Kraków) • Łódź (Łódź) • Lower Silesian (Wrocław) = (Breslau) • Lublin (Lublin) • Lubusz (Gorzów Wielkopolski (governor), Zielona Góra (assembly)) • Masovian (Warsaw) • Opole (Opole) • Podlaskie (Białystok) • Pomeranian (Gdańsk) • Silesian (Katowice) • Subcarpathian (Rzeszów) • Warmian-Masurian (Olsztyn) • West Pomeranian (Szczecin)

Ukrainian Oblasts:
 Oblast names are the same as their respective administrative centers/capitals.

Source (downloadable):
<https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/ukraine-administrative-map.htm>
 (Nations Online Project- November 2022)



Political Map of Poland

Features national capital Warsaw, voivodeship capitals, major cities, main roads, railroads, and major airports.

Wroclaw = Breslau

Source (downloadable):
https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/poland_map.htm
 (Nations Online Project- November 2022)





Volhynia: Poland & Belarus



Poland is composed of 16 top management units called **Voivodeship**.

Since the 14th century, these governance units, voivodeships of Poland (provinces of Poland), have become their current state with their form of local governments, which came into force on 1 January 1999.

With this arrangement, 49 old voivodeships (from July 1, 1975), were **merged** into **16 new voivodeships**.

Belarus is divided into 6 regions called **oblasts**, (Belarusian: вобласць; Russian: область), which are named after the cities that serve as their administrative centers: Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Mogilev, **Minsk** and Vitebsk.

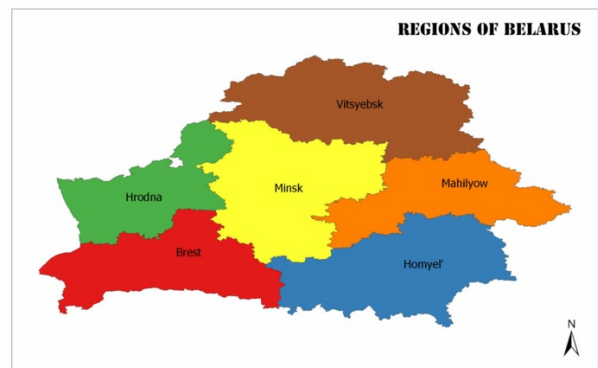
Each region has a provincial legislative authority, called a region council. The regions are further subdivided into 118 **raions**, commonly translated as districts. Each raion has its own legislative authority, or raion council.

The city of **Minsk** is split into nine districts and enjoys special status as the nation's **capital** at the same administration level as the oblasts. It is run by an executive committee and has been granted a charter of self-rule.

Source: <https://www.mappr.co/political-maps/poland/>

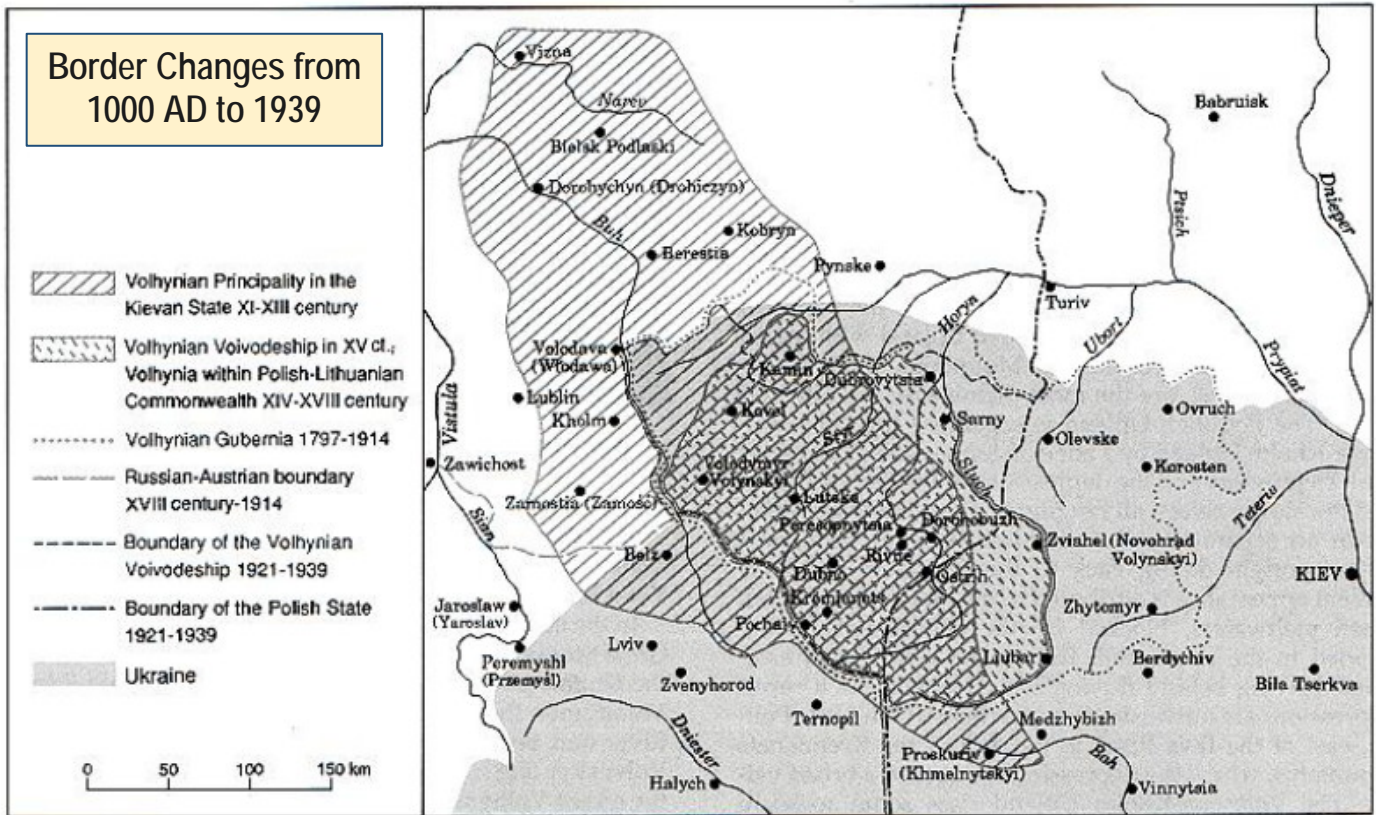
Source : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belarus>

