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Development
Incorporated

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The UMS II: Nations at War Civil War Scenarios

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ABOUT THESE SCENARIOS

Like all UMS II scenarios, these disks are not copy protected. Please make back-up copies of all the enclosed disks, or install them to a hard disk, and put the original disks away in a safe place.

To Install These Scenarios on an IBM Compatible Computer

If you have previously installed UMS II on the C partition of your hard disk and the subdirectory is named UMS place the disk(s) in the A drive and type:

```
COPY A:\*.* C:UMS
```

To Install These Scenarios on a Macintosh Computer

If you have previously installed UMS II on your hard disk simply double-click on the Civil War Scenario disk, press A [or Select All from the pull down menu] and drag all of the files into your UMS II folder.

To Install These Scenarios on an Atari ST Computer

If you have previously installed UMS II on your hard disk simply double-click on the Civil War Scenario disk, highlight all the files by holding down the SHIFT key and clicking on the files and drag all of the files into your UMS II folder.

To Install These Scenarios on an Amiga Computer

If you have previously installed UMS II on your hard disk, say in a drawer called dh2:NATIONS, then open a CLI, put the Civil War disk in drive df0: and type:

```
copy df0: dh2:nations all
```

DIFFICULTY OF SCENARIOS

The scenarios, ranging in difficulty from easiest to hardest, are:

- Spring of 1864 playing the Union side
- Spring of 1863 playing the Union side
- Spring of 1862 playing the Union side
- Summer of 1861 playing the Union side
- Summer of 1861 playing the Confederate side
- Spring of 1862 playing the Confederate side
- Spring of 1863 playing the Confederate side
- Spring of 1864 playing the Confederate side

The UMS II: Nations at War

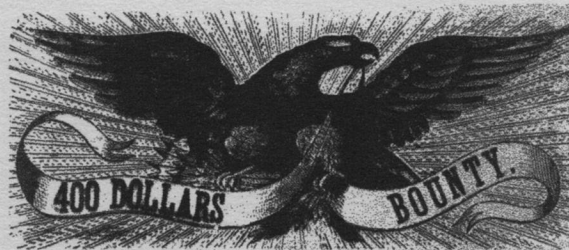
American Civil War Scenarios

Summer 1861

Spring 1862

Spring 1863

Spring 1864



INTRODUCTION

The term 'Civil War' is ancient. The Roman Empire was consumed by a Civil War; the events following the death of Charlemagne and the ensuing partitioning of Europe may be accurately called a Civil War. However, the American Civil War was unique in scope, cause, voracity, desperation, factionalism, disparity of political thought and evolution of military art.

T. Harry Williams quite correctly wrote that Sherman's March to the Sea was a harbinger of the strategic carpet bombing and the *Total Krieg* of World War II. Grant and Lee in the lines before Richmond and Petersburg were a preface to the trench warfare of World War I.

Behind the armies stretched a line of logistics and resupply that traced the network of railroads to regional stockpiles and replacement depots. Two neighboring nations went to complete mobilization and universal drafts of levies of troops.

But this was a gradual process as this numbing shock of modern warfare settled over the collective conscious of the warring nations. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) was a poor guide for antebellum America with which to gauge what would be required of the combatants of a modern war. The accompanying scenarios encompass the entire duration of the American Civil War. The first scenario reflects the first naive call from both capitals for 35,000 volunteers for 90 days service. By the end, three million troops would join this *danse macabre* and every casualty was an American.

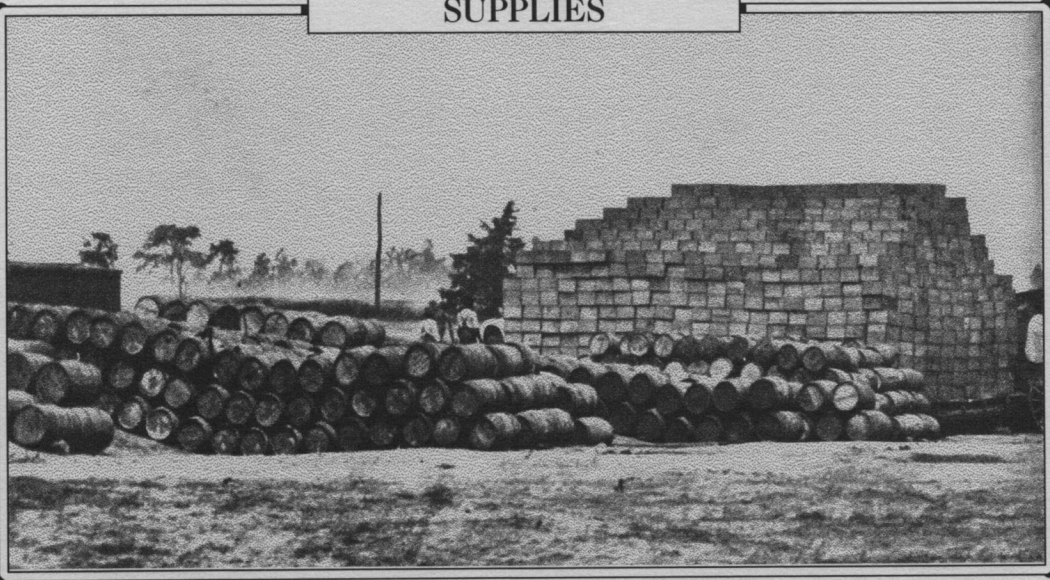
TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Unit Icons

Note: on the Atari ST, Union icons appear in blue which prints as grey in this manual

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SUPPLIES

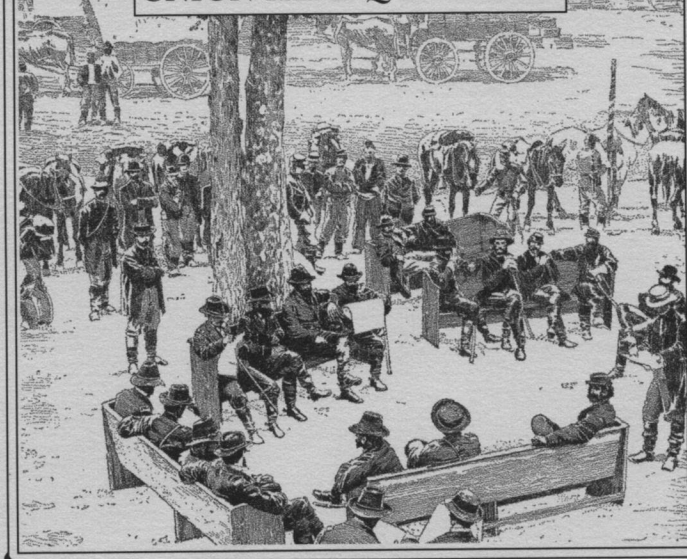


One of the many supply depots that were needed to support military campaigns in the American Civil War.

Each unit in every scenario starts off with sufficient supplies for a three to four week campaign. After that it is imperative that supplies are produced and transported from regional centers (state capitals) to the troops in the field. The American Civil War was the first great conflict that highlighted the importance of railroads and resupply. As troops adopt offensive postures (Attack and Assault Order Formations) they will consume supplies at a greater level. To assume the offensive is tantamount to an order of stockpiling supplies. The default setting is: 1 supply unit is created every week (ITU).

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UNION HEADQUARTERS



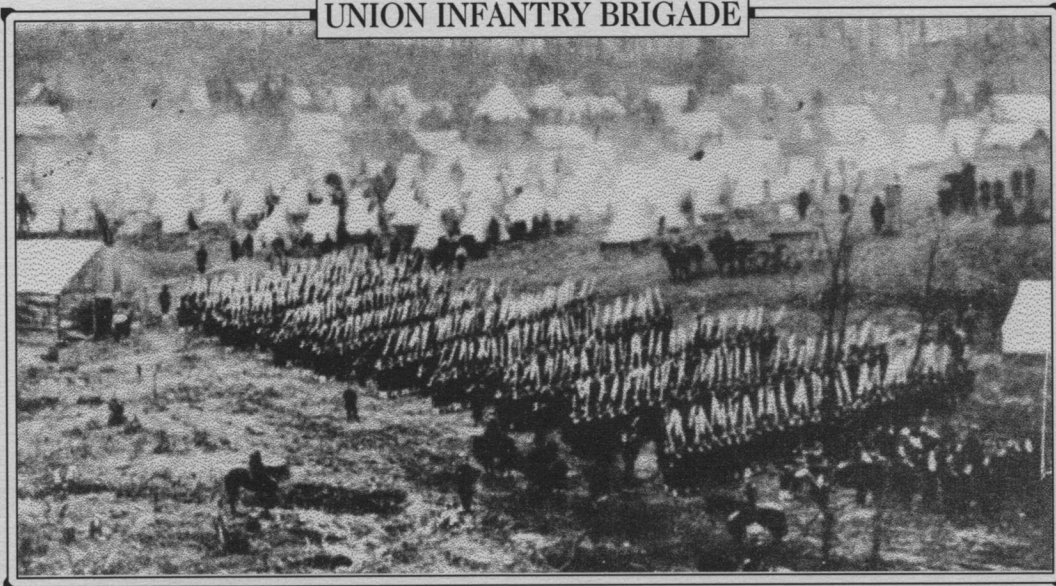
Grant and the Headquarters Staff of the Army of the Potomac. This photo, taken from the vantage point of a church steeple, shows almost the entire staff, complete with headquarter's guard in the background. Headquarters staffs were much smaller in the Civil War than is now common.

All of the scenarios on these disks are designed on the Army-Corps-Division-Brigade levels. All Union unit designations above brigade level are displayed with the above icons. The military divisions come from the Official Atlas of the Civil War.

Combat can not occur between headquarters units (only at brigade level). Consequently, headquarters units do not have attack or defense values; nor do they consume supplies.

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UNION INFANTRY BRIGADE



A photograph of the camp of a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. These men grew up together, went to school together and went to war together. A tragedy that befell this regiment would certainly be felt throughout their home county.

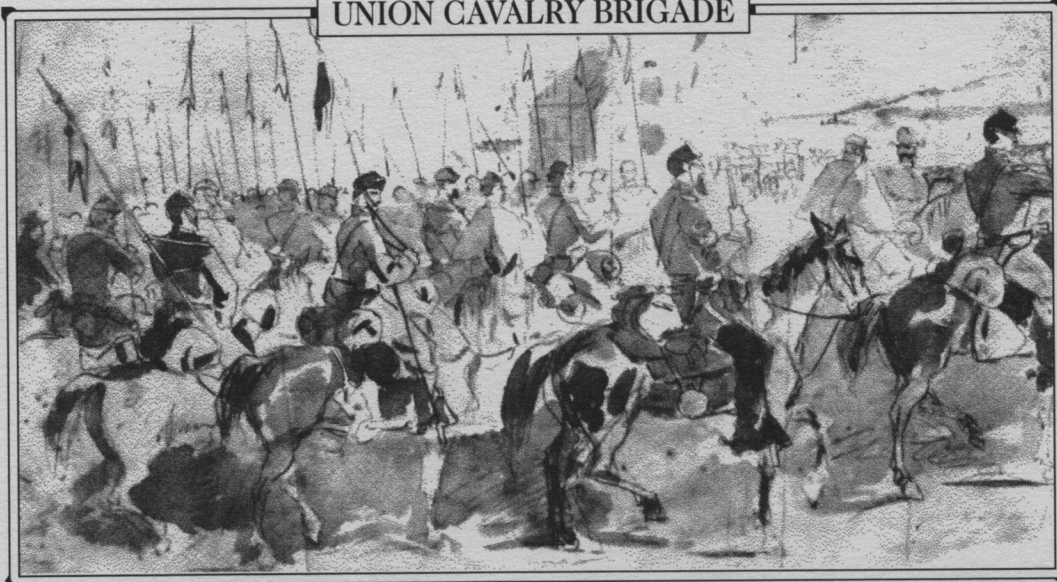
The brigade was the basic combat unit of the American Civil War. Early in the war it consisted of three or four regiments of troops. Each regiment was drawn from the same American town; in the less densely populated West sometimes a town could only offer up a company or two. But, the bottom line was that each Civil War brigade was drawn from the same geographic region. True, by the end of the war, as recruits were poured in helter skelter from district draft centers, brigades began to lose their state identities. The legendary Iron Brigade (originally created from the 2nd, 6th and 7th Wisconsin) would eventually include the 24th Michigan and ultimately the 19th Indiana.

Because the American Civil War was a Great Democratic War it was assumed that entire counties - and groups of counties - would offer up all their men between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. Companies were comprised of local boys; regiments usually drew their troops from the same, small geographic area. Often entire brigades were made of single state regiments. Consequently, a military disaster often became a local tragedy. The typical Civil War monument that stands in the center of the American town square displays columns of names, all followed by the same geographic location. It may be a well known battle like Gettysburg, or Antietam, or an obscure crossroads in Mississippi, but the records show that a group of men who left home on the same day in 1861 had met the same fate on the same day in a place far away.

The size of these brigades, in these scenarios, is determined by the following formula: the actual number of troops in the brigade; divided by 50. For example, a brigade that had 2,300 men would be assigned 46 Strength Points in these scenarios.

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UNION CAVALRY BRIGADE

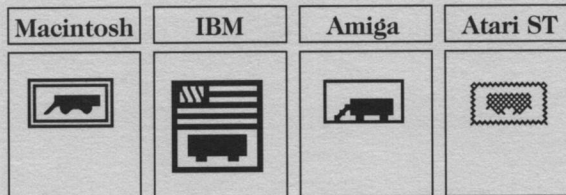


A troop of Union lancers modeled after the European armies during the time of Napoleon.

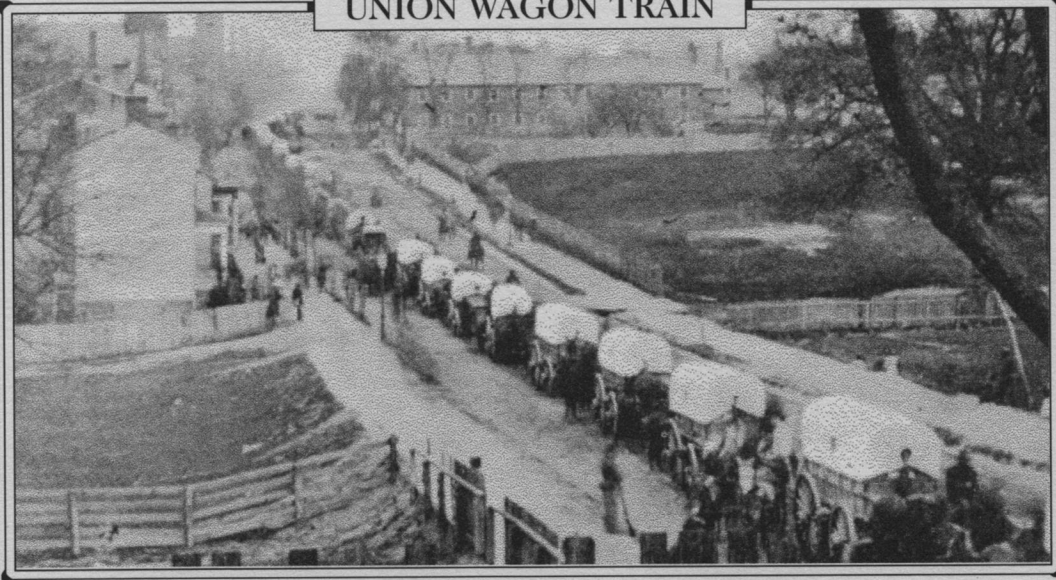
Union cavalry, was decidedly inferior to its Confederate counterparts early in the war. However, by the time of the cavalry battle east of Gettysburg in 1863, an equilibrium had been achieved between the two forces.

