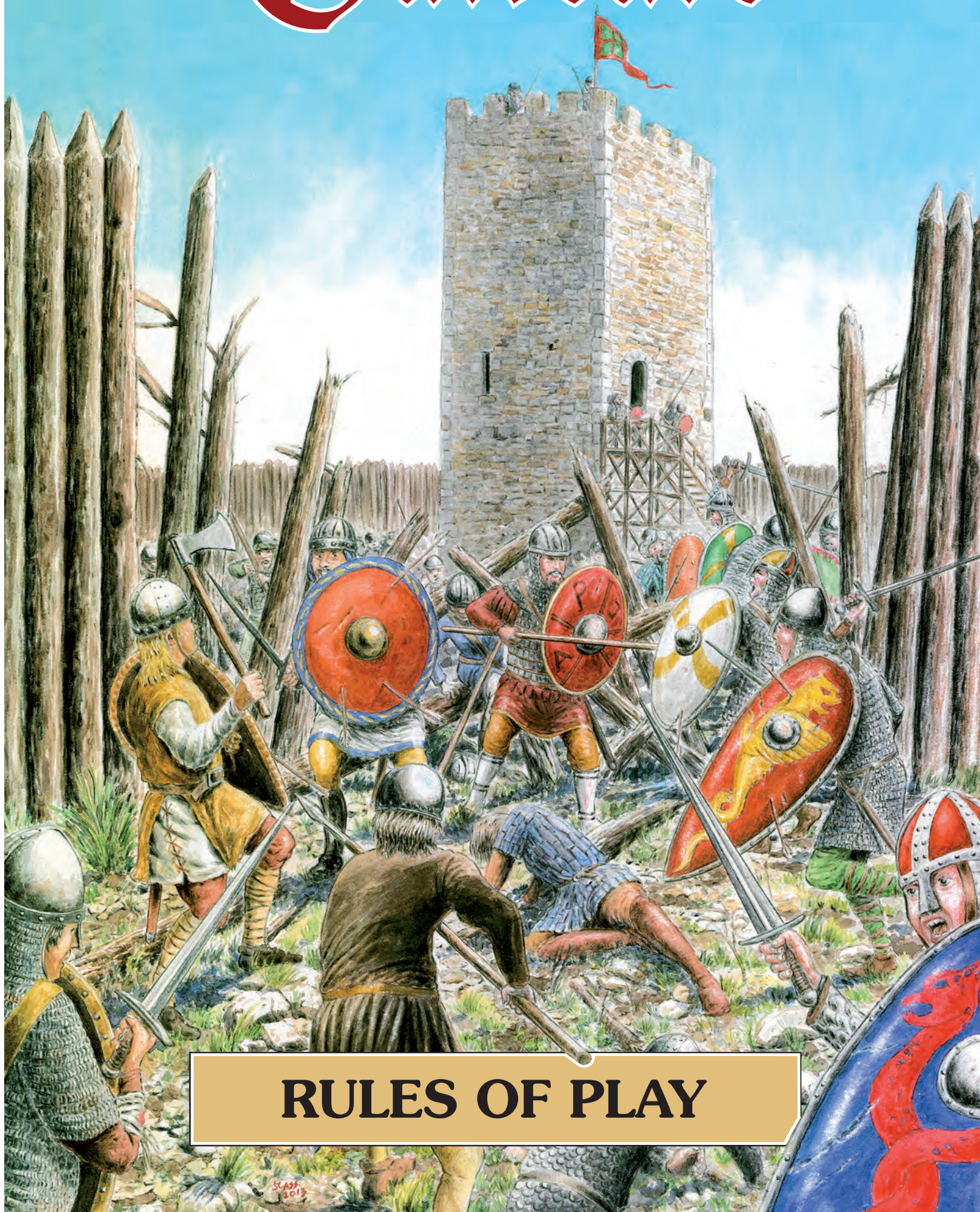


# Guiscard



**RULES OF PLAY**



# Guiscard (The Cunning)

## *Normans conquer Southern Italy and Sicily in the 11th Century*

*Guiscard* is a skirmish game set during the conquest of Southern Italy and Sicily in the 11th Century by Norman mercenaries led by Robert of Hauteville, nicknamed Guiscard (which can be translated by The Cunning, The Wily or The Wiesel). Each counter displays a unique character in various stances and health status. The various maps can be assembled in multiple ways to form varied terrains for the proposed scenarios.

*Guiscard* leverages the concepts and the scale of the games of CRY HAVOC series, which were published in the 80's and 90's and which are no longer available. 30 years later, this game still has a lot of followers for two main reasons: The stunning graphical quality of the maps and counters which were hand drawn and have never been surpassed since then in my honest opinion; and simple, intuitive rules that allow for a quick learning curve and enjoyable time.

