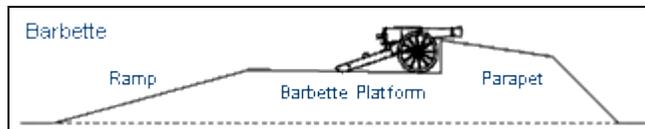


Glossary of Terms

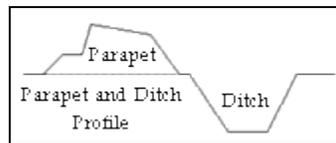
1. **abatis** - a kind of outer entrenchment, consisting of young trees, felled and laid upon the ground a short distance from the parapets of field works, with the points of their larger branches sharpened and extending outward, for retarding the enemy's advance.



2. **accoutrements** - the belts, pouches, cartridge boxes, etc., of the soldier.
3. **barbette** - a platform raised behind a parapet or breast-work, that the guns mounted upon it may have a free range over the surrounding country. Guns so placed are said to be mounted "en barbette."

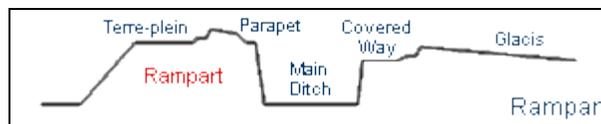


4. **battery** – there are two meanings for this term: a). a grouping of 4 to 6 pieces of field artillery. b). an fortified gun position often but not always made of packed earth, timber or sandbags.
5. **blockade** - the isolation by a warring nation of an enemy area (as a harbor or port) by troops or warships to prevent passage of persons or supplies; designed to obstruct the commerce and communications of an unfriendly nation.
6. **blockade runner** - a ship or vessel used to break through a blockade to deliver supplies or convey information outside the area.
7. **bombproof** - a structure designed to provide security against artillery fire.
8. **bombardment** – an attack especially through heavy artillery fire.
9. **ditch** - A wide, deep trench around a defensive work. The material from its excavation was used to form the ramparts.



10. **emplacements** – prepared positions for artillery.
11. **enfilade** – to sweep the whole length of a work? or line of troops by artillery or small arms fire.
12. **field artillery** – small, light and mobile cannons. Fired rounds that generally ranged from 6 to 12 pounds (smoothbore) or 10 to 20 pounds (rifles). Typically pulled by a team of 4 to 6 horses, but in an emergency could be moved by hand. Used most often against infantry or other smaller targets.

13. **fieldworks** – a strong, sophisticated, but temporary defense construction typically made from compacted earth and timber. Fieldworks would not necessarily be manned all the time.
14. **flanking** – marching into a position to attack or threaten the side of a body of troops; to march to gain strategic advantage.
15. **fort** – A large structure, built either from masonry, brick and stone or earth. These can take many shapes depending on their locations and specific purpose. Often mounting heavy sea coast cannons, they could also contain field artillery.
16. **garrison** – a military post and/or the troops stationed at a military installation.
17. **heavy sea coast artillery** – Large, heavy, immobile cannons. These guns fired rounds that were between 5 ⁷/₈ and 11 inches in diameter and weighed between 32 to 150 pounds. Used against enemy ships or large concentrations of infantry.
18. **Junior Reserves** – formed in the summer of 1864, the North Carolina Junior Reserves were young men (ages 17-18) recruited to fill the rapidly depleting ranks; initially formed to serve in reserve, some of the Junior Reserve battalions saw front line action at the battles of Fort Fisher, Wyse Fork, and Bentonville.
19. **land face** – the side of the fort that is approached by land, not by ship.
20. **magazine** - A place in which military stores, arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., are stored.
21. **parade** - A level area of the interior of a fortification where troops are assembled or reviewed while marching or drilling.
22. **parapet** - A bank of earth enclosing a work and protecting the troops from an enemy's fire. A wall or bank for protecting the soldiers on the rampart over or through which the guns fire. It must be high enough to cover the troops placed behind it and thick enough to prevent a shot passing through it. See illustration above.
23. **port** – a harbor town or city where ships may take on or discharge cargo.
24. **quarantine** - a term during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of carrying contagious disease is held in isolation from the shore.
25. **rampart** - The raised earthwork which forms the curtain? on which guns and troops are positioned. In both temporary and permanent fortifications a rampart was a mound of earth that enclosed the fortified ground. Its basic purpose was to shield the interior of a fortification from horizontal artillery fire and to protect it against assault by storming. In sea-coast field fortifications ramparts were sometimes used to provide the artillery with a better angle to fire down on warships engaging the fortification.



26. **ruse** – deception designed to conceal, escape or evade.
27. **skirmishers** – troops involved in a minor fight in war usually incidental to larger movements.

28. **squadron** - a naval unit consisting of two or more divisions and sometimes additional vessels.
29. **traverse** – A mound of earth higher than the parapet which offers protection to artillery gunners and gun chambers from enfilading fire along the line of a work or to minimize the effect of a bursting shell. To “Traverse a Gun,” is to bring it about (turn?) to right or left with handspikes, until it is pointed exact on the object. An earth bank positioned so as to protect troops from enfilade fire.
30. **yellow fever** – an acute infectious disease common to warm regions marked by sudden onset, fever, headache, jaundice and hemorrhaging; caused by a virus transmitted by mosquitoes.