In April 1864, General Grant gave the command of all cavalry forces in the Army of the Potomac to Phil Sheridan who withdrew the cavalry from its traditional role of picket duty and light scouting and welded together a massive striking force that he sent off on a raid towards Richmond. On May 11, Union cavalry bumped into a blocking force of Confederate troopers at Yellow Tavern, Virginia. A sharp battle ensued in which the Union cavalry gave better than they received for once. Among the Confederate casualties that day was the legendary Major General J. E. B. Stuart. From this day on the Confederate cavalry would be in the descendent.

Union cavalry, under the direction of Sheridan, played a decisive role in the final Appomattox campaign, smashing the Confederate lines at Five Forks, Virginia and mercilessly pursuing Lee's retreating army.



UNION WAGON TRAIN



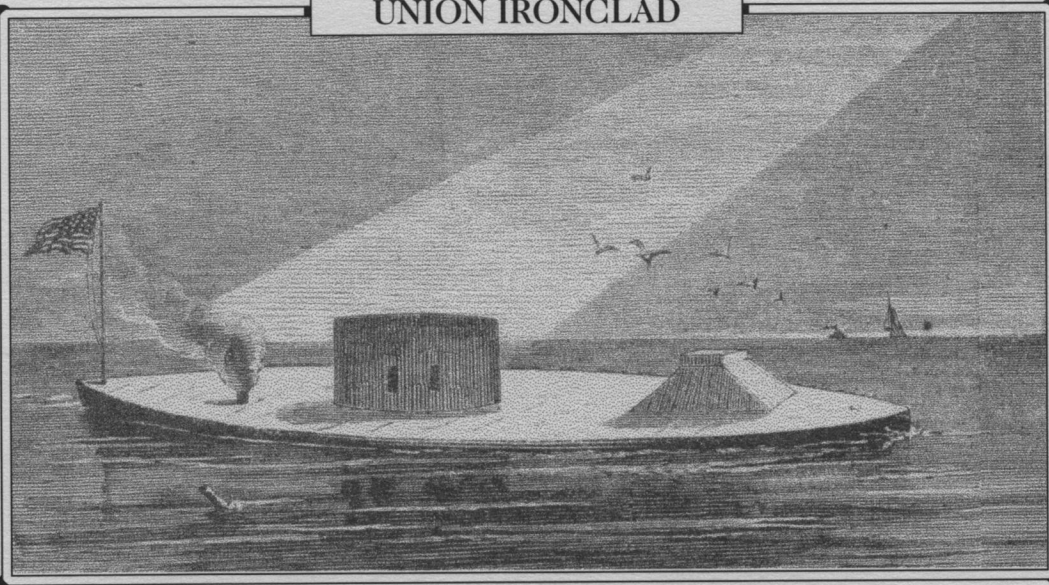
A long Union wagon train winds its way into the newly captured city of Petersburg, Virginia.

The ability to move vast quantities of supplies long distances was essential for maintaining large armies in the field. In the north this entailed the government purchase of hundreds of thousands of horses and wagons. The teamsters, that drove these wagons, were the dregs of society.

Horace Porter, in his *Campaigning With Grant*, describes an altercation between the commanding general and a teamster who was mercilessly whipping his stalled team. Grant, seeing this, "dashed toward the teamster, and raising his clenched fist, called out to him: 'What does this conduct mean, you scoundrel? Stop beating those horses!' The teamster looked at him, and said coolly, as he delivered another blow aimed at the face of the wheel-horse: 'Well, who's drivin' this team anyway - you or me?' The general was now thoroughly angered... 'I'll show you, you infernal villain!' he cried, shaking his fist in the man's face. Then calling to an officer of the escort, he said: 'Take this man in charge and have him tied to to a tree for six hours as a punishment for his brutality.' " No doubt, this behavior was commonplace outside the commanding general's view.

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UNION IRONCLAD



The U. S. S. Monitor as it appeared in the April 12, 1862 edition of Harper's Weekly. While not quite completely accurate all the major details are included: the flat deck, the forward pilot house (not so prominent in the actual craft) and the smokestack aft.

The Union Ironclad unit type represents naval vessels of the Monitor class designed by Swedish engineer, John Ericsson. These ships were characterized by flat iron decks and a round rotating gun house or cupola. This design is different than the inland water gunboats (see below) which were primarily floating gun batteries sheathed in sloping iron plates.

The Monitor's deck was barely fourteen inches above water level. The crew, boilers and engines were housed below decks in the cramped ten and half foot space above the keel. Ventilation was a constant problem and temperatures once reached 178° Fahrenheit in the engine room.

Construction on the Monitor was started on October 25, 1861 and completed February 25, 1862. She was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on March 6, 1862; the day she sailed to Hampton Roads and her ensuing historic meeting with the Merrimack (see below).

The Monitor would eventually sink in heavy seas off Cape Hatteras in December 1862. The wreck has recently been located and there are plans for making the Monitor's final resting place a national historic site.

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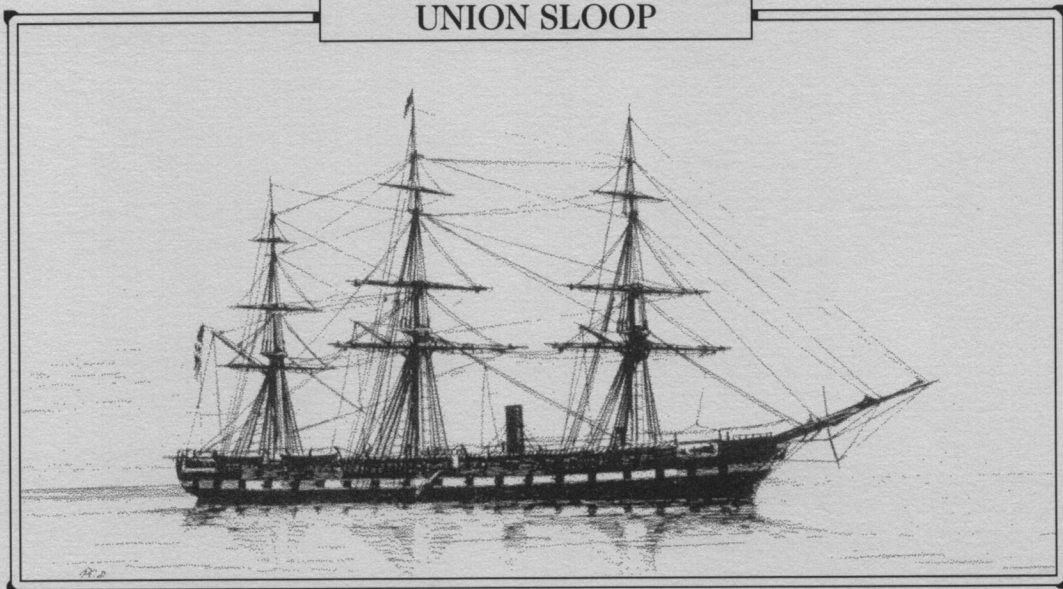
Amiga



Atari ST



UNION SLOOP



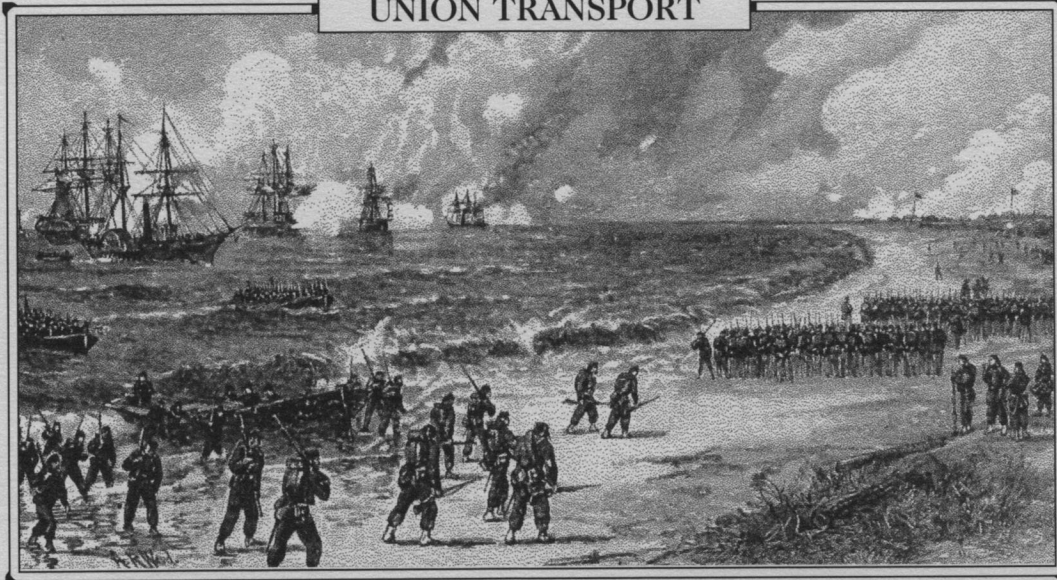
The USS Wabash on station in the Atlantic.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861 the United States navy had only 41 commissioned ships; and of that number almost half were officially regarded as obsolete. The newest ships in the fleet consisted of six screw-frigates, built in 1855, that added the new steam powered submarine screw (propellers) to traditional wind powered ships. These ships ranged from the 4,500 ton U.S.S. Niagara to the 3,000 ton U.S.S. Wabash. The chief function of these six frigates was the bombardment of forts in conjunction with amphibious campaigns on the Atlantic coast.

Similar to the screw-frigates, but smaller and less heavily armed, were the screw-sloops produced in 1858. Five first-class screw-sloops were constructed (including the U.S.S. Hartford, U.S.S. Brooklyn and the U.S.S. Richmond which formed the nucleus Farragut's West Gulf Squadron). The U.S.S. Iroquois and U.S.S. Dacotah were typical of an even lighter second-class screw-sloop in the fleet.

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UNION TRANSPORT



Union troops coming ashore from transport ships during an amphibious action on the North Carolina coast.

These units represent Union transport ships that were hastily impressed into service for moving ground forces up and down the Atlantic coast. The first such expedition took place in December, 1861 when General Ambrose Burnside was entrusted with the amphibious invasion of the North Carolina coast.

General Burnside described his transports as, "...a motley fleet. North River barges and propellers (steam-driven craft)... sailing vessels, formerly belonging to the coasting trade... several large passenger steamers... together with tug and ferry boats, served to make up the fleet, which gave a capacity to transport 15,000 troops, with baggage, camp-equipage, rations, etc."¹

An expedition organized about the same time for the occupation of Port Royal included transports described as, "regular, irregular and defective. Among them were ferry-boats and the old steamer Governor, never in her best days adapted to a sea voyage, on board of which were six hundred marines... Twenty-five chartered schooners, laden with coal, were also on hand..."²

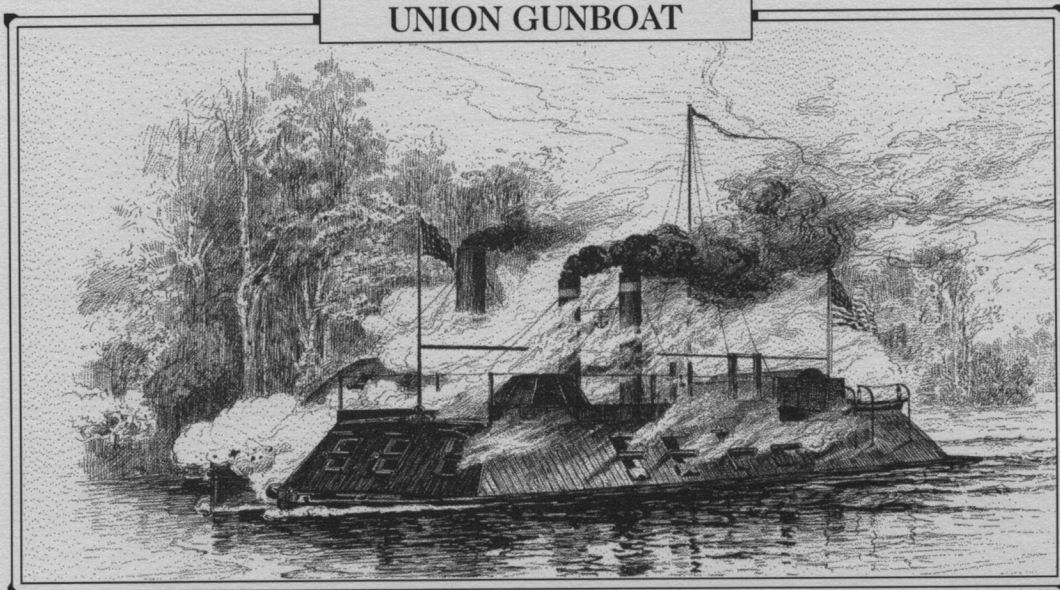
These craft, gathered from whatever was available along the northern Atlantic seacoast, were nonetheless able to fulfill their mission: the transportation of troops and supplies.

1) "The Burnside Expedition", by Ambrose E. Burnside, reprinted in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume One, Castle Publications, Seacaucus, N.J. Reprint of the 1887 edition.

2) "Du Pont and the Port Royal Expedition" Ibid. State Recruitment Values

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UNION GUNBOAT



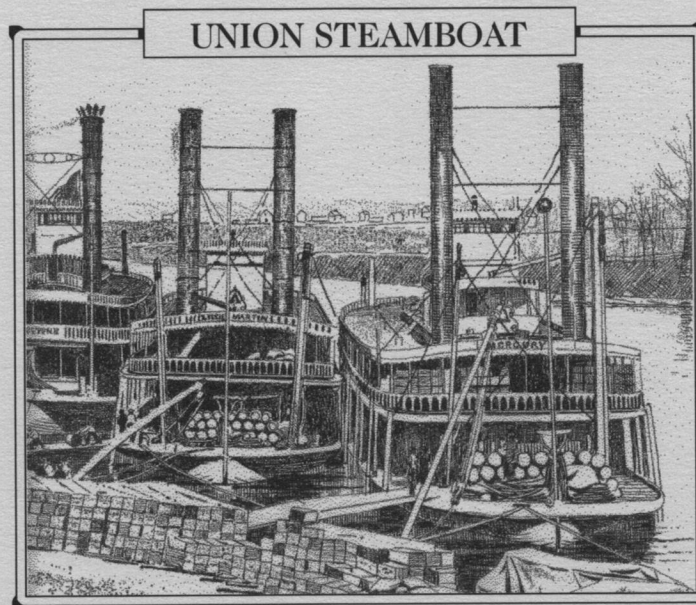
The USS Carondelet.

These shallow draft, floating gun platforms (literally armored batteries on rafts with minimal steam engines) were products of Yankee ingenuity. Designed by Captain James B. Eads to ply the Mississippi and its tributaries, the first seven (the *De Kalb*, *Carondelet*, *Cincinnati*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Cairo* and *Pittsburgh*) were built in a forty-five day construction frenzy at Carondelet, Mo. in 1861.

These 175 foot long ships of the *De Kalb* class boasted 13 heavy guns each, 2 1/2 inch thick iron plating, and draft of just 6 feet of water. They were slow; barely able to make 9 miles an hour. Their lack of speed prompted Admiral Foote to remark that they were "too slow." "Plenty fast enough to fight with," replied Captain William D. Porter.

After the success of the *Monitor*, Eads was ordered to construct a new class of gunboat that was lighter than the *De Kalb* class, drew less than five feet of water, yet still had thick iron plating and a revolving gun turret. This would become the *Osage* class (single turret) and *Milwaukee* class (double turret) gunboats. The *Milwaukee* class craft also featured steam powered turret rotation and boasted the ability to train a gun on any target within 45 seconds. The double-turreted ships (*Milwaukee*, *Chickasaw*, *Winnebago* and *Kickapoo*) were assigned to duty on the lower Mississippi.

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A line of steamboats tied up at the wharf at Nashville.

The Civil War was responsible for the greatest collapse - and later, the greatest boom - of the steamboat industry on the western rivers. In 1860 new steamboat construction totaled 32,000 tons. With the division of the Mississippi into Union and Confederate controlled spheres commerce halted and new steamboat construction plummeted to a mere 6,000 tons by 1862.

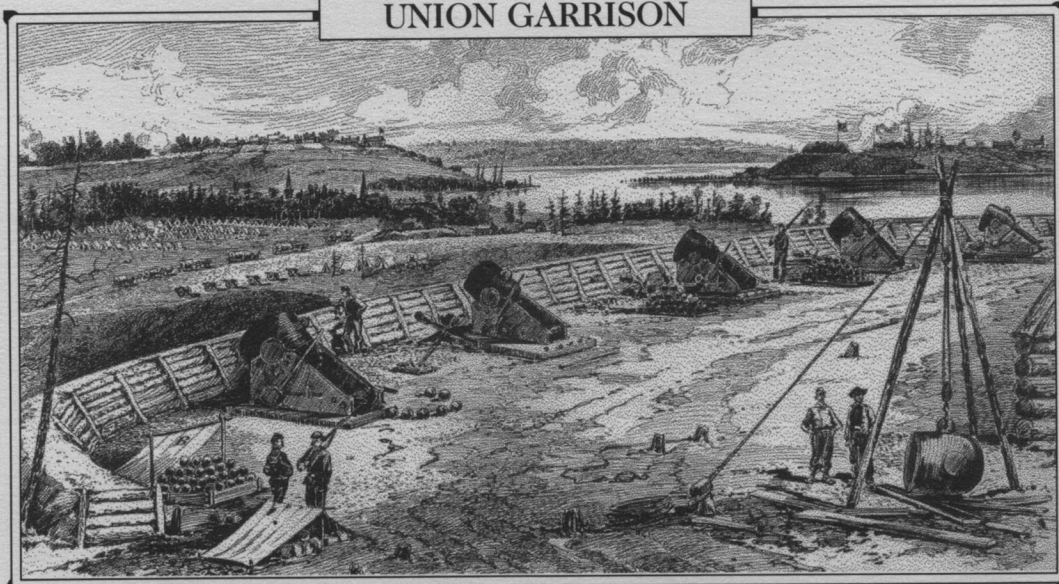
But though the Civil War stopped civil commerce on the Mississippi it created an even greater demand for the transportation of war munitions, troops, prisoners and captured contraband cotton. The United States was paying top dollar for all available steamboats and by 1863 over 44,000 tons of new boats had been built (an all time record for steamboat construction)¹.

Grant's Vicksburg campaign relied heavily on steamboats for transportation of men and materiel. Indeed, control of the Mississippi was the crux of Union strategic thinking because the great river was the highway of the continent.

1) Steamboats on the Western Rivers; Louis C. Hunter; Harvard University Press. 1949

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UNION GARRISON



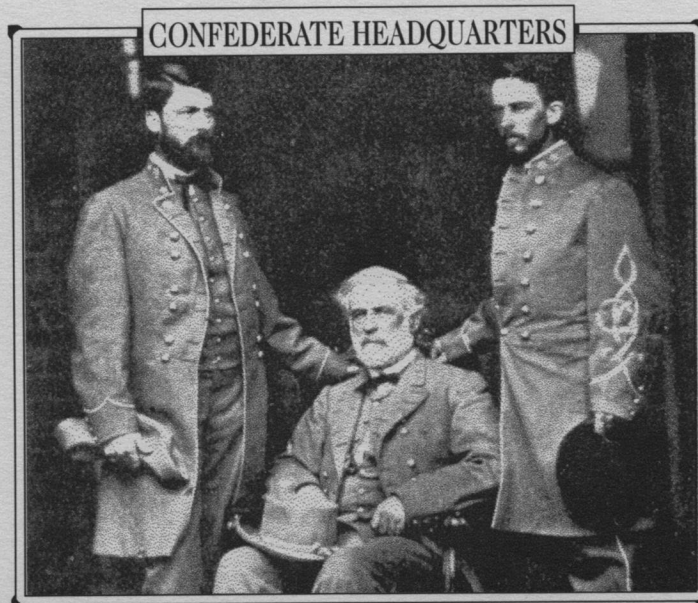
A Union fort with large mortars in place.

These units represent fixed placements and consequently have no movement points. Garrisons are strong defensive positions that have no offensive capabilities.

Key strategic and political positions were ringed with forts. An 1865 map of Washington D.C. shows dozens of these forts encircling the capital. The southern approaches alone were guarded by Ft. Farnsworth, Ft. Lyon, Ft. Weed, Ft. O'Rourke, Ft. Willard, Ft. Ellsworth, Ft. Worth, Ft. Ward, Ft. Reynolds, Ft. Runyon, Ft. Craig, Ft. Tillinghast, Ft. Whipple, Ft. Cass, Ft. Woodburn, Ft. Corcoran, Ft. Bennett, Ft. C. F. Smith, Ft. Strong, Ft. Morton, Ft. Buffalo and scores of nameless entrenchments.

Later, the Union and Confederate armies would face off in a series of trenches that stretched from north of Richmond to south of Petersburg.

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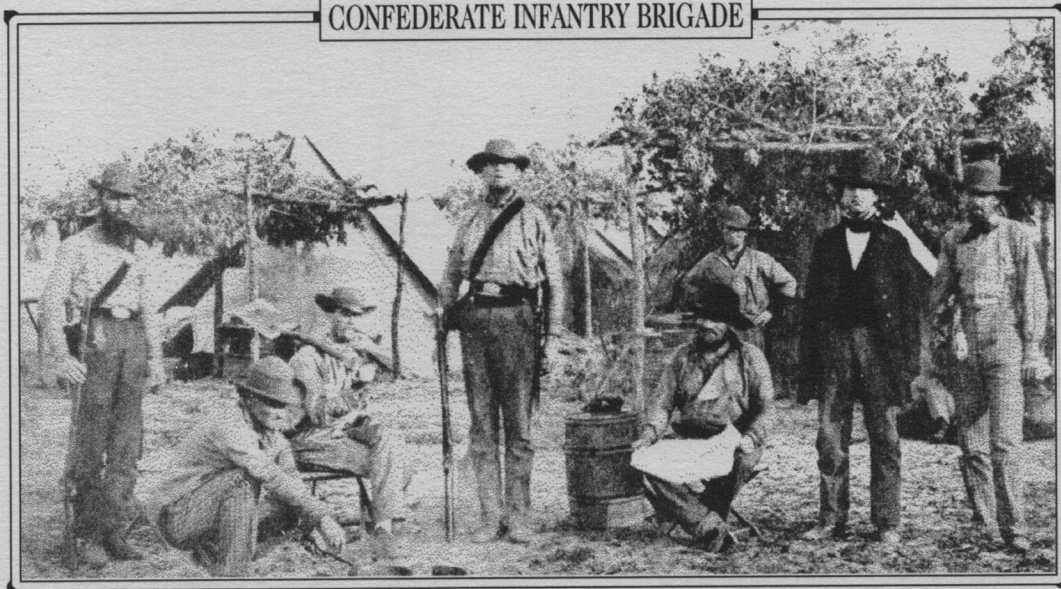
*Robert E. Lee (center) with his son G. W. C. Lee (left)
and aide Colonel Walter Taylor (right).*

Like their Union counterparts, Confederate headquarter staffs were extremely small by modern standards. The headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia probably never exceeded a dozen officers. Indeed, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox he was accompanied only by his aide, Colonel Marshall.

Combat can not occur between headquarters units (combat occurs only between units at brigade level). Consequently, headquarters units do not have attack or defense values; nor do they consume supplies.

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CONFEDERATE INFANTRY BRIGADE



Early Confederate recruits; what they lacked in style, they made up for in spirit.

The first initial call for volunteers to defend the new Confederate States of America was met with the boyish fervor appropriate for a young nation. At first neither the new northern or southern recruits knew much about the business of nineteenth century soldiering. However, the Confederate troops quickly established a reputation for battlefield savvy and esprit de corps.

Confederate troops were constantly hampered by lack of supplies and an inefficient logistics system (see Page 2, Supplies, for details). The early rush of volunteers soon dried up and by April 20, 1862 Confederate president Jefferson Davis, was forced to authorize a universal draft that "all persons residing within the Confederate states, between the ages of 18 and 25 years ... shall be held to be in the military service." The Union would adopt the draft on August 4 of the same year.

Strength Points for Confederate brigades in these scenarios are determined by the same formula employed for Union brigades: the actual number of troops in the brigade (as determined by historical research) divided by 50; for example, a brigade that had 2,300 men would be assigned 46 Strength Points in these scenarios.

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CONFEDERATE CAVALRY BRIGADE



This sketch of the 1st Virginia Cavalry was made by the famed Harper's Weekly artist A. Waud who found himself unexpectedly "detained within the enemy lines."

Waud noticed that they were armed mostly with carbines that, "were captured from our own cavalry, for whom they expressed utter contempt."

It is an unarguable fact that for at least the first two years of the Civil War Confederate cavalry was far superior to its Union counterpart. The reason could be that Confederate cavalry was raised from the ranks of southern aristocracy, familiar with horses, and full of the cavalier spirit who thought their opponents were primarily, "mechanics struggling to be genteel... [and] hardly fit for association with a southern gentleman's body servant."¹

Be that as it may, Confederate cavalry, under the leadership of J. E. B. Stuart in the east, flawlessly performed its duties as being the "eyes of the army" for Lee up until the fateful Gettysburg campaign in the summer of 1863. Unlike European cavalry that often played a key role in the great battles of Napoleon, Civil War cavalry was used primarily for scouting and screening (hiding an army's movements from its opponents). Indeed, there was more than a little truth in the Civil War foot soldier's taunt to a cavalryman, "who ever saw a corpse wearing spurs?"

1) The Muscogee, Georgia Herald, September 10, 1856.

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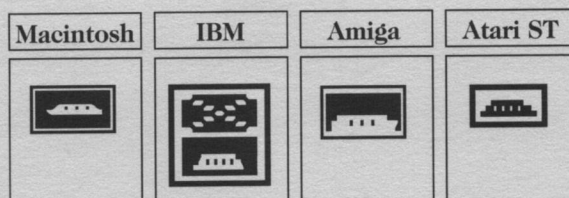
CONFEDERATE WAGON TRAIN



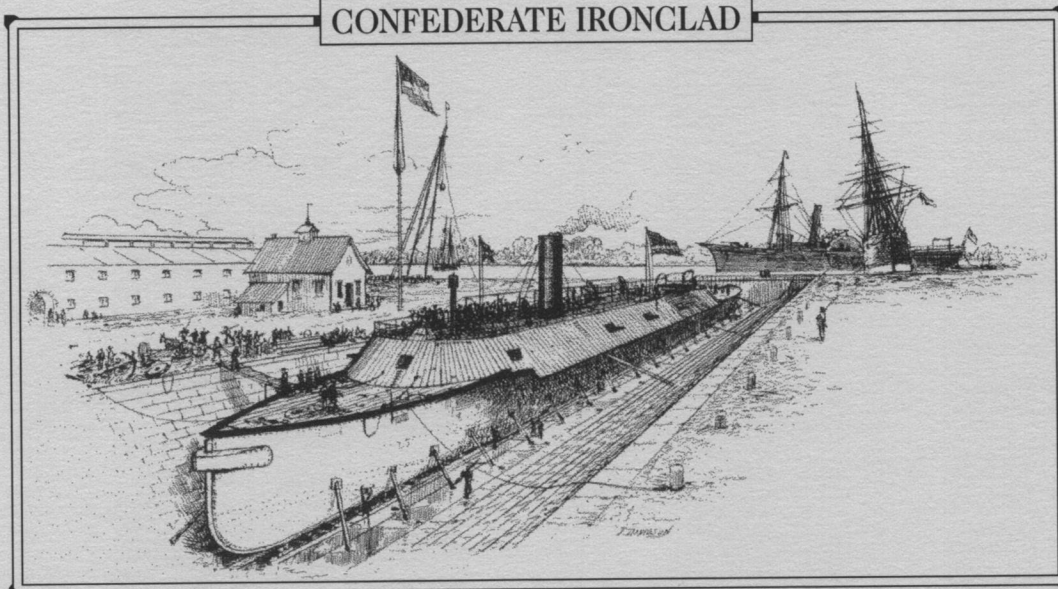
Confederate wagons retreating southward after Gettysburg in the rain and mud.

Certainly the weakest link in the chain of Confederate logistics were the wagon trains of broken down transport pulled by underfed, weakened, horses. The best available horses went to the cavalry and the officer corps, the next best to the artillery, leaving only the foundering for the wagon trains. Often it was necessary to harness twice the normal number of horses to a wagon to move it at all.

The Army of Northern Virginia assumed the offensive only twice; both times taxing the supply transport to the maximum. The retreat from Pennsylvania, after its loss at Gettysburg, was legendary and would remain one of the worst times of the army's memory.



CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD

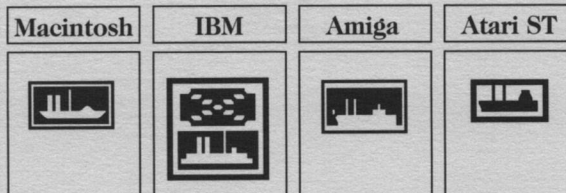


The C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimack) under construction.