*Guiscard* is intended for medieval history buffs, tactical wargame lovers, or those who enjoyed the CRY HAVOC series back in the day. Due to its simple access and graphical quality, Guiscard is ideally suited for young players or people discovering wargames, but game veterans should appreciate it as well.

All the maps and counters of the CRY HAVOC series are compatible with those of *Guiscard*, to enable many more scenarios.

### **Credits:**

*Guiscard* is a project which consumed two full years of my life. I would never have been able to complete it without the help of the following people:

Dan Buman, Giorgio Colonna, Steve Doubtfire, Philippe Gaillard, Joël Gatrat, Jean-Paul Kirkbride, Jazin Larrus, Ludovic Maes, Lütz Pietschker, Laurent Schmitt, Arnaud Thierry, Gianni Vonci, and all the members of the Cry Havoc community who supported me during all this time.

Apolline, Arthur, Théophile and Tristan are the names of some characters in the game, but they are also the names of my children. This is a nice way to associate them to my passion for the Middle Ages.

Buxeria,  
October 14, 2013

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# 1 - DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE COUNTERS FOR THE GAME

## 1.1 - Some comments on time scales and distance

**Guiscard** is a game that simulates man-to-man combat on tactical maps. In other words, each game turn represents a very short period of real time: a few tens of seconds at most. Enough time to shoot an arrow, to strike a blow with a sword, or to run a few metres.

The width of a hexagon is equivalent to two metres, a space sufficient for one soldier to wield his weapon comfortably but not enough for a rider on a horse. It is for this reason that each mounted character occupies two hexes, and that it is forbidden to have two living characters in the same hex.

Missile-fire generally takes place at short or medium range. However, shooting at long range has been included for the benefit of players who wish to use additional maps so as to create a much larger game board

## 1.2 - The counters representing the characters

Each foot character is represented by two double-sided counters. The first shows on one side the character in good health and on the reverse the character stunned. The second counter shows the same character when he is wounded on one side, or on the opposite side... dead. Characters possessing a mount have four counters: two represent them on foot and two others mounted. On the back of the healthy mounted rider's counter is a picture of the horse without a rider, and on the back of the wounded mounted rider is the dead horse.

On each counter are the name and picture of the character, as well as three numbers:

> **a black number:** it represents the attack strength of the character. Its amount is determined by the length and heaviness of the weapon, the skill of the man who is using it, and his physical condition.

> **a red number:** it represents the defence strength of the character. Its amount is determined by the skill of the character in parrying and dodging blows, as well as his physical condition. Characters in armour have their red number surrounded by a circle.

> **a blue number:** it represents the movement allowance of the character, in other words the number of movement points that he can spend each game turn. Its amount is determined by the mode of transport - on foot or on horseback, the weight of armour worn, and the physical condition of the character.



Other indications can be found:

> Horse riders use a small triangle to notify where the head of the horse is, hence the direction of the movement. It also defines the frontal arc of the horse.

> Character counters display a 3-letter acronym to indicate their origin and troop type as detailed below:

First letter (Origin)	Second letter (Type)	Third letter (Class)
A Arab	c Cavalry	a Archer
B Byzantine	i Infantry	c Civilian
G German		e Émir
L Lombard		k Knight
N Norman		h Heavy
S Sclavon (Slav)		l Light
		m Medium
		s Slinger
		p Peasant

The system of double-sided counters is identical for all the characters in the game <sup>1</sup>.  
 It should be noted that a stunned character can neither move nor attack, and that his defence strength is reduced to the passive protection offered by the equipment worn or carried.

Face	Reverse
<p>Healthy mounted character: Robert is ready to add a new chapter to his legend</p>	<p>Horse without its rider: Robert dismounted to fight on foot, unless something happened to him on the battlefield</p>
<p>Wounded mounted character: Robert overestimated his strength and found a stronger opponent than anticipated</p>	<p>Killed horse: Robert must borrow another horse to continue the fight</p>
<p>Healthy foot character: Robert found it more convenient to dismount to continue the fight</p>	<p>Stunned character: Robert didn't see the large warrior whose mace fell on him</p>
<p>Wounded foot character: Robert's end is in sight and he should be very careful</p>	<p>Killed character: Robert will never become the Duke of Apulia and the battle for his throne is about to start</p>

1 - With the exception of animals (dogs, wild boars, sheep) which only have one counter (Good health / Dead)



## 2 - SEQUENCE OF PLAY

The players initially choose one of the suggested scenarios to play. Before beginning the scenario, they must lay out the maps in the way indicated and select the characters present in the scenario.

The game itself is composed of a number of successive game turns. Each game turn is composed of two phases of character movement each giving the initiative to one side or the other. During his phase of character movement, each player makes his characters shoot, move and fight. When there are several players on each side, the characters on the same side shoot, move and fight at the same time. As we will see, a player can also intervene with defensive missile-fire or counter-charge during the phase of his opponent.

