Civil War Cartography

A presentation to the Old Baldy CWRT

> Hal Jespersen <u>www.posix.com/CW</u> or <u>www.cwmaps.com</u> January 10, 2019

Cartography Services by Hal Jespersen

Specializing in American Civil War Maps



Outline

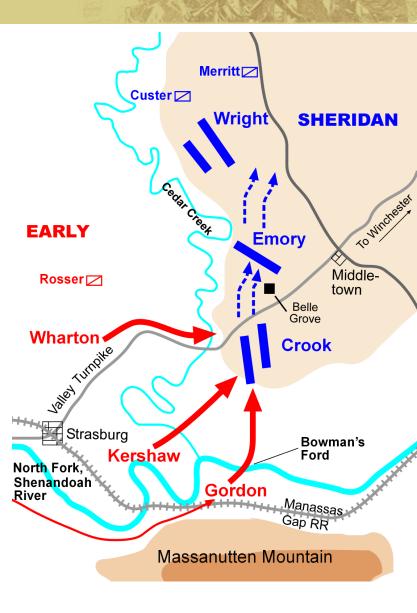
- My history in mapmaking
- Famous cartographers who influenced me
- How I work with authors
 - Determining content
 - Publication challenges and issues
- My mapmaking tools and workflow
- Technical aspects of cartography: projection, elevation, data sources
- Accuracy of 19c maps

Hal's Civil War Mapmaking

- Creating maps since about 2005
- Now a full-time hobby/business in "retirement" from the computer business
 - Over 3,000 maps for Wikipedia, books, presentations, displays

My Early Work

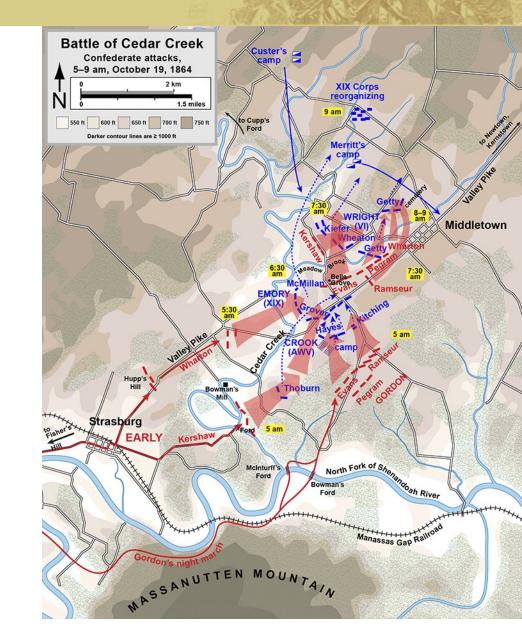
- Probably my first
 Wikipedia map (2005-ish)
- Emphasizing simplicity, but graphically crude
- Macromedia Freehand



Battle of Cedar Creek

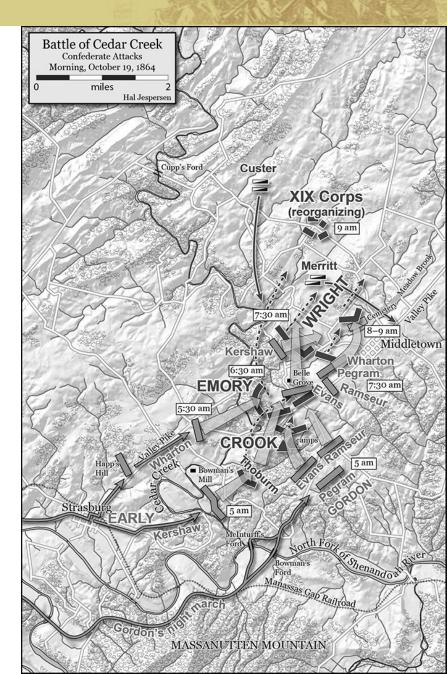
Later Version

- Replaced in Wikipedia in 2011
- More accurate terrain and features
- More battle detail
- But ... a style impractical for most books



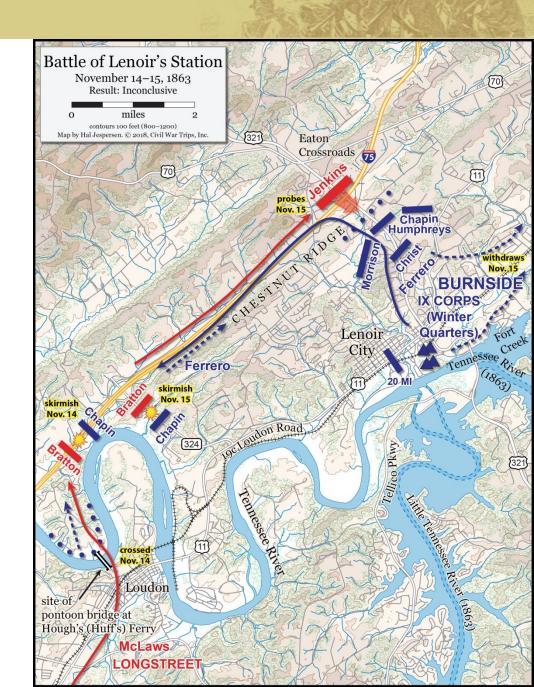
Book Version

- Shaded relief elevation
- Different feature styles for grayscale publication
- Not a successful map, although the authors were happy



Better Data Sources

- Instead of tracing old maps ...
- Use government data to show accurate
 - Terrain elevation
 - Watercourses
 - Modern road and rail networks

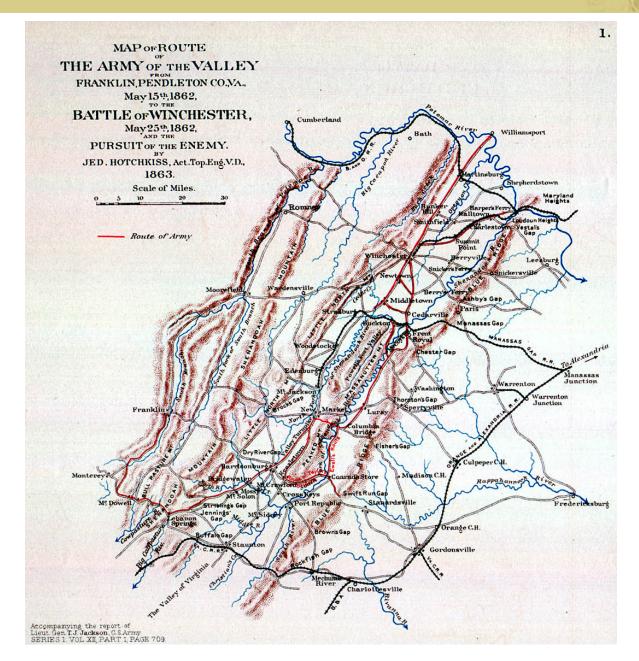


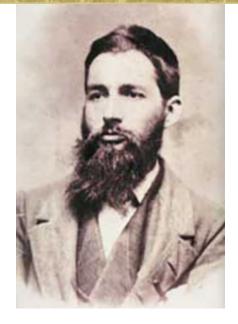
Outline

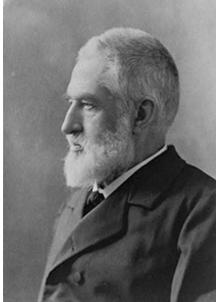
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"Major" Jedediah Hotchkiss, CSA



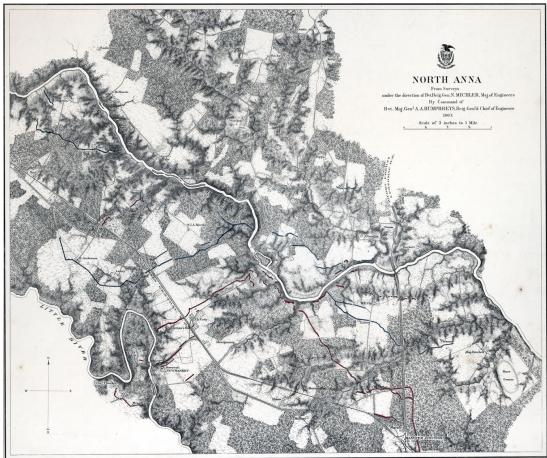




Nathaniel Michler

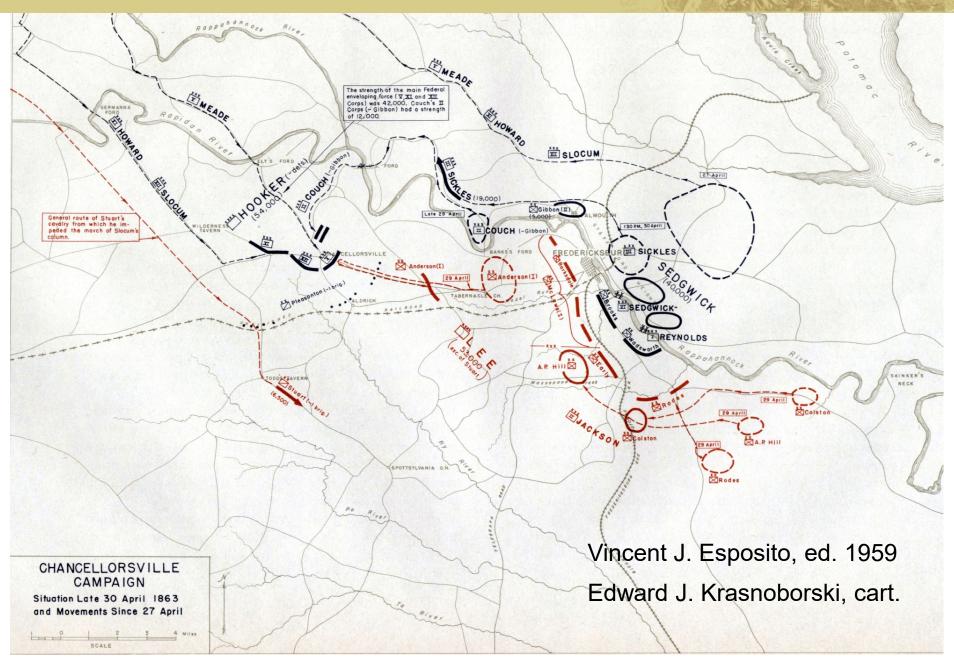
- Major, Army of the Potomac
- Collaborated with Capt. Peter Michie
- Most accurate battlefield maps