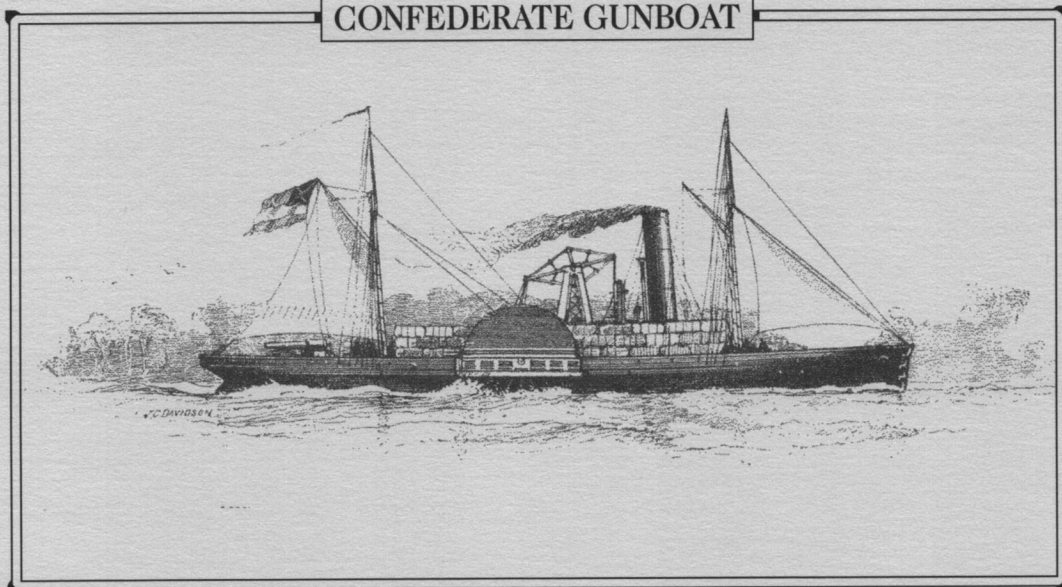
The Confederate Ironclad represents naval vessels of the 'casement ship' type. These ships were characterized by sloping iron sides that encased a floating battery, or gunnery platform.

The *C. S. S. Virginia* started life as the *U. S. S. Merrimack*, a five-year old steam frigate that was captured only partially destroyed when the Confederates occupied the Norfolk naval yards. On May 30, 1861, after a suggestion from Lieutenant John M. Brooke, the hulk of the *Merrimack* was pumped out and moved into dry dock. Then two 7-inch Brooke guns were positioned forward and aft and two 6.4-inch and six 9-inch smoothbore guns were added amidships. When completed, the *Virginia* drew 22 feet of water and could make a sluggish 5 knots.

On March 8, 1862 the *Virginia* sailed into Hampton Roads and into battle for the first time. There she quickly destroyed the Union sailing frigates, the *U. S. S. Cumberland* and *U. S. S. Congress* before retiring for fuel and ammunition. The next morning the *Virginia* again sailed out to destroy what was left of the Union blockading fleet but this time was met by the *U. S. S. Monitor* (see Page 8). The world's first two ironclads fought a long and inconclusive battle before the *Virginia* returned to port for the evening. She was never to reemerge. The *Virginia* was eventually destroyed by the Confederates themselves to keep her from falling into the Union hands during the Peninsula campaign.



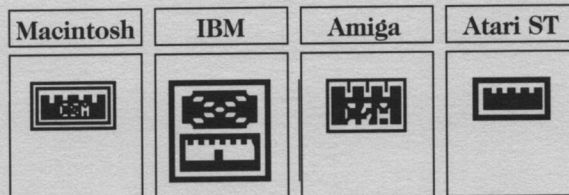
CONFEDERATE GUNBOAT



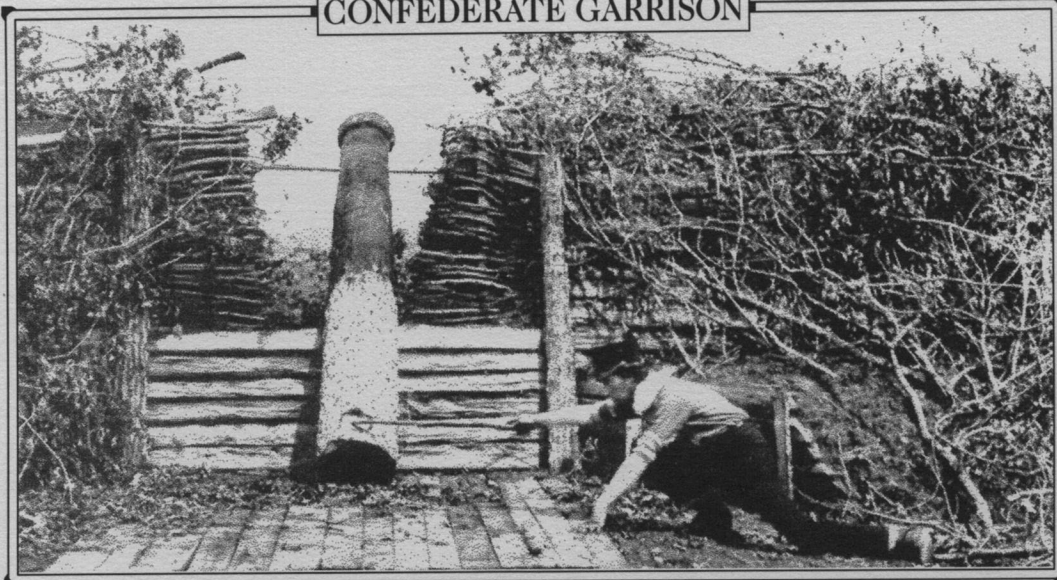
The Confederate 'River Defense' Ram C. S. S. Stonewall Jackson.

On the Mississippi, the Confederates constructed a ramshackle fleet of refitted and reconditioned river boats, often sporting bales of cotton on the decks for protection, that were known as the 'Mosquito Fleet.' Those ships that the Confederates were unable to arm with powerful naval guns were forced to rely on the most ancient of naval weapons: the ram.

With a good head of steam and traveling with the strong river current these rams could inflict serious damage; especially on the wooden hulls of old Union frigates. However, these lightly armored Confederate craft were inevitably outnumbered and outclassed whenever they fought the Union fleets of Farragut and Porter on the Mississippi.



CONFEDERATE GARRISON



While many Confederate forts were formidable field structures, some - such as this 'Quaker Gun' battery in northern Virginia - were complete frauds. These fake field guns (hollowed logs) completely fooled the cautious Union generals of the first campaigns.

Field fortifications were extremely important for an army such as the Confederate's which was usually on the defensive. Sometimes, especially in the early days, these entrenchments were equipped with 'Quaker Guns' (see above) when real artillery was lacking. However, by 1864, there were no fakes in the line of forts that protected Richmond and Petersburg.

Most key points throughout the south had at least a nominal garrison to protect from lightning raids. Some forts, such as Donelson and Henry, protected important waterways. Others, like Vicksburg (known as the Gibraltar of the West), housed large garrisons.

Permanent forts also protected the south's seaports, like Charleston and Savannah.

ATTACK MATRIX

The attacking unit appears across the top cross-indexed against the defending unit which appears in the left most column. Headquarters and supply units can not attack.

															
	100	110	10	50	20	1	1	40	0	110	110	1	10	25	0
	110	100	10	50	20	1	1	30	0	100	105	1	10	25	0
	200	200	100	50	30	1	1	40	0	200	200	100	10	25	0
	30	5	0	100	75	10	10	75	0	10	5	1	100	75	0
	10	5	0	150	100	10	10	95	0	5	5	0	150	105	0
	10	5	0	200	200	100	100	120	0	5	5	0	200	165	0
	40	30	0	200	200	100	100	200	0	20	10	0	200	200	0
	20	15	0	130	110	10	10	100	0	10	5	0	150	100	0
	75	55	5	65	75	1	1	55	0	85	65	1	45	55	0
	95	100	10	50	20	1	1	40	0	100	100	10	50	25	0
	100	95	10	50	20	1	1	30	0	100	100	5	40	25	0
	200	200	100	50	30	1	1	40	0	200	200	100	60	25	0
	30	5	0	100	75	10	10	65	0	30	5	1	100	75	0
	35	10	0	125	85	10	5	100	0	35	10	1	125	100	0
	75	55	5	65	75	1	1	55	0	85	75	5	45	55	0

DEFENSE MATRIX

The defending unit appears across the top cross-indexed against the attacking unit which appears in the left most column. Headquarters and supply units do not defend.

	115	100	75	120	100	100	100	120	140	125	95	75	120	120	140
	90	100	50	120	100	100	100	120	140	105	105	50	120	120	140
	200	200	100	200	200	100	100	200	200	200	200	100	200	200	200
	100	100	100	100	80	80	80	90	100	100	100	100	100	90	100
	100	100	100	115	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	115	95	100
	100	100	100	190	150	100	100	120	200	100	100	100	190	120	200
	100	100	100	190	180	100	100	120	200	100	100	100	190	120	200
	100	100	100	120	100	100	100	100	120	100	100	100	120	95	120
	100	100	100	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	120	100	100
	75	80	75	120	100	100	100	120	135	110	95	70	120	120	135
	90	95	45	120	100	100	100	120	140	100	100	45	120	120	140
	100	200	100	200	200	100	100	200	200	200	200	100	200	200	200
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	90	100
	100	100	100	115	100	100	100	100	120	100	100	100	115	95	120
	100	100	100	120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	120	100	100

ATTACK TERRAIN MATRIX

The attacking unit appears across the top cross-indexed against the terrain type which appears in the left most column. Headquarters and supply units can not attack.

	75	65	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	65	50	100	100	100
	85	95	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	85	95	95	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	80	75	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	75	50	100	100	100
	65	90	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	90	50	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	90	85	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	85	50	100	100	100
	90	85	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	85	50	100	100	100
	85	75	40	100	100	100	100	100	100	85	75	40	100	100	100
	80	65	30	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	65	30	100	100	100
	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	50	50	100	100	100
	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	50	50	100	100	100
	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	50	50	100	100	100

• Legend •		Grassland		Farmland		Mountain		Shallow Sea	
	Jungle		Forest		Urban		High Mountain		Deep Sea
	Desert		Swamp		Rough		Coastal Sea		

DEFENSE TERRAIN MATRIX

The defending unit type appears across the top cross-indexed against the terrain type which appears in the left most column. Headquarters and supply units do not defend.

	110	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	120	110	100	100	-	100	120
	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100
	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100
	120	110	110	100	-	-	100	100	100	125	110	110	-	100	100
	105	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	120	110	100	100	-	100	120
	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	110	110	-	100	100
	120	110	110	100	-	-	100	100	100	125	100	100	-	100	100
	110	105	105	100	-	-	100	100	100	115	100	100	-	100	100
	120	110	110	100	-	-	100	100	100	125	110	110	-	100	100
	125	115	115	100	-	-	100	100	100	130	115	115	-	100	100
	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-
	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-
	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	100	-

• Legend •		Grassland		Farmland		Mountain		Shallow Sea	
	Jungle		Forest		Urban		High Mountain		Deep Sea
	Desert		Swamp		Rough		Coastal Sea		

MOVEMENT MATRIX

The moving unit type appears across the top cross-indexed against the terrain type which appears in the left most column. Headquarters and supply units can not move.

	80	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	90	90	-	-	-
	60	40	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	40	45	-	-	-
	40	30	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	30	35	-	-	-
	55	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	35	45	-	-	-
	65	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	45	70	-	-	-
	35	30	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	27	37	-	-	-
	30	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	25	-	-	-
	35	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	37	35	-	-	-
	60	65	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	47	70	-	-	-
	70	75	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	67	80	-	-	-
	-	-	-	12	10	10	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-
	-	-	-	12	10	10	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-
	-	-	-	12	10	10	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-

• Legend •

	Grassland		Farmland		Mountain		Shallow Sea
	Jungle		Forest		High Mountain		Deep Sea
	Desert		Swamp		Rough		Coastal Sea

SUPPLY CONSUMPTION MATRIX

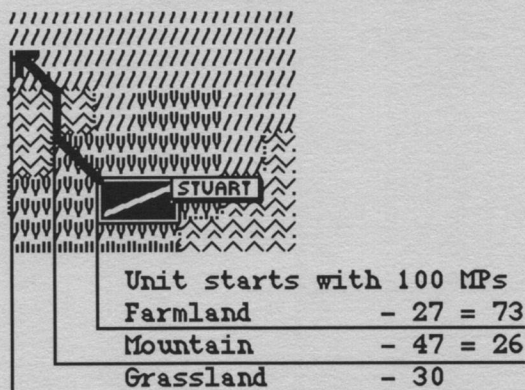
The unit consuming supplies appears across the top cross-indexed against the terrain types which appear in the left most column. Headquarters and supply units do not consume supplies.

	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-
	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-
	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-

• Legend •

	Grassland		Farmland		Mountain		Shallow Sea
	Jungle		Forest		High Mountain		Deep Sea
	Desert		Swamp		Rough		Coastal Sea

MOVEMENT



Every type of terrain has a cost in Movement Points to enter it. For example, in the illustration above, the Stuart's cavalry brigade has been assigned three waypoints that will take it through Farmland, Mountain and Grassland. Each unit, regardless of what type it is, starts each turn with 100 Movement Points. In this example Farmland costs 27 Movement Points (MPs) to enter. After moving through the Farmland square, Stuart's brigade has 73 MPs remaining. The Mountain squares cost 47 MPs to enter, leaving the unit with 26 MPs. There are not now sufficient MPs to enter the Grassland square (which costs 30 MPs). Therefore the remaining 26 MPs will be saved up for Stuart's next turn and it will start with 126 MPs.

RECRUITMENT

The Potential Recruitment Value for each state is derived from the total population of the state as it appears in the 1860 census figures divided by 40,000.

Note: The slave population is not included.

The United States of America:

<u>State</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>PRV</u>
California	380,016	9
Connecticut	460,151	11
Delaware	112,218	3
Illinois	1,704,684	42
Indiana	1,350,941	33
Iowa	674,948	16
Kansas	107,110	2
Kentucky	930,216	23
Maine	628,276	15
Maryland	599,846	14
Massachusetts	1,230,454	30
Michigan	749,112	18
Minnesota	172,022	4
Missouri	1,064,369	26
New Hampshire	326,072	8
New Jersey	672,031	16
New York	3,880,735	97
Ohio	2,339,599	58
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	72

Rhode Island	174,621	4
Vermont	315,116	7
Wisconsin	775,873	19
West Virginia	NA	5
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Total:	22,340,776	532

The Confederate States of America

Alabama	526,534	13
Arkansas	324,186	8
Florida	77,778	2
Georgia	591,638	14
Louisiana	357,642	9
Mississippi	353,969	9
North Carolina	631,489	15
South Carolina	291,623	7
Tennessee	826,828	20
Texas	421,411	10
Virginia	1,047,613	26
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Total:	5,450,711	133

SUMMER OF 1861 SCENARIO

Scenario file names:

Macintosh: Summer 1861.DAT
Summer 1861.IND

Atari ST: CW_JUL61.DAT
CW_JUL61.IND

IBM: CW_JUL61.DAT
CW_JUL61.IND

Amiga: CW_JUL61.DAT
CW_JUL61.IND

Scenario start date: July 15, 1861

Scenario end date: April 15, 1865

Historical Background

The American Civil War started at 4:30 A.M. on April 12, 1861 when the first shot (probably fired by 67 year old secessionist Edmund Ruffin*) was fired at Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina harbor. The isolated Union garrison surrendered the next day (the only loss of life occurred at the surrender ceremonies when a gun exploded while firing a final salute). On the fourteenth, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the insurrection.

Both sides now hastily mobilized armies and rushed the raw recruits toward what would be the front lines. In the Washington D. C. area, a 35,000 strong Union army, under the command of McDowell, faced a 20,000 man Confederate army under Beauregard. In the Shenandoah Valley, 18,000 Union troops under Patterson confronted J. E. Johnston's 12,000 Confederates.

The western portion of Virginia voted to remain in the Union and northern troops under the command George B. McClellan were rushed into the area. The Department of the Ohio, under the command of Don Carlos Buell, was stationed on the northern banks of the Ohio River unwilling to enter Kentucky and violate the state's neutrality. In Tennessee, which had seceded, Confederate forces under the command of Episcopalian bishop, Leonidas Polk, were poised to invade Kentucky.

Further to the west, John Fremont (unsuccessful presidential candidate and staunch unionist) set up his headquarters for the Department of the Missouri in St. Louis. From there he controlled Lyon's forces in Missouri and Grant's command at Cairo, Illinois. Moving up from Arkansas to attack Lyon was the Confederate army under Texan Ben McCulloch. The ensuing battle at Wilson's

Creek in August 1861 would result in Lyon's death.

*) Edmund Ruffin, unrepentant and unreconstructible, would commit suicide after Lee's surrender in 1865 by placing the muzzle of a musket in his mouth, removing his boot and pressing the trigger with his big toe.

Order of Battle Tables

Abbreviations:

SPs: The Strength Points for the unit.

ID#: The ID# of the unit.

Ldr: The Leadership value of the unit.

Mrl: The Morale value for the unit.

Sup: The Supply Points in the unit.

Nation: UNITED STATES

Total Strength Points: 565

<u>Commander:</u>	<u>SPs</u>	<u>ID#</u>	<u>Ldr</u>	<u>Mrl</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Sup</u>
DEPT. OF NE VIRGINIA:	362	6303	4			
BRIG. GEN. IRWIN MCDOWELL:	287	6442	4			
1ST DIVISION (TAYLOR):	100	6508	5			
1st Brigade (Keyes):	25	6512	4	4	3	75
2nd Brigade (Schenck):	25	6714	4	4	3	75
3rd Brigade (Sherman):	25	6715	6	4	3	75
4th Brigade (Richardson):	25	6740	5	4	3	75
2ND DIVISION (HUNTER):	55	6743	4			
1st Brigade (Porter):	27	6745	4	4	3	80
2nd Brigade (Burnside):	28	6746	2	4	3	82
3RD DIV. (HEINTZELMAN):	64	6749	4			
1st Brigade (Franklin):	20	6750	5	4	3	65
2nd Brigade (Willcox):	20	6827	2	4	3	65
3rd Brigade (Howard):	24	6828	6	4	3	75
4TH DIVISION (RUNYON):	24	6838	4			
1st Brigade (Runyon):	24	6839	4	4	3	75
5TH DIVISION (MILES):	44	6840	5			
1st Brigade (Blenker):	22	6841	4	4	3	65
2nd Brigade (Davies):	22	6842	4	4	3	65
DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA:	75	5239	5			
G. B. MCCLELLAN:	75	5264	5			
1st Brigade (Rosecrans):	25	5973	5	4	2	75
2nd Brigade (Schleich):	25	5937	5	4	2	75
3rd Brigade (R. McCook):	25	5923	5	4	2	75
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI:	88	6741	4			

JOHN C. FREMONT:	88	6742	4				
NATHANIEL LYON:	54	6748	5				
1st Brigade (Sturgis):	14	6832	5	4	3	50	
2nd Brigade (Andrews):	14	6837	4	4	3	50	
3rd Brigade (Deitzler):	14	6891	4	4	3	50	
Missouri Vols. (Sigel):	12	6892	4	4	3	36	
U. S. GRANT:	34	6966	6				
1st Brigade (McClernand):	17	6967	5	4	3	67	
2nd Brigade (Dougherty):	17	6968	4	4	3	65	
DEPT. OF OHIO:	109	5948	4				
D. C. BUELL:	109	5975	4				
W. T. SHERMAN:	64	6154	5				
Home Guard:	24	6230	4	4	1	55	
Rousseau's Brigade:	40	6161	4	4	1	90	
G. H. THOMAS:	45	6231	5				
2nd Brigade (Manson):	15	6390	4	4	1	45	
3rd Brigade (R. McCook):	15	6340	4	4	1	45	
12th Brigade (Carter):	15	6263	4	4	1	45	
INLAND FLEET:	6	6970	6				
A. H. FOOTE:	6	6971	6				
HENRY WALKE:	3	6972	5				
Tyler:	3	6973	5	4	5	50	
R. N. STEMBEL:	3	6974	5				
Lexington:	3	6999	5	4	5	50	

Nation: CONFEDERATE STATES
Total Strength Points: 452

<u>Commander:</u>	<u>SPs</u>	<u>ID#</u>	<u>Ldr</u>	<u>Mrl</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Sup</u>
DEPT. OF N. VIRGINIA:	249	6844	5			
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:	159	6845	5			
P. G. T. BEAUREGARD:	159	6846	0			
1st Brigade (Bonham):	22	6848	5	4	3	65
2nd Brigade (Ewell):	24	6851	6	4	3	65
3rd Brigade (Jones):	22	6852	5	4	3	65
4th Brigade (Longstreet):	25	6864	6	4	3	75
5th Brigade (Cocke):	20	6865	4	4	3	65
Sixth Brigade (Early):	24	6866	6	4	3	75
Reserve Brigade (Holmes):	18	6867	4	4	3	60
Radford:	4	6883	5	5	3	25
ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH:	90	6884	6			
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:	90	6885	6			
1st Brigade (Jackson):	22	6886	7	4	3	75
2nd Brigade (Bartow):	20	6887	5	4	3	65
3rd Brigade (Bee):	22	6888	5	4	3	65

4th Brigade (E. K. Smith):	20	6889	5	4	3	62
Stuart:	6	6890	7	5	3	25
ARMY OF MISSOURI:	101	6941	5			
MCCULLOCH:	101	6942	5			
RAINS' DIVISION:	52	6943	4			
1st Brigade (Weightman):	10	6944	4	4	3	40
2nd Brigade (Cawthorn):	10	6945	4	4	3	40
Parson's Brigade:	8	6955	4	4	3	50
Clark's Brigade:	8	6956	4	4	3	45
Slack's Brigade:	8	6957	4	4	3	50
McBride's Brigade:	8	6959	4	4	3	40
ARKANSAS FORCES:	22	6960	4			
Carroll:	12	6965	4	4	3	50
Pearce:	10	6961	4	4	3	55
MCCULLOCH'S BRIGADE:	27	6962	5			
Churchill:	15	6963	4	4	3	50
Dandridge:	12	6964	4	4	3	40
DEPARTMENT NO. 2:	102	7103	5			
LEONIDAS POLK:	32	7104	5			
G. J. PILLOW:	32	7105	4			
Marks' Brigade:	8	7106	5	4	3	50
Walker's Brigade:	8	7107	5	4	3	45
Russell's Brigade:	8	7108	3	4	3	40
Smith's Brigade:	8	7109	4	4	3	40
MARSHALL:	70	6607	5			
CRITTENDEN:	70	6608	4			
1st Brigade (Zollicoffer):	35	6611	4	4	1	85
2nd Brigade (Carroll):	35	6609	4	4	1	85

SPRING OF 1862 SCENARIO

Scenario file names:

Macintosh: Spring 1862.Dat
Spring 1862.ind

Atari ST: CW_MAR62.DAT
CW_MAR62.IND

IBM: CW_MAR62.DAT
CW_MAR62.IND

Amiga: CW_MAR62.DAT
CW_MAR62.IND

Scenario start date: March 15, 1862

Scenario end date: April 15, 1865

Historical Background

After the initial shock of the first campaigns of 1861, both sides hurriedly called for more troops, however, the industrial and more populous North had a decided advantage in men and materiel. As the scenario begins the Union has an approximate two to one advantage in troops.

Eighteen Sixty-Two was also the year of amphibious campaigns. Two great Northern fleets lie off the Confederate coasts at the beginning of this scenario. In the east, Union General George McClellan has amassed a mighty armada to transport over half of the Army of the Potomac southeast of Richmond to the James River peninsula near Norfolk. In the west, an invasion fleet led by Admiral Farragut, of the "damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" fame, prepares to take New Orleans.

Further down the Mississippi, where it joins the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois, an unknown Union commander named U.S. Grant was planning his first major campaign: an offensive into Tennessee and the capture of Forts Henry and Donnelson.

The Shenandoah Valley still contained two armies, one Confederate the other Union, that were trapped like two hornets in a bottle. Both sides would fight for supremacy of this all important area for most of the Civil War. The Confederate commander, Stonewall Jackson, usually had little trouble getting the upper hand in the conflict.

And, as always, there were two large enemy armies stationed between the national capitals, Richmond and Washington D.C. Both presidents, Lincoln and

Davis, insisted that their capitals be protected at all times. Work on fortifications had all ready begun; by the end of the war elaborate trench systems would encircle both cities.

Order of Battle Tables

Abbreviations:

SPs: The Strength Points for the unit.
 ID#: The ID# of the unit.
 Ldr: The Leadership value of the unit.
 Mrl: The Morale value for the unit.
 Sup: The Supply Points in the unit.

Nation: UNITED STATES

Total Strength Points: 1538

Commander:	SPs	ID#	Ldr	Mrl	Exp	Sup
DEPT. OF MISSOURI:	299	5636	5			
U. S. GRANT:	171	5637	7			
JOHN A. MCCCLERNAND:	57	5638	5			
1st Brigade (Oglesby):	20	5639	5	4	3	70
2nd Brigade (Wallace):	20	5640	5	4	3	75
3rd Brigade (Morrison):	17	5641	5	4	3	55
C. F. SMITH:	74	5642	5			
1st Brigade (McArthur):	17	5643	5	4	3	65
3rd Brigade (Cook):	20	5644	5	4	3	70
4th Brigade (Lauman):	20	5645	4	4	3	65
5th Brigade (M. L. Smith):	17	5646	5	4	3	70
LEW WALLACE:	40	5647	4			
1st Brigade (Cruft):	15	5648	4	4	3	55
2nd Brigade (Davis):	10	5649	4	4	3	45
3rd Brigade (Thayer):	15	5650	4	4	3	55
JOHN POPE:	128	5651	4			
DAVID S. STANLEY:	24	5652	4			
1st Brigade (Groesbeck):	12	5653	4	4	3	65
2nd Brigade (Kirby):	12	5654	4	4	3	65
SCHUYLER HAMILTON:	24	5655	4			
1st Brigade (Worthington):	12	5656	4	4	3	65
2nd Brigade (Perezal):	12	5657	4	4	3	70
JOHN M. PALMER:	24	5658	4			
1st Brigade (Slack):	12	5659	4	4	3	70
2nd Brigade (Fitch):	12	5660	4	4	3	70
E. A. PAINE:	24	5661	4			
1st Brigade (Morgan):	12	5662	4	4	3	70
2nd Brigade (Cumming):	12	5663	4	4	3	65

JOSEPH B. PLUMMER:	24	5664	4			
1st Brigade (Bryner):	12	5665	4	4	3	90
2nd Brigade (Loomis):	12	5666	4	4	3	90
CAVALRY DIVISION:	8	5667	4			
Granger:	8	5668	4	4	3	75
WESTERN FLOTILLA:	21	5669	5			
A. H. FOOTE:	21	5670	6			
1ST DIVISION:	12	5671	5			
Cincinnati:	3	5672	6	4	3	40
Essex:	3	5673	5	4	3	50
Carondelet:	3	5674	5	4	3	55
St. Louis:	3	5332	5	4	3	55
2ND DIVISION:	9	5676	5			
Connestoga:	3	5677	5	4	3	55
Tyler:	3	5678	5	4	5	35
Lexington:	3	5679	5	4	5	55
DEPT. OF OHIO:	227	5680	3			
D. C. BUELL:	227	5681	0			
A. MCD. MCCOOK:	75	5682	4			
4th Brigade (Rosseau):	25	5683	4	4	3	85
5th Brigade (Kirk):	25	5684	5	4	3	80
6th Brigade (Gibson):	25	5685	5	4	3	85
W. NELSON:	45	5686	4			
10th Brigade (Ammen):	15	5687	4	4	3	85
19th Brigade (Hazen):	15	5688	5	4	3	80
22nd Brigade (Bruce):	15	5689	4	4	3	80
T. L. CRITTENDEN:	38	5690	5			
14th Brigade (Boyle):	19	5691	5	4	3	75
11th Brigade (W. Smith):	19	5692	5	4	3	75
MITCHELL:	20	5693	4			
20th Brigade (Garfield):	10	5694	5	4	3	50
21st Brigade (Wagner):	10	5695	5	4	3	40
THOMAS:	49	5696	6			
2nd Brigade (Manson):	15	5697	5	4	3	85
3rd Brigade (McCook):	17	5698	6	4	3	85
12th Brigade (Carter):	17	5699	5	4	3	85
NEW ORLEANS EXPEDITION:	73	5700	6			
D. G. FARRAGUT:	47	5701	6			
1ST DIVISION:	15	5702	6			
Hartford:	3	5703	6	4	5	40
Brooklyn:	2	5704	5	4	5	40
Richmond:	2	5705	5	4	5	40
Pensacola:	2	5706	5	4	5	40
Mississippi:	2	5707	5	4	5	40
Oneida:	2	5708	5	4	5	40
Iroquois:	2	5709	5	4	5	50

2ND DIVISION:	16	5710	5				
Cayuga:	2	5711	5	4	5	40	
Itasca:	2	5712	5	4	5	40	
Katahdin:	2	5713	5	4	5	40	
Kennebec:	2	5714	5	4	5	40	
Kineo:	2	5715	5	4	5	40	
Pinola:	2	5716	5	4	5	40	
Sciota:	2	5717	5	4	5	40	
Wissahickon:	2	5718	5	4	5	45	
MORTAR DIVISION:	14	5719	5				
Harriet Lane:	2	5720	5	4	5	40	
Owasco:	2	5721	5	4	5	40	
Clifton:	2	5722	5	4	5	40	
John P. Jackson:	2	5723	5	4	5	40	
Westfield:	2	5724	5	4	5	40	
Miami:	2	5725	5	4	5	40	
Portsmouth:	2	5726	5	4	5	40	
TRANSPORTS:	2	5727	5				
Sea Foam:	1	5728	5	4	5	55	
John Griffith:	1	5729	5	4	5	55	
GROUND FORCES:	26	5730	1				
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER:	26	5731	1				
Phelps' Brigade:	20	5732	4	4	3	80	
Read's Brigade:	6	5733	4	4	3	40	
DEPT. OF W. VIRGINIA:	57	5734	4				
JOHN C. FREMONT:	57	5735	4				
WILLIAM'S DIVISION:	17	5736	4				
1st Brigade (Donnelly):	10	5737	4	4	2	65	
Hatch:	7	5738	4	4	3	65	
BLENKER'S DIVISION:	40	5739	4				
Stahel's Brigade:	10	5740	4	4	2	65	
Milroy's Brigade:	10	5741	4	4	3	65	
Schenck's Brigade:	10	5742	4	4	3	65	
Bayard's Brigade:	10	5743	4	4	2	65	
ARMY OF VIRGINIA (POPE):	425	5989	4				
I CORPS (SIGEL):	136	5990	3				
1ST DIVISION (SCHENCK):	49	5991	4				
1st Brigade (Stahel):	25	5992	4	4	4	75	
2nd Brigade (McLean):	24	5993	4	4	4	75	
2ND DIVISION (STEINWEHR):	22	5994	4				
1st Brigade (Koltes):	22	5995	4	4	4	75	
3RD DIVISION (SCHURZ):	49	5996	4				
1st Brigade (Bohlen):	25	5997	4	4	4	80	
2nd Brig. (Krzyzanowski):	24	5998	4	4	4	55	
CAVALRY DIVISION:	16	5999	4				
Beardsley:	8	6000	4	4	4	45	

Buford:	8	6001	5	4	4	65
II CORPS (BANKS):	104	6002	3			
1ST DIVISION (WILLIAMS):	42	6003	3			
1st Brigade (Crawford):	22	6004	3	4	4	65
3rd Brigade (Gordon):	20	6005	3	4	4	65
2ND DIVISION (GREENE):	62	6006	4			
1st Brigade (Candy):	22	6007	4	4	4	65
2nd Brig. (Schlaudecker):	20	6008	4	4	4	80
3rd Brigade (Tait):	20	6009	3	4	4	80
III CORPS (MCDOWELL):	185	6010	2			
1ST DIVISION (KING):	96	6011	6			
1st Brigade (Hatch):	25	6012	5	4	4	55
2nd Brigade (Doubleday):	22	6013	5	4	4	80
3rd Brigade (Patrick):	24	6014	4	4	4	80
4th Brigade (Gibbon):	25	6015	7	5	5	95
2ND DIVISION (RICKETTS):	89	6016	5			
1st Brigade (Duryea):	25	6017	5	4	5	80
2nd Brigade (Tower):	22	6018	4	4	4	80
3rd Brigade (Hartsuff):	22	6019	4	4	4	80
4th Brigade (Thoburn):	20	6020	4	4	5	75
ARMY / POTOMAC-MCCLELLAN:	406	6021	3			
II CORPS (SUMNER):	146	6022	5			
1ST DIVISION (RICHARDSON):	73	6023	4			
1st Brigade (Howard):	25	6024	4	4	4	88
2nd Brigade (Meagher):	24	6025	4	4	4	85
3rd Brigade (French):	24	6026	4	4	4	85
2ND DIVISION (SEDGWICK):	73	6027	5			
1st Brigade (Gorman):	25	6028	3	4	4	79
2nd Brigade (Burns):	24	6029	4	4	4	79
3rd Brigade (Dana):	24	6030	4	4	4	84
III CORPS (HEINTZELMAN):	118	6031	4			
2ND DIVISION (HOOKER):	49	6032	3			
2nd Brigade (Sickles):	25	6033	4	4	4	79
3rd Brigade (Patterson):	24	6034	3	4	4	79
3RD DIVISION (KEARNY):	69	6035	4			
1st Brigade (Jameson):	25	6036	4	4	4	79
2nd Brigade (Birney):	24	6037	4	4	4	74
3rd Brigade (Berry):	20	6038	4	4	4	74
IV CORPS (KEYES):	142	6040	4			
1ST DIVISION (COUCH):	71	6041	4			
1st Brigade (Peck):	25	6042	3	4	4	83
2nd Brigade (Abercrombie):	24	6043	4	4	4	88
3rd Brigade (Devens):	22	6044	4	4	4	88
2ND DIVISION (CASEY):	71	6045	4			
1st Brigade (Naglee):	25	6046	4	4	4	73
2nd Brigade (Wessells):	24	6047	3	4	4	88

3rd Brigade (Palmer):	22	6048	4	4	4	88
ATLANTIC NAVAL FORCES:	30	6049	5			
PENINSULA CAMPAIGN FORCES:	12	6050	5			
NAVAL TRANSPORT:	12	6051	5			
1st Division:	2	6058	5	4	5	37
2nd Division:	2	6057	5	4	5	37
3rd Division:	2	6056	5	4	5	36
4th Division:	2	6055	5	4	5	36
5th Division:	2	6054	5	4	5	38
6th Division:	2	6052	5	4	5	38
VIRGINIA FLOTILLA:	18	6039	5			
NORFOLK SQUADRON:	18	6064	5			
Cumberland:	3	6076	5	4	4	55
Congress:	3	6075	5	4	4	55
Minnesota:	3	6074	5	4	4	55
Roanoke:	3	6070	5	4	4	55
St. Lawrence:	3	6069	5	4	4	55
Vanderbilt:	3	6065	5	4	4	55

Nation: CONFEDERATE STATES
Total Strength Points: 670

Commander:	SPs	ID#	Ldr	Mrl	Exp	Sup
A. S. JOHNSTON:	177	5745	4			
HARDEE:	118	5746	4			
S. B. BUCKNER:	42	5747	5			
2nd Brigade (Baldwin):	22	5748	5	4	3	70
3rd Brigade (J. C. Brown):	20	5749	5	4	3	75
BUSHROD JOHNSON:	52	5750	5			
Heiman's Brigade:	17	5751	5	4	3	65
Davidson's Brigade:	20	5752	4	4	3	65
Drake's Brigade:	15	5753	4	4	3	65
J. B. FLOYD:	24	5754	3			
1st Brigade (Wharton):	12	5755	4	4	3	37
2nd Brigade (McCausland):	12	5756	4	4	3	38
TILGHMAN:	35	5757	4			
FT. HENRY GARRISON:	19	5758	4			
Bailey:	19	5759	4	4	3	65
FT. DONELSON GARRISON:	16	5760	4			
Turner:	12	5761	4	4	3	45
N. B. Forrest:	4	5762	6	4	4	20
LEONIDAS POLK:	10	5763	4			
ISLAND #10 GARRISON:	10	5764	4			
McCown:	10	5765	4	4	3	50
ISLAND #10 NAVAL FORCES:	6	5766	4			

G. N. HOLLINES:	6	5767	4				
McRae:	2	5768	4	4	3	35	
Livingston:	1	5769	4	4	3	10	
Polk:	1	5770	4	4	3	10	
Pontchartrain:	1	5771	4	4	3	10	
Maurepas:	1	5772	4	4	3	10	
RIVER DEFENSE FLEET:	8	5773	4				
J. E. MONTGOMERY:	8	5774	4				
Little Rebel:	2	5775	4	4	3	15	
General Bragg:	1	5776	4	4	3	10	
General Sterling Price:	1	5777	4	4	3	8	
Sumter:	1	5778	4	4	3	8	
General Earl Van Dorn:	1	5779	4	4	3	8	
General M. Jeff Thompson:	1	5780	4	4	3	10	
General Beauregard:	1	5781	4	4	3	8	
NEW ORLEANS FORCE:	24	5782	5				
MANSFIELD LOVELL:	15	5783	4				
COAST DEFENSES (DUNCAN):	15	5784	5				
Ft. St. Phillips Garrison:	5	5785	5	4	4	30	
Ft. Jackson Garrison:	5	5786	5	4	4	30	
New Orleans Garrison:	5	5787	5	4	4	50	
NAVAL FORCES:	9	5788	4				
JOHN K. MITCHELL:	9	5789	4				
Louisiana:	3	5790	4	4	3	45	
McRae:	2	5791	4	4	3	25	
Jackson:	1	5792	4	4	3	10	
Manassas:	1	5793	4	4	3	10	
Governor Moore:	1	5794	4	4	3	10	
General Quitman:	1	5795	4	4	3	8	
DEPT. OF N. VIRGINIA:	61	5796	6				
THOMAS J. JACKSON:	61	5797	6				
JACKSON'S DIVISION:	27	5798	6				
1st Brigade (Winder):	10	5799	6	5	3	65	
2nd Brigade (Campbell):	10	5800	5	4	3	65	
3rd Brigade (Fulkerson):	7	5801	5	4	3	45	
EWELL'S DIVISION:	34	5802	6				
2nd Brigade (Scott):	7	5803	5	4	2	45	
4th Brigade (Elzey):	7	5804	5	4	2	45	
7th Brigade (Trimble):	7	5805	5	4	3	45	
8th Brigade (Taylor):	7	5806	5	4	3	45	
Ashby:	6	5807	5	4	3	45	
COASTAL DEFENSES:	40	5808	5				
NORTHEASTERN DEFENSES:	40	5809	5				
VIRGINIA GARRISONS:	10	5810	5				
Richmond Garrison:	5	1714	5	4	4	40	
Norfolk Garrison:	5	5811	5	4	4	45	

NORTH CAROLINA DEFENSES:	10	5812	5			
New Berne Garrison:	5	5813	5	4	5	30
Wilmington Garrison:	5	5814	5	4	4	25
SOUTH CAROLINA DEFENSES:	10	5815	5			
Charleston Garrison:	5	5816	5	4	4	40
Savannah Garrison:	5	5817	5	4	4	40
GULF COAST DEFENSES:	10	5818	5			
Pensocala Garrison:	5	5819	5	4	4	45
Mobil Garrison:	5	5820	5	4	4	50
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:	368	1717	5			
RIGHT WING :	266	1719	6			
LONGSTREET'S DIVISION:	122	1723	6			
Kemper's Brigade:	22	1736	5	4	4	65
R. H. Anderson's Brigade:	20	1738	5	4	4	65
Pickett's Brigade:	20	1743	5	4	4	65
Wilcox's Brigade:	20	1747	4	4	4	65
Coulston's Brigade:	20	1824	4	4	4	45
Pryor's Brigade:	20	5972	4	4	4	65
D. H. HILL'S DIVISION:	82	5973	5			
Garland's Brigade:	22	5974	5	4	4	75
Rodes' Brigade:	20	5975	5	4	4	65
Rains' Brigade:	20	5976	4	4	4	75
Featherstone's Brigade:	20	5977	4	4	4	65
HUGER'S DIVISION:	62	5978	4			
Armistead's Brigade:	22	5979	5	4	4	65
Mahone's Brigade:	20	5980	5	4	4	45
Blanchard's Brigade:	20	5981	4	4	4	45
LEFT WING:	102	5982	4			
G. W. SMITH'S DIVISION:	102	5983	4			
Whiting's Brigade:	22	5984	4	4	4	65
Hood's Brigade:	20	5985	5	4	4	75
Hampton's Brigade:	20	5986	5	4	4	65
Hatton's Brigade:	20	5987	4	4	4	55
Pettigrew's Brigade:	20	5988	4	4	4	55

SPRING OF 1863 SCENARIO

Scenario file names:

Macintosh: Spring 1863.Dat
Spring 1863.ind

Atari ST: CW_APR63.DAT
CW_APR63.IND

IBM: CW_APR63.DAT
CW_APR63.IND

Amiga: CW_APR63.DAT
CW_APR63.IND

Scenario start date: April 1, 1863

Scenario end date: April 15, 1865

Historical Background

The spring of 1863 dawned upon an ever shrinking, and increasingly isolated, Confederate States of America. Though the Union had made little progress in the east - where the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia continued to face off between their respective national capitals - its armies of the west, led by U. S. Grant had forced their way to the very gates of the state of Mississippi. The amphibious assault on New Orleans of the previous year had been successful and now the Union XIX Corps was slowly moving up the great river in conjunction with Grant's southward campaign. The Confederacy was now in a very real danger of being cut in two. If Grant was to succeed in controlling the entire length of the Mississippi river, the Confederate states east of the river would be permanently severed from Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana west of the river.

Between the eastern and western theaters the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg fought for supremacy of eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. This drama, played out on the largest of all theater stages - save the trans-Mississippi - would result in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

This season of campaigning would conclude in two great battles: Gettysburg in east and Vicksburg in the west. Both were crucial Union victories but for different reasons: Lee's defeat at Gettysburg put an end to the last Confederate attempt to invade the north; while Grant's victory at Vicksburg laid bare the Confederacy's exposed western flank.

Order of Battle Tables

Abbreviations:

SPs: The Strength Points for the unit.
 ID#: The ID# of the unit.
 Ldr: The Leadership value of the unit.
 Mrl: The Morale value for the unit.
 Sup: The Supply Points in the unit.

Nation: UNITED STATES

Total Strength Points: 2746

Commander:	SPs	ID#	Ldr	Mrl	Exp	Sup
ARMY / TENNESSEE (GRANT):	665	2616	8			
IX CORPS (PARKE):	104	2617	5			
1ST DIVISION (WELSH):	40	2618	5			
1st Brigade (Bowman):	20	2619	4	4	4	80
3rd Brigade (Leasure):	20	2620	4	4	5	85
2ND DIVISION (POTTER):	64	2621	4			
1st Brigade (Griffin):	22	2622	4	4	4	80
2nd Brigade (Ferrero):	22	2623	5	4	4	85
3rd Brigade (Christ):	20	2624	4	4	4	85
XIII CORPS (MCCLERNAND):	194	2625	3			
9TH DIVISION (OSTERHAUS):	50	2626	5			
1st Brigade (Garrard):	25	2627	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Sheldon):	25	2628	5	4	5	85
10TH DIVISION (SMITH):	50	2629	5			
1st Brigade (Burbridge):	25	2630	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Landram):	25	2631	5	4	5	85
12TH DIVISION (HOVEY):	47	2632	5			
1st Brigade (McGinnis):	25	2633	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Slack):	22	2634	5	4	5	85
14TH DIVISION (CARR):	47	2635	5			
1st Brigade (Benton):	25	2636	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Harris):	22	2637	5	4	5	85
XV CORPS (SHERMAN):	144	2638	7			
1ST DIVISION (STEELE):	72	2639	5			
1st Brigade (Manter):	25	2640	5	4	5	80
2nd Brigade (Woods):	25	2641	5	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Thayer):	22	2642	5	4	5	85
2ND DIVISION (BLAIR):	72	2643	6			
1st Brigade (G. Smith):	25	2644	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (T. Smith):	25	2645	5	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Ewing):	22	2646	5	4	5	85
XVII CORPS (MCPHERSON):	203	2647	5			

3RD DIVISION (LOGAN):	69	2648	6				
1st Brigade (J. Smith):	25	2649	5	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Dennis):	22	2650	5	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Stevenson):	22	2651	5	4	5	85	
6TH DIVISION (MCARTHUR):	67	2652	6				
1st Brigade (Reed):	25	2653	5	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Ransom):	22	2654	5	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Hall):	20	2655	5	4	5	75	
7TH DIVISION (CROCKER):	67	2656	5				
1st Brigade (Sanborn):	25	2657	5	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Holmes):	22	2658	5	4	5	75	
3rd Brigade (Matthies):	20	2659	5	4	5	80	
TENNESSEE CAVALRY:	20	2660	6				
GRIERSON:	20	2661	6				
Loomis:	10	2496	6	4	5	85	
Hatch:	10	2663	6	4	5	85	
LOUISIANA FORCES:	280	2664	4				
XIX CORPS (BANKS):	280	2665	4				
1ST DIVISION (AUGUR):	75	2666	4				
1st Brigade (Chapin):	25	2667	4	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Weitzel):	25	2668	4	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Dudley):	25	2669	4	4	5	85	
2ND DIVISION (T. SHERMAN):	47	2670	4				
1st Brigade (Dow):	25	2671	4	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Nickerson):	22	2672	4	4	5	85	
3RD DIVISION (PAINE):	69	2673	4				
1st Brigade (Ingraham):	25	2674	4	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Fearing):	22	2675	4	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Goodling):	22	2676	4	4	5	85	
4TH DIVISION (GROVER):	89	2677	4				
1st Brigade (Holcomb):	25	2678	4	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Kimball):	22	2679	4	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Birge):	22	2680	4	4	5	85	
Corps D'Afrique:	20	2681	5	6	4	80	
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:	659	2682	5				
RIGHT WING (MCCOOK):	210	2683	5				
1ST DIVISION (MCCOOK):	72	2684	6				
1st Brigade (Post):	25	2685	5	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Carlin):	25	2686	5	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Woodruff):	22	2687	5	4	5	85	
2ND DIVISION (JOHNSON):	69	2688	5				
1st Brigade (Willich):	25	2689	5	4	5	85	
2nd Brigade (Kirk):	22	2690	5	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Baldwin):	22	2691	5	4	5	85	
3RD DIVISION (SHERIDAN):	69	2692	6				
1st Brigade (Sill):	25	2693	5	4	5	85	

2nd Brigade (Schaefer):	22	2694	5	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Roberts):	22	2695	5	4	5	85
CENTER (THOMAS):	194	2696	6			
1ST DIVISION (ROUSSEAU):	97	2697	5			
1st Brigade (Scribner):	25	2698	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Beatty):	25	2699	5	4	5	85
3rd Brig. (Starkweather):	25	2700	5	4	5	85
4th Brigade (Shepherd):	22	2701	5	4	5	85
2ND DIVISION (NEGLEY):	72	2702	5			
1st Brigade (Spears):	25	2703	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Stanley):	25	2704	5	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Miller):	22	2705	5	4	5	85
3RD DIVISION (WALKER):	25	2706	5			
1st Brigade (Walker):	25	2707	5	4	5	85
LEFT WING (CRITTENDEN):	219	2708	5			
1ST DIVISION (WOOD):	72	2709	5			
1st Brigade (Hascall):	25	2710	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Wagner):	25	2711	5	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Harker):	22	2712	5	4	5	85
2ND DIVISION (PALMER):	75	2713	5			
1st Brigade (Cruft):	25	2714	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Hazen):	25	2715	6	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Grose):	25	2716	5	4	5	85
3RD DIVISION (VAN CLEVE):	72	2717	5			
1st Brigade (Beatty):	25	2718	5	4	5	85
2nd Brigade (Fyffe):	25	2719	5	4	5	85
3rd Brigade (Price):	22	2720	5	4	5	85
CAVALRY RESERVE (STANLEY):	36	2721	5			
CAVALRY DIV. (KENNETT):	36	2722	5			
1st Brigade (Minty):	12	2723	5	4	5	75
2nd Brigade (Zahm):	12	2724	5	4	5	75
Reserve (Rosengarten):	12	2725	5	4	5	85
HOOKE:	1034	2726	2			
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:	1034	2727	2			
I CORPS (REYNOLDS):	147	2728	6			
Wadsworth:	49	2729	6	5	7	99
Robinson:	49	2730	5	4	5	99
Doubleday:	49	2731	5	4	5	99
II CORPS (COUCH):	147	5675	5			
Hancock:	49	5835	5	4	5	99
Gibbon:	49	5836	7	4	6	99
French:	49	5837	5	4	5	99
III CORPS (SICKLES):	147	5838	2			
Birney:	49	5839	5	4	5	99
Berry:	49	5840	5	4	5	99
Whipple:	49	5841	4	4	5	99

V CORPS (MEADE):	147	5842	6				
Griffin:	49	5843	5	4	5	99	
Sykes:	49	5844	5	4	5	99	
Humphreys:	49	5845	5	4	5	99	
VI CORPS (SEDGWICK):	169	5846	6				
Brooks:	49	5847	5	4	5	99	
Howe:	49	5848	5	4	5	99	
Newton:	49	5849	5	4	5	99	
Light Division:	22	5850	5	4	6	85	
XI CORPS (HOWARD):	147	5851	6				
Devens:	49	5852	5	4	5	99	
von Steinwehr:	49	5853	5	4	5	99	
Schurz:	49	5854	5	4	5	99	
XII CORPS (SLOCUM):	94	5855	5				
Williams:	49	5856	5	4	5	99	
Geary:	45	5857	5	4	5	99	
CAVALRY CORPS (STONEMAN):	36	5859	5				
Pleasanton:	12	5860	5	4	4	65	
Averell:	12	5861	5	4	4	65	
Gregg:	12	5862	5	4	4	45	
DEPT. OF MISSOURI:	10	5858	4				
SCHOFIELD:	10	5863	4				
MISSOURI FORCES:	10	5864	4				
St. Louis Garrison:	5	5866	4	4	4	50	
Jefferson City Garrison:	5	5867	4	4	4	55	
ATLANTIC GARRISONS:	10	5868	4				
NORFOLK FORCES:	10	5869	4				
DIX:	10	5870	4				
Norfolk Garrison:	5	5871	5	4	5	55	
Ft. Monroe:	5	5872	5	4	5	55	
HOME GUARD GARRISONS:	37	5873	4				
SCHENCK:	37	5874	4				
SHENANDOAH FORCES:	8	5875	4				
Harper's Ferry Garrison:	5	5876	4	4	4	55	
Winchester Garrison:	3	5877	4	4	4	35	
W. VIRGINIA FORCES:	10	5878	4				
Parkersburg Garrison:	5	5879	4	4	4	55	
Charleston Garrison:	5	5880	5	4	4	55	
NORTHEAST GARRISONS:	19	5992	4				
Alexandria Garrison:	5	5997	4	4	4	55	
Baltimore Garrison:	5	5999	5	4	4	55	
Annapolis Garrison:	4	6001	4	4	4	50	
Washington Garrison:	5	5994	4	4	5	55	
WESTERN NAVAL FORCES:	51	4257	5				
WEST GULF SQUADRON:	17	4258	6				
D. G. FARRAGUT:	17	4260	5				

USS Kineo:	2	5989	5	4	5	25
USS Albatross:	2	5987	5	5	5	25
USS Genesee:	2	5985	5	4	5	20
USS Richmond:	2	5983	5	4	5	35
USS Monongahela:	3	5981	5	4	5	35
USS Mississippi:	3	5979	5	4	6	35
USS Hartford:	3	5975	6	5	6	50
MISSISSIPPI FLT. (PORTER):	34	5990	6			
GUNBOATS:	6	5991	5			
USS Essex:	3	5995	5	4	5	35
USS Benton:	3	5993	5	4	5	35
EADS IRONCLADS:	21	5996	5			
USS Pittsburgh:	3	6010	5	4	5	35
USS Mound City:	3	6008	5	4	5	35
USS Louisville:	3	6006	5	4	5	35
USS Cincinnati:	3	6004	5	4	5	35
USS Carondelet:	3	6002	5	4	5	35
USS Cairo:	3	6000	5	4	5	35
USS St. Louis:	3	5998	5	4	5	35
TRANSPORTS:	7	6011	5			
USS Alexandria:	1	6025	5	4	3	25
USS Argosy:	1	6023	5	4	3	25
USS Black Hawk:	1	6021	5	4	3	25
USS Curlew:	1	6019	5	4	3	25
USS Exchange:	1	6017	5	4	3	25
USS Hastings:	1	6015	5	4	3	25
USS Tawah:	1	6013	5	4	3	25

Nation: CONFEDERATE STATES
Total Strength Points: 1485

Commander:	SPs	ID#	Ldr	Mrl	Exp	Sup
LEE:	420	5893	6			
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA:	380	5894	6			
I CORPS (LONGSTREET):	200	5899	6			
McLaw's Division:	40	5920	5	4	5	99
Anderson's Division:	40	5919	5	4	5	99
Pickett's Division:	40	5918	5	4	5	99
Hood's Division:	40	5917	5	4	5	99
Ransom's Division:	40	5915	5	4	5	99
II CORPS (JACKSON):	160	5921	7			
Light Div. (A. P. Hill):	40	5926	6	6	7	90
D. H. Hill's Division:	40	5925	6	6	7	90
Early's Division:	40	5922	6	6	7	90
Trimble's Division:	40	5923	6	6	7	90

CAVALRY (STUART):	20	5927	7			
F. Lee:	10	5930	6	7	7	30
W. H. F. Lee:	10	5928	6	7	7	30
SW VIRGINIA FORCES:	40	5931	5			
JONES:	40	5932	5			
Stevenson:	20	5935	5	4	4	65
Rains:	20	5933	5	4	4	65
ARMY / TENNESSEE (BRAGG):	620	5942	5			
POLK'S CORPS:	176	5943	5			
1ST DIVISION (CHEATHAM):	88	5944	5			
1st Brigade (Donelson):	22	5949	5	4	5	75
2nd Brigade (Stewart):	22	5948	5	4	5	75
3rd Brigade (Maney):	22	5947	5	4	5	75
4th Brigade (Vaughan):	22	5945	5	4	5	75
2ND DIVISION (WITHERS):	88	5950	5			
1st Brigade (Loomis):	22	5955	5	4	5	65
2nd Brigade (Chalmers):	22	5954	5	4	5	65
3rd Brigade (Patton):	22	5953	5	4	5	65
4th Brigade (Manigault):	22	5951	5	4	5	65
HARDEE'S CORPS:	264	5956	5			
1ST DIV. (BRECKENRIDGE):	110	5957	5			
1st Brigade (Adams):	22	5963	5	4	5	65
2nd Brigade (Palmer):	22	5962	5	4	5	65
3rd Brigade (Preston):	22	5961	5	4	5	65
4th Brigade (Hanson):	22	5960	5	4	5	65
Jackson's Brigade:	22	5958	5	4	5	65
2ND DIVISION (CLEBURNE):	88	5964	5			
1st Brigade (L. Polk):	22	5969	5	4	5	65
2nd Brigade (Liddell):	22	5968	5	4	5	65
3rd Brigade (Johnson):	22	5967	5	4	5	65
4th Brigade (Wood):	22	5965	5	4	5	65
MCCOWN'S DIVISION:	66	5970	5			
1st Brigade (Ector):	22	5974	5	4	5	65
2nd Brigade (Rains):	22	5973	5	4	5	65
3rd Brigade (McNair):	22	5971	5	4	5	65
CAVALRY CORPS:	48	4254	5			
WHEELER:	48	4261	5			
Wheeler's Brigade:	12	5924	5	4	6	65
Buford's Brigade:	12	5916	5	4	6	65
Pegram's Brigade:	12	4267	5	4	6	65
Wharton's Brigade:	12	4265	5	4	6	65
BUCKNER'S CORPS:	132	5929	6			
STEWART'S DIVISION:	66	5934	5			
Brown's Brigade:	22	5959	5	4	5	65
Clayton's Brigade:	22	5952	5	4	5	65
Bate's Brigade:	22	5939	5	4	5	65

PRESTON'S DIVISION:	66	5966	5				
Gracie's Brigade:	22	5977	5	4	5	75	
Trigg's Brigade:	22	5976	5	4	5	75	
Kelly's Brigade:	22	5972	5	4	5	75	
DEPT. OF NW LOUISIANA:	37	5881	5				
FRANK GARDNER:	37	5882	5				
GARRISON TROOPS:	10	5883	5				
Baton Rouge Garrison:	5	5884	5	4	5	55	
Port Hudson Garrison:	5	5885	5	4	5	55	
LINE TROOPS:	27	5886	5				
Beall:	17	5887	5	4	5	85	
Logan:	10	5888	5	4	5	75	
DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI:	408	5889	5				
JOHN C. PEMBERTON:	408	5890	5				
1ST DIVISION (LORING):	77	5891	5				
1st Brigade (Tilghman):	30	5892	5	4	6	95	
2nd Brigade (Featherston):	25	5895	5	4	5	80	
3rd Brigade (Burford):	22	5896	5	4	5	80	
STEVENSON'S DIVISION:	112	5897	5				
1st Brigade (Barton):	25	5898	5	4	5	80	
2nd Brigade (Tracy):	25	5900	5	4	5	85	
3rd Brigade (Cumming):	25	5901	5	4	5	85	
4th Brigade (Reynolds):	22	5902	5	4	5	85	
Texas Legion (Waul):	15	5903	5	5	6	85	
FORNEY'S DIVISION:	39	5904	5				
Hebert's Brigade:	22	5905	5	4	5	85	
Moore's Brigade:	17	5906	5	4	5	75	
SMITH'S DIVISION:	62	5907	5				
1st Brigade (Baldwin):	20	5909	5	4	5	80	
Vaughn's Brigade:	20	5910	5	4	5	80	
3rd Brigade (Schoup):	22	5911	5	4	5	80	
BOWEN'S DIVISION:	44	5912	5				
1st (Missouri) Brigade:	22	5913	5	4	5	80	
2nd Brigade (Green):	22	5914	5	4	5	80	
RIVER BATTERIES:	10	5946	5				
Vicksburg Garrison:	5	5978	5	4	5	50	
Higgins:	5	5980	5	4	5	45	
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:	64	5982	5				
Gregg's Brigade:	22	5984	5	4	5	82	
Gist's Brigade:	22	5986	5	4	5	85	
Walker's Brigade:	20	5988	5	4	5	80	

SPRING OF 1864 SCENARIO

Scenario file names:

Macintosh: Spring 1864.Dat
Spring 1864.ind

Atari ST: CW_MAY64.DAT
CW_MAY64.IND

IBM: CW_MAY64.DAT
CW_MAY64.IND

Amiga: CW_MAY64.DAT
CW_MAY64.IND

Scenario start date: May 1, 1864

Scenario end date: December 31, 1865

Historical Background

This was where the end started for the Confederacy. Everywhere their armies were outnumbered. Their resources, production capacity, national will and ability to recruit troops had dwindled proportionately to their shrinking country. All of Tennessee, Kentucky and most of Louisiana was now under Union control.

In the west Farragut's fleet was preparing to storm Mobile harbor. Sherman's great victorious armies were poised to smash into Georgia and march east to the sea. Only Johnston's emaciated army posted upon the ridge line northwest of the city of Atlanta stood in their way.

The military situation in the east was remarkably unchanged after three years of continuous warfare. The Shenandoah Valley contained, as usual, two hostile armies that vied for control of this crucial strategic area. The Confederates would see some initial victories here before Sheridan was assigned command late in the year and won the decisive victory of Cedar Creek that would forever deny the Shenandoah to the Confederacy.

Between Washington and Richmond the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia once again gazed across the Rappahannock River at each other. Both armies, now composed mostly of veterans, warily waited for the spring campaign. The Confederates, too weak to assume the offensive as they had in the previous year, could only wait to receive the inevitable blows that would fall upon their lines.

At the beginning of this campaign, U. S. Grant, the newly appointed General in Chief of all the Union armies, wrote to George Meade, commander of the Army of

the Potomac, "Lee's army will be your objective point. Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also. The only point upon which I am now in doubt is whether it will be better to cross the [river] above or below him..." This is the same decision that the Union commander must make in this scenario: to attack Lee near Fredricksburg or in the west near Gordonsville. But either way, his objective must be the destruction of the Confederate army.