### 2.1 - Structure of the game turn

Each game turn occurs in the following way:

#### Phase of player A

1. OFFENSIVE FIRE: All the missile troops of Side A can fire, with the exception of those that are in contact with an enemy character.

2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF CAVALRY CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES: Player A announces one by one the charges that he/she intends to make with his/her cavalry. Player B has, in some cases, the possibility of declaring counter-charges (see § 7.2).

3. MOVEMENT AND DEFENSIVE FIRE: All of the characters of Side A who didn't shoot in the previous phase can move. Others must respect the limitations of their weapon type (see § 5.1 Fire & Movement).

Side B can fire missiles during the movement of characters from Side A, using characters that are not in contact with the enemy. These characters must respect the specifics of defensive fire (see § 5.1 Fire & Movement, and § 5.3 Defensive fire).

4. COMBAT: All the characters of Side A that are in contact with enemy characters can attack, except those missile troops who already fired in sequence 1.

5. STUNNED CHARACTERS: All the characters of Side A that were stunned during the phase of Player B are stood up (turn over the counters concerned).

#### Phase of Player B

This is played exactly in the same way as that of player A, but this time it is Side B that has the initiative and which plays instead of Side A. Player A can intervene in Phase 2 with counter-charges and Phase 3 with defensive fire. When Phase 5 is finished, a new Game Turn starts and the player A resumes with the first sequence.

**Note:** It is important to keep strictly to the order of sequence of the Phases. Do not start a new Phase until the preceding one is finished.

## 3 - ENVIRONMENT

### 3.1 - Types of open terrain appearing on the maps

Terrain Aspect	Name	Movement cost per hex	Type of cover	Effect of terrain on combat
	<b>Flat terrain</b>	1	None	0
	<b>Scrub</b>	2 - Foot 4 - Horse	Light	-
	<b>Tree</b>	Impassable to horses 2 - Foot	Light	-
	<b>Slope</b>	2 - Foot 4 - Horse	Medium if fire crosses the top lip	-
	<b>Marsh</b>	2 - Foot 4 - Horse	Light	-
	<b>Rock</b>	4 - Foot Impassable to mounted characters	Light	-
	<b>Trail</b>	1 in the trail path Impassable to mounted characters and by the sides	Medium if fire comes from a lower elevation	0
	<b>Rocky Stairway</b>	2 in the trail path Impassable to mounted characters and by the sides	Light	-
	<b>Beach</b>	1	None	0
	<b>Shallow Water</b>	2	Light	-
	<b>Deep Water</b>	Impassable to horses or characters with armour 4 - Foot	Light, except if the shooter is adjacent to the water hex	-

As we will see later, the type of cover affects shooting at a distance, while the disadvantage attached to certain terrain (-) affects hand-to-hand combat.

## 4 - MOVEMENT

Each character has a number of movement points marked on the counter representing him (the blue number). The following table summarizes the various movement points found in the game:

Type of character	Movement for healthy characters	Movement for wounded characters
Foot character without armour	8	4
Foot character with armour	6	3
Foot knight	4	2
Rider without armour	15	15
Rider with armour	12	12
Cataphract	10	10

Each hex entered makes him spend a number of movement points corresponding to the difficulty of the terrain (see § 3.1 Types of Open Terrain Appearing On The Maps). On each turn, a player can move all or some of his characters, by using all or part of the movement allowance of each one. The movement points used cannot be transferred between characters, nor can they be held in reserve for the following turns.

### 4.1 - Stacking of counters

During the game it is possible for characters to pass through hexes containing a friendly character, a stunned character or a dead character. But at the end of each movement phase there must be no more than one living character on any hex.

### 4.2 - Restrictions on movement

Characters cannot pass through hexes containing enemy characters unless these are stunned or dead. On the other hand, crossing hexes containing friendly characters causes no problem.

#### 4.2.1 - Water & tree hexes

Characters on horseback cannot pass through a tree hex, a building interior hex, a deep water hex. Horses without a rider and led by the bridle can cross tree hexes and cross water hexes.

Only foot character without armour can cross a deep water hex, for a cost of 4 movement points. Armoured characters, whether on foot or mounted, can never cross a deep water hex. If they are forced to do so, for example as a result of combat, they will drown.

#### 4.2.2 - Hexes containing dead characters

Hexes containing three dead persons or one dead horse cost one movement point more than the normal cost.

Hexes containing six dead persons or two dead horses become impassable. (The same rule applies if a hex contains three dead persons and one dead horse).

#### 4.2.3 - How to clear a hex that has become impassable

Two characters on foot can move three dead persons or one dead horse by one hex. The two characters cannot do anything else during their turn, neither move nor shoot nor fight. If the corpses are thrown into the water they will sink into the depths and the counters representing them are removed from the map.

Note: This action is impossible if there is an enemy in a position to attack on an adjacent hex.



### 4.2.4 - How to carry a stunned character

A character on foot that moves through a hex containing a stunned character may carry that character on his back, but his remaining movement points will be divided by two (rounding down if necessary). At the end of his movement he drops the stunned character onto one of the hexes beside his own.

Note: This action is impossible if there is an enemy in a position to attack on an adjacent hex.

### 4.3- Infiltration of enemy lines

When a character crosses a hex during his movement, which is adjacent to an enemy who is in a position to attack, he must immediately face an infiltration test, before continuing his movement. The opposing player rolls 1D10 and checks the Infiltration Table in § 4.3.1. He rolls the die as many times as there are enemies adjacent to the hex in question (only one attack per enemy per phase). This rule only applies to hexes that are being crossed. A character that ends his movement on a hex adjacent to an enemy must attack all enemies adjacent to that hex or make an infiltration check for each he will not attack and who is not attacked in this same phase.



Example 1: Robert wants to attack both Byzantine infantrymen located 3 hexes away. He must stop on the first orange hex during his movement phase to face an infiltration test. Argyris rolls 1D10. Based on the results of the infiltration table, Robert may continue to move towards his targets. Note that the second orange hex doesn't require any Infiltration test.

Should Robert decide to only attack Alexio, he will have to first perform an infiltration test due to the adjacent character.



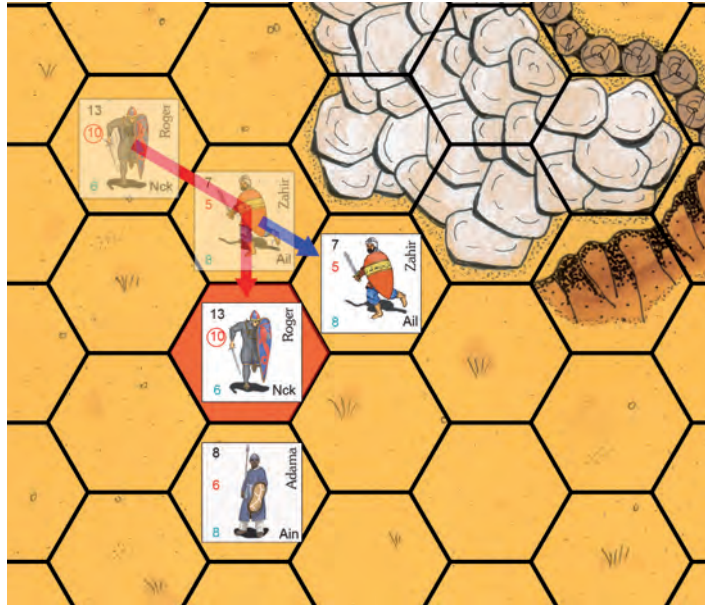
Example 2: If Robert wants to attack Alexio safely, he would be better off using the path adjacent to the mounted cataphract as he cannot attack a foot soldier under a tree. Conversely, the path to the right will lead to an infiltration test from Argyris. In both cases, there is no test in the final hex adjacent to Alexio: There might be combat in the next step.

During the combat phase, advances and retreats are also movements. Only advances extending over more than one hex can lead to an infiltration test on the hex(es) crossed before the final destination. In case of advance after combat, the defeated character(s) cannot perform any infiltration test.



Example 3: Roger fought Zahir and forced him to retreat. Roger moves forward after the combat and crosses first the hex previously occupied by the Arab, then stops on his final hex. There is no infiltration test.

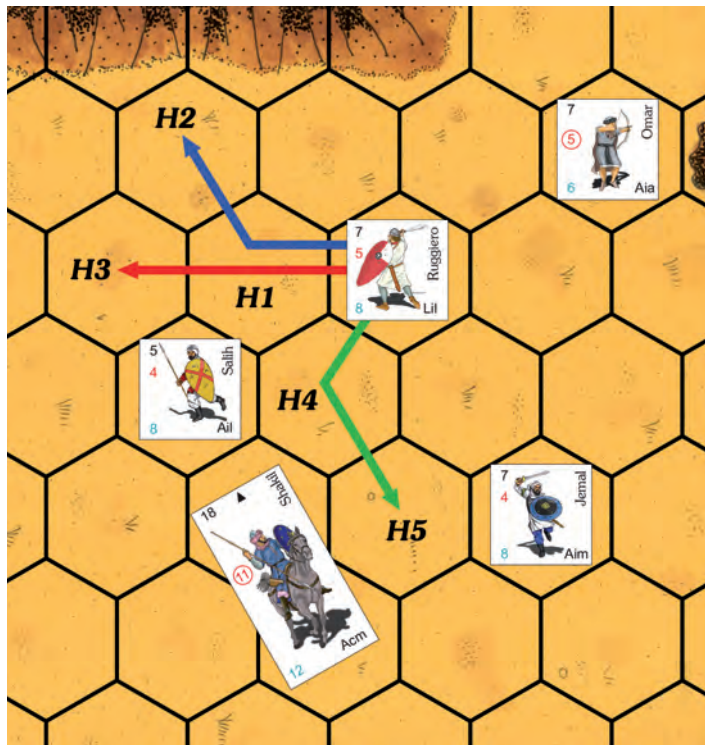
Retreat (following missile fire or combat) is an exception: Infiltration tests are performed on all hexes crossed, including the final one. Note that retreat is impossible on a hex adjacent to an enemy that was involved in the combat. In this case, the retreating character doesn't move but is wounded instead.