Source: <https://www.mappr.co/political-maps/poland/>





Volhynia History



VOLHYNIA

Source: Encyclopedia of Ukraine: <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CV%5CO%5CVolhynia.htm>


A historical region of northwestern Ukraine, located north of Podilia, south of Polisia, east of the Buh (Bug) river, and west of the upper parts of the Teteriv River and Uzh River (Polisia). Its area is approximately 70,000 sq km.

Volhynia's borders have changed considerably over the centuries, shifting consistently from west to east. Even the capital Zhytomyr once belonged to the Kyiv Principality and not Volhynia Principality. After the 1921 partition of Volhynia between Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the western part became Volhynia Volvodeship (Poland).

Volhynia in Ukraine encompasses most of the Volhynia Oblast, Rivne Oblast, and Zhytomyr Oblast & parts of the former Volhynia Gubernia belong to other oblasts: the Kremianets region (to Ternopil Oblast), and the Iziaslav (Zaslav) and the Starokostiantyniv regions, to Knmelnytskyi Oblast. Berdychiv and Radomyshkl counties of the former Kyiv Gubernia now belong to Zhytomyr Oblast.



Volhynia

East Galicia and Volhynia 1939
 Map of the south-eastern part of Poland, within the borders of 1921-1939, as well as the eastern part of Volhynia. Highlighted in **orange** colour are the three Polish voivodeships of Lwów, Stanisławów, and Tarnopol which form the eastern part of Galicia. Areas in **grey** are other Polish voivodeships. In **blue** the Polish voivodeship of Wołyń, with the **black border** separating the eastern part which was part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Both parts form the historical region of Volhynia. The **internal borders in blue** in Volhynia are the old pre-war districts with their capital towns.

Abbreviations of towns in Volhynia:
 W. W.: Włodzimierz Wołyński
 Novohrad-V.: Novohrad-Volynskiy
 Os.: Ostróg
 Staro.: Starokostiantyniv
 Krem.: Krzemieniec

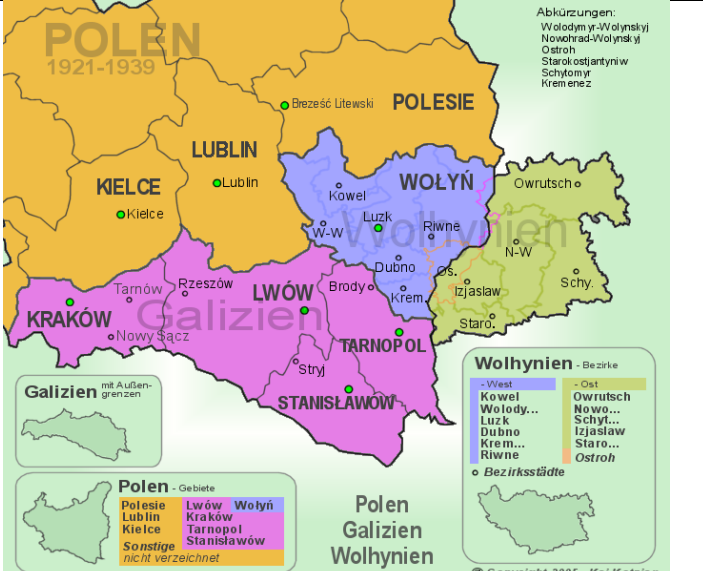
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:East_Galicia_and_Volhynia_1939.png

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Galizien und Wolhynien in der Zwischenkriegszeit

