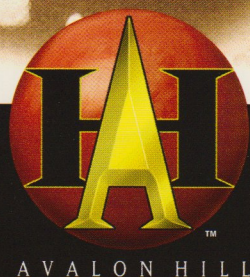
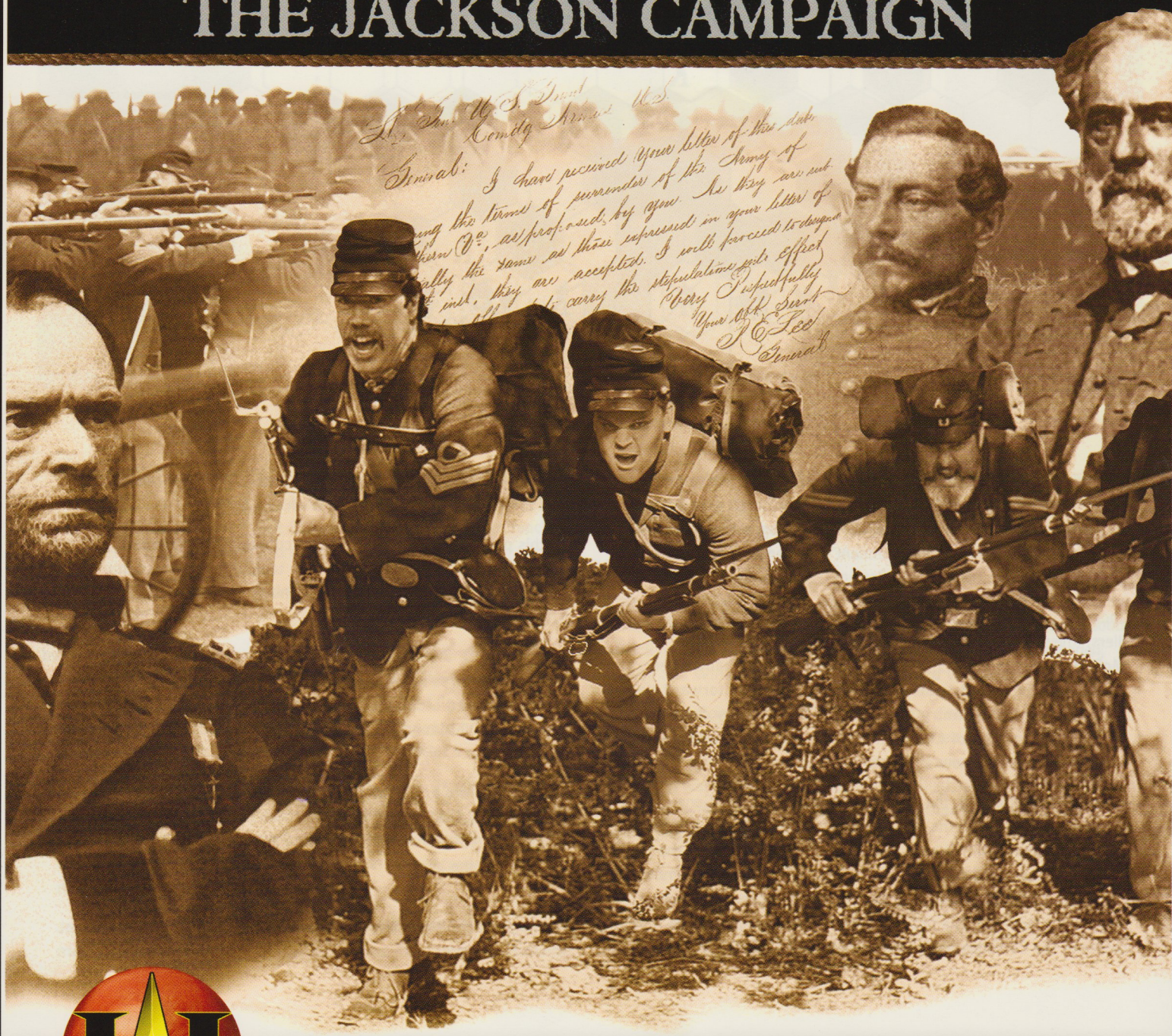


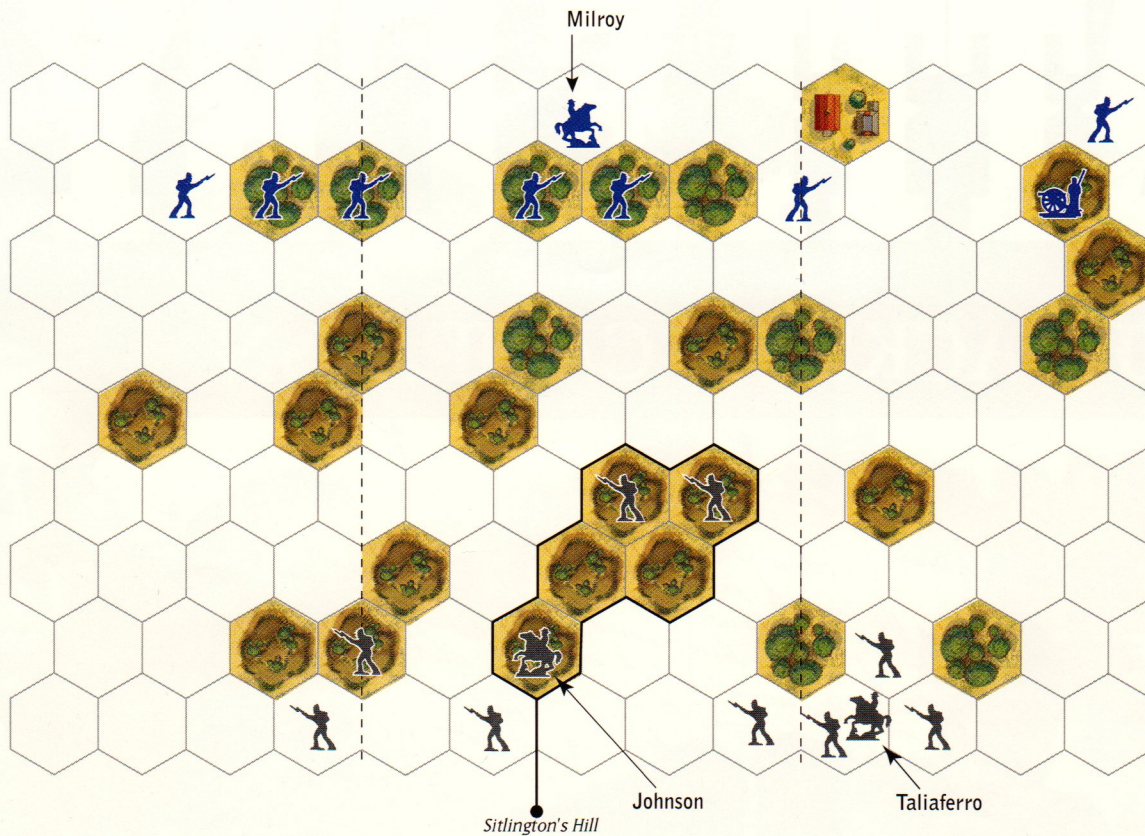
BATTLE CRY[®]

THE JACKSON CAMPAIGN



AVALON HILL

**SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR
ORIGINS 2000 AND GEN CON 2000**

**STAFFING NOTES****Union Player**

Robert C. Schenck
Take 6 command cards.
You move first.

Confederate Player

Thomas J. Jackson
Take 4 command cards.

Special Rules:

Victory: eliminate 5 opponent's flag pieces.

Union's command cards are reduced by one for each Union flag lost. At the time the flag is lost, discard one card, Union player's choice.

At the beginning of May 1862, the defeats at Pea Ridge and Shiloh, and a federal Army advancing on Richmond, gave little hope for the Confederacy. Even "Stonewall" Jackson, a few months earlier, in his first battle as an independent commander, was defeated at Kernstown.

Jackson, who now led a small Confederate army of about 9,000 soldiers, knew General Robert H. Milroy was near the town of McDowell. His force of 3,500 was reinforced by Brigadier General Robert C. Schenck's Brigade of 2,500. On May 8th, forward elements of Jackson's infantry, his "foot cavalry" as they came to be known, were in sight of McDowell. Having completed a series of tough marches, they now stood atop Sitlington's Hill.

Although outnumbered, the Union made the first move. General Milroy launched an assault up the jagged slopes and through the tangled forest of Sitlington's Hill. Taking advantage of depressions and the trees the Union force dealt Johnson's Confederates an alarming number of casualties. Johnson appealed to the nearest of Jackson's Brigades, Taliaferro's for help. The fighting became increasingly intense. In the center of the Confederate line the 12th Georgia refused to evacuate its

exposed position. As one soldier screamed "We did not come all this way to Virginia to run before the Yankee."

At this point, both sides were losing cohesion. Then General Johnson was severely wounded, but Taliaferro took charge and, despite the confusion, was able to blunt a final enemy attempt to take Sitlington's Hill.

Around 9 p.m. the musketry sputtered to a conclusion. Milroy burned his camps and retreated northward toward Franklin. The next day Jackson entered McDowell and found that the enemy had withdrawn. Jackson did not launch an immediate pursuit, but rested and refitted his force.

The Confederate army had won the battle. Though, compared to later engagements, the fight at McDowell would have been rated as a mere skirmish, it still served notice to the Federals that the Confederates were still in the War.

*The stage is set. The battles are drawn, you are in command.
The rest is history.*

THE JACKSON



STAFFING NOTES

Union Player

Nathaniel P. Banks
Take 4 command cards.

Confederate Player

Thomas J. Jackson
Take 5 command cards.
You move first.

Jackson's victory at Front Royal on May 23rd threatened Bank's line of retreat, so he evacuated Strasburg and marched toward Winchester. Jackson also headed north, but General Bank's Federal forces reached Winchester before Jackson and deployed south of the city.

Despite religious scruples, Jackson prepared to order the attack on Sunday May 25th.

A morning mist was gathering as Winder, now commanding the Stonewall Brigade, pushed forward in the center. The main Federal force occupied the hills just west of Winchester and, in the mist, looked much stronger to Winder as his force took the forward hill. No sooner was the hill secure then the Union guns began to plaster the rebel position.

Ewell's force, which had advanced up the Front Royal–Winchester Road, was just south of Abraham's creek when he heard this cannon fire. During the night, Jackson had sent orders to Ewell to attack at daylight. Eager to advance, his progress was slow because the mist had now become a dense fog.

Jackson moved his artillery to the hill to support Winder, but could not match the superior position of the Union guns. The center attack stalled.

As Jackson rode to find Taylor's Louisiana Brigade he knew, if he was to win, the Union right flank must be turned. When Jackson found Taylor, he pointed with his index finger toward the Union artillery position on the hills and said four words, "You must carry it." Three thousand men, with strict cadence, advanced in perfect formation. Northern cavalry advanced on the force, but was repulsed. The rebels now could see the Union gunners limbering their pieces as the command "Forward, double quick, charge" rang out over the field. As Taylor's attack succeeded, Ewell and Winder were also pressing toward Winchester.

For a time Banks had held off Jackson and Ewell, but broke under Taylor's grand assault. The Federal army pulled back in confusion toward Harper's Ferry as Confederate units entered Winchester. Half the town was in flames and the citizens pulled Jackson's exhausted men aside to celebrate. This aided the Union withdrawal and disrupted Jackson's pursuit.

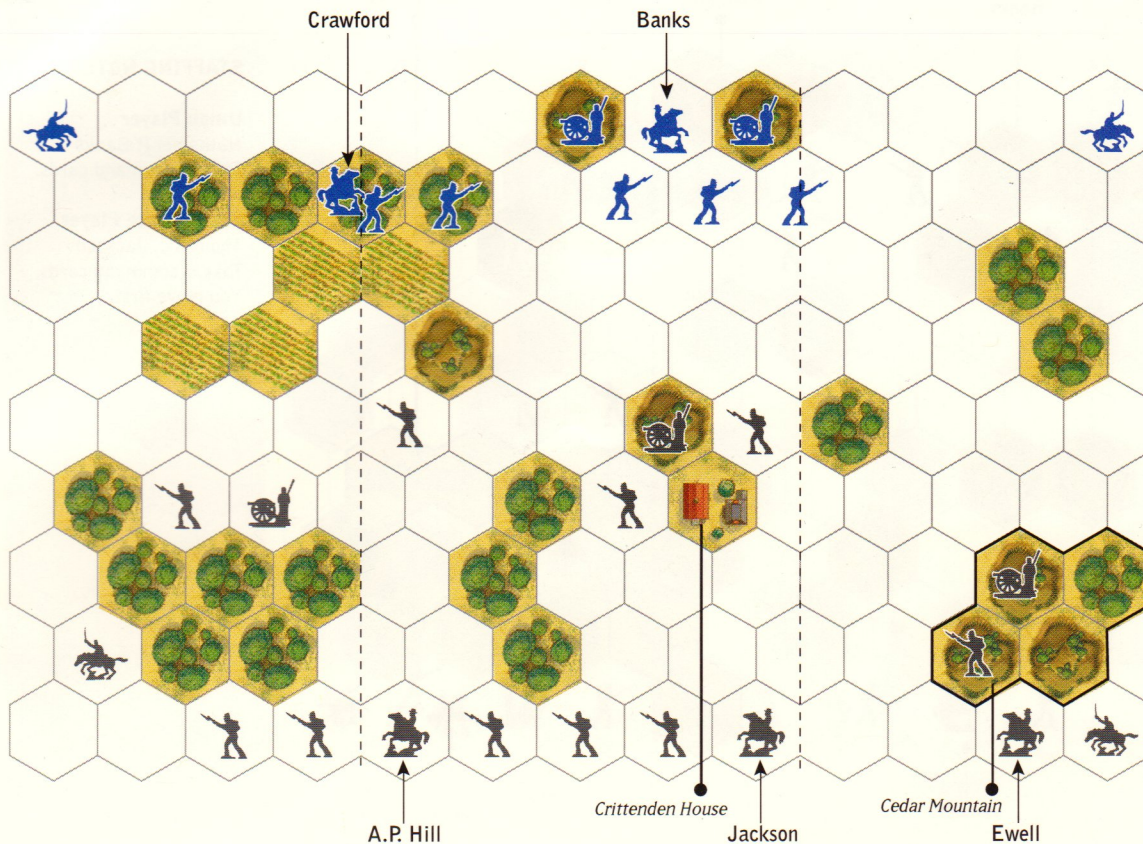
The name of "Stonewall" was becoming legendary.

All is as it was, except this time YOU are in command.

N CAMPAIGN

Cedar Mountain

9th August, 1862



STAFFING NOTES

Union Player

Nathanial P. Banks
Take 3 command cards.
You move first.

Confederate Player

Thomas J. Jackson
Take 3 command cards.

Special Rule:

Fields – The fields do not block line of sight, but all other field hex rules apply.

Jackson's dazzling success in the Shenandoah Valley during the spring of 1862 had made his name a household word in both the North and the South. Yet on August 9th, he came close to suffering a trouncing at the hands of a smaller Union force.

Jackson faced Pope in early August and, on the 7th, he saw the opportunity to strike Banks at Culpeper, Virginia, before the latter could be reinforced. Pope, however, ordered Banks to advance to Cedar Mountain and the battle opened when Early's and Taliaferro's Confederate troops moved forward. Hostile Union artillery could be seen on the ridge beyond the fields and Confederate guns were ordered into action.

During the inconclusive artillery duel, Banks launched an all-out attack. Crawford's men broke through a gap in the Confederate line and shattered the entire left flank. The support he looked for, however, did not arrive and his gallant advance halted.

The Union attack near the Crittenden House was also gaining ground. That is, until Jackson, at the height of the crisis, waded into the melee. Waving his sword and a battle flag, he rallied his troops.

Jackson's valor may have stemmed the Union advance, but A.P. Hill's reinforcements won the day. His fresh troops moved forward all along the line and cleared the fields, forcing the Federals back. As darkness closed on the battlefield, Bayard's Union cavalry made a final charge, but superior numbers turned the horsemen back.

After dark, the Union withdrew to its first position north of Cedar Creek. The battle, ill fought on both sides, told the Confederates that Pope was moving south in a major offensive. Two days later, Jackson fell back south of the Rapidan to await Lee's arrival.

All is as it was, except this time YOU are in command.



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