Example 4: Ruggiero must retreat 2 hexes following a missile fire. The Lombard can choose between 3 itineraries, which translate into:

- Only one infiltration test in H1 for the blue path ;
- One test in H1 as well for the red path ;
- Two tests in H4 and one in H5 for the green path.

Note: As explained in the retreat rules, the first hex crossed must be opposite to the incoming direction of the missile fire. Ruggiero cannot retreat in the hex North-East of H1 and end in H2. He cannot avoid the infiltration test.



### 4.3.1 - Infiltration table

1 - 5	No effect
6 - 7	Movement stopped
8 - 9	Character wounded
10	Character killed
<b>Character attempting to infiltrate (bonuses can be added)</b>	<b>Character attempting to oppose the infiltration (maluses can be added)</b>
Rider -1	Rider +1
Armored -1	Byzantine Hoplite +1
Wounded +2	Wounded -2



### 4.3.1.1 - Restrictions due to terrain

An enemy can only oppose an infiltration if he can attack the hex on which is the character attempting to infiltrate.

For example, the infiltration rule does not apply when the enemy is on the other side of a church window or arrow-slit, or if he is mounted and the opponent is on a tree hex.

### 4.3.1.2 - Special rule for mounted characters

Only roll the die once for mounted characters, even though they occupy two hexes. It is the front part of the counter that is used for the infiltration rule.

## 4.4 - Special movement rules for mounted characters



### 4.4.1 - Turning the horse

The arrow drawn on the counters of mounted characters shows the general direction of movement. To advance into the hex towards which the arrow is pointing or into one of the two hexes adjacent, the rider spends movement points (MPs) normally. However, once the rider turns his horse sharper than this, he spends 1, 2 or 3 points more than the normal cost for the hex, as shown on the diagram that follows.

The numbers on the hexes show the movement cost (and how much the rotation adds). The orange hexes illustrate the frontal arc of the rider (see § 1.2).

Note. A rider who makes an about-face (a 180° turn) spends 3 MPs.

### 4.4.2 - Mounting and dismounting from a horse

To mount or dismount from a horse, a light cavalryman (unarmoured) spends 2 Movement Points and a heavy cavalryman (armoured) spends 3 MPs. These points are deducted from the Movement Allowance shown on the counter before the character mounts or dismounts. The remaining Movement Points can be used as follows:



> If the character is mounting the horse, double the character's remaining Movement Points.

> If the character is dismounting from the horse, halve the character's remaining mounted Movement Points (divide by 4 if he is wounded). Round down to the lower number if necessary.

Drogon on foot spends 1MP to get closer to his horse and 3MPs to mount it. His remaining 2MPs become 4MPs once on horse. Arthur, who is mounted, moves 4MPs before dismounting. His remaining 8MPs become 4MPs once on foot.

To be able to mount a horse, a character must be on one of the 2 hexes adjacent to the animal, as shown in the illustration. Neither the rider nor the horse can be adjacent to an enemy in a position





to attack. Replace the counters for the rider on foot and the horse with the single counter representing that same rider mounted. Only riders can later mount horses belonging to other characters. When a character dismounts, replace him with the counter for the horse and place the counter for the rider on foot on an adjacent empty hex. There is no special restriction on dismounting.

#### 4.4.3 - Horses without a rider

Horses without a rider stay immobile until they are mounted or led by the bridle.

To lead a horse by the bridle it is enough for a character, either mounted or on foot (even a wounded one) to pass through one of the 3 hexes adjacent to the horse head. This action is impossible if there is an enemy in a position to attack next to the horse. The character can continue on his route, followed by the horse, which is treated as a simple extension of the counter leading it. For mounted characters, this automatic action is only possible if he is in a hex adjacent to the horse at the beginning or the end of his movement phase.

During movement, a mounted character can attempt while passing to catch the bridle of an uncontrolled horse, but it is necessary to roll 1D10 to see if he succeeds:

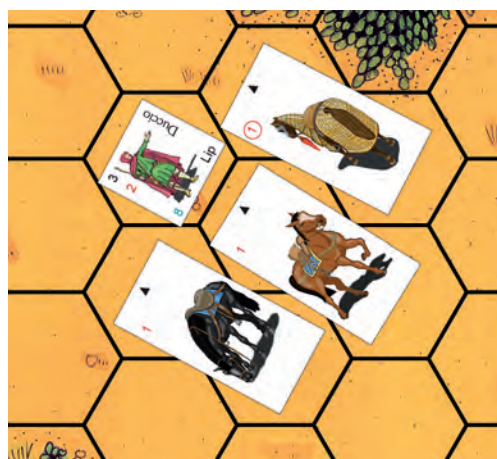
> 1 - 6: The manoeuvre is successful and the character can finish his move leading the riderless horse with him. The riderless horse must be placed on one side or the other of the mounted character, in parallel and slightly behind in relation to the latter.

> 7 - 10: The manoeuvre fails. The riderless horse remains where it is. Even if the character ends the move adjacent to the horse, he will not be able to control it this turn.

A horse without a rider stays under the control of the original player so long as he has a living character who is not stunned adjacent to the horse. When this is not so, the horse will belong to the first player who takes control of it.

A mounted character holding another horse by the bridle will automatically lose control of it if he engages in combat or is attacked.

Note: A character on foot can lead up to three horses by the bridle as shown on the illustration. A mounted character can only lead one.



## 5 - MISSILE FIRE

Five individual missile weapons are available in this game: the lance, the javelin (j), the sling (s) and the bow, be it the shortbow or the composite (a - denoting archer). Only characters that possess one of the three letters j/s/a in the third slot on the lower right hand corner of their counter can use them during the missile-fire phases.

In addition, 2 crew-operated weapons are available: The stone thrower and the Greek fire (even though the latter is not really a missile weapon).

Any character, mounted or on foot, shown with a lance without any flag (and with the exception of the Byzantine hoplites) can use it as a missile weapon. This action can only be carried once per scenario. In the following sequences, the character will fight with another weapon for close combat, like a sword. Put a Lance marker on the character counter to show that the lance was thrown.

Each character can only fire once during a missile-fire phase, but it is possible to shoot more than once at the same target with different missile-men. Note that the composite bow and the lance can be used both on foot and on horseback.

Each weapon has its own specific characteristics that will influence how it is used: strength, frequency of fire, range, handiness, and for some types-ammunition limitation.

### 5.1 - Fire & movement

Frequency of fire and handiness are two factors that influence the mobility of the shooter. Thus, the handier a weapon is, the less that movement is limited. But, a character that wants to make both an offensive shot and a defensive shot will generally move less than a character that only makes the one offensive shot. The relevant characteristics of each weapon are summarised in the play sheet Nr 2.

Note: The limitations on movement only apply to the game-turn preceding defensive fire. A character that decides not to fire during both his own turn and the enemy turn can always move normally.

### 5.2 - Missile fire and combat

A character cannot fire when he is in a hex adjacent to an enemy character at the moment of firing. He is treated as being involved in hand-to-hand combat. This rule obviously does not apply if the enemy character is not in a position to attack the hex occupied by the shooter (see § 6.5 Restrictions on combat).

Once a player decides that his/her character will shoot during his/her turn (offensive fire) and/or the enemy player-turn (defensive fire), the character cannot attack an enemy character. This does not prevent the character from moving later into contact with an enemy, nor does it prevent him from defending normally if he is attacked during the enemy turn.

Note: The limitations on combat only apply in the game-turn preceding the defensive fire. A character that decides not to fire during his turn and the subsequent enemy turn can always attack normally.

### 5.3 - Defensive fire

Only characters that have observed the requisite conditions for movement and who have not been attacked during the previous turn can carry out defensive fire.

Unlike offensive fire, which is used against immobile characters, defensive fire takes place while the enemy is moving. The player using defensive fire can thus interrupt a character's move at any moment on a specific hex and declare that he/she is firing on him there with one or more missile-men. As a result of simultaneous firing, all the missile-men that will intervene at this moment must be identified **before** the shots are resolved. Whatever the results of the shots, all are treated as having fired. In other words, if a player identifies, for example, three missile-men and the enemy character is killed by the second shot, the third missile-man will still have carried out his shot. His shot will not have had any additional effect: a result often produced in reality.

If, after having survived one or more shots in one hex during his movement, the enemy character can still move, a fresh defensive fire cannot be carried out against him unless he has moved:

- > 1 hex further if he is on foot and wounded
- > 2 hexes further if he is on foot and unharmed
- > 3 hexes further if he is mounted
- > 4 hexes further if he is mounted and charging

So from here to there he may perhaps have the time to hide behind a tree or arrive in contact with the character that had just shot at him...

