

Abraham of Erevan

History of the Wars

(1721-1738)

(Abraham Erewants'i's, *Patmut'iwn paterazmats'n*)

Annotated Translation from the Original Eighteenth-Century
Texts with Introductory Notes
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In the meantime, the Russians, who had withdrawn from Gīlān, following the agreement signed in February 1732 in Rašt, sent Prince Golitsyn to Persia to assure Nāder that Russia was prepared to aid him expel the Turks from Transcaucasia. In 1734, Nāder marched into Shirvan, Daghestan, and laid siege to Ganje. Confident that the Persians would repulse the Ottomans, Russia signed the Ganje agreement (March 1735), evacuated its troops from the Caspian littoral, and returned to the pre-1722 boundary by the Terek River.

The Ottomans sent a large army under ‘Abdullah Köprülü Pasha to attack Nāder. Continuing the blockade of Ganje, Nāder laid siege to Tiflis and Erevan, while preparing to meet the army of ‘Abdullah Pasha. The two armies met on the field of Eghvard and, despite superiority in numbers, the Ottomans were routed and the Pasha lost his life. Turkish prisoners were sent to Ganje, Erevan, and Tiflis to spread the news of the defeat. By mid-July 1735, Ganje and Tiflis had surrendered. Erevan held out, while Nader laid siege to Kars and ravaged the territory between Kars and Erzerum. The Ottomans sued for peace and in exchange for raising the siege of Kars, surrendered Erevan in early October.