



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

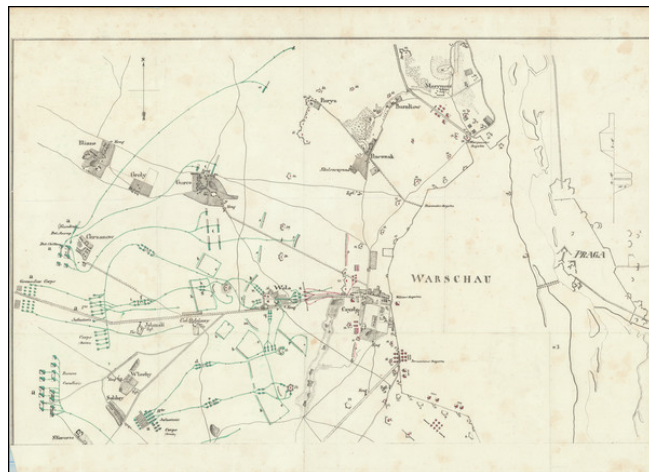
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[Battle of Warsaw - November Uprising]

Stock#: 95358
Map Maker: Anonymous
Date: 1831 circa
Place: Warsaw?
Color: Pen & Ink
Condition: VG
Size: 25.5 x 19.5 inches
Price: \$ 1,100.00



Description:

Battle of Warsaw, September 1831 -- Military Battle Map of the Area Centered on Wola -- Decisive Battle of the November Uprising

Highly detailed hand drawn map illustrating the positions of the combatants arrayed around Wola on the western side of Warsaw, illustrating the positions and troop movements during a decisive battle during the November Uprising. Likely drawn by a contemporary hand, the map is centered on Warsaw and cover the area from Praga, scene of earlier battles during the uprising, but focusing its primary attention on the area around Wola.

The military action, centered on Wola, a western suburb of Warsaw, provides a detailed representation of the intense battle that transpired there on September 6, 1831, during the November Uprising, meticulously charting the movements and deployments of both Polish and Russian forces, providing insight into the tactical approaches and the ferocity of the conflict.

The plan illustrates in red the defensive positions overseen by General Józef Sowiński, who commanded the Polish forces within Wola. These positions were crucial, as Wola was a key approach to the city of Warsaw and its fall would open the way for the Russian army. The battle lines are drawn around clearly marked landmarks, possibly including the Wola fortifications which were part of the city's outer defense line, as well as larger concentrations of Polish troops dear Czyste, the Jerusalemer Rogatke (gate), and to the north defending the Marymonter Rogatke and near Paryz and Burakow.

On the Russian side, the map would detail the divisions commanded by General Paskevich, marking the artillery placements, infantry advances, and cavalry maneuvers designed to break through the Polish



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defenses. The forces approaching from the west, arrayed around Chrzanow, Wloehy, and Solibsy, reflect the superior numbers and organization of these forces. The deployment of Russian troops reflects a primary engagement just east of the Wola fortifications, with extensive flanking efforts to the north and south in far superior numbers. At the west, the concentrated Russian forces are identified, including Grenadier Corps, Infantry, Cavalry Reserves, etc.

Minute details, such as the locations of skirmishes, the Russian breakthrough points, and position of Polish forces, offer a granular view of the battle.

November Uprising

The November Uprising, which began on the night of November 29, 1830, was a revolt against the Russian Empire by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's remnants. It was precipitated by a series of events and widespread dissatisfaction with the Congress Poland's political status, an ostensibly autonomous territory under Russian control following the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

The Uprising was rooted in the discontent among Polish patriots towards the autocratic and often repressive rule of the Russian Tsar Nicholas I. The disenfranchisement of Polish society, coupled with the suppression of cultural and political freedoms, ignited nationalist sentiments. The spark came from military cadets in Warsaw, who, inspired by the July Revolution of 1830 in France, saw a window of opportunity to rise against their Russian overseers.

Key figures in the Uprising included Józef Chłopicki, initially named dictator of the insurrection, who sought to negotiate with the Russians. He was followed by General Jan Skrzynecki, who took command of the Polish forces and later, General Henryk Dembiński. The political leadership saw figures like Adam Jerzy Czartoryski play pivotal roles in the political council. Prince Adam Czartoryski headed the National Government, a provisional authority aiming for Polish independence. The Russian military commanders who played significant roles in suppressing the Uprising included Ivan Paskevich and Hans Karl von Diebitsch.

The Uprising lasted until the fall of Warsaw in September 1831. Its defeat had profound repercussions for Poland. The autonomy granted at the Congress of Vienna was eroded, leading to tighter integration into the Russian Empire. In the cultural realm, the University of Warsaw was closed, and the Polish language was suppressed in education. Additionally, many leaders and participants of the Uprising were forced into exile in a movement known as the "Great Emigration," which saw thousands of Poles resettling in other parts of Europe and the Americas.

The November Uprising is remembered for its demonstration of Polish national spirit and the desire for



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independence, which would resonate through subsequent generations, becoming a symbol of resistance against foreign domination. It set the stage for future uprisings and was a significant precursor to the eventual restoration of Polish sovereignty in the 20th century.

Detailed Condition: