



PROANTIC
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Battle Of Grossbeeren Large Swedish Lithograph 19th Century Napoleon II Wars

330 EUR



Signature : Carl Andreas Dahlström

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Paper

Length : 82 cm

Height : 56 cm

Description

Beautifully executed battle scene was created by acknowledged Swedish genre painter Carl Andreas Dahlström (1806-1869) after paintings by witness of the event Mayor Alexander Clemens Wetterling (1796 - 1858) as part of order made by Swedish King Karl XIV Johan / Charles XIV John of Sweden (reign 1818 - 1844) / for his residence Palace of Drottningholm.

Copies of paintings can be viewed in Armemuseum in the heart of Stockholm.

Described along lower edge both in Swedish and French, annotation in Swedish verso. In addition to the main troops of Prussia, the lithograph also depicts the Russian Cossacks of Prince Chernyshev (in the foreground, on the left).

Antique lithograph on paper, framed.

Size app.: sheet is app. 56 cm x 82 cm (roughly

Dealer

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22 in x 32.3 in). Very Good condition, age wear, likely cut margins. Stains with a bluish tint in the photo, this is the effect of light reflection from the glass. Please study good resolution images for overall cosmetic condition. In person actual painting may appear darker or brighter than in our pictures, strictly depending on sufficient light in your environment. Our packer detaches glass for safe transit you are not going to receive glass. Weight of app. 1,5 kg is going to measure some 3 kg packed for shipment.

The Battles of Grossbeeren (german: Großbeeren) and neighboring Blankenfelde and Sputendorf (23 August 1813) an allied Prussian-Swedish army under Crown Prince Charles John - formerly Marshal of France Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte - defeated the French under Marshal Oudinot. Napoleon had hoped to drive the Prussians out of the Sixth Coalition by capturing their capital, but the swamps south of Berlin combined with rain and the Marshal's ill health to bog them down. Following the Battle of Bautzen, in May 1813, during the War of the Sixth Coalition, both sides agreed to a seven-week truce to plan and better prepare. When the campaign resumed, in August, Napoleon ordered an offensive drive to take the Prussian Capital of Berlin. With its capture, he hoped to knock the Prussians out of the war. Meanwhile he kept the bulk of his army on the strategic defensive, to deal with any potential moves by the large Austrian army, which had now gathered in southeastern Germany. For this task, he chose one of his bravest and best commanders, Marshal Nicolas Oudinot, to lead the offensive. Oudinot tried to turn down this honor due to his poor health. He had been wounded on several occasions during the previous year's disastrous campaign in Russia, and had not yet fully recovered. But the emperor insisted, so Oudinot with three corps of about 60,000 men advanced on Berlin. Unknown to both Napoleon and Oudinot at the time, this strategy played right into the Coalition's hands. In accordance with their Trachenburg Plan

(formulated during the truce) they would avoid any large, main engagement with Napoleon himself until after they had gathered overwhelming strength and weakened the emperor by defeating his marshals in separate, smaller battles.