



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## To the Rt. Honble. George Keppel Earl of Albemarle, &c. &c. Commander in Chief of All His Majesty's Land Forces, at the Attacks and Reduction of the Havanah, This Perspective View of the Landing and Marching the Troops along the Shore towards the Fort Cojimar between the Hours of One and Thr

**Stock#:** 47248mp2  
**Map Maker:** Serres  
  
**Date:** 1762 circa  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 19 x 27 inches  
  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

A fine hand-colored engraved view Sir George Pocock's naval forces landing the Earl of Albemarle's army, responsible for capturing Havana in 1762, executed by the greatest maritime painter of the 18th century, Dominic Serres.

The engraving is of the highest quality; the skill of the artists is particularly evident in the diverse and elaborate typography below the image. The rendering of the clouds and ships is quite remarkable. A key in the lower left elaborates the ships and the complement of guns aboard. The engraver is James Mason.

Sir George Pocock (1706-1792) was a British naval officer of considerable consequence during the Seven Years War. His crowning achievement was the capture of Havana in 1762, as a result he became very rich, however, he was passed over for the Admiralty Board in spite of his success, and, as a result, he resigned his commission in 1766.

George Keppel, 3rd Earl of Albemarle (1724-1772) was a British soldier and nobleman who is best known for the feat depicted in Serres set of engravings -- the capture of Havana in 1762.

The "secret expedition" to capture Havana set off from Spithead on March 5, 1762. By the 26th of April it had arrived in Martinique, pausing there before setting off again on May 6. The flotilla landed troops six miles east of Havana on June 7 and siege-works were started upon at once. The army was aided by a large number of seamen who helped land canon, man the batteries, and supply the troops with water. The



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British had received detailed reports of the weak points in Havana's defenses provided by the Governor of Jamaica, Admiral Knowles. By the 30th of June, the batteries were ready, and they opened fire on the July 1. Three ships of the line engaged from the water, but two of them left action after heavy losses six hours into the battle. Eventually, the land batteries subdued the Spanish defense, and on the 30th of July, the Moro was stormed. The city capitulated on August 13. The prize money was considerable, netting Pocock over £122,000 alone.

**Detailed Condition:**