Note: It is not possible to use defensive fire against a character that has not started his move, unless the other player declares that the character will not be moved that turn. It is also not possible to fire at one character, then at another, and then to return to fire again at the original target. Once the shots against one character have been finished, that character cannot be targeted again until the next game-turn.



## 5.4 - Resolving missile fire

To shoot at an enemy:

- > Identify the type of weapon used by the shooter ;
- > Check the distance between the shooter and his target (the number of hexes excluding the one the shooter is in) to assess the range (short, medium or long) ;
- > Determine the impact hex (see §5.4.1);
- > Check the type of target (on foot or mounted) ;
- > Determine the damages to the character on the impact hex.
- > Note when shooting on a rider: The shooter can select which hex, that the mounted character occupies, is the target hex.

### 5.4.1 - Determining the impact hex

> Roll 1D10 and check the figure to the right to know the actual impact hex. It varies within a hex around the target hex. The two arrows indicate the possible direction of fire depending on the position of the shooter. Note that the missile from a stone thrower may fall within two hexes around the target (see § 10.4.4) ;

> If a character (whether friend or foe) is in the impact hex, he suffers the consequences of the shooting table depending on the type of coverage ("None", "Light", "Medium" or "Heavy")

> Notice the cover type of the target (None, Light, Medium or Heavy), and check the appropriate column on the missile fire table ;

> Roll 1D10 and read the result in the corresponding missile fire table ;



### 5.4.2 - Modifiers to the die roll

Although it is primarily the die that determines the outcome of missile fire, there are several factors that can affect the determination of the impact hex. Any result greater than 10 is considered as 10.

Modifier	Circumstances affecting missile-fire die roll
+2	Shooter at long range
+1	Wounded shooter Shooter at medium range
-1	Byzantine horse archer - due to their intensive training
-2	Archer/Slinger within 4 hexes of his target

### 5.4.3 - Assessing damages

Check one of the two tables for resolution of missile-fire on the Play Sheet Nr 2. Each table correspond to one category of target: on foot or mounted. The result varies according to the type of fire weapon used and the target's cover.

Roll 1D10. Follow the horizontal line for the number rolled (after modifiers), and in the column corresponding to the target's cover will be found the result of the shot: A, B, C, D, E or F. The description of the results is given at the bottom of each table.

It should be remembered that the result of a shot against a character on foot or mounted is different if the character is wearing armour or is unarmoured. Any result exceeding 10 is considered as 10.

## 5.5 - Restrictions on firing and cover

### 5.5.1 - Line of fire

A character can fire on an enemy character at any time that an unblocked line of fire exists between the shooter's hex and the target. The line of fire consists of an imaginary straight line drawn from the centre of the hexagon of the shooter to the centre of the hexagon of the target.

If that line of fire crosses a hex containing either a character or any type of terrain other than flat terrain, the shot is subject to restrictions explained in the following paragraphs.

When shooting along a hex border, the less restricting hex counts for determining line of sight and cover.

## 5.5.2 - Firing across particular terrain and types of cover

### 5.5.2.1 - Scrub

It is possible to shoot into and across scrub hexes. A character benefits from light cover if he is on a scrub hex or if the line of fire crosses a scrub hex.

### 5.5.2.2 - Trees

If there are trees or branches of trees between the shooter and his target, the shot is impossible. It is possible, however, to fire at a target in a tree hex so long as the line of fire does not cross any other tree hex. A character in a tree hex benefits from light cover.

### 5.5.2.3 - Slope

Slope hexes do not block the line of fire so long as it does not cross the top lip of the slope. When the line of fire crosses the lip of a slope, shooting is not possible unless the character on the lower level is at least as far away from the slope hex as the character on the upper level. If he is closer, no firing is possible between them because they cannot see each other.

Exception: Shooting is possible when the character on the lower level is on the slope hex itself. He can then shoot, but he can also be shot at because it is considered that he is half-way up the slope.

A character on a slope hex benefits from medium cover if the line of fire passes over the lip of the slope.

Three Byzantine archers, A, B & C, shoot at characters D & E. For A & B, E benefits from medium cover as the fire crosses the top lip of the slope. On the other side, they can't shoot at D who is closer from the slope than they are. For C, D doesn't benefit from any protection as the fire doesn't cross the top lip of the slope.



### 5.5.2.4 - Water

A character in a water hex (sea or river) never blocks a Line of Fire. He benefits from light cover except if the shooter is in an adjacent hex.. A character in a water hex cannot shoot.

His cover turns to medium if the line of fire crosses a wooden superstructure (like the jetty on The Jetty junction map) or scrub.

Targets in a marsh don't have any cover if the shooter is on the bank.

Furthermore, rules for shooters on higher elevation will eliminate the effects of terrain (see § 5.5.4).

