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Plan Tres Exact de la Bataille, Donnee Entre Les Turcs, et les Moscovites, Pres La Riviere de Prut. Desine Sur Les Lieux Par un Ingenieur de S. M.Suedoise / Zeer naauwkeurige afbeelding van de bataille tussen de Turcken en de Moscoviters voorgevallen aen de rivier de Prut

Stock#: 62821op
Map Maker: Visscher II
Date: 1711
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 18 x 16 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Exceptional Old Color Example

Finley executed battle plan illustrating the positions of the Russian, Moldovan and Ottoman troops during the 4 day battle of Stănilești in July 1711.

The battle followed a joint Russian-Moldovan invasion of this Ottoman controlled region in retribution for the Sultan Ahmed III's sheltering of Charles XII of Sweden following the Swedish King's defeat at Poltava.

The key at the bottom left explains in Dutch the various positions of the combatants.

Pruth River Campaign (1710-11)

The Russo-Ottoman War of 1710-11 or Pruth River Campaign began following Russia's victory over Sweden in the Battle of Poltava and the escape of the wounded Charles XII of Sweden and his large retinue to the Ottoman-held fortress of Bender. Sultan Ahmed III gave shelter to the Swedish King, prompting Peter the Great of Russia to attack the Ottoman Empire, which in its turn declared war on Russia on in November 1710.



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Several months later, in April 1711, Prince Dimitrie Cantemir of Moldavia and Peter the Great signed the Treaty of Lutsik, by which Moldavia pledged to support Russia in its war against the Ottomans, providing troops and allowing the Russian army to cross its territory and place garrisons in Moldavian fortresses.

After having gathered near the Moldavian capital Iași, the combined Russian-Moldovan army moved southward in July 1711 along the Prut River with the intention of crossing the Danube and invade the Balkan peninsula.

The main battle was the four-day Battle of Stănilești (beginning on 18 July 1711), an ill-prepared operation on the Prut floodplain during which the joint Moldavian and Russian troops, the former under the command of Cantemir and the latter under Peter the Great and Boris Sheremetev, were surrounded and forced to surrender to the larger Ottoman army commanded by Grand Vizier Baltacı Mehmet Pasha.

As the Russo-Moldavian army moved along the Prut, a portion of the Russian army under General Carl Ewald von Rönne moved towards Brăila, a major port town located on the left bank of the Danube (in Wallachia) but administered directly by the Ottomans as a kaza. The Russian army met with a portion of the Wallachian army commanded by Spatharios (the second-highest military commander after the Prince) Toma Cantacuzino, who disobeyed the orders of the Prince Constantin Brâncoveanu and joined the Russians. The two armies assaulted and conquered Brăila after a two-day siege.

The conflict ended on July 21, 1711 by the Treaty of the Pruth, returning Azov to the Ottomans; several Russian fortresses were to be demolished; and Peter agreed to stop interfering in the affairs of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The Ottomans also demanded that Charles XII be granted safe passage to Sweden and asked Peter to hand over Cantemir. Although Peter acquiesced to all demands, he refused to fulfill the latter, under the pretext that Cantemir had fled his camp.

Rarity

The plan is very rare. OCLC locates 3 examples: Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Erasmus University Rotterdam, University of Groningen.

Detailed Condition: