



The Tin Army of the Potomac, a Kindergarten of War (1888)

By William Howe Downes, Illustrations by J.F. Goodridge. First printed in Boston by S.E. Cassino

This short booklet called the *Tin Army of the Potomac* has been until now a somewhat obscure wargaming legend. As editor of the History of Wargaming Project, I have been assured on several occasions by those well versed in the history of our hobby that no copies still exist of this long lost early wargaming work.

The work is in some ways a most curious one. It is a little hard to read due to being handwritten, as well as its charming habit of inserting hand drawn illustrations of toy soldiers embedded in the text. It only contains the merest hints of what the actual wargaming rules being used were, so the modern reader might question what the purpose of the writing was. The underlying message seems to be embedded in the final paragraphs of the booklet. It states that a young wargamer will learn from the game, *'that war is a cruel and sad thing, and it is a great sin to make war needlessly. But he thinks that there times when there is nothing left to be done but to fight. When that time comes, he believes in making a good job of it. He has learned to admire the courage, the patience, the endurance and unselfishness of the good soldier. These virtues are just as much needed in peace, perhaps, as in war. But whatever awakes the love of them in a little boy is a good play...*

Besides, who shall say that there may not come a time when the nation will need the aid of the boys who are now playing at mimic war with tin soldiers? More they know of the history of the United States, and of what has been done for the flag, the more they will love their own country, and the readier they will be to uphold and defend the honour of the great nation for which so many noble lives have been gladly laid down.'

The question of the value of wargaming as a tool for education has periodically considered by academics. The value of play as a method of learning has been long understood. To take part in our hobby requires a young person to read, write, carry out simple maths and estimate probability. These are skills of readily apparent value to assist a young person and their education¹³. It is also apparent that many wargamers develop craft skills, such as building scenery and painting figures. Based on anecdotal evidence, some senior wargamers like Donald Featherstone, believe that wargaming can play some small part in helping to develop national pride. Historical wargaming certainly encourages an engaging interest in history. Reading

¹³ In the UK, many private schools have wargaming clubs as part of their after school curriculum offer. This is tacit recognition that the hobby is fun, but helps develop useful skills as well.



history is a laudable pastime, but recreating on the table top (or in a board game, map game etc.) is often a more in depth learning experience. Having faced command decisions on the table top, board game map or during a wargaming campaign certainly helps the modern wargamer to have more empathy for the general's who made real command decisions in the past. As eloquently put by a young anonymous wargamer to me, playing a game helps you understand 'where soldiers were at'.¹⁴

Accusations of militarism have been periodically laid against the door of wargaming, but these charges have never had much impact. A visit to any wargaming convention demonstrates that the vast majority of wargamers are not playing games representing the modern era; most are simulations of conflicts in the dim and distant past. It is difficult to sustain the argument that someone playing a game with Caesar's legions or Napoleonic infantry is somehow going to develop into a militaristic 'monster'. A more convincing argument of games encouraging violence can be made against the rise of some very graphic 3D computer games, but these games are defended by the well-paid legal firms that can and do defend these products as being completely harmless (and therefore should be unregulated). To my knowledge, no-one has been physically hurt by playing wargaming¹⁵.

My own view, for what it is worth, is that wargames can teach a great deal about war. Realistic games can challenge the understanding of military historians, in particular historians who do not play wargames themselves¹⁶. However, any combat veteran of any nationality, from any conflict that has plagued our world recently, will confirm that the wargames played in clubs and conventions across the world are not the same as real war.

As part of the History of Wargaming Project, I have been fortunate to have talked to some of the names from the recent past and present of hobby wargaming. Donald Featherstone, Paddy Griffith, Charlie Wesencraft, Phil Dunn, Peter Perla, Phil Barker etc. have all referred to the highlight of their hobby of wargaming has been the shared companionship with like minded individuals, with friendships often extending over a lifetime. In one of the saddest conversations I have held with Donald Featherstone, he referred to the wargamers he has been friends with for most of his adult life. He said that the same 'grey men' were there to celebrate the birth of his children and support him when his son died in the line of duty with the Metropolitan police. The cooperative nature of wargaming seems to help engender long-term friendships.

¹⁴ i.e. the player would have more insight into the difficulties faced by real commanders in the chaos of real war.

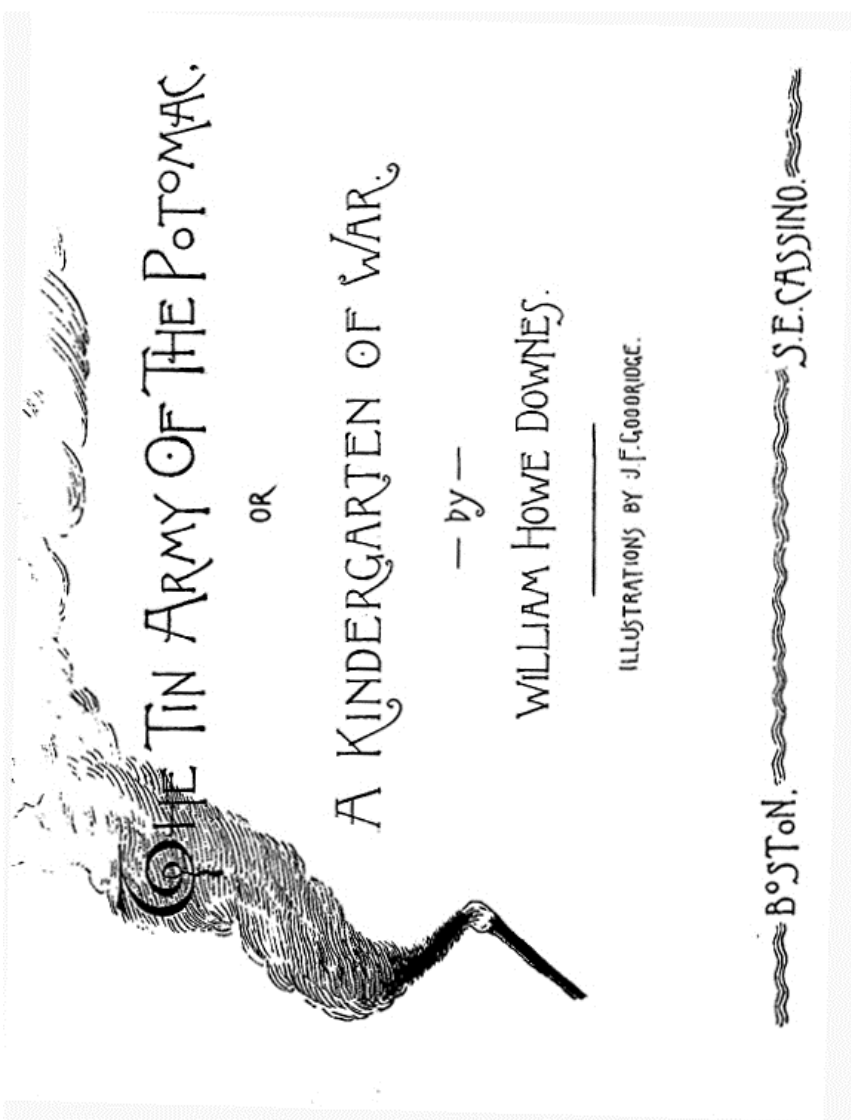
¹⁵ Unlike other hobbies such as fishing, rugby and mountain climbing come to mind.

¹⁶ For those who study command, control, operations, tactical matters and decision making in war, military style wargaming such as using kriegsspiels or multi-player games with command cells seems an essential tool to help understand the 'why' in military history.

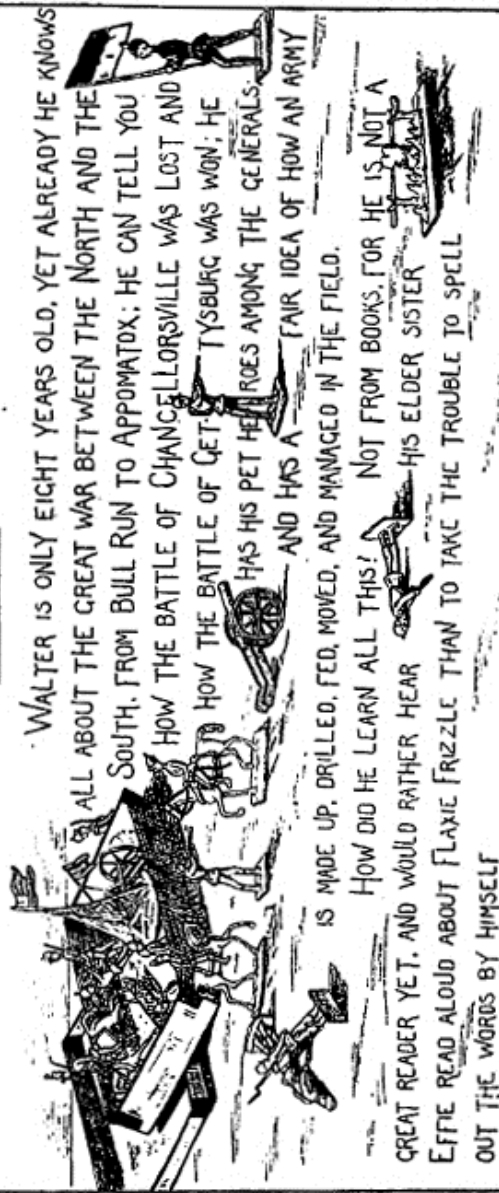


William Downes, writing in 1888, proposed that wargaming was a fine hobby for a young person. His message still holds true today in a computer dominated connected world. Wargaming is an entertaining and engaging hobby and perhaps more wargamers should be the prouder of the intellectual nature of their hobby.





THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OR
A KINDERGARTEN OF WAR



WALTER IS ONLY EIGHT YEARS OLD, YET ALREADY HE KNOWS ALL ABOUT THE GREAT WAR BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH, FROM BULL RUN TO APPOMATOX; HE CAN TELL YOU HOW THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE WAS LOST AND HOW THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG WAS WON; HE HAS HIS PET HEROES AMONG THE GENERALS, AND HAS A FAIR IDEA OF HOW AN ARMY IS MADE UP, DRILLED, FED, MOVED, AND MANAGED IN THE FIELD.

HOW DID HE LEARN ALL THIS? NOT FROM BOOKS, FOR HE IS NOT A GREAT READER YET, AND WOULD RATHER HEAR FLEET READ ALOUD ABOUT FLAXIE FRIZZLE THAN TO TAKE THE TROUBLE TO SPELL OUT THE WORDS BY HIMSELF.

THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HE LEARNED HOW WAR IS MADE FROM PLAYING WITH TIN SOLDIERS.—THE KIND THAT ARE BOUGHT IN TOY STORES.

MOST OF THESE SOLDIERS COME FROM GERMANY, WHERE MANY TOYS ARE MADE. INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND ARTILLERY ARE TO BE HAD IN NEAT BOXES. WITH ALL THEIR ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS—GUNS, SWORDS, FLAGS, CANNONS, TENTS, AND EVEN FIRES ALREADY SMOKING, WITH THE COOK AT WORK GETTING SUPPER READY FOR THE HUNGRY TROOPS.

OH! WHAT FUN WALTER HAD WITH HIS SOLDIERS. AT FIRST HE HAD A COMPANY, THEN A REGIMENT, THEN A BRIGADE, THEN A DIVISION, THEN A CORPS, AND FINALLY HE HAD THE WHOLE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. OF COURSE I DO NOT MEAN TO SAY THAT HE HAD ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TIN SOLDIERS. IT WAS EASY TO PLAY THAT EACH MAN WAS A REGIMENT, AND SO ONE HUNDRED MEN WERE ENOUGH FOR AN ARMY. BESIDES, THERE WAS NOT ROOM FOR MORE ON THE NURSERY TABLE.

AS SOON AS A SOLDIER WAS BROKEN OR SOILED, HE WAS GIVEN TO THE REBELS, AS

THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS WERE CALLED BY THE SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE OF THE NORTH WHEN A NEW BOX OF TROOPS CAME TO WALTER—CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY REINFORCEMENTS—THEY WERE ADDED TO THE UNION ARMY. THUS BOTH ARMIES GREW LARGE. ONE DAY PAPA SAID THAT HE WOULD SHOW WALTER HOW REAL BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

"OH! GOODY!"

NOW, PAPA KNEW NOTHING ABOUT WAR EXCEPT WHAT HE HAD LEARNED FROM BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS. FOR HE HAD BEEN A LITTLE BOY HIMSELF AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR. BUT THEN THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER SORT OF WAR IS EVER SO MUCH BETTER THAN REAL WAR, AND HE KNEW ENOUGH FOR THE PURPOSE.

THE FIRST BATTLE PAPA CALLED BULL RUN. BUT AT THE SOUTH, HE SAID, IT WAS CALLED MANASSAS. BULL RUN IS A SMALL RIVER IN VIRGINIA, ONLY A FEW MILES SOUTH OF WASHINGTON, AND MANASSAS IS THE NAME OF A RAILROAD STATION NOT FAR FROM THE RIVER. IN THIS BATTLE GENERAL McDOWELL WAS THE HEAD OF THE NORTHERN ARMY, AND GENERALS JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD WERE IN COMMAND OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY. GENERAL McDOWELL HAD MADE A GOOD PLAN TO FLANK THE CONFEDERATES, AND AT FIRST HIS TROOPS

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DID VERY WELL, AND DROVE THE ENEMY BACK, BUT MORE CONFEDERATES CAME UPON THE FIELD, AND SUDDENLY THE UNION SOLDIERS TURNED AND RAN AWAY. WALTER THOUGHT THAT BULL RUN WAS A FIT NAME FOR THIS BATTLE. HE SOON LEARNED WHAT A FLANK ATTACK IS, AND WHY IT IS THAT IT IS SO OFTEN TRIED. THE STREAM WAS A NARROW STRIP OF DARK BLUE SILSIA. THE BRIDGE ACROSS IT WAS BUILT OF BUILDING-BLOCKS. THE RE-
TREAT OF GENERAL McDOWELL'S MEN WAS MADE IN DISORDER, BUT THE CONFED-
ERATES DID NOT FOLLOW UP THEIR FIRST VICTORY.

IT WAS AFTER THIS BATTLE THAT THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WAS BORN. ITS FIRST BIG BATTLE WAS FAIR OAKS. GENERAL MCCLELLAN WAS NOW THE GREAT MAN, AND WALTER CHOSE THE FINEST LOOKING OFFICER ON HORSEBACK THAT HE HAD, AND NAMED HIM GENERAL PORTER. OTHER GENERALS ON HORSEBACK WERE NAMED SUMNER, FRANKLIN, KEYES, AND HEINTZELMAN, FOR THESE WERE THE GENERALS AT THE HEADS OF THE FIVE CORPS THAT MADE UP THE ARMY AT THAT TIME.



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SOLDIERS WERE IN CAMP ON TWO SIDES OF THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER (A STRIP OF SILESIA), OVER WHICH SOME OF THEM WERE BUILDING BRIDGES (OF COMMON BUILDING-BLOCKS) OTHER MEN WERE THROWING UP BREASTWORKS: THESE CAN BE MADE OF BUILDING-BLOCKS TOO.

THE CONFEDERATES, COMMANDED BY GENERAL JOHNSTON, CAME UP AND ATTACKED THE



THEN NEAR EVENING. THE CONFEDERATES WERE STOPPED IN THEIR ADVANCE, AND THE NEXT MORNING THEY RETIRED. THEIR GENERAL JOHNSTON HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THIS BATTLE, AND FROM THIS TIME FORTH TO THE END OF THE WAR THEY WERE LED BY GENERAL LEE, A FINE SOLDIER AND A VERY ABLE MAN.

THE NEXT FIGHT WAS AT GAINESS'S MILL, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER.

THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL PORTER, WHO COMMANDED THE RIGHT WING OF THE UNION ARMY, ARRANGED HIS MEN IN THE FORM OF A HORSE-SHOE, AND THEY FOUGHT WELL ALL DAY, UNTIL THEY WERE FORCED BACK BY GREAT NUMBERS OF CONFEDERATES IN A FIERCE CHARGE TOWARDS NIGHT, WHEN THEY FELL BACK TO THE RIVER, AND CROSSED IT DURING THE NIGHT, BURNING THE BRIDGE AFTER THEM. THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE FAMOUS "SEVEN DAYS" OF BATTLE - A BATTLE EVERY DAY FOR A WHOLE WEEK!

WALTER LIKED THE LAST OF THESE BATTLES THE BEST OF ALL - MALVERN HILL. HE ARRANGED A PILE OF MUSIC BOOKS AND ATLASES TO REPRESENT THE HILL. ON THREE SIDES OF THE HILL TOP HE PLACED HIS CANIONS. THE SILESIA RIVER RAN ALONG AT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL, AND ON THE RIVER WERE TIN STEAMBOATS WITH SPOOLS PAINTED BLACK FOR HEAVY GUNS ON BOARD. THE "UNIONS," AS WALTER CALLED THEM, HAD JUST GOT INTO THIS FINE POSITION ON THE HILL, WITH THEIR GUNBOATS AT THE REAR, WHEN THE CONFEDERATES CAME IN SIGHT DOWN AT THE FOOT OF THE



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HILL. THEN BEGAN THE MUSIC. ONE BRIGADE AFTER ANOTHER OF LEE'S ARMY CHARGED UP THE SIDE OF THE PILE OF FLAT BOOKS, AND WERE KNOCKED DOWN IN HEAPS BY McCLELLAN'S ARTILLERY. BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! WENT THE FIELD BATTERIES, AND BOOM! WENT THE GREAT GUNS OF THE GUN-BOATS. THE CONFEDERATES COULD NOT STAND IT, AND RETREATED INTO THE WOODS AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL. HURRAH! HURRAH! SHOUT THE "UNIONS".

PERHAPS THE VERY NEXT DAY THE ELEGANT GENERAL ON HORSEBACK WHO HAS BEEN DASHING ABOUT AS McCLELLAN, IS RENAMED GENERAL POPE, BECAUSE HE WAS IN COMMAND AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, WHICH WAS WORSE THAN THE FIRST BULL RUN. AGAIN THE UNION SOLDIERS RETREAT, AND THE "REBEL YELL" IS HEARD LOUD AND SHRILL. WALTER DOES NOT LIKE IT VERY WELL, BUT HE WISHES TO HAVE EVERYTHING JUST AS IT REALLY HAPPENED.

AT ABOUT THIS TIME A BATTERED, AND HEADLESS TIN HORSEMAN IS CALLED STONEWALL JACKSON, AND DOES GREAT FEATS FOR THE CONFEDERATES. BROKEN SOLDIERS CAN BE MENDED WITH SEALING WAX, BUT OF COURSE THEY DO NOT LOOK SO WELL. ONE OF THE TOUGHEST MEN IN THE ARMY IS AN OFFICER WHO LOST HIS FOOTING LONG AGO, AND, BEING STUCK ON A BIT OF



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CARDBOARD BY SEALING-WAX. HAS SINCE SERVED AS GENERAL HANCOCK, IN SEVERAL CAMPAIGNS, AND ENDED BY GOING OVER TO THE OTHER SIDE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ARTILLERY.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM MAY BE MADE VERY INTERESTING. THE STRIP OF SILESIA IS ANTIETAM CREEK. AT THE LEFT OF THE UNION ARMY A BRIDGE OF BLOCKS SPANS THE STREAM, AND AT THE RIGHT THE WATER IS SHALLOW, SO THAT IT IS EASY TO WADE ACROSS. GENERAL McCLELLAN IS AGAIN IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. IT IS HIS TURN TO ATTACK GENERAL LEE. THIS BATTLE-FIELD IS IN MARYLAND, NORTH OF THE POTOMAC RIVER, AND IF LEE IS NOT BEATEN, HE MAY CAPTURE WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, EVEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. IT IS AN EXCITING TIME. NO WONDER THE "BOYS IN BLUE" FIGHT WELL AT ANTIETAM. THE BATTLE



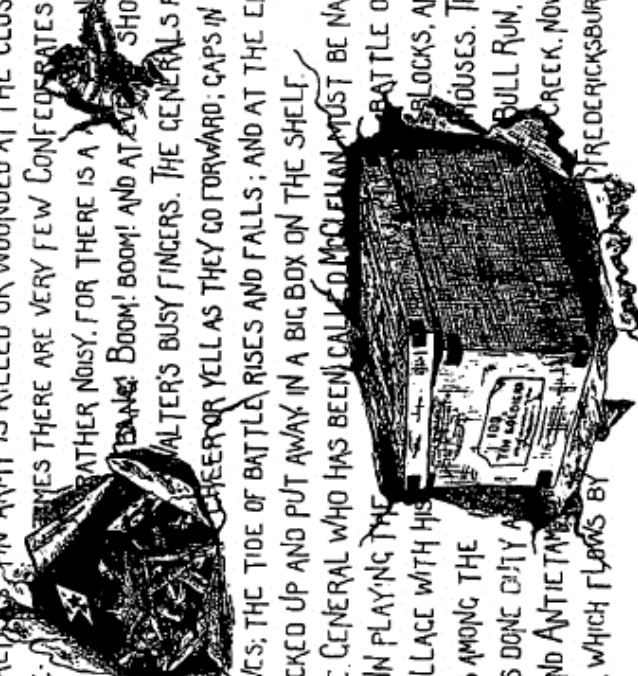
THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BEGINS IN THIS WAY: GENERAL HOOKER AND GENERAL SUMNER WITH THEIR MEN FORD THE CREEK AT THE RIGHT, CHARGE THE CONFEDERATES, AND DRIVE THEM BACK TO A LITTLE CHURCH NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SHARPSBURG. GENERAL LEE ORDERS UP MORE MEN FROM THE RIGHT OF HIS ARMY, NEAR THE BRIDGE, AND MAKES THEM CHARGE IN THEIR TURN, SO HOOKER AND SUMNER, WITH THEIR MEN, AND THE REINFORCEMENTS THAT HAVE JOINED THEM, ARE FORCED BACK AGAIN A PART OF THE WAY. GENERAL MCCLELLAN SENDS MORE MEN TO HELP; THEY ADVANCE AGAIN, AND AGAIN ARE FORCED BACK: THE GROUND IS STREWN WITH DEAD AND WOUNDED MEN. AND HERE ON THE UNION RIGHT, IN THE WOODS AND FIELDS, AND AROUND THE LITTLE CHURCH, THE DESPERATE FIGHTING GOES ON ALL DAY. NOW, WHAT IS HAPPENING AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE? EARLY IN THE DAY GENERAL MCCLELLAN HAS ORDERED GENERAL BURNSIDE TO CROSS THE BRIDGE WITH HIS CORPS. INSTEAD OF DOING SO, GENERAL BURNSIDE SENDS A FEW MEN AT A TIME TO TRY IT, AND THE CONFEDERATES EASILY DRIVE THEM BACK. FINALLY GENERAL BURNSIDE WAKES UP, AND GOES AT THE BRIDGE WITH A RUSH, AND GETS HIS MEN ACROSS, BUT BY THIS TIME THE CONFEDERATES HAVE GOT SOME REINFORCEMENTS, AND IT IS TOO LATE TO DO MUCH GOOD. THE TIRED SOLDIERS LIE DOWN AND SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD, AND THE NEXT DAY GENERAL LEE AND HIS ARMY RETREAT.

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HALF OF WALTER'S TIN ARMY IS KILLED OR WOUNDED AT THE CLOSE OF SUCH A BLOODY BATTLE. SOMETIMES THERE ARE VERY FEW CONFEDERATES LEFT TO RETREAT. THE PLAY IS RATHER NOISY, FOR THERE IS A NEARLY CONSTANT VOCAL BANG! BANG! BOOM! BOOM! AND AT TIMES SHOT SOME TIN HERO IS LAID LOW BY WALTER'S BUSY FINGERS. THE GENERALS ROAR OUT THEIR ORDERS. THE SOLDIERS CHEER OR YELL AS THEY GO FORWARD; GAPS IN THE LINES ARE FILLED BY THE RESERVES; THE TIDE OF BATTLE RISES AND FALLS; AND AT THE END OF THE COMBAT BOTH ARMIES ARE PICKED UP AND PUT AWAY IN A BIG BOX ON THE SHELF.

NOW THE FINE GENERAL WHO HAS BEEN CALLED MCCLELLAN MUST BE NAMED BURNSIDE FOR A SHORT WHILE IN PLAYING THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. WALTER BUILDS A VILLAGE WITH HIS BLOCKS, AND PLACES CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS AMONG THE HOUSES. THE USEFUL PIECE OF SILVERIA WHICH HAS DONE DUTY AT BULL RUN, THE CHICKAHOMINY, THE JAMES RIVER, AND ANTIETAM CREEK, NOW BECOMES THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, WHICH FLOWS BY FREDERICKSBURG. THE CONFEDERATES

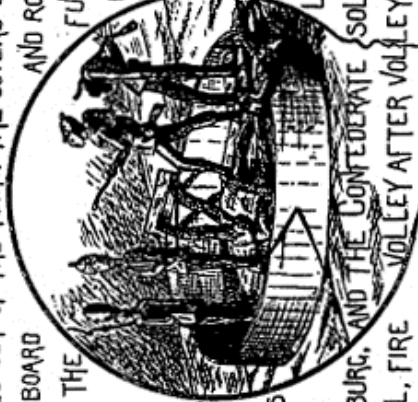


THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OCCUPY BREASTWORKS ON A HILL BACK OF THE TOWN, AND THE UNION ARMY IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. TO ATTACK THE ENEMY, GENERAL BURNSIDE MUST CROSS THE RIVER, AND TO CROSS THE RIVER HE MUST BUILD BRIDGES. THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO DO THIS IS A FAILURE, BECAUSE SO MANY OF THE SOLDIERS TRYING TO MAKE THE BRIDGES ARE KILLED BY THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY BOMBARDS THE TOWN, AND KNOCKS ALL TO PIECES, AN OPERATION WHICH WALTER CONDUCTS AND MUCH UPON. BUT IT DOES LITTLE GOOD, FOR STILL LEE'S SHARPSHOOTERS HIDE AMONG THE

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RUINS AND FIRE AT THE BRIDGE-BUILDERS. THEN A FEW BRAVE MEN SAY THAT THEY WILL GO ACROSS THE RIVER IN BOATS AND DRIVE THE CONFEDERATES OUT OF THE TOWN. THE COVERS OF SMALL OVAL FIG-BOXES MAKE GOOD BOATS. THE MEN JUMP ON BOARD AND ROW ACROSS. BUT THEY GO ON. AND, WITH A CHARGE AND LOUD DRIVE THE SHARPSHOOTERS AWAY. SO THAT BRIDGES CAN BE BUILT. HURRAH! THE BRIDGES FINISHED AT LAST, AND THE REST OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY MARCH THE SADDEST LINE OF FINE FELLOWS MARCH BRAVELY OUT OF FREDERICKSBURG, AND THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, SNUG AND SAFE IN THEIR BREASTWORKS ON THE HILL, FIRE VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY, AND HEAP THE HILLSIDE WITH THE DEAD.



"OH! DEAR!" SAYS WALTER, "ARE THE REBELS ALWAYS GOING TO BEAT?"
SOON IT IS PLAIN THAT IT IS OF NO USE TO WASTE MORE LIVES IN THE ATTEMPT TO TAKE

THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MARYE'S HEIGHT, AND THE UNION FORCES RETURN TO THE NORTH BANK OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, DEFEATED.

AFTER THIS BATTLE, GENERAL BURNSIDE'S PLACE IS TAKEN BY "FIGHTING JOE HOOKER," AND UNDER HIS COMMAND THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE IS FOUGHT. SEVERAL OF THE CORPS WADE ACROSS THE RAPIDAN RIVER AND GET AROUND THE LEFT FLANK OF LEE'S ARMY BEFORE HE KNOWS WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT. BUT, WHEN THEY HAVE DONE THIS, FOR SOME REASON, NO ONE KNOWS WHAT GENERAL HOOKER HALTS HIS MEN, AND HAS THEM FALL BACK INTO THE WOODS NEAR THE RIVER, WHERE THEY CANNOT SEE THE ENEMY, NOR USE THEIR BIG CANNONS. THIS GIVES LEE A FINE CHANCE TO STRIKE A QUICK BLOW. HE IS ALWAYS READY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS FOE'S MISTAKES. AT ONCE HE SENDS STONEWALL JACKSON AND HIS LARGE CORPS BY A LONG ROUND-ABOUT WAY THROUGH THE WOODS, TO FLANK HOOKER'S ARMY. JACKSON AND HIS MEN MARCH VERY FAST. THEY STEAL AROUND THE RIGHT OF THE UNION LINE, AND SUDDENLY, WITHOUT WARNING, THEY CHARGE FURIOUSLY ON THE FLANK AND REAR OF GENERAL HOWARD'S ELEVENTH CORPS, AND SEND IT FLYING IN GREAT CONFUSION TOWARDS THE CENTRE. NOT TILL DARK DO THE MEN OF HOWARD'S CORPS STOP RUNNING, AND NOT TILL DARK ARE THE CONFEDERATES CHECKED IN

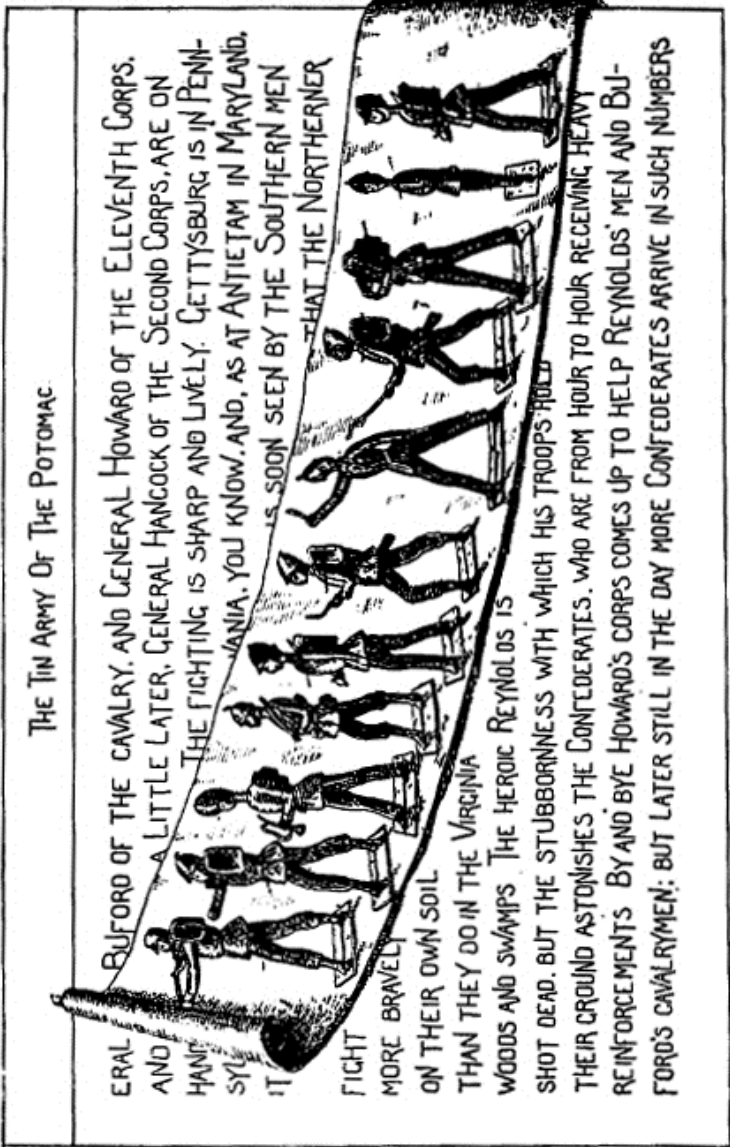
THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THEIR PURSUIT AT THIS TIME JACKSON IS WOUNDED, IT IS HIS LAST BATTLE AFTER ANOTHER DAY OF HARD FIGHTING. GENERAL HOOKER TAKES HIS ARMY BACK ACROSS THE RAPIDAN, AND RETURNS TO HIS CAMP NOTHING IS GAINED, AND MANY MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED, OR CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES, WHO YELL FOR JOY, AND FEEL SO BRAVE NOW THAT LEE RESOLVES TO INVADE THE NORTH

WALTER THINKS THAT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG IS THE BEST BATTLE OF THE WHOLE WAR HE IS WELL POSTED AS TO ALL THE EVENTS OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DAYS OF THIS GREAT FIGHT, AND ONE DAY, WHEN HIS UNCLE JOHN SPOKE OF SOME FRIEND WHO WAS WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG, WHAT WAS HIS SURPRISE WHEN WALTER ASKED "WAS IT ON THE THIRD DAY?"

FOR THE FIRST DAY, A VILLAGE OF BUILDING BLOCKS IS SET UP, ALSO A COLLEGE ON A HILL NEAR BY, AND A SMALL STREAM BEYOND IT THE BEST-LOOKING MAN IN THE UNION ARMY IS PICKED OUT TO PERSONATE GENERAL REYNOLDS, THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CORPS, AND THE HERO OF THE DAY GENERAL MEADE, WHO NOW IS AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IS NOT PRESENT, BUT GEN-





THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ERAL RUFORD OF THE CAVALRY AND GENERAL HOWARD OF THE ELEVENTH CORPS.
 AND A LITTLE LATER, GENERAL HANCOCK OF THE SECOND CORPS, ARE ON
 HAND. THE FIGHTING IS SHARP AND LIVELY. GETTYSBURG IS IN PENN-
 SYLVANIA, YOU KNOW, AND, AS AT ANTIETAM IN MARYLAND,
 IT IS SOON SEEN BY THE SOUTHERN MEN THAT THE NORTHERN
 FIGHT MORE BRAVELY ON THEIR OWN SOIL THAN THEY DO IN THE VIRGINIA
 WOODS AND SWAMPS. THE HEROIC REYNOLDS IS SHOT DEAD. BUT THE STUBBORNESS WITH WHICH HIS TROOPS HOLD
 THEIR GROUND ASTONISHES THE CONFEDERATES. WHO ARE FROM HOUR TO HOUR RECEIVING HEAVY
 REINFORCEMENTS. BY AND BYE HOWARD'S CORPS COMES UP TO HELP REYNOLDS' MEN AND BU-
 FORD'S CAVALRYMEN; BUT LATER STILL IN THE DAY MORE CONFEDERATES ARRIVE IN SUCH NUMBERS

THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THAT THE UNION TROOPS ARE OBLIGED TO FALL BACK THROUGH THE VILLAGE AND UP ONTO CEMETERY HILL BEYOND THE VILLAGE. HERE GENERAL HANCOCK MEETS THEM AND ARRANGES THEM IN A STRONG NEW LINE. DURING THE NIGHT AND THE NEXT MORNING THE REST OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC COMES UP.

FOR THE SECOND DAY, A HILL OF MUSIC BOOKS IS BUILT TO REPRESENT LITTLE ROUND TOP, AT THE LEFT OF THE UNION LINE. THE HANDSOME MAN ON HORSEBACK IS TO BE CALLED GENERAL SICKLES, COMMANDER OF THE

THIRD CORPS. THE FIGHTING LARGE CONFEDERATE CORPS FURIOUSLY CHARGES THE PEACH DEVIL'S DEN, AND LITTLE ROUND TOP ARE PRESSED SLOWLY BACK, FIGHTING HARD OVER EVERY INCH OF GROUND. TO A LINE POSITION, WHERE, AT NIGHT, THEY AGAIN IS TERRIFIC. LONGSTREET'S ATTACKS SICKLES' CORPS WITH ORCHARD, THE WHEAT FIELD, ROUND TOP ARE FULL OF DEAD SICKLES' MEN ARE PRESSED SLOW EVERY INCH OF GROUND. TO A LINE POSITION, WHERE, AT NIGHT, THEY THAN EVER, WHAT WITH THE RE-



INFORMATIONS SENT TO THEM.



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AS SOON AS THEY ARE DONE FIGHTING FOR THE DAY, THE BATTLE BREAKS OUT AFRESH OVER ON THE RIGHT, AT CULP'S HILL, WHERE GENERAL SLOCUM'S TWELFTH CORPS HOLDS A LINE OF BREASTWORKS IN THE WOODS. THE CONFEDERATES CAPTURE SOME OF THESE WORKS, BUT EARLY THE NEXT MORNING THEY ARE DRIVEN OUT OF THEM.

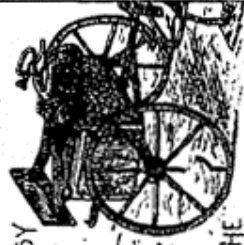
ON THE THIRD AND LAST DAY, GENERAL LEE ORDERS A GREAT CANNONADE. BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! IT IS THE MOST DEAFENING RACKET OF THE WAR. THE AIR SEEMS FULL OF FLYING SHOT AND SHELL. THE CONFEDERATES HAVE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUNS AT WORK, THE UNION'S NEARLY ONE HUNDRED. THE FIRING IS KEPT UP UNTIL THE CONFEDERATES THINK THEY HAVE SILENCED THE UNION BATTERIES; AND THEN COMES THE LAST AND MOST FAMOUS ACT IN THE GETTYSBURG DRAMA, KNOWN AS PICKETT'S CHARGE. THIS IS A STRONG ATTACK OF THE FINEST SOLDIERS IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY UPON THE CENTRE OF THE UNION LINE ON CEMETERY RIDGE, HELD BY HANCOCK'S SPLENDID CORPS. THE CONFEDERATES DO THEIR BEST, BUT TO NO AVAIL; THEY ARE ALL CUT TO PIECES, AND IT IS THE COSTLIEST DEFEAT LEE'S ARMY HAS EVER MET WITH, FOR THE FIELD IS STREW'N WITH THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED, MANY OF THEM ARE TAKEN PRISONERS, SEVERAL OF THEIR GENERALS

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ARE KILLED, AND AFTER THIS DREADFUL FAILURE LEE HAS NOTHING TO DO BUT RETREAT TO THE SOUTH, NEVER TO INVADE THE NORTH AGAIN. HURRAH! HURRAH! FOR GETTYSBURG!

WHAT NEW SOLDIER IS THIS ON A BLACK HORSE, WITH SUCH A PROUD AIR? WHY, IT IS GRANT. HE IS NOW THE HERO. THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN IS ABOUT TO BEGIN. A NEW BOX OF INFANTRY HAS BEEN BROUGHT HOME, AND ALL READY. BUILDING BLOCKS ARE IN DEMAND FOR BRESTWORKS. LONG LINES OF SOLDIERS NOW FACE ONE ANOTHER, FIGHTING CEEDLY AT CLOSE QUARTERS. NOW GAINING, NOW LOSING, SENDING OF WOUNDED IN AMBULANCES TO THE REAR. RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS CONSTANTLY, AND ALWAYS KEEPING BUSY.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FIGHTS ITS WAY TO SPOTTSYLVANIA, IN THE MOST DEADLY CAMPAIGN OF THE WAR. HERE IS THE SALIENT ASSAULTED BY HANCOCK'S GALLANT CORPS, AND HELD SO DESPERATELY THROUGH ONE WHOLE DAY THAT THE DEAD LIE IN HEAPS, AND GREAT TREES ARE CUT DOWN BY THE STORM OF BULLETS. SO THE



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ARMY MAKES ITS WAY SOUTHWARDS, ACROSS RIVERS AND THROUGH WOODS. TO COLD HARBOR
CHARGE! SAYS WALTER, AND THE VETERANS RUSH FORWARD, ONLY TO LEAVE THOUSANDS OF
KILLED, AND TO BE BEATEN BACK FROM THE STRONG CONFEDERATE BRESTWORKS. NOW GRANT
AND HIS ARMY TAKE UP THE MARCH AGAIN, AND AT LAST CROSS THE JAMES RIVER TO BESIEGE
PETERSBURG.

A NEW BOX OF CAVALRY HAS BEEN GIVEN TO WALTER, AND THE GALLANT PHIL SHERI-
DAN APPEARS AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS. THE WAY IN WHICH THIS FIERY FIGHTER FALLS
UPON THE POOR CONFEDERATES AT THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS ALMOST MAKES WALTER
PITY THE WORN-OUT "JOHNNIES." NOW GRANT FORCES THE FIGHTING, AND
GIVES HIS ENEMY NO REST. RICHMOND IS TAKEN! PETERSBURG IS TAKEN!
LEE IS RETREATING! SHERIDAN! RUN HIM DOWN! AH,
THE END OF THE WAR HAS COME AT LAST, FOR LEE'S
ARMY IS HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES, AND FORCED TO
SURRENDER. HURRAH FOR GRANT!

WALTER'S FAVORITE GENERALS ARE GRANT, SHERMAN,



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, AND THOMAS HE HAS MADE OTHER CAMPAIGNS BESIDES THOSE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC HE HAS CAPTURED FORT DONELSON, FOUGHT THE BATTLES OF SHILOH, MURFREESBORO, CHICKAMAUGA, AND NASHVILLE, ASSAULTED FORT FISHER, BE SIEGED VICKSBURG, RUN BY THE FORTS BELOW NEW ORLEANS, CAPTURED THE HEIGHTS OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSION RIDGE, AND ACCOMPANIED SHERMAN'S GREAT ARMY FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.

FINE FORTS CAN BE BUILT OF BLOCKS WHICH COME IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SHAPES, AND WITH THIN BUT LARGE BOOKS, OF WHICH TO CONSTRUCT MOUNTAINS, SUCH BATTLES AS THOSE ABOUT CHATTANOOGA MAY BE MADE VERY PICTURESQUE AS A RELIEF FROM ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS, CAMP LIFE IS OCCASIONALLY REFRESHING THE PLANS OF COMING CAMPAIGNS



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

OF COURSE MUST BE DISCUSSED BY THE GENERALS IN THEIR HEADQUARTERS, AND THE EXPLOITS OF SPIES AND SCOUTS MAY BE ACTED OUT THEN THERE ARE LONG MARCHES TO BE MADE THROUGH THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY. ADVANCES, RETREATS, DEMONSTRATIONS AND EVERY KIND OF STRATEGICAL MOVEMENT RAIDS ARE MADE BY THE CAVALRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DESTROYING CONFEDERATE RAILROADS, BRIDGES, AND STORES, AND THESE LEAD TO MANY EXCITING ADVENTURES THERE ARE MANY CASES OF PERSONAL BRAVERY, AND SOME AMUSING INSTANCES OF COWARDICE

FOR HOSPITALS, BARRACKS,

SMALL PAPER BOXES LAID ON

GOOD ENOUGH TENTS ARE MADE

OF BITS OF PASTEBOARD GLEED AND

COVERED WITH WHITE PAPER THE HEAD

QUARTERS OF THE CHIEF GENERAL

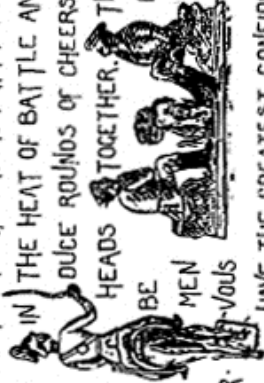
MAY BE MARKED BY A FLAG - A BIT OF PA

PER PAINTED TO REPRESENT THE STARS AND STRIPES, AND GLEED ON THE TIP OF A WOODEN TOOTHPICK WHICH SURMOUNTS THE TENT



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

IT IS EASY TO TELL WHAT SORT OF MEN THE GENERALS ARE FROM THEIR TALK. GRANT, FOR INSTANCE, SAYS VERY LITTLE BUT IS ALWAYS ORDERING ATTACKS. IS CRIM, DOGGED, AND RESOLUTE. HANCOCK RIDES ALONG THE LINE IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE AND CALLS HIS MEN "BOYS" WHICH NEVER FAILS TO PRODUCE ROUNDS OF CHEERS. WHEN LEE SENDS FOR JACKSON, AND THE TWO PUT THEIR HEADS TOGETHER, THERE IS MISCHIEF AFOOT, AND THE "UNIGNS" ARE LIKELY TO BE ROUGHLY HANDLED. THOMAS IS A MAN OF FEW WORDS, BUT HIS MEN LOVE HIM, AND HE MAKES THEM FIGHT WELL. SHERMAN IS NERVOUS AND FULL OF ENERGY, A COMMANDER IN WHOM HIS MEN HAVE THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE. BUT THE IDOL OF THE ARMY, THE PEERLESS HERO OF THE CAVALRY, THE HARD HITTER AND LOUD SHOUTER, THE MODERN ACHILLES IN FIGHT, IS PHIL SHERIDAN! HE IS EVERYWHERE AT ONCE, ROARING OUT HOARSE COMMANDS, TEARING TO AND FRO ON A BIG BLACK CHARGER, APPEALING TO HIS TROOPERS TO KILL ALL THE REBELS, TO SWEEP THE RASCALS FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH; AND WHEN IT HAPPENS THAT THE CAVALRY ARE HARD PRESSED AND SEEM LIKELY TO GET THE WORST OF IT, HE PLUNGES TO THE FRONT IN PERSON, AND STRIKES TERROR TO THE HEART OF THE FOE BY THE VIOLENCE AND



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SUDDENNESS OF HIS CHARGE. A SLIGHT IRISH ACCENT ADDS MUCH TO THE ZEST OF HIS ORDERS AND HIS APPEALS. THEN THERE IS LONGSTREET, WHO IS RATHER CAREFUL AND GUARDED, BUT DOGGED ENOUGH AND HARD TO DRIVE WHEN ONCE ENGAGED IN BATTLE; AND STUART, THE BRILLIANT CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CHIEFTAIN, WHO PERFORMS PRODIGES OF VALOR FOR HIS SIDE. WALTER HAS A VERY GOOD IDEA OF THE WAY IN WHICH EACH ONE OF THESE GENERALS WOULD BE LIKELY TO DO THINGS.

NOW THAT THE CIVIL WAR HAS BEEN ENACTED BY THE TIN ARMIES, IT IS IN ORDER TO INVENT IDEAL BATTLES, AND FIGHT THEM OUT TO THEIR LOGICAL CONCLUSIONS. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IS ORGANIZED ON AN IDEAL BASIS, WITH GRANT IN COMMAND, FOUR CORPS OF INFANTRY UNDER SHERMAN, HANCOCK, THOMAS AND SEDGWICK RESPECTIVELY; A CAVALRY CORPS UNDER SHERIDAN; AND AN ARTILLERY CORPS UNDER HUNT. JUST THINK WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE IF THE REAL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC HAD ALWAYS HAD SUCH LEADERS!

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA HAS LEE IN COMMAND, WITH THREE CORPS OF INFANTRY.—LONGSTREET'S, JACKSON'S, AND HILL'S.—A CORPS OF CAVALRY, STUART'S,—AND THE ARTILLERY IS DIVIDED AMONG THEM.

THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THE UNION INFANTRY ARE NOT ALL ALIKE
 THE POSITION OF TAKING AIM, THOMAS'S MEN ARE
 STEP EXCELLENTLY) WITH THEIR
 SHOULDERS. HANCOCK'S MEN ARE
 AND SEDGWICK'S MEN ARE IN AL-
 AS THOUGH
 THOMAS'S.
 INFANTRY ARE
 CAVALRY ARE
 SEVERAL SIZES AND STYLES
 TALL, FINE MEN IN RED COATS,
 ARE MOUNTED ON THE HORSES
 THE GUNS AND CAISSONS, OTHERS BEING
 THE GUNS THERE ARE FIELD BATTERIES, THAT IS, BATTERIES OF LIGHT GUNS WHICH ARE
 EASILY MOVED ABOUT, AND HEAVY GUNS, FOR USE IN FORTS, OR FOR BOMBARDMENTS.
 AS FOR THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, IT IS, AS I SAID, MADE UP TO SOME EXTENT FROM THE



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

SOMEWHAT WORN REMNANTS OF FORMER UNION DIVISIONS LEE'S MEN WERE REALLY RATHER RAGGED THE VETERANS OF LONGSTREET'S CORPS ARE ALL IN THE POSITION OF "CHARGE BAYONETS!" BUT THE BARRELS OF THEIR MUSKETS ARE MOSTLY BROKEN OFF HILL'S MEN ARE LITTLE FELLOWS SHOULDERING ARMS. AND ON THE MARCH JACKSON'S MEN ARE SOLID. HEAVY. LEADEN VETERANS. MOST OF WHOM HAVE LOST THEIR HEADS. BUT KEEP ON FIGHTING JUST AS WELL WITHOUT THEM.

IN THE UNION ARMY ALL THE GENERALS. FROM GRANT DOWN TO THE BRIGADIERS. ARE LARGE AND COMELY MEN WELL MOUNTED IN THE OTHER ARMY ONLY LEE AND HIS STAFF HAVE HORSES LONGSTREET IS AFOOT. BRANDISHING HIS SWORD PERPETUALLY HILL IS A LITTLE.

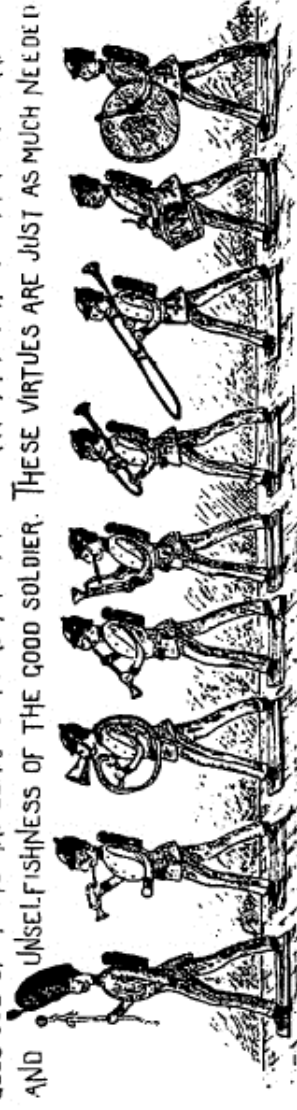
INSIGNIFICANT MAN JACKSON IS A DIGNIFIED AND ERECT. THOUGH BATTERED. PEDESTRIAN. — THE SAME PERSON WHO WAS ONCE #. A PROMINENT UNION GENERAL, BY THE WAY. HE MUST BE LIKE THE FAMOUS DR JEKYLL IN THE STORY. WHO BY DRINKING A CERTAIN MEDICINE. WAS ABLE TO CHANGE HIMSELF INTO SOMEBODY ELSE

ALL THE BATTLES THAT WALTERS SOLDIERS ARE MADE TO FIGHT FORM A PART OF THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY WHICH EVERY AMERICAN BOY OUGHT TO KNOW THIS KINDERCARTEN OF WAR ALSO TEACHES HIM SOMETHING OF GEOGRAPHY WHICH MAY BE VERY USEFUL



THE TIN ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

WALTER KNOWS THAT WAR IS A CRUEL AND SAD THING, AND THAT IT IS A GREAT SIN TO MAKE WAR NEEDLESSLY. BUT HE THINKS THAT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO BE DONE BUT TO FIGHT. WHEN THAT TIME COMES, HE BELIEVES IN MAKING A GOOD JOB OF IT. HE HAS LEARNED TO ADMIRE THE COURAGE, THE PATIENCE, THE ENDURANCE AND UNSELFISHNESS OF THE GOOD SOLDIER. THESE VIRTUES ARE JUST AS MUCH NEEDED

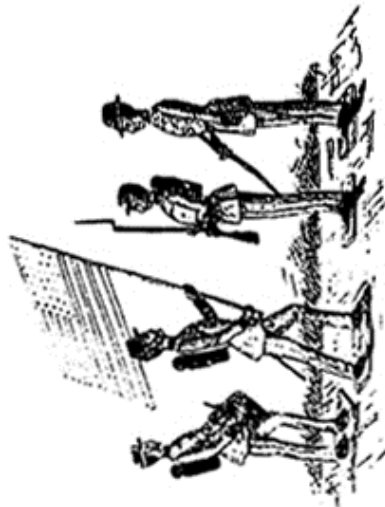










IN PEACE. PERHAPS, AS IN WAR, BUT WHATEVER AWAKES THE LOVE OF THEM IN A LITTLE BOY IS A GOOD PLAY

BESIDES — WHO SHALL SAY THAT THERE MAY NOT COME A TIME WHEN THE NATION WILL NEED THE AID OF THE BOYS WHO ARE NOW PLAYING AT MIMIC WAR WITH TIN SOLDIERS? THE

THE TINARMY OF THE POTOMAC

MORE THEY KNOW OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE FLAG, THE MORE THEY WILL LOVE THEIR OWN COUNTRY, AND THE READIER THEY WILL BE TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND THE HONOR OF THE GREAT NATION FOR WHICH SO MANY NOBLE LIVES HAVE BEEN GLADLY LAID DOWN



| <u>What The Hard Words Mean</u> | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| <u>INFANTRY</u> FOOT - SOLDIERS | <u>CAVALRY</u> SOLDIERS ON HORSEBACK | <u>CHARGER</u> A WAR-HORSE. THE TERM IS APPLIED NOT TO WAR-HORSES GENERALLY, BUT TO THE HORSES RIDDEN BY OFFICERS ON ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY. | <u>TROOPERS</u> CAVALRYMEN. |
|  |  |  | <u>CAISSON</u> A WAGON IN WHICH THE SHOT AND SHELL & C. OF THE ARTILLERY ARE CARRIED. |
| <u>ARTILLERY</u> SOLDIERS WITH CANNONS | <u>ARMS</u> GUNS, SWORDS, REVOLVERS, CANNONS, ETC | | |
|  | | | <u>EQUIPMENTS</u> CLOTHES, BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, FOOD, TENTS, WAGONS, HORSES, ETC |

What The Hard Words Mean.

COMPANY.

ONE HUNDRED MEN UNDER A CAPTAIN.

REGIMENT.

TEN COMPANIES, OR ABOUT ONE THOUSAND MEN, UNDER A COLONEL.

BATTALION.

THREE OR FOUR REGIMENTS (SAY THREE OR FOUR THOUSAND MEN) UNDER A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

DIVISION.

TWO OR THREE BATTALIONS (OR SIX TO TWELVE THOUSAND MEN) UNDER A MAJOR-GENERAL.

CORPS.

(A FRENCH WORD WHICH MEANS A BODY) TWO OR THREE DIVISIONS, OR TWENTY TO THIRTY OR FORTY THOUSAND MEN, UNDER A CORPS COMMANDER. A CORPS IS THE LARGEST BODY OF ARMED-SOLDIERS OF THE WHOLE ARMY. THE CHOICE OF HIS GENERAL PICKS OUT THE BEST OF HIS OFFICERS TO COMMAND THE CORPS. SOMETIMES THE CORPS ARE NAMED AFTER

THEIR COMMANDERS, AND SOMETIMES THEY ARE NUMBERED. THIS WORD IS FREQUENTLY USED AS IF IT WERE SPELLED NOB.

REINFORCE-

MENTS.

FRESH TROOPS ADDED TO THE ARMY.

CIVIL WAR.

A WAR BETWEEN PEOPLE OF THE SAME COUNTRY.

TRY

TO MOVE AROUND THE END OF THE ENEMY'S LINE, SO AS TO GET IN HIS REAR. IN ALMOST EVERY BATTLE ONE SIDE TRIES TO FLANK THE OTHER SIDE.

TO FLANK.

CONFEDERATES.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE TRIED TO SEPARATE THEIR STATES FROM THE NORTHERN STATES AND TO HAVE A NEW COUNTRY OF THEIR OWN. CALLED THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

What The Hard Words Mean.

THEY CALLED THEIR SOLDIERS CONFEDERATES, AND THE NORTHERN PEOPLE CALLED THEM REBELS. BUT AMONG THE SOLDIERS THEY WERE CALLED "JOHNNIES." "JOHNNY REBS," "CRAYBACKS," AND OTHER SLANG NAMES.

RETREAT.

TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE ENEMY. THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER WORDS TO DESCRIBE NEARLY THE SAME THING: TO RETIRE, WITHDRAW, OR FALL BACK. THE MEN WHO RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER ARE NOT ALWAYS BEATEN. TO "FALL BACK" GENERALLY MEANS TO MOVE TOWARDS THE REAR WITH FACES TOWARDS THE FRONT. AS A RULE, THE ARMY WHICH ADVANCES OR STAYS WHERE IT IS AFTER A BATTLE IS RECORDED AS HAVING WON A VICTORY, AND THE ARMY WHICH RETREATS IS CONSIDERED BEATEN.

WING.

AN ARMY IS GENERALLY SO ARRANGED AS TO HAVE A CENTRE AND TWO WINGS - THE RIGHT AND LEFT WINGS. AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WAS ATTACKED BY THE CONFEDERATES, AND A PART OF THE RIGHT WING WENT OVER TO HELP IT.

RESERVES.

SOLDIERS KEPT AT THE REAR IN A BATTLE READY TO BE SENT TO THE FRONT TO HELP WHEREVER THEY MAY BE NEEDED.

SHARPSHOOTSERS.

MEN SKILLED IN SHOOTING. "GOOD SHOTS."

BREASTWORKS.

LINE OF TRENCHES OR RIFLE PITS WITH EARTH THROWN UP ON ONE SIDE AS A PROTECTION FROM THE ENEMY'S FIRE.



What The Hard Words Mean.

TO BOMBARD. TO ATTACK WITH BOMBS, WHICH ARE IRON SHELLS FILLED WITH POWDER SO MADE AS TO EXPLODE WHEN THEY FALL.

VOLLEY. THE FIRE OF MANY GUNS ALL AT ONCE.

TO INVADE. TO ENTER AS A FOE.

CANNONADE. AN ATTACK BY A FORCE OF ARTILLERY; OR A CONTEST OF ARTILLERY.

CAMPAIGN. THE TIME THAT AN ARMY KEEPS THE FIELD.

AMBULANCE. A WAGON USED TO CARRY THE WOUNDED.

SALIENT. A PART OF A FORT OR LINE OF BREASTWORKS WHICH PROJECTS OR RUNS OUT FURTHER THAN THE OTHER PARTS.

VÉTÉRAN. AN OLD SOLDIER, USED TO WAR.

TO BESIEGE. TO SURROUND A TOWN OR FORTRESS WITH AN ARMY FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCING THE PLACE TO SURRENDER.

TO CARRY. TO CAPTURE. TO TAKE BY FORCE.

HEADQUARTERS. THE TENT OR HOUSE IN WHICH THE CHIEF GENERAL LIVES.

DEMONSTRATION. A SHOW OF ATTACK. SOMETIMES IT BECOMES A REAL ATTACK.

STRATEGICAL. ALL THE MOVEMENTS OF AN ARMY EXCEPT THE ABSOLUTE SIGHT OF THE ENEMY ARE STRATEGICAL.

RAID. A SUDDEN AND RAPID INVASION BY A CAVALRY FORCE INTO THE TERRITORY OF ITS ENEMY.

BARRACKS. HUTS OR HOUSES FOR SOLDIERS.

GIARD-HOUSE. THE CAMP JAIL, USED FOR TEMPORARY DETENTION OF PRISONERS.