

7407 La Jolla Boulevard La Jolla, CA 92037

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[Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard]

Stock#: 76165 **Map Maker:** Des Barres

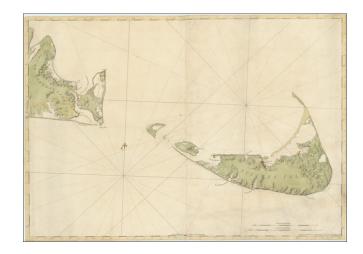
Date: 1776 Place: London

Color: Hand Colored

Condition: VG

Size: 42 x 29.5 inches

Price: SOLD



Description:

The First State of the First and Most Highly Sought After Sea Chart of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. With Provenance to Captain James Sever, one of America's First Six Frigate Captains.

Des Barres's chart centers on Nantucket, eastern Martha's Vineyard, and the surrounding waters, with particular attention given to the Sound separating the islands from Cape Cod. The detail is extraordinary, including both the surrounding waters as well as the island's natural and human topography. A tiny street plan of Nantucket Town is clearly visible, and numerous landmarks on both islands are identified by name.

This is Stevens's first of 8 states of the chart. This first issue was hurried into print in June of 1776 for use by British navigators during the opening stages of the American Revolution. This state lacks much of the hydrographic detail that would come to characterize the later editions of the chart, which in its latest states becomes busy with soundings, shoals, and terrestrial detail. Des Barres repeatedly revised and improved the plate, pulling new impressions at least through 1781 and probably much later.

The more detailed bathymetric information was probably derived from John Knight's surveys of 1778, which naturally did not make it into this state of the chart.

Des Barres' chart was the first published map of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Its extraordinary accuracy and level of detail were not exceeded until the United States Coast Survey began to chart the area in the mid-19th century.

Rarity



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All examples of the Des Barres Nantucket chart are rare, but we are unaware of another example of the first state ever having been offered on the market.

The Revolutionary War Mapping of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard

In his book *The First Mapping of America*, Alexander Johnson explains the nature of the survey work that led to the creation of this chart:

The naval high-command in the American theatre was well aware of the hydrographical shortcomings of the New England surveys and sought to ameliorate the situation. From 1776 to 1778, commander-in-chief of the Royal Navy's North American Station Admiral Richard Howe's secret instructions to all his captains for 'collecting material Intelligence and making useful Discoveries... of the Pilotage and Navigation on the most inaccessible Coasts within the limits of your Station'. John Knight was charged with surveying the critical stretch of coastline extending from New York Harbour to the Nantucket shoals. His magnificent chart 'Buzzards Bay and Shoals of Nantucket' precisely employed the Northern Survey's delineation of the coastlines, but added great hydrographical detail.

During the first 18 months of the war, the British strategy in Maine, and indeed for all of the New England coastline north of Cape Cod, was to maintain a naval blockade, while mounting punitive raids 'to chastise' certain particularly rebellious towns. Henry Mowat, who had since been promoted to captain, would, to his professed chagrin, be placed in charge of the naval operation in Maine from 1775 to 1780, having been described by Admiral Molyneux Shuldham as 'the most useful person perhaps in America for the service we are engaged in by his perfect knowledge of all the harbours on this coast, which he has been employed in surveying these last twelve years'. In that role he would gain infamy (at least in American eyes) as the protagonist of Britain's revenge campaign for burning two-thirds of Falmouth, Maine to the ground on 18 October 1775.

Des Barres would not print any charts relating to coasts of New England that lay to the north of Boston until the spring of 1776 (and the first of these would not arrive in America until months later). However, there is evidence that the Royal Navy had some access to certain Northern Survey maps. For instance, the Cape Ann area of Massachusetts, was a major base for American privateers and blockade-runners, and for this reason its primary port of Gloucester was the target of a raid by the Royal Navy in August 1775. Sometime early in 1776, a British sailor drafted a bespoke manuscript map of the peninsula, clearly based on a copy of Grant and Wheeler's original manuscript, but after which also included additional 'Soundings ... [and] observations', supplied by Mowat, that were not on the original manuscript that had been submitted to the Board of Trade.



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J.F.W. Des Barres and The Atlantic Neptune

Des Barres chart of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard was issued both separately and in *The Atlantic Neptune*, an atlas of charts and views of North American waters used by British navigators throughout the Revolution. The charts were of extraordinarily high quality and remained the standard for decades, becoming the standard reference work for cartographic information used by American and European engravers and publishers for decades thereafter. On a broad scale basis, it was not until the United States Coast Survey commenced issuing maps in the middle of the 19th Century that a more detailed and systematic charting of the Northeast was made under the auspices of a single project.

The charts of the *Atlantic Neptune* which focus on New England were based on work overseen by Samuel Holland, a Dutch-born surveyor and engineer who entered British service during the French and Indian War. After the war, Holland had proposed "an accurate and just Survey... upon... a general scale and uniform plan" of North America east of the Mississippi. This was to be a "geodetic" survey following the most advanced methods then in use in Europe, but applied for the first time in North America: the locations of control points would be established by rigorous astronomical observation, intermediate areas pinpointed by triangulation, and details sketched in from direct observation.

Holland's proposal was approved by the British Colonial offices, and in 1764 Holland was named Surveyor General of both the Province of Quebec and the Northern District of North America, from the Potomac to the border with Canada. After several years work in the Canadian Maritimes, from 1770-1774, he focused on the New England coast, making his headquarters in Portsmouth. From Portsmouth, Holland sent out survey teams headed by his deputies Charles Blaskowitz, James Grant, George Sproule, Thomas Wheeler and Thomas Wright, utilizing the sloop *HMS Canceaux*.

Holland's finished surveys were sent to England, where Des Barres oversaw the work necessary for their engraving and publication. The demand for charts was high in those unsettled times, and Des Barres' operation soon occupied two townhouses and 20 assistants in compiling, drafting and correcting the charts. While *The Atlantic Neptune* was usually made up to order and had no standard collation, it ultimately extended to five sections: Nova Scotia, New England, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence (based on the work of James Cook), the coast south of New York, and American coastal views.

Des Barres' Nantucket chart is very rare on the market and all-but unobtainable in such superb condition. The most recent example to change hands was an inferior, uncolored example at Rafael Osona Auctions for ca. \$66,000 in 2014. The most recent impression recorded by *Antique Map Price Record* was sold by the firm of Martayan Lan in 1994.



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Detailed Condition:

A small area of paper reinstatement (roughly $1" \times 3"$) from the lower-right edge into the blank area off the southeast of Nantucket, with an expertly repaired tear continuing to close to the join of the two sheets. A second tear, from the right edge just to the northeast of Nantucket Harbor has likewise been expertly repaired.