

RULES FOR PLAYING

PARKER BROTHERS CIVIL WAR GAME 1863

TRADEMARK FOR THE GAME EQUIPMENT

FOR TWO PLAYERS

INTRODUCTION

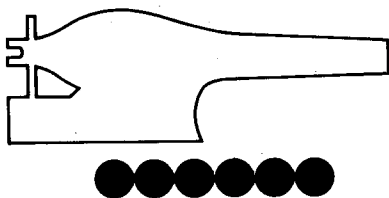
This game is played by two people. One commands the northern forces, the other commands the southern forces. It is up to you as one of the commanders to develop the strategy and make the decisions which will give you the best chance to win. The course of the war is in your hands.

At the beginning of the year 1863, the Confederate and Union armies were closely balanced. Either side could still win. There were differences — the North had more troops while the South had better ones with more mobility. But the decisive battles lay in the future. Final victory would be determined by the same factors for the Union and the Confederacy alike: sufficient fighting strength in the right place at the right time, daring and clever tactics, and luck. The players of this game must fight the same even fight. The same skill, daring and luck are required of you, if you want to win.

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OBJECT

The object of this game is to eliminate all the troops of your opponent, or to place him in such a position that he agrees to surrender.

EQUIPMENT

The game equipment consists of a playing board, 15 blue infantry pieces, 2 blue cavalry pieces, 3 blue gunboats, 8 blue stands; and 10 gray infantry pieces, 4 gray cavalry pieces, 1 gray gunboat, 8 gray stands. There are also 5 Confederate flags, 4 Union flags, 3 disabled markers, and 6 doubling pieces.

PREPARATION

The player who agrees to be the Union commander sits on the northern side of the board, near the Great Lakes. The other player commands the Confederate armies and sits on the southern side of the board, near the Gulf of Mexico. Each player takes all of the plastic pieces of his color (blue for the Union and gray for the Confederacy) and places them on the board on the spaces indicated. All the Confederate units (gray pieces) start on the gray squares with white circles and all the Union units (blue pieces) start on the white squares with blue circles. Each circle indicates the number and type of units to be placed on it. Infantry units are represented by the square pieces, cavalry units by the triangular pieces, and gunboats by the boat-shaped pieces. All the pieces have been designed so that each can be stacked upon any other.

THE MOVEMENT OF PIECES

Before starting play it is important to understand the moves that can be made by each of the three standard types of playing pieces.

a) **INFANTRY UNITS:** These pieces *may* move one square in any direction horizontally, vertically or diagonally on each turn. They may move only on squares containing land area unless they have boarded one of their own gunboats on a preceding turn, in which case they may go to sea. They may *never* move onto a square containing mountains *except* on a space through which a railroad runs.

b) **CAVALRY UNITS:** These pieces *may* move one or two squares on each turn, horizontally, vertically or diagonally. They may move one square in one direction and another square in a different direction on the same turn. Like infantry they may move only on squares containing land areas. They may cross mountains freely, but may not ride on gunboats.

c) **GUNBOATS:** These pieces *may* move one or two spaces on any turn along the course of a navigable river or on the open sea.

If a square contains *any* land, it may be used by ground units; if a square contains *any* water, it may be used by gunboats. Thus cavalry units, infantry units, and gunboats may move over or occupy spaces through which a river runs.



THE PLAY

The commander of the Confederate forces always has the first turn. Each player on his turn may move all of his pieces or as many of them as he wishes, provided that each piece is moved only once and only the number of spaces permitted it. Each piece may be moved separately, or any number of pieces may be stacked on one square. Pieces stacked on one square may be moved together onto another square. If there are any infantry units in a group, the group may not move more than one space. However, pieces that are stacked may be separated and moved individually. *Each player must move at least one unit on each of his turns.* When a player has moved as many of his pieces as he wishes his turn ends.

HOW TO FIGHT

Enemy troops can be eliminated (removed from the game) in three ways: in battle, by capturing a key city, or by capturing the enemy capital.

A. BATTLES: Battles are fought when an attacking force, which can be one unit or a stack of several units, moves onto a square containing an enemy force. The outcome of the battle depends on the *number* of pieces in the attacking and defending forces. Each type of unit — infantry, cavalry or gunboat — counts the same in battle.

WHEN A LARGER FORCE ATTACKS A SMALLER ONE, the smaller defending force loses one more unit than the larger attacking force. The total number of units eliminated is determined by the attacking player.

EXAMPLE: If a five-unit Confederate force attacks (moves into a space occupied by) a three-unit Union force, the attacking Confederate commander may choose:

1. To eliminate all three Union units and thus lose two of his own.
2. To eliminate two Union units while losing one of his own.

OR

3. To eliminate only one Union unit without losing any of his own forces.

Eliminated pieces are removed from the board and are out of action for the rest of the game. When the victorious commander has attacked an enemy force

consisting of more than one unit, but does not choose to eliminate the entire force, he has the right to declare which enemy unit or units (infantry, cavalry or gunboat) are to be eliminated from that force. After the battle the surviving defeated troops, if any, get an immediate *extra* move in any direction. These units can be moved again on their regular turn.

WHEN A FORCE ATTACKS AN ENEMY FORCE OF THE SAME SIZE: — an even battle — a coin is tossed. All units on the losing side are eliminated and the winning side is reduced to one.

A SACRIFICE BATTLE can be fought to delay the advance of a hostile army. This is done by sending a *single* unit to attack a larger force. Although the lone attacker is wiped out, the hostile army is immobilized for a turn. This is shown by immediately placing a



DISABLED MARKER on a large force. **A SMALLER FORCE CAN NOT ATTACK A LARGER FORCE EXCEPT IN A SACRIFICE BATTLE IN WHICH CASE THE ATTACKING FORCE MUST CONSIST OF ONLY ONE UNIT.** (Place the disabled marker in one of the plastic stands and place the stand on top of the defending force.)

B. KEY CITIES: Key cities are shown on the board with five pointed stars. The North has four: St. Louis, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Baltimore. The South has three: Chattanooga, Charleston and Atlanta. A key city is captured when an enemy unit enters it unopposed

Washington's are equal to four units and Richmond's to five. These are permanent garrisons, protecting the capitals whether or not there are other forces there. They count just like regular troops and are added to any that may be there in a battle for the capital. Since they are not represented by actual pieces they cannot move.



LOSS COSTS

4

6 UNITS

LOSS COSTS

5

5 UNITS

MOUNTAINS: Infantry units may not move onto a space which is occupied, even partially, by mountains except when riding a railroad or marching along a railroad "bed". Infantry units may move through the mountain passes in a diagonal direction. Cavalry units may move through the mountain areas at their normal speeds.

WINNING: The player who first eliminates all the enemy troops wins the game. The game may also be won at any time that the enemy surrenders. If both sides are reduced to one piece the game is considered a stalemate.

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