Im Ersten Weltkrieg wurde ein Teil der Wolhyniendeutschen nach Deutschland umgesiedelt, ein anderer erlitt unter hohen Verlusten an Menschenleben die Deportation ins Innere des Zarenreichs. Um der Verbannung nach Sibirien zu entgehen, wurden viele Ehen mit Ukrainern geschlossen. Auf den Weltkrieg folgte der Polnisch-Sowjetische Krieg, und das Siedlungsgebiet der Gruppen von Russlanddeutschen wurde 1921 zwischen Polen und Sowjetrußland aufgeteilt. Um 1924 zählten die Wolhyniendeutschen noch rund 120.000 Personen. Die Wolhyniendeutschen des polnischen Bereichs wurden 1939 zusammen mit den Galiziendeutschen (insgesamt rund 45.000) in den Warthegau umgesiedelt.

Source: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolhyniendeutsche>



Abkürzungen:
 Wolodym y r-Volynskiy
 Novohrad-Volynskiy
 Ostroh
 Starokostiantyniv
 Schytomyr
 Kremenez

Galizien mit Außen-grenzen

Polen - Gebiete
 Polesie
 Lublin
 Kielce
 Sonstige nicht verzeichnet

Wolhynien - Bezirke
 West: Kowel, Wolody..., Luzk, Dubno, Krem..., Riwne
 Ost: Owruutsch, Nowo..., Schyt..., Izaslaw, Staro..., Ostroh

Polen Galizien Wolhynien

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https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Polen_Galizien_Wolhynien.png; Kai Kotzian, 2005

Note: Polesie Voivodeship was an administrative unit of interwar Poland (1918–1939). In 1930, Sarny county (lower right) became part of the Volhynian Voivodeship. By 2009 area belonged to Belarus and Ukraine.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polesie_Voivodeship




Volhynia Maps in Library




Many thanks to James Natriss, who donated his binder of Volhynian maps to HSGPV, printed from mappywig.org in 2007.


Archiwum Map Wojskowego Instytutu Geograficznego 1919 - 1939



Z powodów technicznych i ze względów bezpieczeństwa, strona mappywig.org została podzielona na dwa części, dla użytkowników polskich i angielskojęzycznych. Kliknij [tutaj](#) lub na flagę, aby przejść do nowej polskiej strony.

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Map Archive of Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny 1919 – 1939

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URLS: <http://www.mappywig.org>
<http://english.mappywig.org/news.php>

Members of the Polish site are automatically members of the English site, and vice-versa.

About the Project Source: http://english.mappywig.org/viewpage.php?page_id=8

There are many websites on the Internet with scanned old topo maps, but resources related to Poland are limited. Polish Military Geographical Institute (1919-1939) developed and printed topographic maps which, in the 1930s were rated among the best in the world. Nowadays these maps are a fountain of information about pre-WW2 Poland and, at the same time, can be still used in the field to locate villages which have long disappeared from the ground and can not be found on modern maps. For these reasons we believe these maps should be made widely accessible and what better way than through the Internet? Although a daunting task we are positive we will manage to collect and present scanned images of all WIG maps and other geographic materials the Institute published.

Co-operation:

[Tomek Pluciński \(in Polish\)](#)

[Archive Maps of Gdańsk Pomerania \(in Polish\)](#)

[Old maps of Lithuania and the Baltics](#)

[Western Poland Map Archive \(in Polish\)](#)

[Military Treasure Hunters Forum \(in Polish\)](#)

[FTP access to ziomal.org](#)

[Tiger Militaria Catalog \(Polish\)](#)

[Zecernia Map Collection \(Polish\)](#)

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History of WIG

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wojskowy_Instytut_Geograficzny

The **Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny (WIG)** was the [Polish Military Geographical Institute](#) from 1919 until 1949. When [Poland](#) regained its independence in 1918 it faced a challenge of making a new set of maps for a new country. The Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny, originally called the Instytut Wojskowo-Geograficzny (the "Geographic-Military Institute") was set up in 1919 in [Warsaw](#). Its first task was to form a coherent and updated system from the maps of Polish territory originally drawn by the partitioning powers ([German](#), [Russian](#) and [Austro-Hungarian Empires](#)). The maps in various scales were the foundation of the 1:100,000 scale Polish maps.

By 1926 40% of the area of Poland was mapped. From 1927 onwards, WIG began to draw a uniform triangulation network and to print its own, original 1:100,000 map, known as "type two". These maps were two-coloured (black topographic elements, brown contour lines), some sheets contained two more colours added by overprinting. From 1929 onwards "type three", i.e. two- and four-coloured maps were published. In 1931 a four-colour version became the standard type (known as "normal type" or referred to as the "tactical map of Poland"). By 1939 all 482 sheets for the area of pre-war Poland were published, together with around 280 additional sheets (wyłącznie do użytku służbowego or "for internal use only") to cover the adjacent areas of neighbouring countries, i.e., [USSR](#), [Lithuania](#), [Germany](#), [Czechoslovakia](#) and [Romania](#).