

At any time after the first round, a player so desiring may draw from the pack on the table instead of asking for a named card from some named player. But if he elects to draw from the pack, he gets no second turn even if he draws a card he wishes.

A player left with no cards in his hand draws a card from the pack, if any cards remain there.

A player asking for a card which he has in his hand must give it up to the person asked as soon as the mistake is discovered.

GAME 2 (with partners)

Contestants play in partnerships, two and two or three and three, playing to help each other and combining their scores.

GAME 3 (Building and capture)

Deal out five cards to each player, and leave the remaining cards in a pack, face downward, on the table.

Players play from their hands, in turn, to the table before them, the object of each being to have there in the end as many complete groups (The Revolution, The World War, etc., etc.) as possible.

Cards when played are laid face up before the player possessing them, all the cards of the same group or number being laid together.

In any play, a player may capture one of any opponent's groups on the table by playing a card of the same number from his own hand over the opponent's group and removing the whole group, so captured, to his collection.

Player draws from the pack after each turn, as long as it lasts.

A play may be made (and must be made) either from the hand or from the player's cards already on the table if one of the latter can be used to capture a card or cards from an opponent.

It will be found that great ingenuity can be exercised in choosing what cards to put out first and what to hold back, when to capture and when not to capture opponents' cards, etc., etc. It is not compulsory to capture any opponent's cards when laying out a card of the same number from one's hand.

GAMES OF THE NATIONS

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| Heroes of the Nations | Wonders of the World |
| Famous Wars and Battles | Around the World by Land,
Sea and Air |
| American History | Famous Cities |
| Lights of the Nations | Cycles of Romance |
| What do you Know? | |

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WYOMING, OHIO
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GAMES OF THE NATIONS

Fascinating - - - Educational

"He who learns in his youth is like a sheet of clean white paper on which words of wisdom have been written. But he who starts to learn when he is old is like a piece of old yellow parchment on which the words are barely legible."— THE TALMUD

Three-quarters of all education must come from the home. And by far the most effective is that which comes early, taking root through zeal and interest, unconsciously entering our habits of thought.

The president of a well-known American college said recently: "In the long run, you cannot educate the son of uneducated parents," meaning that high education is impossible except where there is already a well-grounded familiarity with the common stock of information, thought, and ideals which make up the back-ground of our common life.

A game, of course, is a game, and must remain a game to be helpful. But a game may do many things beside fill up its hours. It may sharpen the wit and excite emulation. It may teach worthwhile facts and instill them by practice, or it may make such facts fascinating, living, moving things by using them as the tools and instruments of play. "A boy," said Woodrow Wilson, "never gets over his boyhood, never can change those subtle influences that have become a part of him from being bred in him when he was a child."

In the sketches of the HEROES OF AMERICA which follow, the names of the heroes will be found in their groups, following the numbers and group headings given on the cards.

"There is nothing on earth so precious as the mind and character of a child. There should be no economy in education."— CHANNING

HEROES OF AMERICA

1. The Revolution, 1775-83

GEORGE WASHINGTON, "Father of his country," leader and mainstay of the war for independence. First in war and first in peace. First President of the United States.

JOHN PAUL JONES, first American naval hero. Commander of the Bonhomme Richard, a converted old East India merchantman, in its memorable battle with the British ship of war, Serapis, off Flamborough Head, England, September 23, 1779. The battle was fought by moonlight, with thousands of spectators watching from the shore. Jones lashed his battered ship to the Serapis and finally compelled the latter to surrender, the Bonhomme Richard herself going down two days after the battle. "Surrender! I haven't begun to fight," was Jones's defiant reply to a demand for surrender at a moment when his ship was so badly damaged that he could not work his guns on the enemy's side.

NATHAN HALE, noble young American who in 1776, when Washington was in pressing need of information concerning the British Army in New York, undertook the dangerous mission of entering the enemy lines as a spy. "My only regret," he said in dying, "is that I have but one life to give for my country."

FRANCIS MARION, leader of "Marion's Brigade" in the Revolution, the "Swamp Fox" who led a little band of patriot fighters in a swamp-and-forest warfare against the British and Tories in the southern colonies. At times, his brigade numbered no more than 20 men, but at other times it would amount to several hundred, taking part with larger forces in important engagements. At the battle of Eutaw Springs, Marion was in command of the first line and received the thanks of Congress for his gallant conduct.

2. The War with the Barbary Pirates, 1801-5

EDWARD PREBLE, commander of the American naval forces in the war with the Barbary pirates. For his gallant services, he was awarded a gold medal and the thanks of Congress.

STEPHEN DECATUR, one of the heroes of American naval history, gained his first distinction in the war with the Barbary pirates, when on February 16, 1804, he entered the harbor of Tripoli in the little ketch Intrepid and set fire to the frigate Philadelphia which had run aground and been captured by the enemy and which lay under the guns of the Tripolitan forts. Decatur served also with distinction in the War of 1812. Killed at last in a duel, his dying words were: "I am mortally wounded, and I wish it had been in defense of my country."

REUBEN JONES, American sailor who in 1804 was with Stephen Decatur when the latter was attacked without power of defense by a Tripolitan pirate on a Turkish vessel which Decatur had boarded. Although too badly wounded to be able even to lift his arms, Jones flung himself bodily before Decatur in time to receive the pirate's blow.

RICHARD SOMERS, young American naval officer rapidly advanced for his gallantry in the war with Tripoli. He was killed in an heroic attempt to destroy the Turkish fleet by blowing up his own ship, the Intrepid, in its midst.

3. War of 1812

ANDREW JACKSON, "Old Hickory," seventh President of the United States. Hero of the battle of New Orleans, 1815. From behind a redoubt made of cotton bales, Jackson's 6000 raw Americans, animated by his example, successfully repulsed 12,000 British regulars, many of whom were seasoned veterans of the Napoleonic wars of Europe.

ISAAC HULL, Commander of the Constitution, "Old Ironsides," in its battle with the Guerriere, 1812.

JAMES LAWRENCE, one of the heroes of the young American navy, which distinguished itself so notably in the war with France, 1798, the war with Tripoli, 1801-5, and the War of 1812 with England. In 1812-13, he commanded the brig Hornet in the latter's many adventures and final victory over the English brig Peacock. While in command of the ill-fated frigate Chesapeake, he rashly accepted a challenge from the British ship Shannon and was mortally wounded in the battle which followed, his dying plea being: "Don't give up the ship."

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, victor of the battle of Lake Erie, 1813, for which he built his own ships and collected his own armament in a country at that time almost a wilderness. On the morning of the battle he raised over his ship a blue flag inscribed with Captain Lawrence's dying words: "Don't give up the ship," and prepared his personal papers as if for death. His message at the end of the battle was a simple one: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

4. War with Mexico, 1845-48

ZACHARY TAYLOR, first leader of the American forces in the war with Mexico. Victor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Matamoras, Monterey and Buena Vista. Twelfth President of the United States.

SAM HOUSTON, Commander-in-Chief of the Texans in the Texan War of Independence which led up to the Mexican War with the United States. Victor in the decisive battle of San Jacinto, 1836, in which 783 Texans routed the Mexican Army under General Santa Anna.

THOMAS J. JACKSON, the great Stonewall Jackson of the Civil War, first gained fame for his gallantry in the War with Mexico. It was at the assault on Chapultepec, 1847, that he is said to have uttered the only wilful falsehood of his life, when, standing to his guns under a rain of shot and shell, he cried out to his men to give them courage: "See, there is no danger here. See, I am not hit."

WINFIELD S. SCOTT, final conqueror of Mexico in the Mexican War. Overcoming desperate resistance at every step, he advanced on Mexico City, which he took September 14, 1847.

5. The Civil War, 1861-65

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States through the period of conflict between the states. From rail splitter to President and to martyrdom in the hour of victory and peace.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, Commander of the forces of the North in the war between the States. Outstanding because of his indomitable perseverance. Alike in victory and defeat, unconquerable. "We will fight again tomorrow," were his words in the Wilderness, when the bravest of his followers were yielding to despair. Eighteenth President of the United States, who made it his motto, "Let us have peace."

ROBERT E. LEE, leader of the forces of the South in the war between the States, military genius and model of knighthood, moved always by the profoundest sense of duty. "Do your duty in all things," he wrote to his son. "You cannot do more. You should not wish to do less. Never let your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part."

DAVID G. FARRAGUT, American admiral. At the age of 12, he sailed under Captain Porter in the famous "Essex" which in 1812-13 practically drove British commerce from the southern Pacific Ocean. His victory at New Orleans in 1862 and at Mobile Bay in 1864 gave him a place among the daring naval leaders of history.

6. War with Spain, 1898

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and gallant leader of the Rough Riders in the War with Spain. Ranchman, big game hunter, and writer. Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

GEORGE DEWEY, victor of the battle of Manila Bay, 1898, in which every Spanish ship was sunk and not a single American killed.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON, in command of the collier Merrimac which he blew up in the channel of Santiago Harbor, June 3, 1898, in an attempt to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, commander of the Flying Squadron in the War with Spain. Destroyer of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898.

7. The World War

WOODROW WILSON, President and leader of the United States through the World War. Spokesman for humanity and founder of the League of Nations.

HERBERT HOOVER, feeder of the stricken peoples of the world in the World War. Thirty-first President of the United States.

JOHN PERSHING, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces to France in the World War.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, one of the thousands of heroes who gave their lives for their country without name or reward.

8. Champions of Liberty

ROGER WILLIAMS, early hero of the fight for religious liberty in America. Driven out of his church in Salem, Mass., and then banished from the colony of Massachusetts Bay for daring to maintain the right of all men to worship and believe according to their consciences.

SAMUEL ADAMS, the "Father of the American Revolution." Alone with John Hancock, he had the honor of being excepted from the offer of pardon made by the British Government to all other American "rebels" in 1775.

PATRICK HENRY, patriot and orator of American independence. "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, champion of human liberty. Author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom. Third President of the United States.

9. Statesmen and Diplomats

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the outstanding geniuses of American political history. Staff officer to Washington at the age of 20, first Secretary of the Treasury at 32. Killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, 1804. The Frenchman, Talleyrand, said of Hamilton: "I have seen in America one of the wonders of the age, a man holding the future of a nation in his keeping, laboring all night to support his family."

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, American statesman and Revolutionary soldier. As envoy to France in 1797, he answered the demands of the French Directory for money with the famous reply, "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, American statesman and diplomat, ardent fighter for America above all partisan considerations. Author of the Monroe Doctrine, as Secretary of State under President Monroe. Courageous champion of the indefeasible right of petition. Lofty patriot. Sixth President of the United States.

HENRY CLAY, "Mill-boy of the Slashes," fighting statesman, orator, and diplomat. Author of numerous "compromises" to avert sectional strife, but always a fighter for his country. "I would rather be right than be President."

10. From Foreign Lands

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, young French nobleman and soldier who in 1777, at the age of twenty, came to America and offered his services to Washington. He was severely wounded at the Brandywine, fought with notable gallantry at Monmouth, and took part in the final siege of Yorktown.

JOHANN DE KALB, fighter for American freedom from a foreign land. Born in Bavaria, Germany, he came to America with LaFayette and was given a commission by General Washington. Being charged with cowardice on the night before the battle of Camden because of differences of opinion with General Gates, his reply was: "Tomorrow, sir, will see who is the coward." Gates was badly defeated, losing 2000 men, among them De Kalb falling mortally wounded.

COUNT CASIMER PULASKI, a Pole by birth, came to fight for America in 1777. He formed a corps called Pulaski's Legion and successfully defended Charleston from a British attack in 1779. He fell mortally wounded in an assault on Savannah, October 9, 1779.

BARON FRIEDRICH VON STEUBEN, Prussian engineer who came to America in 1777 and became the great drill master of Washington's ragged army at Valley Forge. He did much to make it an army and was rewarded by leading part of it in the final victory of Yorktown, 1781.

11. Scouts and Frontiersmen

DANIEL BOONE, the most famous of early American frontiersmen. Pioneer and explorer of Kentucky, 1769. Known as the first of the great "scouts" of American history.

DAVY CROCKETT, American pioneer, famous as a marksman. He was one of the defenders of the Alamo, San Antonio, in the Texan war for independence, falling there with every other American in the garrison. "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none."

KIT CARSON, Christopher Carson, famous trapper, guide, soldier, and Indian agent of the west and south-west, 1809-68. He served John C. Fremont as the latter's guide in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, 1842-5, and was made a lieutenant in the United States Rifle Corps for his services as bearer of important despatches across the country in 1847.

WILLIAM F. CODY, "Buffalo Bill," last of the great scouts of American history. When only 21, he was made a Government Scout and served General Sheridan in the Indian campaign of 1868-69, carrying despatches through hostile sections and more than once saving the day for the U. S. Cavalry. In 1876, in the war with the Sioux, he met and killed the famous Cheyenne Chief, Yellow Hand, in a celebrated personal encounter.

12. Indian Fighters

MILES STANDISH, the captain of Plymouth, stalwart defender of the little Pilgrim settlement against the hostile Indian tribes around. At one time, his army numbered "16 well-armed men." At another, when he set out to overawe all the tribes menacing the colony, his army was composed not of 16 men, but of 8. But his well-known resolute character was the real defense of the colony.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Mad Anthony, The Tornado, and the "Eye-that-never-sleeps," besides being a leading General of the Revolution, was one of the foremost of American Indian fighters. In 1792, following the disastrous defeat of General St. Clair by the Indian tribes of Ohio, Wayne was sent by Washington to bring these tribes to terms, a mission which he accomplished by the decisive victories of Fallen Timbers and the Maumee Rapids, speedily leading to a treaty of peace which was never broken.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, the "Chief with the Yellow Hair," after taking a dashing and heroic part as a cavalry leader in the Civil War, gained numerous victories over hostile Indians in the west, 1871-73. In 1876, while leading a column of cavalry in an expedition against the Sioux Indians, he rode into an ambush set at the Little Big Horn by such chiefs as Sitting Bull and Rain-in-the-Face, and there, with 300 men, stood at bay to the last shot against enemies outnumbering him ten to one.

NELSON A. MILES, last of the line of great Indian fighters in American history. Conqueror of the Sioux under Sitting Bull, of the Nez Percés Indians under Chief Joseph, and of the Apaches of the south-west under Geronimo. In 1895, he became commanding general of the United States Army.

13. Adventure and Discovery

MERIWETHER LEWIS and **WILLIAM CLARK**, joint leaders of the adventurous expedition which in 1804 crossed the then unexplored region west and north-west of the Mississippi River as far as Oregon and the Pacific Ocean. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was of immense importance to the United States.

ROBERT E. PEARY, American Arctic explorer and first of all explorers to reach the North Pole. On April 6, 1909, with but one other white man and four Eskimos of his party remaining to make the final dash with him, he planted the Stars and Stripes over the goal.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, young American air pilot, who on May 20-21, 1927, made a daring non-stop flight of 3610 miles across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Paris, flying alone and reaching his destination after 33½ hours of unbroken flying. His feat was at that time a record for distance, but, more than that, it was the first flight from continent to continent.

RICHARD E. BYRD, American aviator and explorer. Trans-Atlantic flier, June, 1927, in a flight without sight of land or sea for sixteen hours; first man to cross the North Pole by air, May 9, 1926; and leader of an Antarctic exploring expedition, 1929.

RULES

GAME 1 (Common Game)

The game of HEROES OF AMERICA consists of a pack of 52 cards, in 13 numbered groups of 4 cards each, each card containing the name of one hero in large letters, with the names of three other heroes of the same group, which the player must get to complete that group.

Any number of persons may play the game.

Deal out the cards in order until each player has eight, placing the remaining cards in a pack, face downward, on the table. The players then arrange their cards in groups for convenience, as Group 1, The Revolution, or Group 12, Indian Fighters, and the game begins, the object of each player being to get as many complete groups as possible.

Play begins by the first player asking any of the other players he wishes for any card needed to complete any group represented in his hand. If the player so asked has the card which is asked for, he hands it over, and the first player may continue asking for cards until he fails to get the one asked for, in which case it becomes the next player's turn.