For the Confederates, to survive at all must be considered something of a victory. The greatest obstacle to survival, however, will be supplies, or the lack of them. As this scenario starts their troops are woefully undersupplied; unable to assume the offensive, and barely able to defend for long.

Order of Battle Tables

Abbreviations:

SPs: The Strength Points for the unit.

ID#: The ID# of the unit.

Ldr: The Leadership value of the unit.

Mrl: The Morale value for the unit.

Sup: The Supply Points in the unit.

Nation: UNITED STATES

Total Strength Points: 1823

Commander:	SPs	ID#	Ldr	Mrl	Exp	Sup
W. T. SHERMAN:	722	2496	7			
ARMY/CUMBERLAND (THOMAS):	380	2616	6			
IV CORPS (HOWARD):	105	2617	5			
1st Division (Stanley):	35	2618	5	4	6	95
2nd Division (Newton):	35	2619	5	4	6	95
3rd Division (Wood):	35	2620	5	4	6	95
XIV CORPS (PALMER):	110	2621	5			
1st Division (King):	40	2622	5	4	6	99
2nd Division (Davis):	35	2623	5	4	6	99
3rd Division (Baird):	35	2624	5	5	6	99
XX CORPS (HOOKER):	105	2625	4			
1st Division (Williams):	35	2626	5	4	6	99
2nd Division (Geary):	35	2627	5	4	6	99
3rd Div. (Butterfield):	35	2628	5	4	6	99
CAVALRY CORPS (ELLIOTT):	60	2629	5			
1st Division (McCook):	20	2630	5	4	6	99
2nd Division (Garrard):	20	2631	5	4	6	99
3rd Division (Kilpatrick):	20	2632	6	4	6	99
ARMY OF TENN. (MCIPHERSON):	235	2633	4			
XV CORPS (LOGAN):	105	2634	5			
1st Division (Osterhaus):	35	2635	5	4	6	99

2nd Division (M. Smith):	35	2636	5	4	6	99
4th Division (Harrow):	35	2637	5	4	6	99
XVI CORPS (DODGE):	70	2638	5			
2nd Division (Sweeny):	35	2639	5	5	6	99
4th Division:	35	2640	5	4	6	99
XVII CORPS (BLAIR):	60	2641	5			
3rd Division (Leggett):	30	2642	5	4	5	90
4th Division (Gresham):	30	2643	5	4	5	90
ARMY/OHIO (SCHOFIELD):	107	2644	5			
XXIII CORPS:	107	2645	5			
1st Division (Hovey):	27	2646	5	4	6	90
2nd Division (Judah):	30	2647	5	4	5	99
3rd Division (Cox):	30	2648	5	5	5	99
Stoneman:	20	2649	6	5	6	99
N. P. BANKS:	227	2128	2			
LOUISIANA FORCES:	227	2677	4			
XIII CORPS (RANSOM):	64	2693	4			
3rd Division (Cameron):	32	2694	4	4	5	90
4th Division (Landram):	32	2695	4	4	5	99
XVI & XVII CORPS DETS.:	79	2696	4			
1st Division (Mower):	30	2697	4	4	5	90
3rd Division (Lynch):	27	2698	4	4	5	90
XVII Corps Dets. (Smith):	22	2699	4	4	5	90
XIX CORPS (FRANKLIN):	84	2700	4			
1st Division (Emory):	27	2701	4	4	5	99
2nd Division (Grover):	27	2702	4	4	5	99
Cavalry Division (A. Lee):	15	2703	4	4	5	75
Corps D'Afrique:	15	2704	5	7	6	75
MISSISSIPPI R. GARRISONS:	50	2705	4			
UPPER MISSISSIPPI R.:	25	2706	4			
NORTHERN GARRISONS:	25	2707	4			
Ft. Randolph Garrison:	5	2714	3	4	2	55
Memphis Garrison:	5	2713	3	4	2	55
Ft. Pillow Garrison:	5	2711	3	4	2	55
Island #10 Garrison:	5	2708	4	4	4	55
Ft. Harris Garrison:	5	2709	3	4	2	55
LOWER MISSISSIPPI R.:	25	2715	5			
VICKSBURG GARRISONS:	10	2716	5			
Vicksburg N. Forts:	5	2719	5	4	5	55
Vicksburg S. Forts:	5	2717	5	4	5	55
NEW ORLEANS GARRISONS:	15	2720	4			
New Orleans Garrison:	5	2724	4	4	4	55
Ft. St. Phillip Garrison:	5	2723	4	4	4	55
Ft. Jackson Garrison:	5	2721	4	4	4	55
MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA:	49	2725	6			
D. D. PORTER:	49	2726	6			

IRONCLADS:	39	2727	6			
USS Essex:	3	5836	6	5	7	55
USS Benton:	3	5835	6	5	7	55
USS Lafayette:	3	5675	6	5	7	55
USS Choctaw:	3	4267	6	5	7	55
USS Chillicothe:	3	4265	6	5	7	55
USS Ozark:	3	4261	6	5	7	55
USS Louisville:	3	4260	6	5	7	55
USS Carondelet:	3	4258	6	5	7	55
USS Eastport:	3	4257	6	5	7	55
USS Pittsburgh:	3	4254	6	5	7	55
USS Mound City:	3	2731	6	5	7	55
USS Osage:	3	2730	6	5	7	55
USS Neosho:	3	2728	6	5	7	55
TINCLADS & TRANSPORTS:	10	2710	5			
USS Benefit:	1	5840	5	4	5	55
USS Covington:	1	5839	5	4	5	55
USS Ouachita:	1	5838	5	4	5	55
USS Lexington:	3	2722	6	6	6	55
USS Black Hawk:	3	2712	6	6	6	55
USS Kindu:	1	2729	5	4	5	55
D. G. FARRAGUT:	36	2718	6			
P. DRAYTON:	36	5837	5			
MONITORS:	12	5857	5			
USS Tecumseh:	3	5884	5	4	5	55
USS Manhattan:	3	5876	5	4	5	55
USS Winnebago:	3	5871	5	4	5	55
USS Chickasaw:	3	5862	5	4	5	55
SCREW-SLOOPS:	24	5892	5			
USS Hartford:	3	5901	5	4	6	55
USS Brooklyn:	3	5900	5	4	6	55
USS Richmond:	3	5899	5	4	6	55
USS Lackawanna:	3	5898	5	4	6	55
USS Monongahela:	3	5897	5	4	6	55
USS Ossipee:	3	5896	5	4	6	55
USS Oneida:	3	5895	5	4	6	55
USS Seminole:	3	5893	5	4	6	55
U. S. GRANT:	739	5867	9			
DEPT. W. VIRGINIA (SIGEL):	59	5894	4			
1ST DIVISION (SULLIVAN):	35	5902	4			
1st Brigade (Moor):	18	5903	4	4	5	45
2nd Brigade (Thoburn):	17	5904	4	4	5	55
1ST CAVALRY (STAHEL):	24	5905	4			
1st Brigade (Tibbits):	12	5906	4	4	5	45
2nd Brigade (Wynkoop):	12	5907	4	4	5	55
NORTHEAST DEFENSES:	25	5909	4			

WASHINGTON GARRISONS:	15	5910	4			
Ft. Weed:	5	5914	4	4	4	55
Ft. Cass:	5	5913	4	4	4	55
Ft. Strong:	5	5911	4	4	4	55
MARYLAND GARRISONS:	10	5912	4			
Baltimore Garrison:	5	5917	4	4	4	55
Annapolis Garrison:	5	5915	4	4	4	55
ARMY/POTOMAC (MEADE):	530	5918	6			
II CORPS (HANCOCK):	142	5919	5			
1st Division (Barlow):	35	5920	5	5	7	99
2nd Division (Gibbon):	37	5921	6	6	7	99
3rd Division (Birney):	35	5922	5	4	6	99
4th Division (Mott):	35	5923	5	4	6	99
V CORPS (WARREN):	130	5924	5			
1st Division (Griffin):	35	5925	5	4	6	99
2nd Division (Robinson):	35	5926	5	4	6	99
3rd Division (Crawford):	30	5927	5	4	5	99
4th Division (Wadsworth):	30	5928	5	4	5	99
VI CORPS (SEDGWICK):	98	5929	6			
1st Division (Wright):	30	5930	5	4	6	99
2nd Division (Getty):	35	5931	5	4	6	99
3rd Division (Ricketts):	33	5932	5	4	6	99
IX CORPS (BURNSIDE):	120	5933	3			
1st Division (Stevenson):	30	5934	5	4	5	99
2nd Division (Potter):	30	5935	5	4	5	99
3rd Division (Willcox):	30	5939	5	4	5	99
4th Division (Ferrero):	30	5942	5	7	5	99
CAVALRY CORPS (SHERIDAN):	40	5943	7			
1st Division (Torbert):	20	5944	5	6	5	99
2nd Division (Gregg):	20	5945	5	5	5	99
ARMY/JAMES (BUTLER):	125	5947	1			
X CORPS (GILLMORE):	60	5948	4			
1st Division (Terry):	20	5949	4	4	5	99
2nd Division (Turner):	20	5950	4	4	5	90
3rd Division (Ames):	20	5951	4	4	5	90
XVIII CORPS (W. F. SMITH):	65	5952	4			
1st Division (Brooks):	20	5953	4	4	5	90
2nd Division (Weitzel):	15	5954	3	4	5	85
3rd Division (Hinks):	20	5955	5	6	5	85
Kautz:	10	5956	4	4	5	80

Nation: CONFEDERATE STATES

Total Strength Points: 938

Commander:	SPs	ID#	Ldr	Mrl	Exp	Sup
J. E. JOHNSTON:	338	2650	5			
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:	223	2651	5			
HARDEE'S CORPS:	102	2652	5			
Cheatham's Division:	27	2653	5	5	6	65
Cleburne's Division:	25	2654	5	4	5	75
Walker's Division:	25	2655	5	4	6	65
Bate's Division:	25	2656	5	4	6	65
HOOD'S CORPS:	69	2657	6			
Hindman's Division:	25	2658	5	4	6	60
Stevenson's Division:	22	2659	5	4	6	50
Stewart's Division:	22	2660	5	4	6	50
CAVALRY CORPS (WHEELER):	52	2661	6			
Martin's Division:	15	2663	5	4	6	50
Kelly's Division:	15	2664	5	4	6	50
Hume's Division:	15	2665	5	4	6	50
Roddey's Command:	7	2666	5	4	6	25
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI:	100	2667	5			
POLK'S CORPS:	100	2668	5			
Loring's Division:	25	2669	5	4	6	50
French's Division:	25	2670	5	5	6	50
Cantey's Division:	25	2671	5	5	6	55
W. H. Jackson:	10	2672	5	4	6	30
1st Division Ga. Militia:	15	2673	4	4	2	45
ATLANTA DEFENSES:	15	2674	5			
ATLANTA GARRISON:	15	2675	5			
NW Forts:	5	2679	5	4	3	20
NE Forts:	5	2678	5	4	3	20
SW Forts:	5	2676	5	4	3	20
E. KIRBY SMITH:	148	5841	5			
DIST. OF WEST LOUISIANA:	49	5842	5			
WALKER'S DIVISION:	21	5843	5			
Waul's Brigade:	7	5844	5	4	4	35
Scurry's Brigade:	7	5845	5	4	4	35
Randal's Brigade:	7	5846	4	4	4	25
MOUTON'S DIVISION:	13	5847	4			
Polignac's Brigade:	7	5848	4	4	4	25
Gray's Brigade:	6	5849	5	4	4	25
CAVALRY DIVISION (GREEN):	15	5850	5			
Bee's Brigade:	5	5851	5	4	4	25
Major's Brigade:	5	5852	5	4	4	20
Bagby's Brigade:	5	5853	5	4	4	25
DIST. OF ARKANSAS (PRICE):	99	5854	6			
FAGAN'S DIVISION:	21	5855	5			

Cabell's Brigade:	7	5859	5	4	4	25
Dockery's Brigade:	7	5858	5	4	4	25
Crawford's Brigade:	7	5856	5	4	4	25
MARMADUKE'S DIVISION:	14	5860	5			
Greene's Brigade:	7	5863	5	4	4	35
Shelby's Brigade:	7	5861	5	4	4	35
MAXEY'S DIVISION:	14	5864	5			
Gano's Brigade:	7	5868	5	4	4	25
Choctaw Brigade:	7	5866	5	4	4	25
CHURCHILL'S DIVISION:	30	5869	5			
Tappan's Brigade:	10	5873	5	4	4	35
Hawthorn's Brigade:	10	5872	5	4	4	35
Gause's Brigade:	10	5870	5	4	4	35
PARSON'S DIVISION:	20	5874	5			
1st Brigade (Clark):	10	5877	5	4	4	45
2nd Brigade (Burns):	10	5875	5	4	4	45
DEPT. OF THE GULF:	25	5878	5			
MOBILE FORCES:	20	5879	5			
LAND DEFENSES:	10	5880	5			
Ft. Gaines:	5	5881	5	4	4	55
Ft. Morgan:	5	5882	5	4	4	45
NAVAL FORCES (BUCHANAN):	10	5883	5			
CSS Tennessee:	4	5885	5	6	5	55
CSS Morgan:	2	5886	5	4	5	25
CSS Gaines:	2	5887	5	4	5	20
CSS Selma:	2	5888	5	4	5	20
PENSACOLA FORCE:	5	5889	5			
LAND GARRISONS:	5	5890	5			
Pensacola Garrison:	5	5891	5	4	4	55
R. E. LEE:	427	5957	6			
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA:	275	5976	7			
I CORPS (LONGSTREET):	65	5977	6			
Field's Division:	30	5979	5	5	6	65
Kershaw's Division:	35	5978	5	5	6	75
II CORPS (EWELL):	90	5980	5			
Johnson's Division:	30	5982	5	4	6	60
Rode's Division:	30	5983	5	5	6	60
Early's Division:	30	5981	5	6	6	60
III CORPS (A. P. HILL):	90	5984	5			
Heth's Division:	30	5986	5	5	6	60
Wilcox's Division:	30	5987	5	5	6	60
Anderson's Division:	30	5985	5	6	7	60
CAVALRY CORPS (STUART):	30	5988	7			
Hampton's Division:	15	5991	5	6	7	45
Fitz Lee's Division:	15	5989	5	6	7	45
RICHMOND & PTRSRG LINES:	110	5958	5			

RICHMOND FORTS (STEVENS):	20	5969	5				
Ft. Atkinson:	5	5975	5	5	5	50	
Chaffin's Bluff:	5	5973	5	5	5	50	
Drewry's Bluff:	5	5972	5	5	5	50	
Chaffin's Farm:	5	5970	5	5	5	50	
BERMUDA 100 LINES:	10	5959	5				
Ft. #1:	5	5962	5	4	4	55	
Ft. #2:	5	5960	5	4	4	55	
G. T. BEAUREGARD:	80	5963	5				
Ransom's Division:	20	5968	5	5	6	85	
Hoke's Division:	20	5967	5	5	6	85	
Colquitt's Division:	20	5966	5	5	6	85	
Whiting's Division:	20	5964	5	5	6	85	
ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH:	42	5992	5				
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:	42	5993	6				
Echols's Brigade:	18	5996	5	5	5	45	
Wharton's Brigade:	15	5994	5	5	5	45	
Imboden's Brigade:	9	5997	6	6	6	25	