

# **Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard La Jolla, CA 92037

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(858) 551-8500 blr@raremaps.com

Military Map of Kentucky and Tennessee, within eleven miles of the 35th Parallel of Latitude or Southern Boundary of Tennessee; Compiled from the best authentic original maps, various documents, and miscellaneous latest sources of information . . . Cincinnati, Ohio, November, 1863.

**Stock#:** 100121

Map Maker: Simpson / Swann / Michler /

Sitgreaves / U.S. Army Corps of

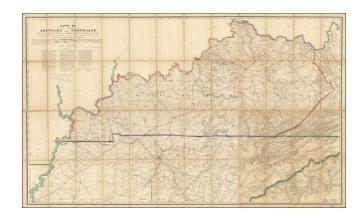
Topographical Engineer

Date: 1863
Place: Cincinnati
Color: Hand Colored

**Condition:** VG+

**Size:** 85 x 51 inches

**Price:** \$ 17,500.00



### **Description:**

### The Largest Map of Kentucky and Tennessee Ever Made

This monumental 1863 military map of Kentucky and Tennessee, drawn by Charles E. Swann, was developed by the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of the Ohio, for use by military officers in the midst of the American Civil War.

Prepared under the command of Major Generals Don Carlos Buell, H. G. Wright, and Ambrose E. Burnside, the map is the work of three of the most important mid-19th Century American mapmakers, and Lieutenant Colonel James H. Simpson Major Lorenzo Sitgreaves and Captain Nathaniel Michler, each of which had already established themselves in the Surveying of the American West. Over a period of two years, these accomplished topographical engineers worked to assemble what has been described as the largest and (at the time) most accurate map of the two states ever created. To this day, it remains perhaps the largest map of its kind for Kentucky & Tennessee.

The map is a remarkable compilation of the best available printed and manuscript sources, and includes a list of roughly 20 published and unpublished maps and surveys, including Edmund J. Lee's 1856 *New Map of the State of Kentucky*, a number of surveys conducted by S.S. Lyons for the State of Kentucky, and numerous surveys conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers in 1862 and 1863.

Since there are no county boundaries shown, forts are located at random based on best military



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information available or else misplaced as a military secrecy measure. The map provides a granular accounting of the infrastructure of the region, including:

- Railroads and Proposed Railroads
- Improved Turnpikes, Stage Roads and Common Roads
- Coal Fields
- Salt Works, Iron Works, Mills & Forges
- Post offices

Produced in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863 by Ehrngott, Forbriger & Company. The first issue was printed for the Army Corps of Engineers and had manuscript inscriptions by Lieutenant Colonel Simpson and was only issued only to the most senior commanders for their use in the field. A second state of the map was published in Cincinnati by the army in its own lithography plant and distributed to military officers with lower ranks.

The second issue of the map includes a printed signature, rank and department for Simpson.

The two can be distinguished by the small changes to the imprint at the bottom left with one state having the name Ehrgott, Forbriger & Co. in a small arc (see the Library of Congress example), while the other state has the name and address unchanged, but completely re-engraved, with the name in a straight line (see the David Rumsey example).

### **Army of the Ohio**

The Army of the Ohio, established in 1861, was a significant Union force in the operations throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of Virginia. Its role and strategic maneuvers in these regions were instrumental in shaping the early and middle phases of the war in the Western Theater.

Formed in November 1861 and named for the Ohio River, the Army was instrumental in the actions in the Western Theater. Under its first commander, Major General Don Carlos Buell, it was tasked with securing Kentucky for the Union. One of the most notable engagements of the Army of the Ohio was the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862. Although the battle was primarily fought by the Army of the Tennessee under Ulysses S. Grant, Buell's forces arrived to reinforce Grant's army on the second day, playing a crucial role in turning the tide against the Confederates. Following Shiloh, the Army of the Ohio was involved in the pursuit of Confederate forces in Tennessee and later, the Kentucky Campaign against Confederate



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General Braxton Bragg.

After Buell, the command of the Army of the Ohio was handed to Major General Ambrose Burnside in 1862. Under his command, the Army of the Ohio was involved in operations in Eastern Tennessee and Virginia, including the Knoxville Campaign, which was instrumental in securing Union control over much of Tennessee.

The Army of the Ohio was not just a fighting force but also played a significant role in keeping these border states under Union control, thereby denying the Confederacy the resources and support it might have garnered from them. Furthermore, the army's movements in Tennessee helped to destabilize Confederate control in the region, opening the way for further Union advances into the Deep South.

### **Rarity**

The map is rare on the market. This is the first example to appear on the market in nearly 20 years.

#### **Detailed Condition:**

Original hand-color. Segmented and mounted on linen. Library of Congress accession and "Triplicate" deaccession ink stamps in the lower right corner.