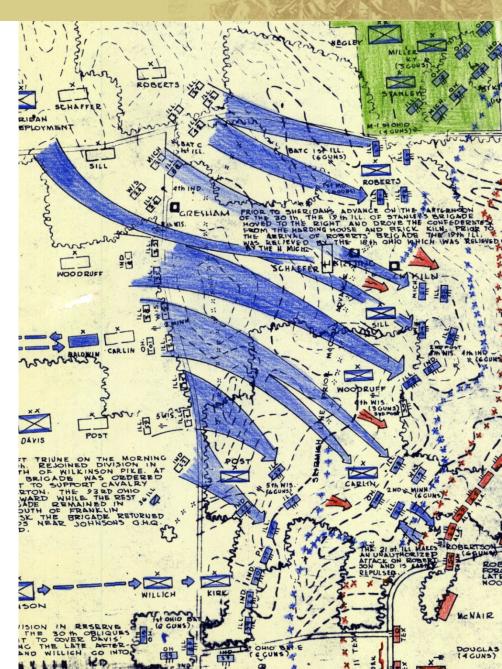
1867 map of North Anna battlefield

West Point Atlas of American Wars



Ed Bearss

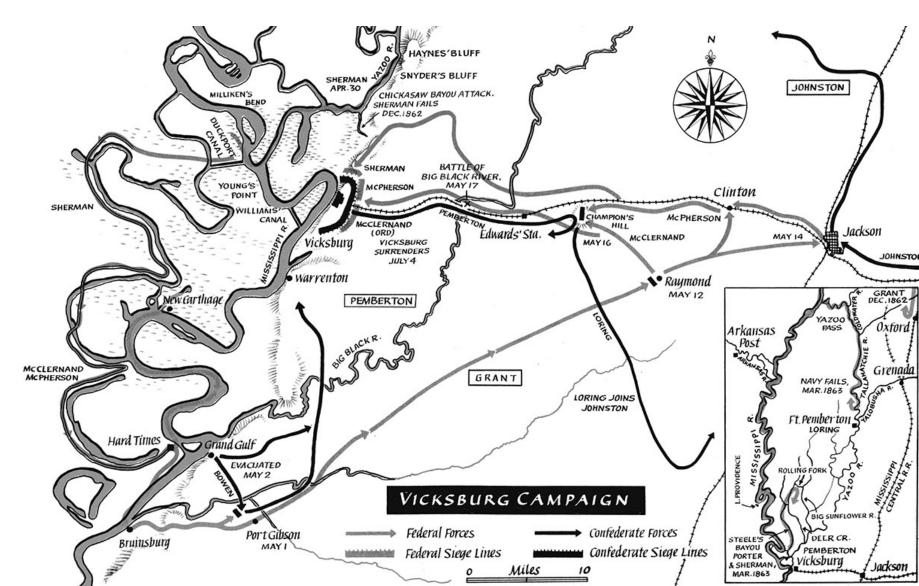
- Chief Historian, NPS
- Super tactical details



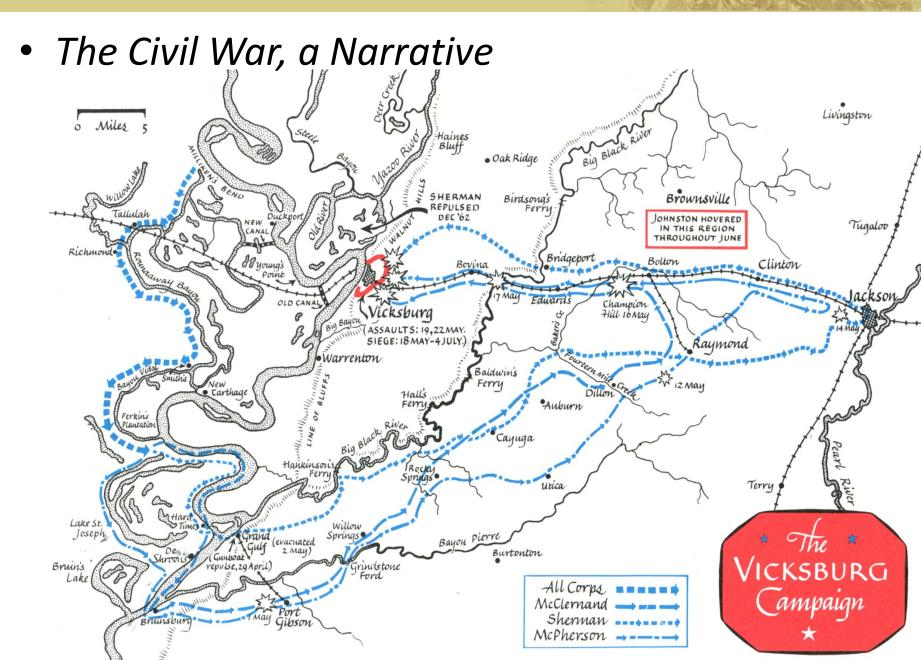
Snippet of one of 16 Stones River maps

Samuel H. Bryant, Bruce Catton

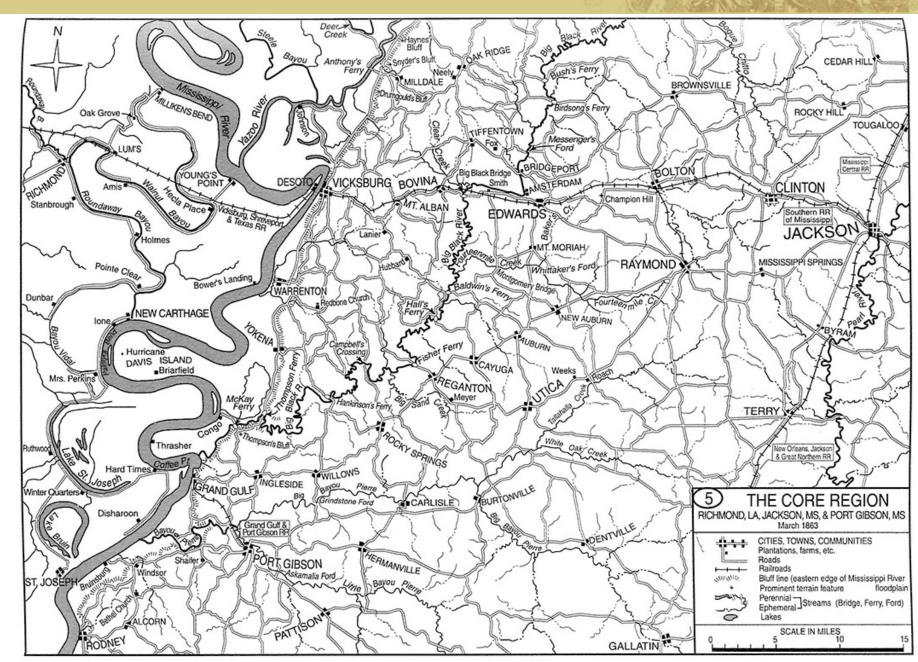
• Centennial History of the Civil War



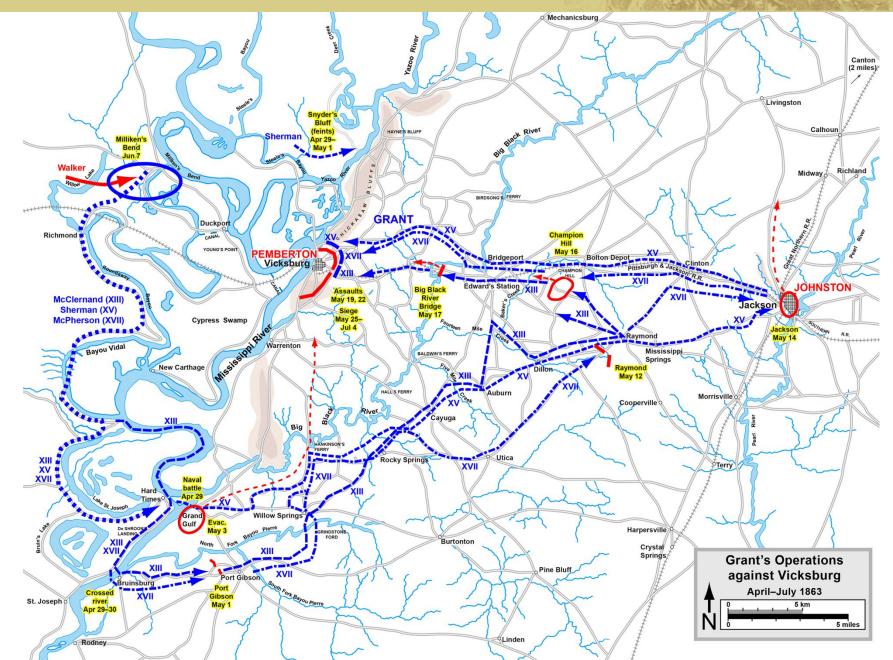
George Annand, Shelby Foote



Warren Grabau – *Ninety-Nine Days*

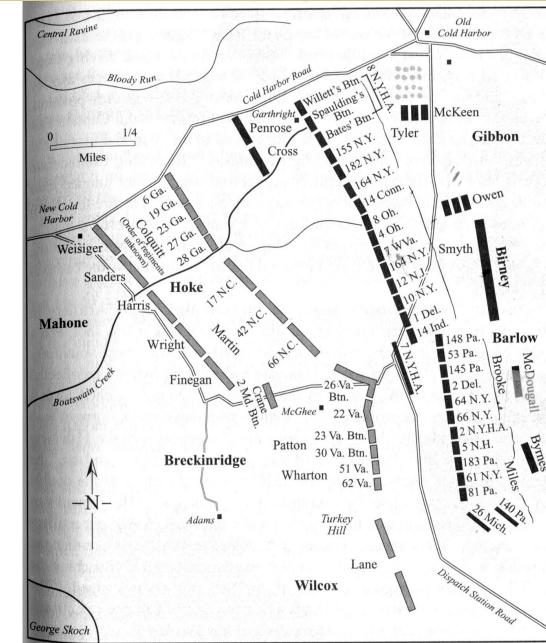


My Vicksburg Campaign Map



George Skoch

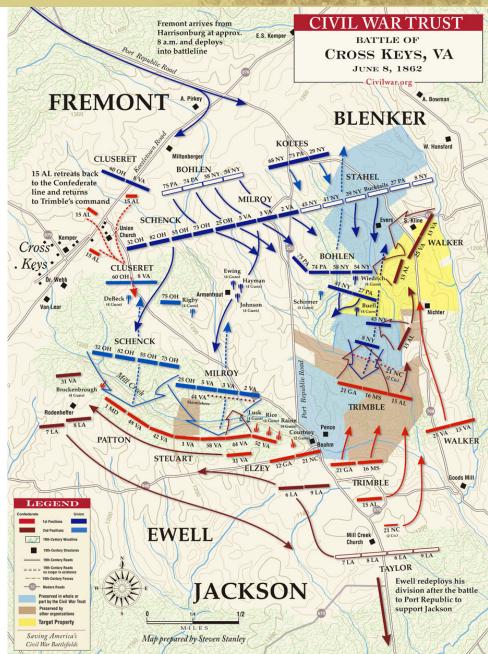
Prolific cartographer of the Eastern Theater



Gordon Rhea's *Cold Harbor*

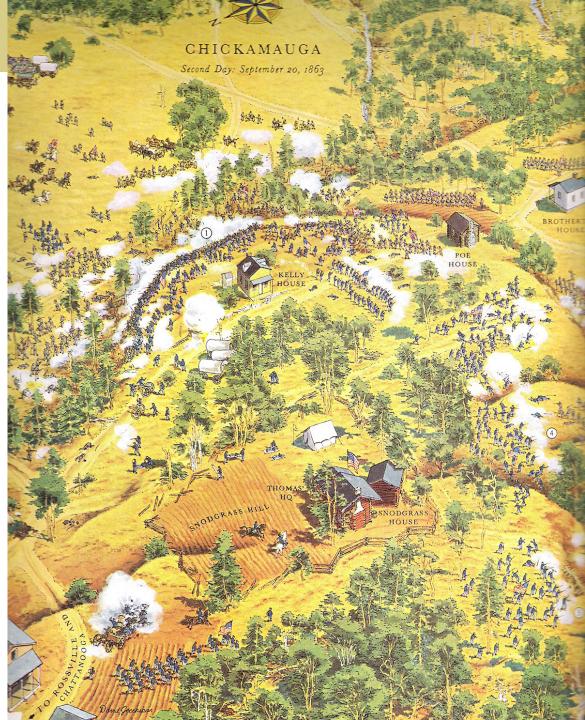
Steve Stanley

- Civil War Trust
- Excellent topographic backgrounds
- Too much action on a single map



