



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

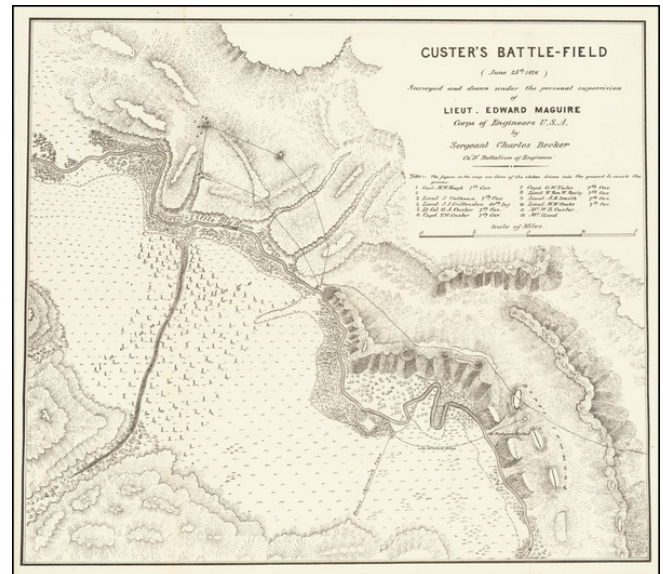
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Custer's Battle-Field (June 25th, 1876) Surveyed and drawn under the personal Supervision of Lieut. Edward Maguire Corps of Engineers U.S.A.

Stock#: 66669
Map Maker: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Date: 1876
Place: Washington, D.C.
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 17.5 x 15 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Map of the Custer's Last Stand

Finely detailed map of the scene of Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer's defeat near the mouth of the Bighorn River in the Department, shortly after the infamous massacre of the 7th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Maguire was attached to a column that came to Reno's rescue and upon departure of the hostile Indians he proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

Drawn by Sergeant Charles Becker, the map details the area, locates the graves of 12 fallen soldiers and officers, including Lt. Col. Custer.

Locates the Indian Village, the course of the Little Big Horn River, Reno's skirmish line and much more of interest. In his 6 page report that is included with this map, Maguire's comments are most elucidating on several levels, including "The Indians are the best irregular cavalry in the world, and are superior in horsemanship and marksmanship to our soldiers, besides being better armed..."

Battle of the Little Bighorn

The Battle of the Little Bighorn, known to the Lakota and other Plains Indians as the Battle of the Greasy



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Grass and also commonly referred to as Custer's Last Stand, was an armed engagement between combined forces of the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes and the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army. The battle, which resulted in the defeat of US forces, was the most significant action of the Great Sioux War of 1876. It took place on June 25-26, 1876, along the Little Bighorn River in the Crow Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana Territory.

The fight was an overwhelming victory for the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho, who were led by several major war leaders, including Crazy Horse and Chief Gall, and had been inspired by the visions of Sitting Bull (Tȟáŋka Íyotake). The US 7th Cavalry, including the Custer Battalion, a force of 700 men led by Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer, suffered a major defeat. Five of the 7th Cavalry's 12 companies were annihilated and Custer was killed, as were two of his brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law. The total US casualty count included 268 dead and 55 severely wounded (six died later from their wounds), including four Crow Indian scouts and two Pawnee Indian scouts.

Public response to the Great Sioux War varied in the immediate aftermath of the battle. Custer's widow soon worked to burnish her husband's memory, and during the following decades Custer and his troops came to be considered iconic, even heroic, figures in American history, a status that lasted into the 1960s. The battle, and Custer's actions in particular, have been studied extensively by historians.

A remarkable map of a most historic event.

Detailed Condition: