## BLOODY APRIL Addenda

As of December 1979

#### MAP

Hexes A2812 and B1142 should be infantry encampments.

Hex A2321 should be a cavalry encampment.

Hex B0546 should be an artillery encampment.

There should be *no* encampments in hexes A2223, A2419 and B0824.

The Casualty Tracks' indication of "1000's" should be "100's."

#### COUNTERS

We seem to have short-changed you a bunch of "Ammo Available" markers by oversight. Sorry.

### DEPLOYMENT

Union

13 Iowa (1/1/T) deploys in B0625/1.

9 Illinois deploys in B1033/6, not B1023.

The 15 Michigan and 16 Iowa are correctly deployed in non-encampment hexes (see 6.48, below).

## Confederate

The unit in A0605 should be the 19th Louisiana. McClung's Battery enters with the Reserve Corps.

## RULES

[4.0, Abbreviated Sequence of Play] (important clarification) The Abbreviated Sequence contradicts the actual rules. The Confederate Player is always the first player. The Union Alert Phase belongs at the beginning of the Second (Union) Player-Turn.

[5.12] (correction) A unit may enter a hex containing an Enemy unit only during the Friendly Melee Phase.

[5.4] (correction) The rule contradicts the text of the Terrain Effects on Movement Chart (5.5); the chart is correct, so the die-roll necessary to fix a broken down wagon or gun is 1-4.

[5.5, Terrain Effects Chart] (addition) There are two fords on the map. The ford over Owl Creek (B0914) is treated as if it were a bridge. The ford across hexes A2847 and A2947 is a special case. It may be crossed *only* by mounted cavalry (+4 MPs) or infantry in column (+3 MPs). For purposes of melee it is treated as if it were a bridge.

[6.42] (correction) The reference should be to Case 18.26.

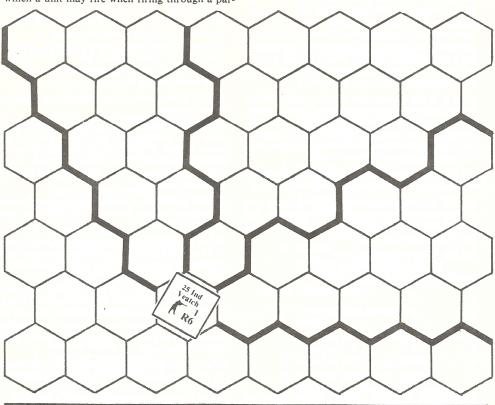
[6.48] (important clarification) The Union 16th Iowa and 15th Michigan, as well as any reinforcements arriving before 0900, are not encamped; these may be moved as per Case 16.15(4). These units are not checked for stragglers until they reach their assigned officer's Command Radius, or starting with 0900, whichever comes first.

[7.47] (omission) A unit may always move through a Prone unit (at no extra Movement Point cost). However, if a unit ends its movement in a hex with a Prone unit it, too, must fall Prone.

[8.16] (clarification) Example 2, line 4: The first word should be "of."

[8.21] (omission) The following diagram delineates the fields of fire (i.e., the hexes into which a unit may fire when firing through a par-

ticular hexside) of each of the three frontal hexsides.



[8.42] (clarification) Case 8.41 still applies when determining which infantry unit(s) may fire.

[9.26] (important omission) The range effects for shotguns are as follows:

Weapon Maximum 1 2 3 4 5 S (Shotguns) 1 hex 3 - - - -

[9.44] (correction) Ignore the reference to Case 9.43.

[9.57] (clarification) It is important that this Case be carefully read, as most artillery fire is governed by it. Given the predominant terrain types on the map, most artillery fire would seem to be blocked (no LOS) by woods or swamp. This Case enables artillery batteries to fire through such terrain in most instances, if such a battery is at higher elevation than the target.

[9.86] (addition) Once a pinned unit is meleed, it becomes unpinned. Remove the Pin marker from that unit.

[10.12] (clarification) When a unit triggers Withdrawal Fire, it may be fired at once by every eligible Enemy unit. There is no limit to the number of Enemy units which may fire at a withdrawing unit (provided each Enemy unit eligible). A single Enemy unit may perform Withdrawal Fire as many times as there are Friendly units which trigger such fire.

[10.13] (correction) The reference should be to Case 8.22.

[10.17] (clarification) A Friendly unit may be interposed between an Enemy unit and a Friendly artillery battery (thus blocking the Enemy unit's LOS) during movement before that battery changes formation, preventing fire by the Enemy unit per this Case.

[10.3] (correction) The reference should be to Case 11.26.

[11.21] (clarification) Only a cavalry or an infantry unit may capture a supply wagon.

[11.24] (clarification) The first sentence after "1", "2", etc. should read "Unit loses 10% of its Ammunition Points times Casualty Point number (round down)."

[11.28] (omission) Resupply of units occurs before rally during the Final Command Phase (see Sequence of Play checklist, below). Units may not be resupplied in the same Phase that they are rallied.

## [11.8] (addition) CAPTURING SUPPLY WAGONS

Wagons in danger of being captured may use a form of movement called *reaction*. Reaction occurs in an Enemy Movement Phase as a result of movement towards the wagon by an Enemy cavalry or infantry unit.

[11.81] A Supply Wagon may react only if it is either the sole unit in its hex, is stacked with other supply wagon units only, or is stacked with a combat unit of one Strength Point value (there may also be supply wagon units present in such a stack)

[11.82] At any time during an Enemy Movement Phase that an Enemy cavalry or infantry unit moves into a hex adjacent to that of a supply wagon which may react, the Non-Phasing Player may attempt reaction and move his wagon (only) away.

## [11.83] Procedure

The non-Phasing Player consults the Wagon Reaction Table (11.89) and rolls one die. The result is the number of *hexes* that wagon may move — if any.

[11.84] If the result on the table is "May Not Move," reaction may not be attempted for that wagon again during the same turn.

[11.85] A reacting wagon may not enter an Enemy ZOC, nor may it enter a terrain type forbidden to it or cross a hexside ravine. After the wagon reacts,

the Enemy unit may continue movement, if it has Movement Points remaining. (This is an exception to the rule that once a unit stops moving it has finished movement.) If any Enemy unit moves adjacent to the wagon again, the wagon may use reaction again, ad infinitum. There is no limit to the number of times a Player may roll for reaction for a given wagon during a Phase, though a result of "May Not Move" prevents further use of the table during the turn.

[11.86] If the Enemy unit which causes reaction moves adjacent to the wagon from a hex to which the wagon could *not* trace a LOS, add one to the die-roll. If the wagon is stacked with a combat unit, add one to the die-roll. Rolls greater than "6" are treated as a "6."

[11.87] If a wagon uses reaction, it may not be used for supply in the ensuing Friendly Player-Turn.

[11.88] If a stack consisting of both infantry and cavalry units moves adjacent to a wagon unit, the non-Phasing Player rolls on the cavalry column of the Wagon Reaction Table.

[11.89] Wagon Reaction Table
Moving Enemy Unit Is...

DIE	Cavalry	Infantry
1	2	3
2	2	2
3	1	2
4	1	2
5	MNM	.1
6	MNM	MNM

#= Number of hexes which wagon must be retreated; and MNM = May Not Move.

[12.13] (correction) The reference should be to Case 17.2.

[12.51] (correction) The reference should be to Case 12.95.

[13.35] (clarification) Any additions to a die-roll of "6" are treated as a "6," subtractions from "1" as "1." This applies throughout the game to single-die rolls.

[13.41] (correction) The reference should be to Case 12.93. (clarification) Units that are not rallied during the Final Command Phase (and thus remain routed) do not have to retreat three hexes.

[14.3] (clarification) If a unit retreats into a hex occupied by a Friendly unit which subsequently routs, Retreat Fire may be directed against only the unit which initially occupied the hex.

[14.4] (correction) Ignore the reference to Case 12.93.

[15.2] (important change) When rolling for stragglers during movement use two dice; if the roll is "11" or "12," straggling occurs. (clarification) Green (?) units straggle during movement only if they are still green or if their assigned Morale Rating is "1" or "2."

[15.34] (clarification) This applies only to combat (not movement).

[15.42] (omission) If a Confederate unit is in a Union camp hex, it does not have to move into an adjacent Union camp hex. (Many Union camps are adjacent to one another.) If a Confederate unit loots a camp, but does not gather ammo during the next Game-Turn, that hex is still depleted. See Case 15.47.

[15.43] (clarification) For the purposes of this rule only, treat green units as if they had a Morale Rating of "1."

[15.47] (clarification) The mechanics of depleting a camp carries over two Game-Turns. The Confederate unit loots during the turn it enters' the

camp. Should the unit remain in the hex by the Final Command Phase of the next Game-Turn, ammunition depletion is rolled. (omission) If a Confederate unit occupies a Union camp hex, other Confederate units are not obligated to move into that camp hex. Player's Note: If a Confederate unit without many Strength Points is placed in a Union camp hex, it can perform "guard duty" by preventing other Confederate units from entering the camp.

[16.11] (clarification) Case 13.62(1) is an exception to this rule.

[16.12] (correction) The reference should be to Case 5.17. (addition) A unit that is out of Command Radius at which fire is directed during the Enemy Defensive Fire Phase may fire in the following Offensive Fire Phase at the unit (or units) that fired at it.

[16.18] (addition) A brigade officer may have his Command Radius increased by only one commander at any time.

[17.6] (clarification) The term "contact" means to be in a hex adjacent to that of an Enemy unit. (change) A cavalry unit may move outside the sixhex radius after another unit in their brigade makes contact; however, that cavalry unit has a Movement Allowance of six until it spots (LOS) an Enemy unit. It is strongly urged that Players use this rule; it is optional only because it is somewhat artificial. The rule counteracts the Player's hind-sight of the terrain.

[18.21] (clarification) The Movement Allowances for guns are listed on the Charts and Tables Sheet (2.4).

# [19.6] (addition) A MODERATELY SIMPLE FATIGUE RULE

## COMMENTARY:

This rule is for those who do not want to do much bookkeeping, but are not satisfied with the realism of Case 19.5. The general principle of this rule is that, because of their interior lines and generally lower level of activity, Union regiments/brigades will be less apt to become fatigued than Confederate ones. It also replaces bookkeeping with die-rolling towards the end of each day.

[19.61] During the Initial Command Phase of a Game-Turn listed on the Fatigue Table (19.66), a Player must roll two dice and consult the Fatigue Table for *each* of his brigades on the map to see if any are fatigued. A dice-roll which falls within the listed span causes all units within the brigade to be fatigued (Exception: See Case 19.64).

[19.62] Units that are fatigued remain so until night. Starting with the 2000 Game-Turn, each Player may roll two dice to attempt to remove fatigue from his brigades during the Initial Command Phase. If he rolls a 2 through 5 for a brigade, that brigade is no longer fatigued. However, if any unit of a brigade moves, engages in combat or is bombarded by Union gunboats, that brigade may not have fatigue removed. During rain Game-Turns, fatigue removal may be attempted only for brigades that have at least 2/3 of their units encamped (round up).

[19.63] If a brigade is still fatigued by the beginning of the second day, the owning Player may remove fatigue with a roll of 2 through 7 during the Initial Command Phase. Units that become fatigued during the second day may not recover.

[19.64] Effects of fatigue are as described in Case 19.3. Fatigue *never* affects artillery or cavalry units.

[19.65] Buell's Army and Wallace's 3rd Division units (Union) are not checked for fatigue until the second day, and when they are, the Union 1st day column is used. That column is also used for any Confederate units arriving on the second day.

[19.66] Fatigue Table

	USA 2nd			
1st Day Turn	2nd Day Turn	Day and CSA	USA 1st Day	
			15t Day	
1540	1500	2	-	
1600	1520	2-3	-	
1620	1540	2-3	2	
1640	1600	2-3	2-3	
1700	1620	2-4	2-3	
1720	1640	2-4	2-3	
1740	1700	2-5	2-4	
1800		2-6	2-4	
1820+		2-7	2-5	
A . 11 '.1 '				

A roll within the indicated span causes fatigue in the affected brigade.

[20.0] Designer's Note: Some Players — a healthy minority, shall we say - have complained that the Confederate Army is unable to achieve the surprise that it did historically, using the present Alert system. This is probably because most players approach these games with a degree of hindsight unavailable to the actual participants - especially as to the terrain. Therefore, I have adjusted the Alert system to a certain degree, and this, together with some tightening of and changes to the picket rules, as well as a less debilitating movement/ straggler dice-roll, should considerably aid the play balance of the game. For those who want strict historicity, use the original rules; for those who want a little flexibility and compensation for hindsight, use the new rules.

[20.12] (clarification) The side of the counter that says "Picket" is Line Formation; the other, Column. (addition) Pickets do not use ammunition.

[20.15] (clarification) This also pertains to pickets alerted by other pickets; the second picket may now move normally. (This usually occurs when Peabody's picket runs into Miller's picket on the opening Game-Turn.) (clarification) If Peabody's picket is deployed in A1312 it has spotted the Confederates, no matter what that Confederate unit does that turn. (clarification) In order for one Friendly unit to alert another, both units (which may be of any type) must cease movement while stacked together (this refers to all alert mechanisms). They may move no further that Phase. Remember that, except for actual LOS spotting of an Enemy unit, all alerting takes place in the Alert Phase - not in the Picket Movement Phase (which follows). Thus, if Picket A is to alert Picket B, the two must be stacked together during the Alert Phase. (change) A picket may always stack with another picket (even if the two are in column) if one picket will alert the other during the following Alert Phase.

[20.22] (change) When rolling to alert a brigade officer per this Case, the die-roll must be equal to or less than that officer's Effectiveness Radius (i.e., Command Radius). Thus, a die-roll of 1 through 4 will alert Peabody, but only a 1 or a 2 will alert McDowell.

[20.26] (correction) The third word in the first line should be "unalerted".

[20.27] (correction) Picket units, regardless of state, may always alert other picket units. (clarification) Combat units may be alerted by a picket unit only if that picket unit is routed. Otherwise, pickets are only used to alert "leaders." (This is to prevent pickets from playing a game of tag, and it also reflects command doctrine vis a vis picket duties.)

[20.3] (change) Unalerted infantry units are not in any formation; when alerted and able to move, they must expend the necessary Movement Points

to enter one formation or the other. As unalerted infantry units have no formation, any unit firing upon such a unit is firing through an *enfilade* hexside.

# [20.4] (optional rule) DIVISION COMMANDER ALERT ARTINGS

This rule reflects the fact that certain Union divisional commanders weren't paying much attention to what was going on, or refused to believe what they did see. In essence, the rule changes the normal 1 through 4 die-roll for alert to an individual die-roll rating for each commander. To alert a divisional commander, the owning Player must roll within the listed span. Remember, after the second Turn, the alert is automatic, as per Case 20.22.

Division	Commander	Die-roll to Alert	
1	McClernand	1-3	
2	Wm. Wallace	1-5	
4	Hurlbut	1-4	
5	Sherman	1-2	
6	Prentiss	1	

[24.15] (correction) The legend in the diagram is wrong, and the distance stated should be one hex.

[26.11] (correction) There is no Command Staff Sheet. The OB's list all necessary information for staff purposes.

[29.5] (change) No Union Fifth Division picket may be placed east of the ravine running along the west side of Rhea Field, and no picket may be placed in a clear or field terrain hex at the start of play. (A picket may be placed in a woods road or trail hex.) A picket may either be in line or column formation; the choice is the owning Player's.

[32.2] (correction) Recent research indicates that Byrne's Kentucky Battery (Reserve Corps) did have *five* 6-pounder smoothbores, not four.

## SEQUENCE OF PLAY CHECKLIST

## ALERT (Union only)

1. Attempt to alert leaders

## PICKET AND PATROL (Union only)

- 1. Move pickets
- 2. Move aides

## INITIAL COMMAND

- 1. Effectiveness Radius reduced to 3 hexes in woods
- 2. Fall prone (optional)
- 3. Fatigue/fatigue removal (optional)

### MOVEMENT

- 1. Stacking Restrictions
- 2. Stragglers
  - a. Looting
- 3. Wagon reaction
- 4. Mistaken Fire (optional)
- 5. Zones of Control
  - a. Must stop if entering ZOC of mounted cavalry
  - b. Possible Withdrawal Fire if exiting Enemy ZOC

### FIRE

- 1. Line of Sight
- 2. Stacking restrictions
- 3. Column modifiers
  - a. Facing
  - b. Formation
  - c. Terrain
  - d. Density
  - e. Co-ordination (optional)
- 4. Rapid Fire (optional)
- 5. Subtract ammunition from firing units
- 6. Exploding caissons (optional)

- 7. If unit routs
  - a. May suffer Retreat Fire
  - b. Must check for stragglers upon conclusion
- 8. Forest fires (optional)

## RETREAT BEFORE MELEE

- 1. Withdrawal Fire
- 2. Check for rout at end of retreat

## MELEE

- 1. Stacking restrictions
- 2. Formation
  - a. Routed units and infantry in column may not initiate melee
- 3. Strength modifiers
  - a. Rout status
  - b. Leaders
  - c. Morale
  - d. Unalerted status
  - e. Terrain
- 4. Retreat
  - a. May suffer Retreat Fire
  - b. Check for rout upon conclusion

## FINAL COMMAND

- 1. Ammunition resupply
- 2. Rally
  - Rally radius limited to 2 hexes in woods
- 3. Remove Pin markers
- 4. Recover stragglers
- 5. Weapons exchange (optional)
- 6. Fatigue accumulation or reduction
- 7. Promotions

Addenda compiled by: Richard Berg, Jim Bowman, Eric Goldberg, Tom Hudson, Paul Stevens, Nick Karp

The following divisional roster and artillery sheets may be used in lieu of those enclosed in the game. Players may make photo copies for use during play.

# BLOODY APRIL DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY SHEET (Revised Version)

Artillery Battery	Gun Type	Guns	Ammo	Morale
1.	a.			
	b.			
	c.			
2.	a.			
	b.			
	c.			
3.	a.			
	b.			
	c.			
4.	a.			
mg than an in	b.			
	C.			

# BLOODY APRIL DIVISIONAL ROSTER SHEET (Revised Version)

CORPS AND DIV	4	nmander: ommander:		
BRIGADE:	Commande Replaceme	ing Officer: nt Officer		
Infantry Regt	Strength	Fatigue	Ammo	Morale
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6				
		ing Officer:		
BRIGADE:	Replaceme	nt Officer		
Infantry Regt	Strength	Fatigue	Ammo	Morale
l.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
DDICADE.		ling Officer:		
BRIGADE:	Replaceme			
Infantry Regt	Strength	Fatigue — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Ammo	Morale
1.				
2.				
3.			00000	
4.				
5. *				
6.				
ATTACHED CAV				
CORPS AND DIN		Morale Brigade Num	her	
1. DDD				
2.				
3.				