David Greenspan

 American Heritage Pictorial History of the Civil War



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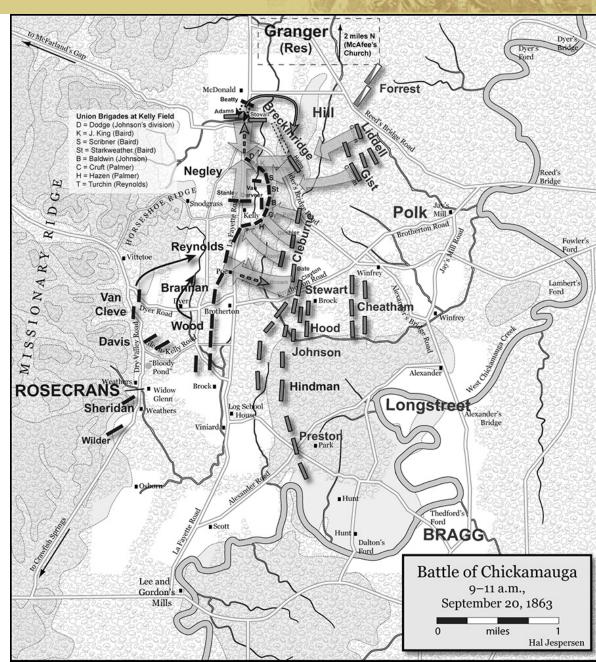
Working with Clients

- Vast majority of my work comes from referrals: free Wikipedia maps, previous work for publishers
- Over 180 clients/projects so far
- Four ways they can provide me input ...

Types of Input, I

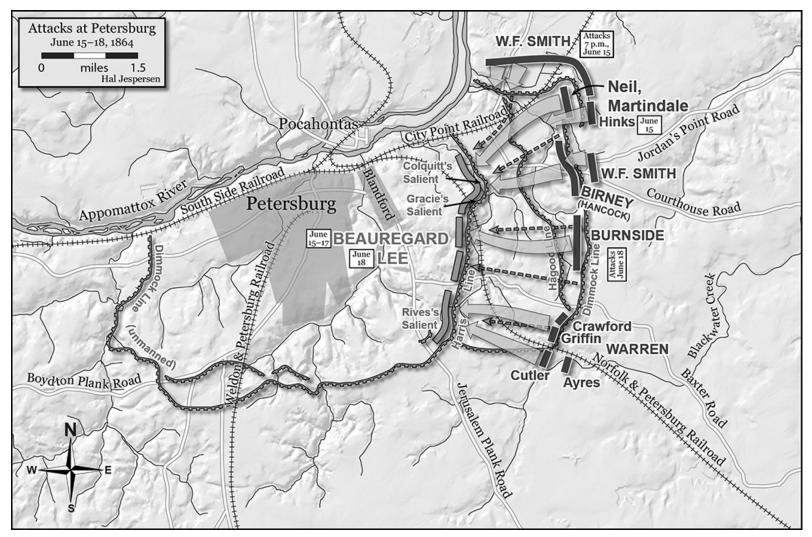
Convert free
 Wikipedia map

Frank Varney, *General Grant* and the Rewriting of History



Types of Input, II

Well-known battle or campaign

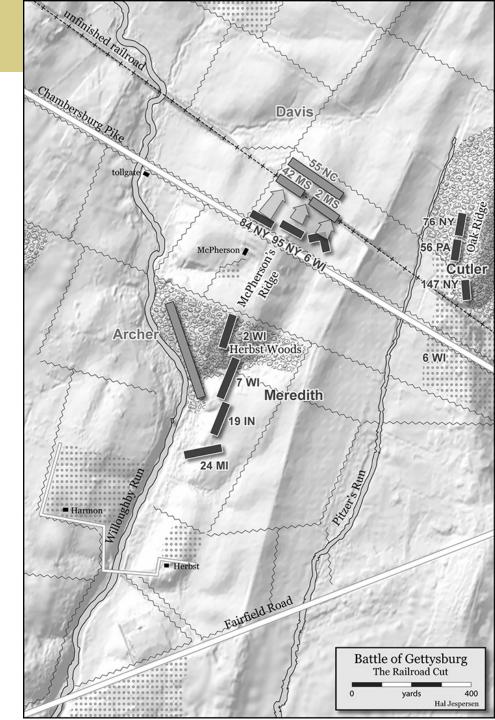


For history of 62nd Pennsylvania, by Ernie Spisak

Types of Input, III

 Less well-known, but published maps exist

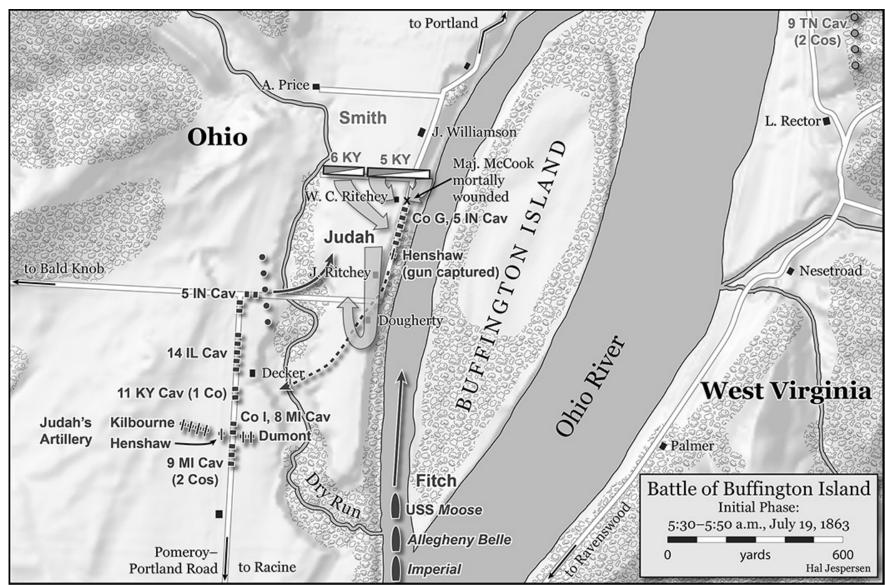
Lance Herdegen, *The Iron Brigade in Civil War and Memory*



Types of Input, IV

Author provides sketch map

David Mowery, Morgan's Great Raid



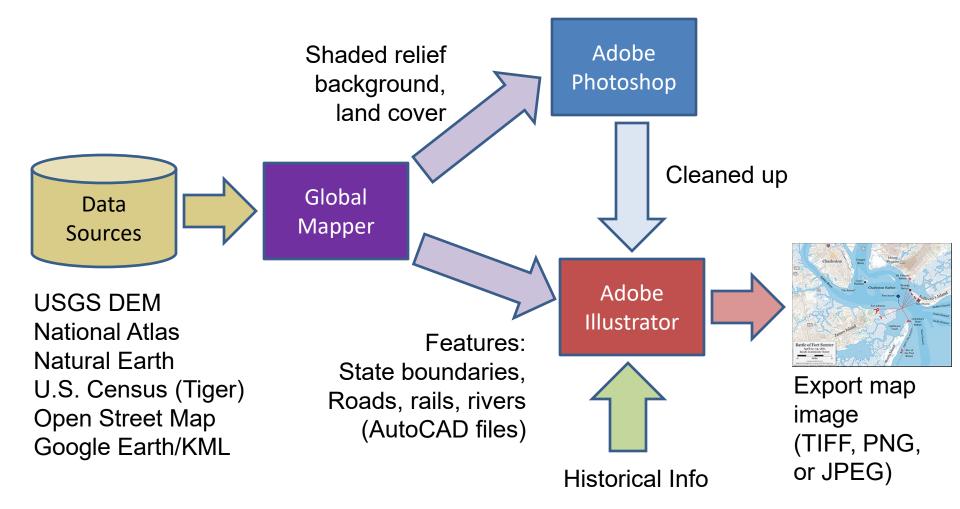
Publication Challenges

- Grayscale more challenging than full color
- Small size
 - Typically 4.75 x 7 inches, one quarter the size of a Wikipedia map
 - Limited space for type; publishers frown on type smaller than 6 point
- Proof reading?

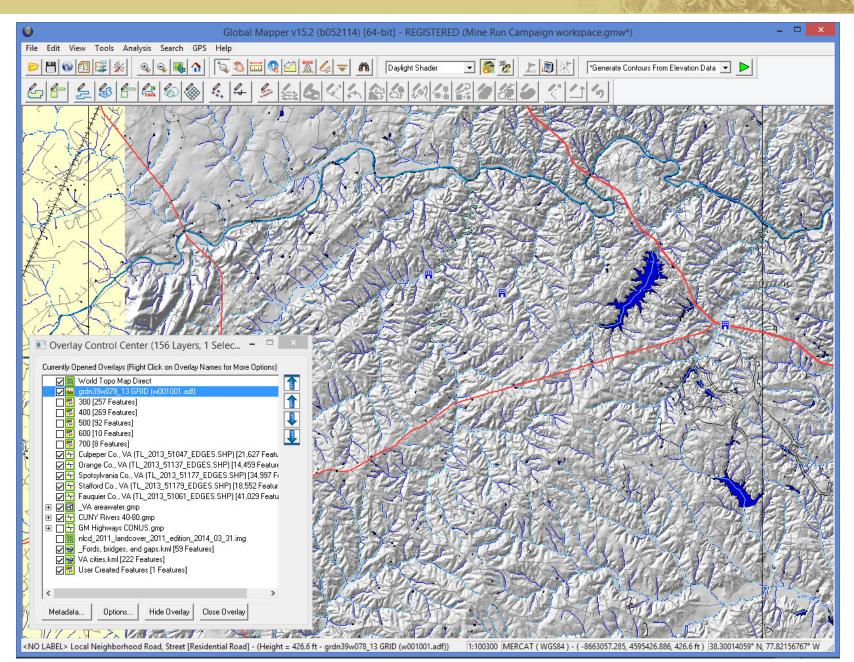
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My Cartography Workflow



Global Mapper – Blue Marble Geographics

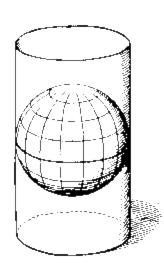


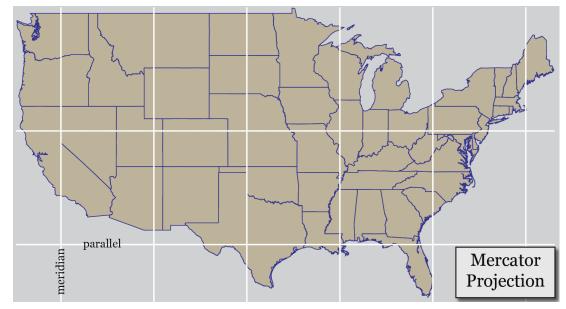
Projection – Mercator

- How to portray a spherical area on a flat surface?
- Mercator used by most online maps
- Easy to calculate routes and distances between points, but areas increase as you move farther from the Equator



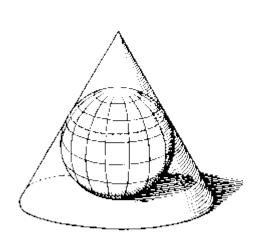
Gerardus Mercator, 1569



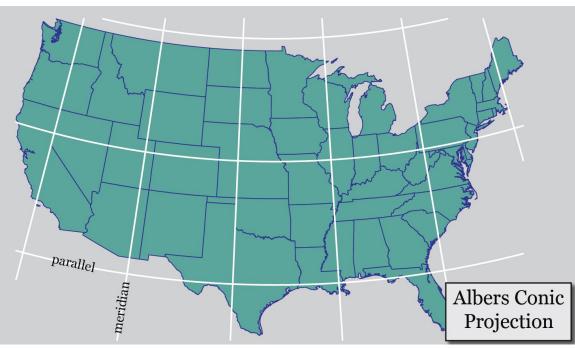


Projection – Albers Conic

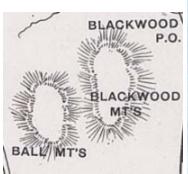
- Albers Conic Equal Area projection a more natural look for wide areas
- Areas equalized, but North not always straight up, and the East–West lines between points are curves



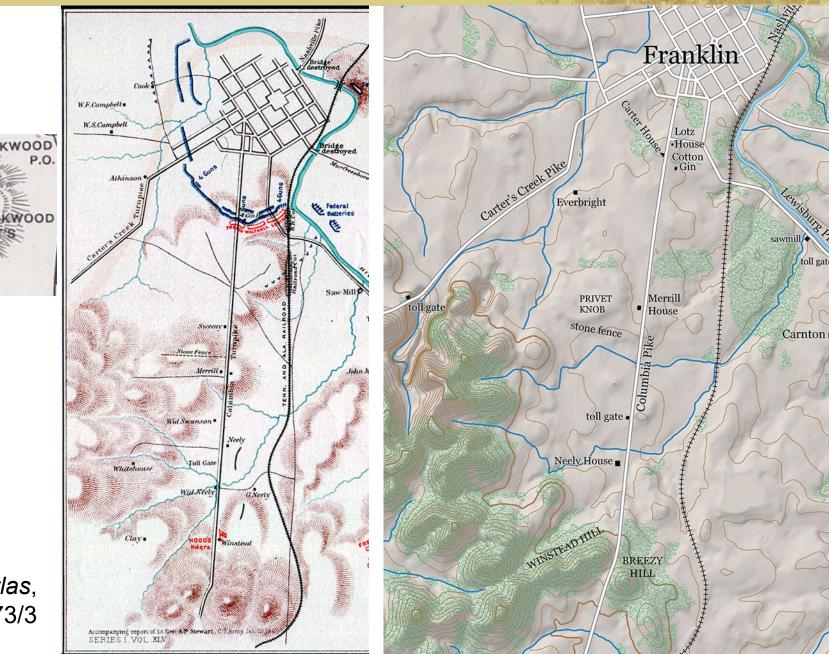
Heinrich Albers, 1805



Elevation: Hachures



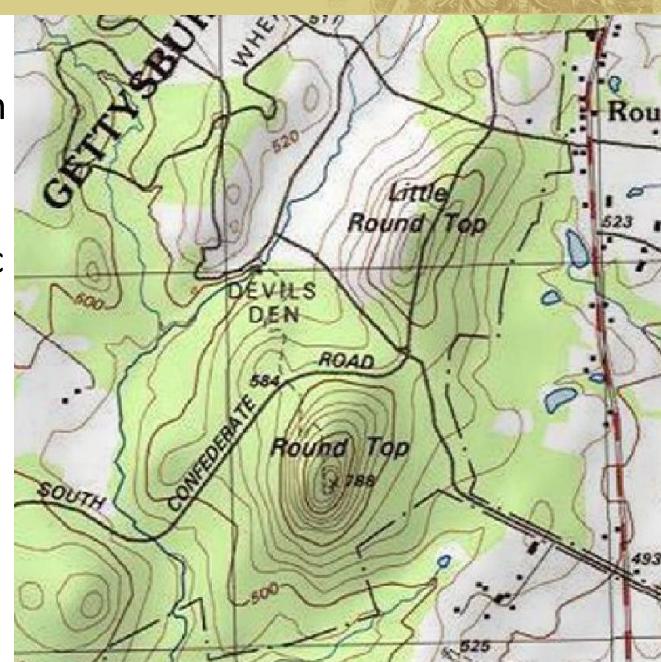
OR Atlas, plate 73/3



Elevation: Contour Lines

Familiar

 format from
 USGS and
 military
 topographic
 maps



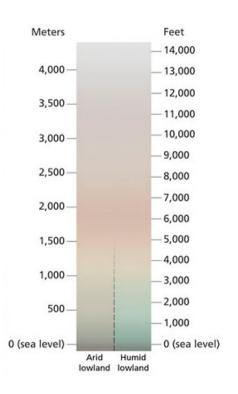
Elevation: Contour Lines, II

- Global Mapper generates these lines pretty easily
- Not the most intuitive for casual readers

20-foot contour Interval

Elevation: Hypsometry

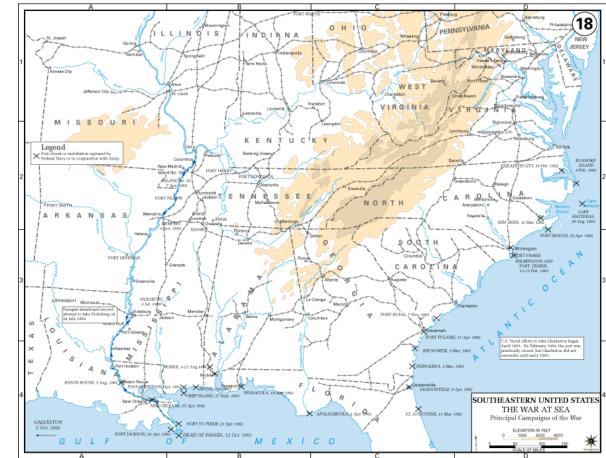
- Color shading indicates elevation
- Most-used color palette selected so that higher elevations look more "arid"



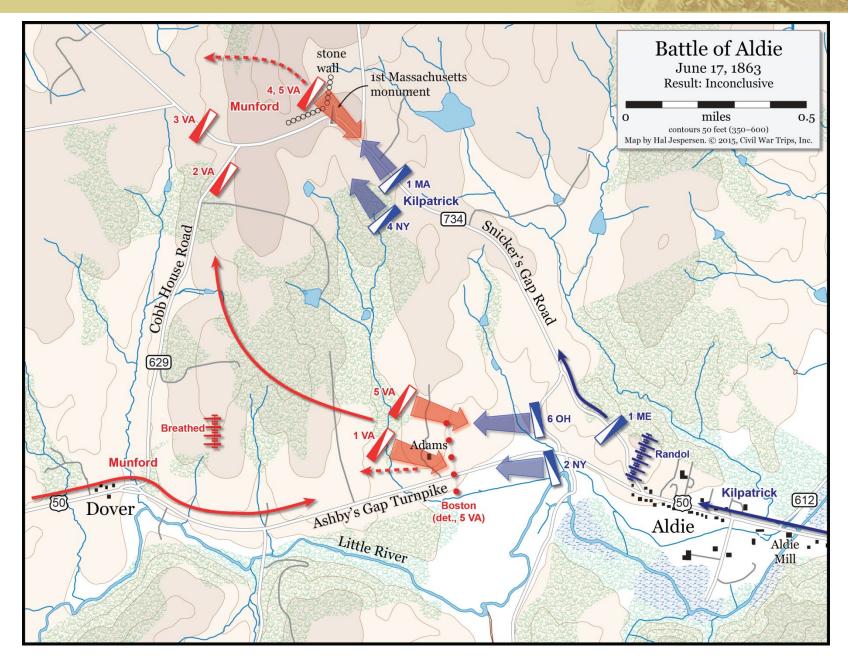


Elevation: Hypsometry, II

- My version of hypsometry is inspired by the later color editions of the *West Point Atlas*
- Colors areas defined by contour lines

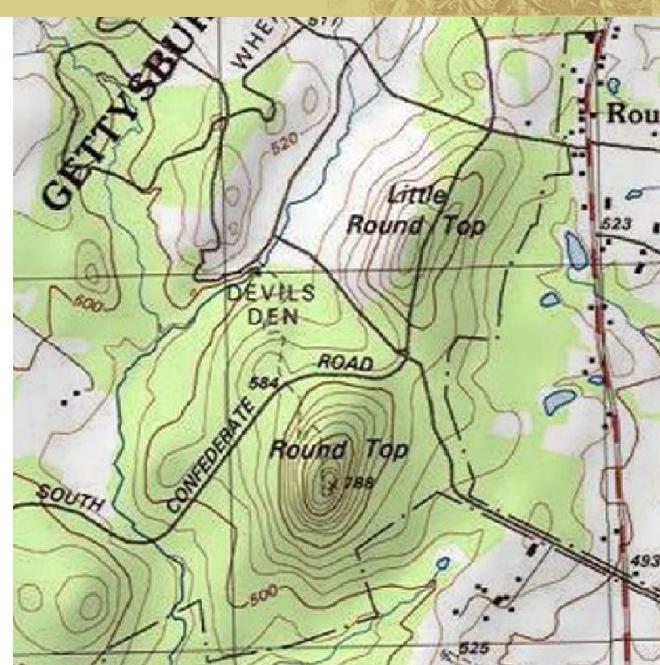


Elevation: Hypsometry, III



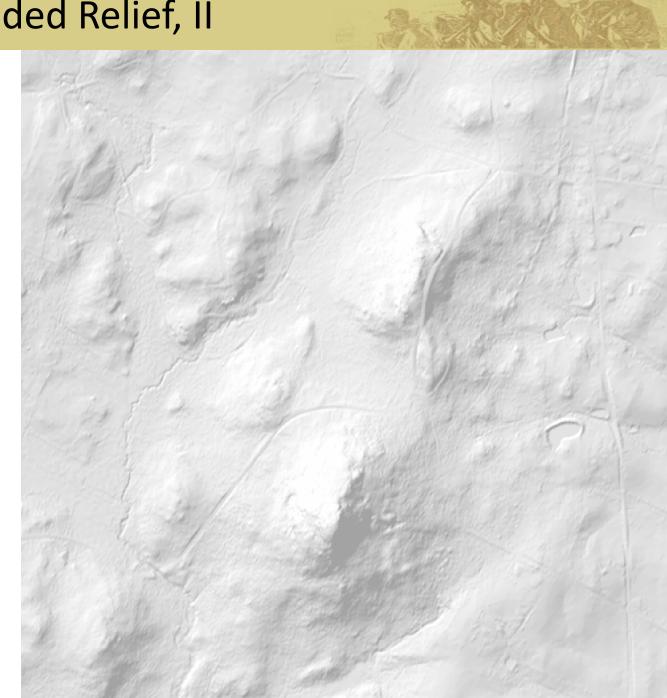
Elevation: Shaded Relief

 Shaded relief is even more intuitive



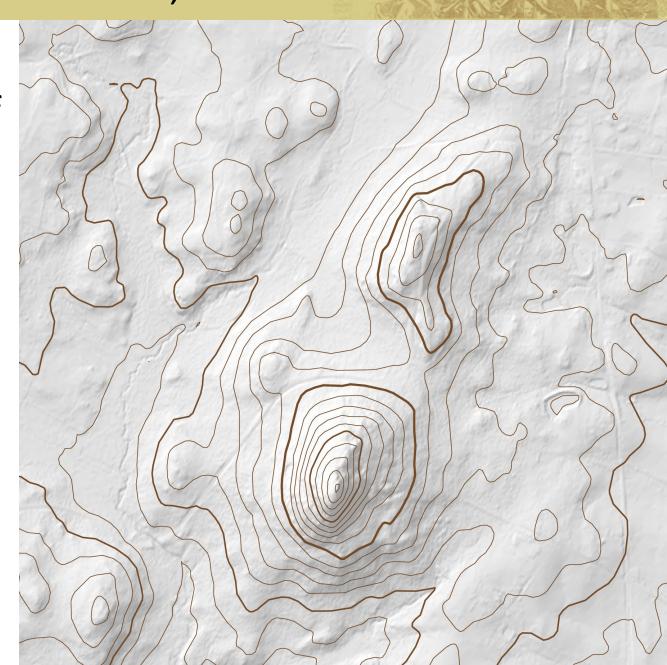
Elevation: Shaded Relief, II

 Pseudo 3-D effect for hills and valleys



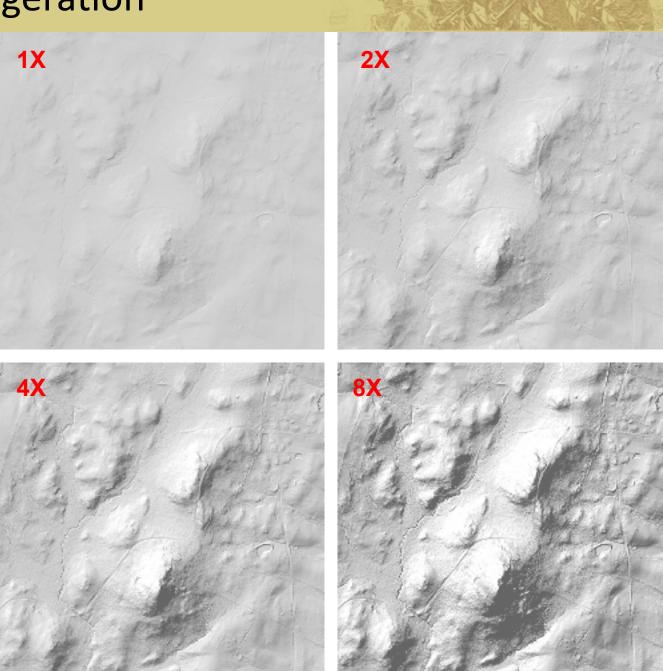
Elevation: Shaded Relief, III

- Combining shaded relief with contour lines can be even better
- Works best for relatively small battlefield areas



Elevation Exaggeration

- Exaggeration provides more "natural" look
- Battlefields 4X, theater 6–12X
- Sun altitude and azimuth also can be adjusted; here, 40°/315°, or upper left corner



Shaded Relief: DEM

- Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data is manipulated by Global Mapper to create the pseudo 3-D shading effect
- Government DEM available for free, in different resolutions

Grid	Resolution	Source
3 arc-seconds	90 meters	SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) worldwide dataset
1.5 arc-seconds	45 meters	ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer)
1 arc-second	30 meters	SRTM US-only
1/3 arc-second	10 meters	NED (National Elevation Data), all US
1/9 arc-second	3 meters	NED, selected US areas, mostly coastal

1 arc-second = $1/_{1,296,000th}$ of Earth's circumference

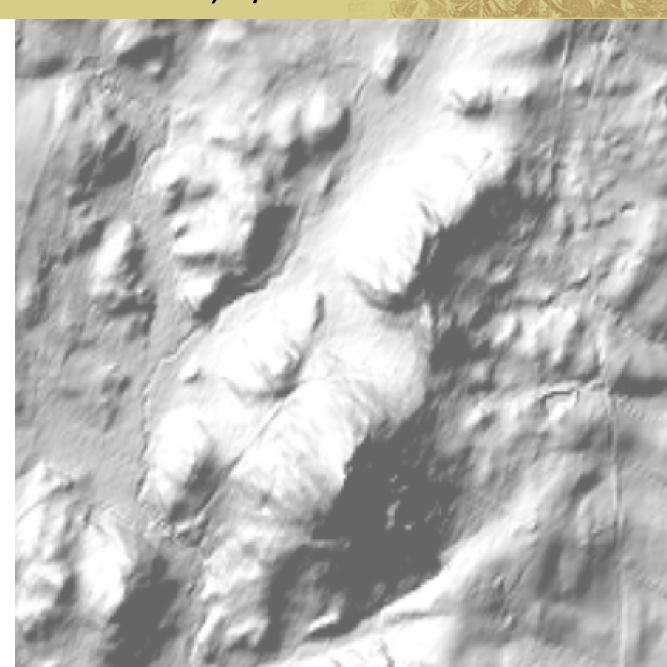
DEM Examples: SRTM 30m, 1 arc-sec

 Useful only for wide areas (campaigns, theaters)



DEM Examples: NED 10m, 1/3 arc-sec

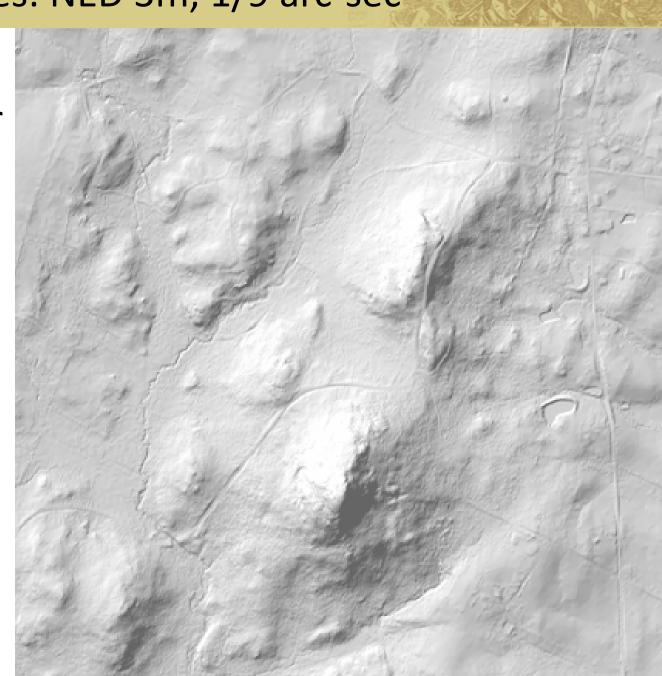
 Mostly used for battlefield maps



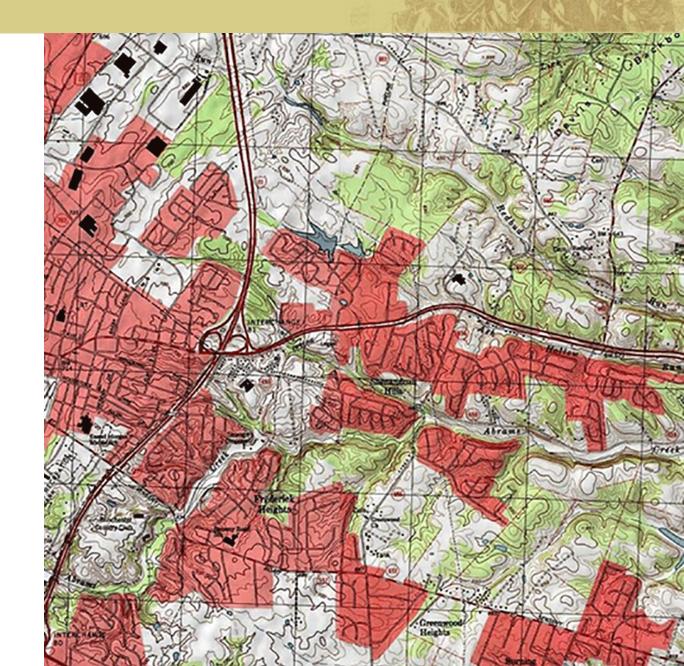
DEM Examples: NED 3m, 1/9 arc-sec

- Rarely

 available for
 Civil War
 battlefields
- Lots of cleanup is necessary

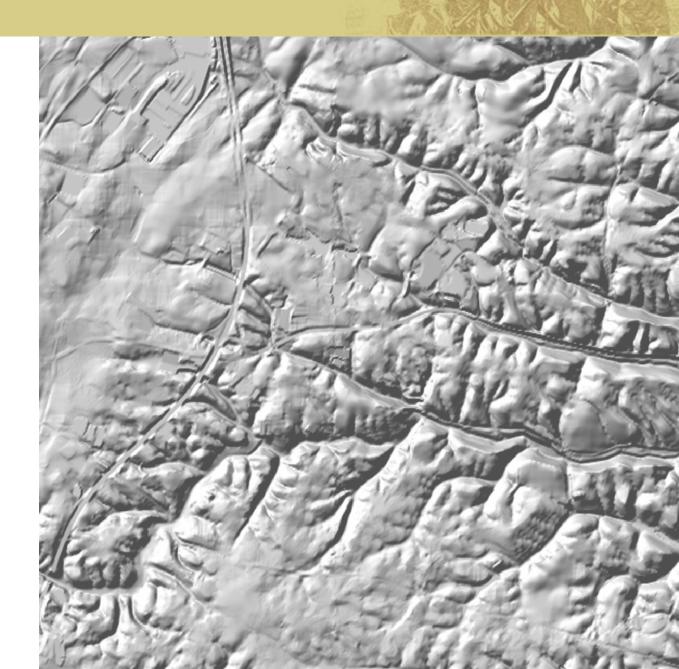


Cleanup



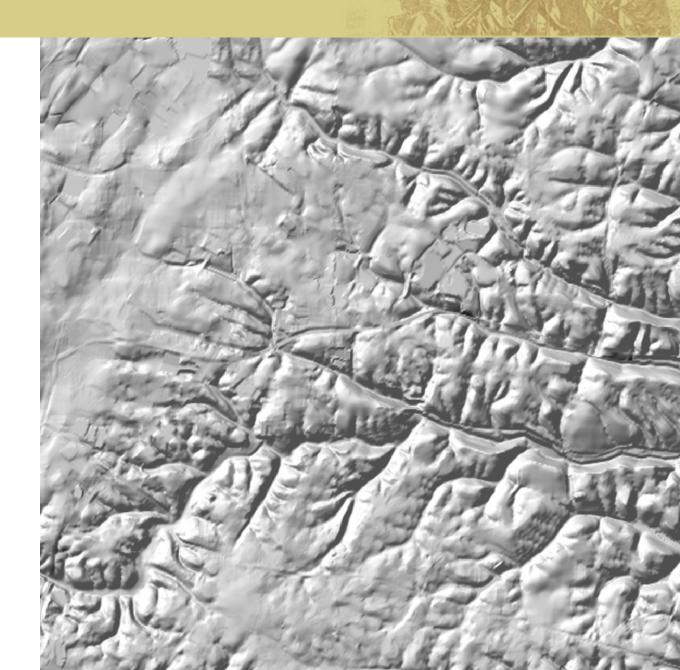
Third Winchester Battlefield – USGS

Cleanup, II



Raw Global Mapper Output, 4X

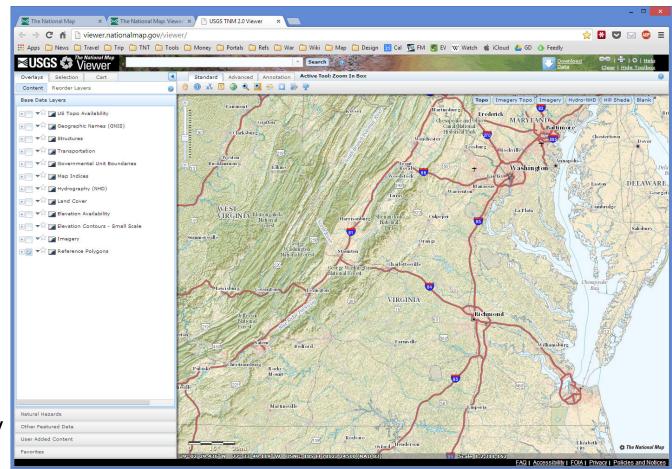
Cleanup, III



Cleanup with Photoshop

Other Public Domain Data Sources

- USGS National Map
 - State and county boundaries
 - Rivers and lakes
 - Highways
 - Railroads

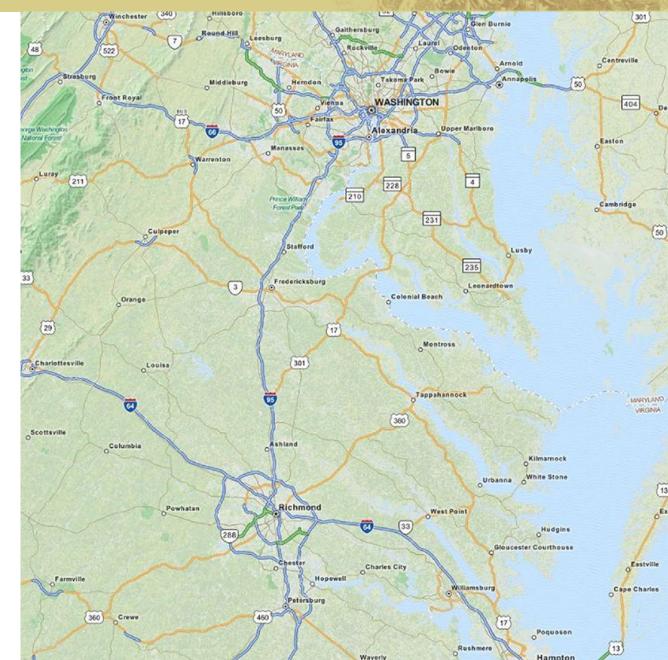


viewer.nationalmap.gov

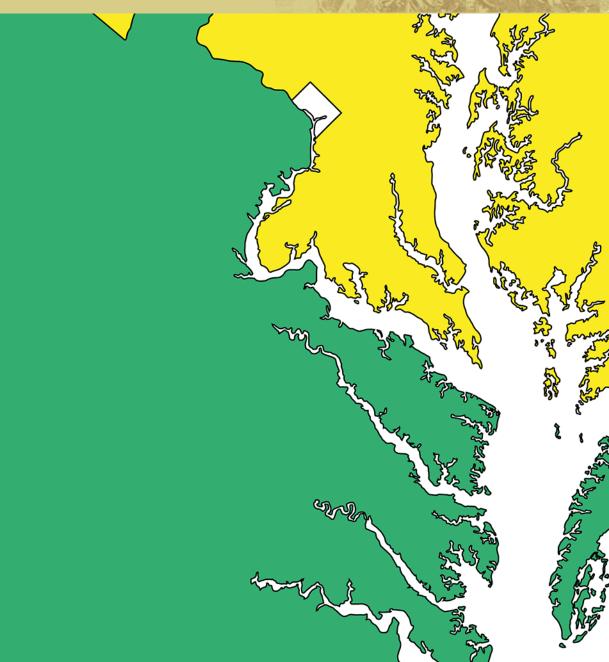
USGS National Map

 Lots of high-level data

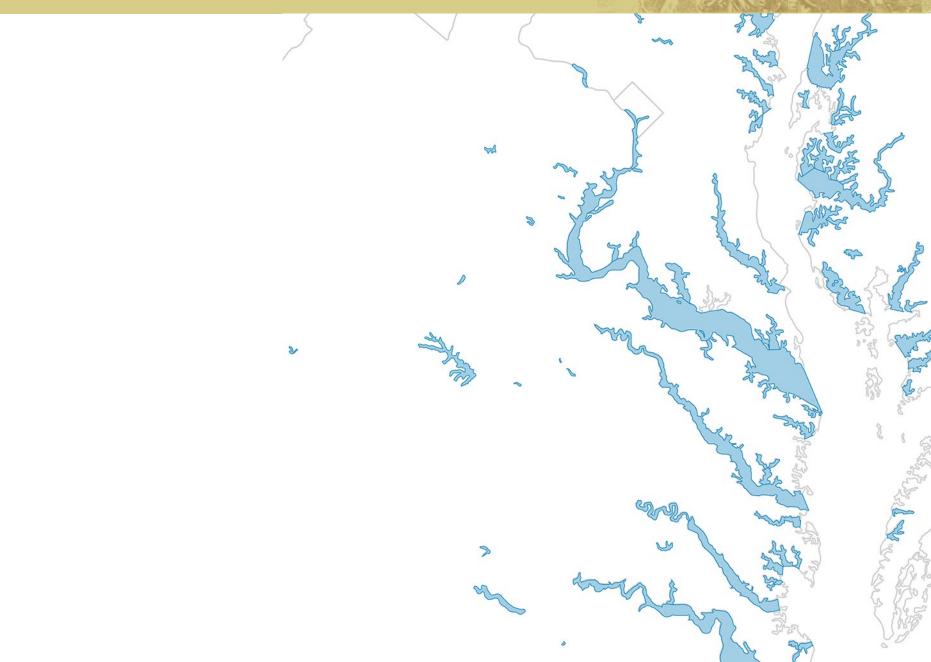
Open Street Map background



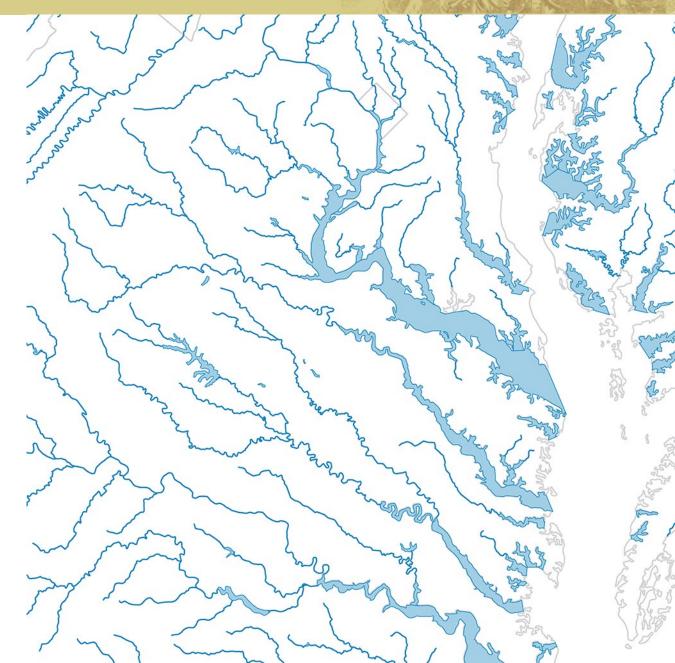
National Atlas: State Outlines



National Atlas: Lakes, Big Rivers



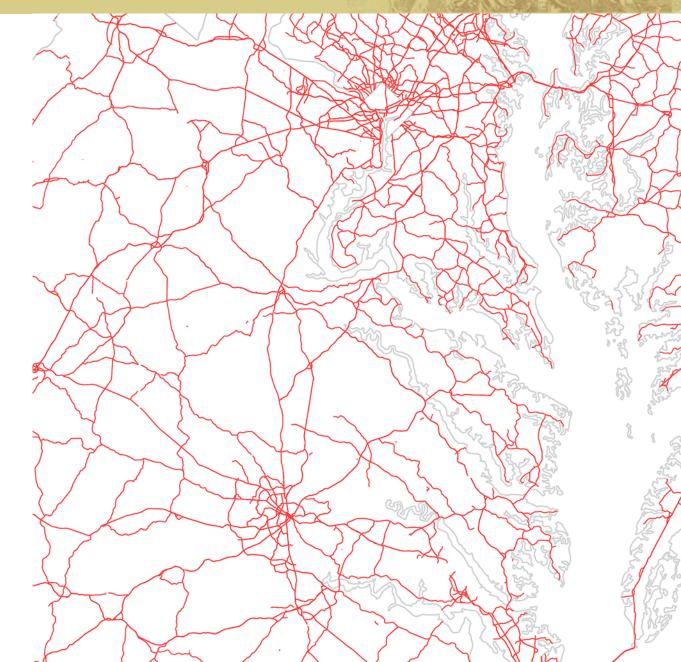
National Atlas: Rivers



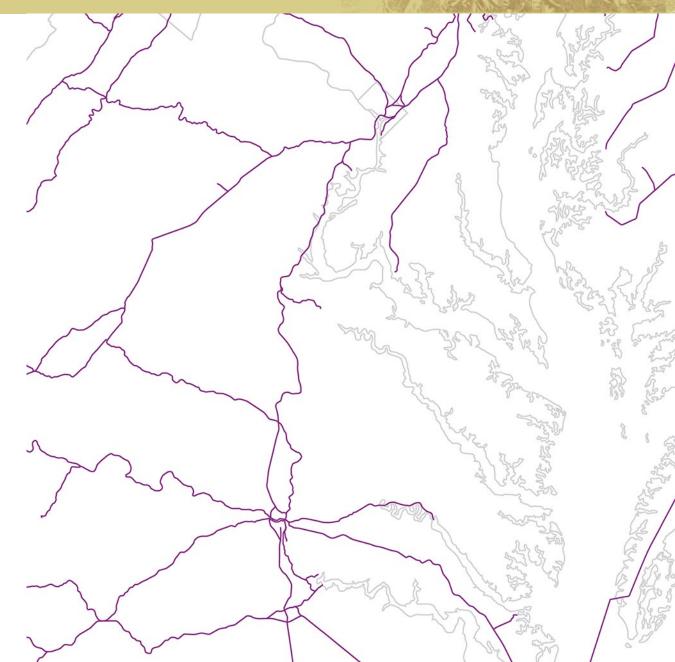
National Atlas: Primary Roads

In recent years I have been using roads from Open Street Map because they are slightly easier to work with

National Atlas: Secondary Roads

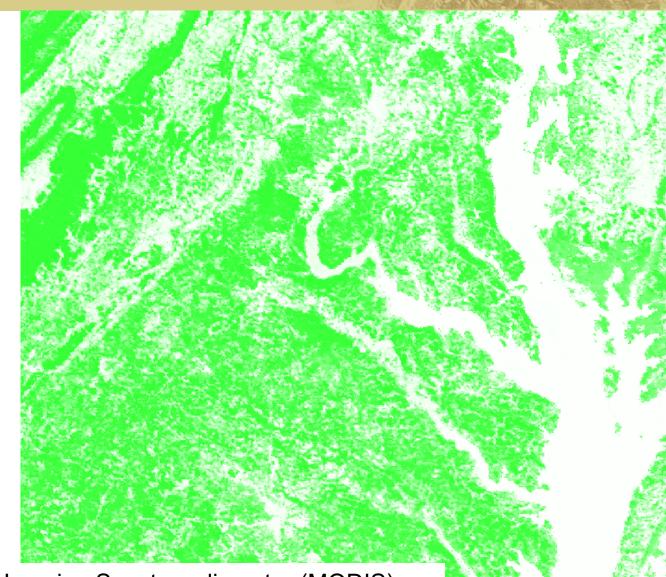


National Atlas: Railroads



Tree Cover

- Landsat
 Vegetation
 Continuous
 Fields (VCF)
 database
- 1 pixel = 30 meters
- Only useful for wide areas

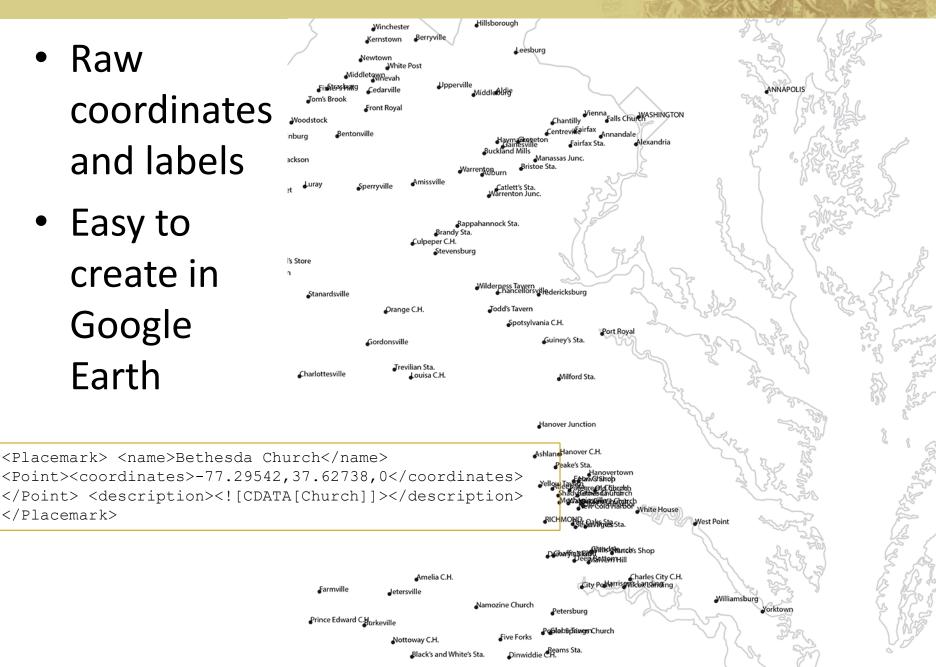


MODerate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensor onboard NASA's Terra satellite

KML Data

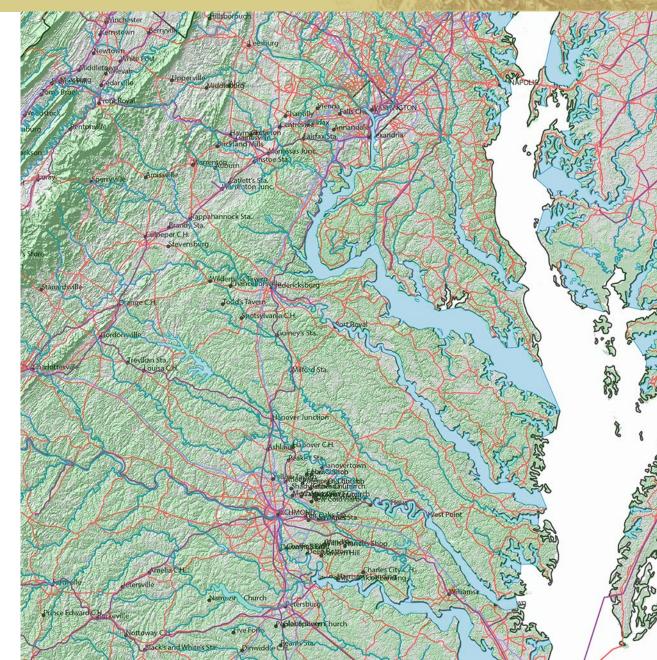
- Raw coordinates and labels
- Easy to create in Google Earth

</Placemark>



Put All the Layers Together

 Lots of work still required



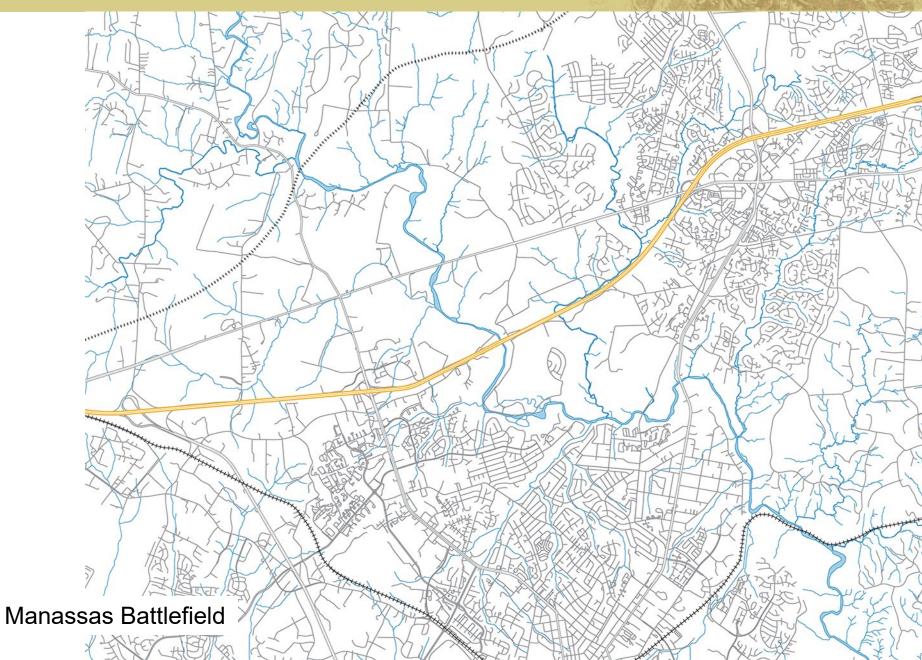
Other Public Domain Data Sources, II

- US Census Bureau
 - "Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing" (TIGER)

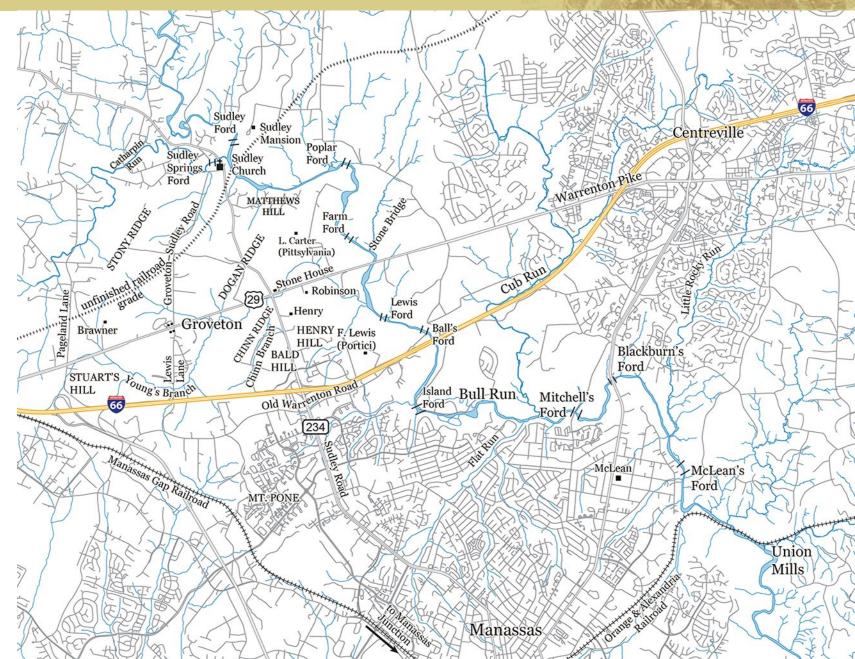


- County-level files, abundant detail
- Streets, alleys, highway lanes, creeks, rivers, lakes, boundaries, power lines, etc.
- Open Street Map & Natural Earth projects
 - Similar to USGS National Atlas, but worldwide, and community supported

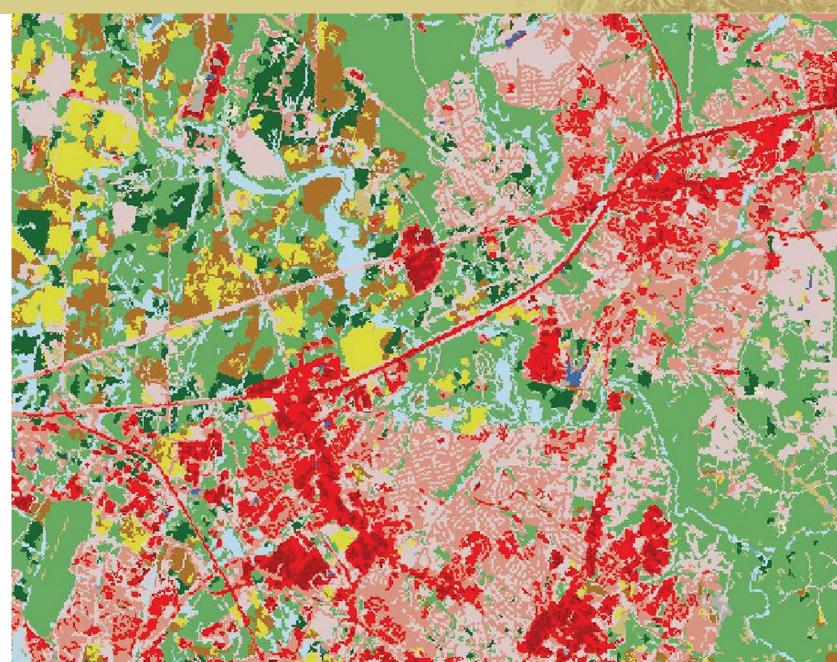
TIGER



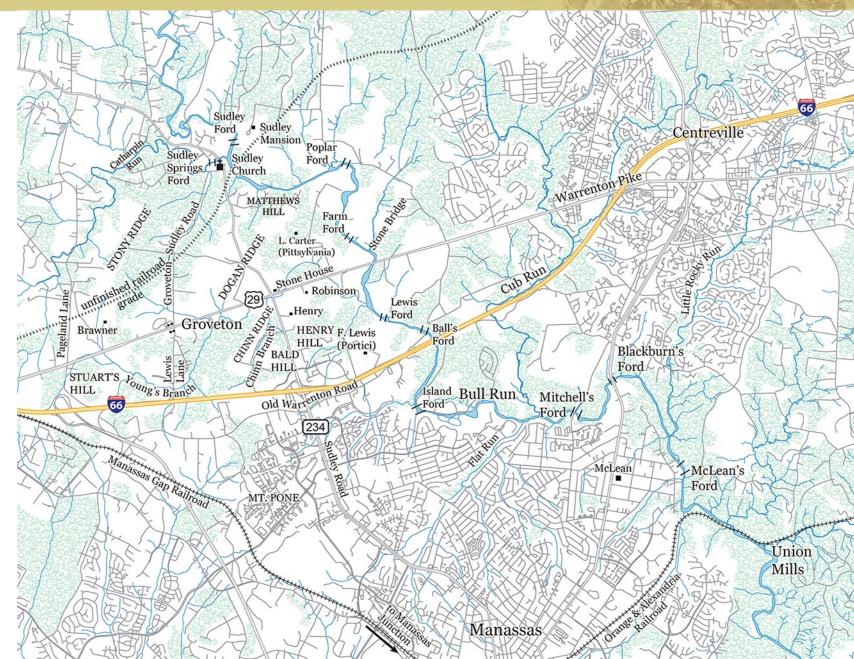
TIGER, II



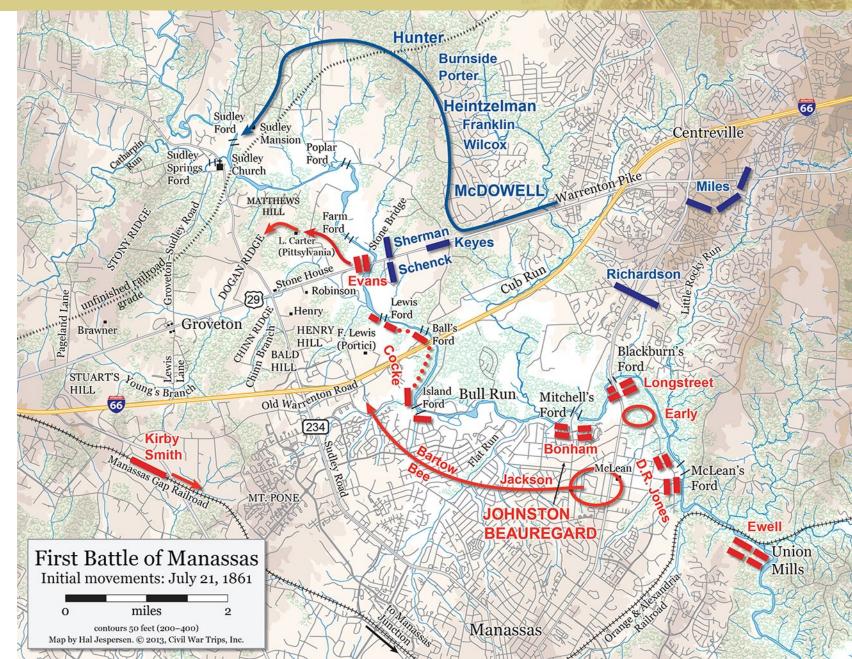
National Land Cover Database



TIGER, III



TIGER, IV



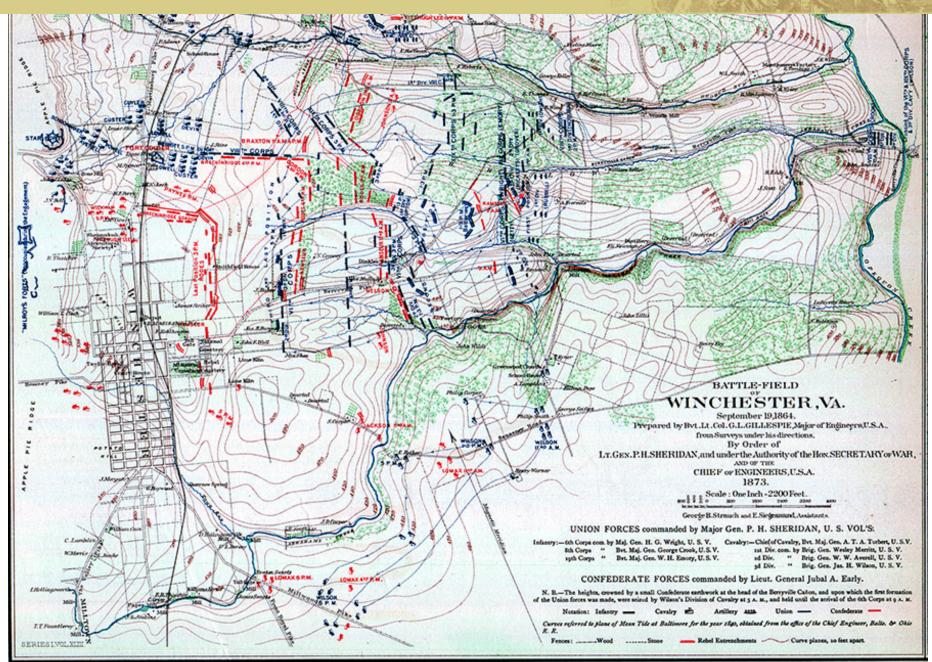
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How to Represent 19th Century?

- Lots of things have changed since 1861–65, which makes maps challenging
 - Elevations (freeways and land leveling/filling)
 - River courses (meanders, dams)
 - Tree cover
 - Roads and railroads
 - Town names and boundaries
- Historic maps are usually not accurate enough to translate directly onto the real terrain
- "Geo-Referencing" required

Lt. Col. G. L. Gillespie, USA

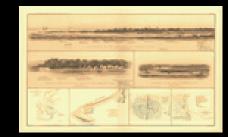


Official Records Atlas

 Now online in high resolution from the Library of Congress



PI. I: Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson and Morris Island and Cummings Point



Pl. II: Cummings Point, Fort Johnson, West Virginia, Rich Mountain, Camp Garrett, and Rich Mt. Battlefield



PI. VI: Washington (DC), Paducah (KY), Mill Springs (KY), Logan's Cross Roads (KY)

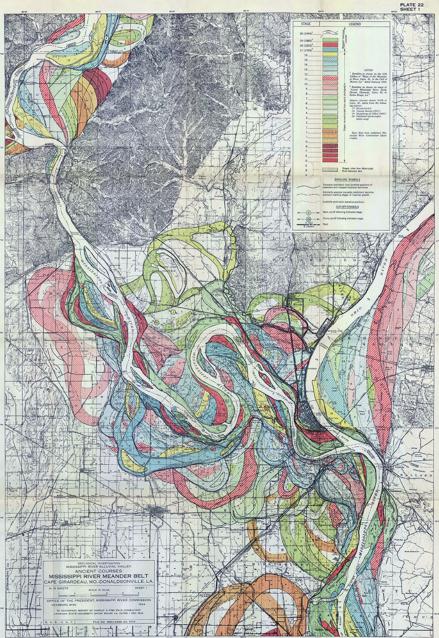


PI. VII: Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity of Washington - 1

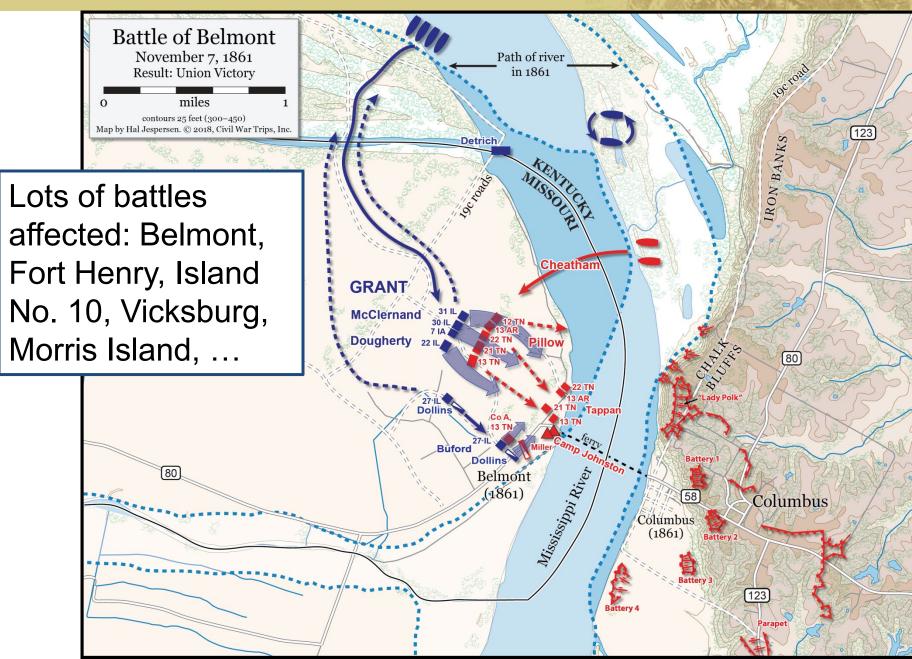
Rivers

- Most small rivers stick to their valley courses
- Mississippi River the most dramatic example of course changes
- Unfortunately, state boundaries were established at one point in time, and the river has moved on

Harold Fisk's 1944 map



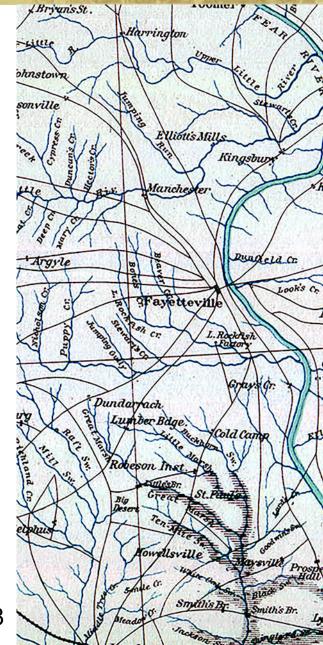
Rivers, II



Roads and Railroads

- Historic maps are often not accurate concerning roads
 - Stylistic, ignore terrain
- Depending on scale of the map, modern state highways may be useful surrogates
- Railroad tracks are often in the same place

OR Atlas, plate 138



Thank you

- See my maps at <u>http://www.CWMaps.com</u>
- CW travelogues at <u>http://www.posix.com</u>
 - Friend me on
 Facebook to
 hear about
 updates
 - These cartography slides are on the Old Baldy website