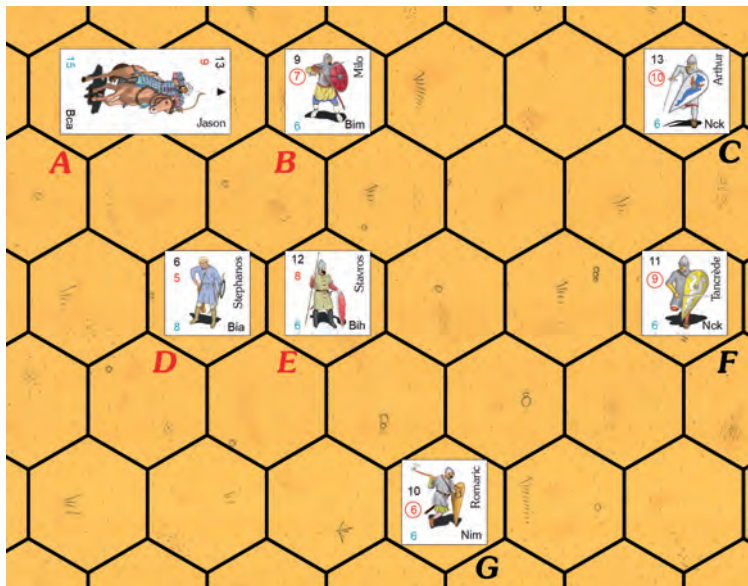
## 5.5.3 - Firing over other characters

If the line of fire of a slinger or a lance thrower passes through a hex occupied by a living character or animal counter, shooting is impossible. Note that stunned characters, though living, do not block line of fire.

On the other hand, archers and javelinmen can shoot over other characters on condition that the target is at medium or long range and only benefits from light cover or no cover at all (see the application for mounted javelinmen in § 7.1).

### 5.5.3.1 - Exceptions:

- > A character in a water hex does not block line of fire. He can be shot over freely;
- > Horse archers can fire over friendly characters that are immediately adjacent to them. They are, however, bound to observe all the other restrictions on firing;



A, B, D and E are fighting against C, F and G.

- Character A is a horse archer.
- Because he is higher than B, A can shoot over him at C.
- D is also an archer, but he is not mounted. Consequently he cannot fire over E at F.
- A cannot fire over E at G because he is not adjacent to E.

> Characters the shooting unit cannot see never block line of sight or fire (for instance if he is on a slope and cannot see a character situated at a lower level (see § 5.5.2.3), he can fire overhead freely).

### 5.5.4 - Shooting from a higher elevation

Terrain impact can be neutralized when shooting from a higher elevation. Targets in a scrub, marsh, shallow water (but not deep water) or a slope don't benefit from their normal cover if:

- > the shooter is one level higher in elevation and is located less than half of the short range distance;
- > the shooter is more than one level higher in elevation and is located within the short range distance.

Most terrains bordering hexes (such as those providing medium coverage like low walls, or those providing higher coverage like stockades) only provide coverage for the hex behind that border.

## 6 - COMBAT

When two characters, or more, are on adjacent hexes, combat can occur. Each combat is optional. The decision whether or not to attack rests with the player whose turn it is. His/her characters are called the attackers. In the following player-turn they will defend against the opponent's attackers. Each character can only make one attack per turn, but a defender can be attacked several times by different attackers.

To resolve a combat, calculate the difference between the attacker strength (**black figure**) and the defender strength (**red figure**). You get a differential that corresponds to a column of possible outcomes listed in the appropriate Combat Table on the Playsheet Nr2.

The attacker then rolls the die to determine the exact result of the combat in question. There are two Combat Tables - one is used to resolve combats against mounted characters, the other against foot soldiers.

## 6.1 - Effects of terrain on combat

The odds differential of a combat can be modified by the nature of the terrain occupied by each of the characters involved. You can see from the Terrain Types table (see the Playsheet Nr 1) that a terrain can influence combat in three ways: it can be neutral (0), or disadvantageous to the character occupying it (-), or advantageous (+).

According to the terrain that each occupies, the odds differential may need to be modified by shifting the column of possible results to the left or to the right.

A mounted character is considered to occupy the least advantageous terrain of the two hexes occupied.

Attacker in terrain	against	Defender in terrain	Effect on the odds column (0/4, 5/8, 9/15, etc.)
-		+	Shift 2 columns to left
-		0	Shift 1 column to left
0		+	Shift 1 column to left
0		-	Shift 1 column to right
+		0	Shift 1 column to right
+		-	Shift 2 columns to right

If the two sides are on equivalent terrain, the column does not change and the odds remain the same.

## 6.2 - Combat against more than one character

When a character attacking occupies a hex adjacent to several opponents, he can choose to fight some, all or none. If he decides to attack more than one, he must add their defence strengths to make one single total factor, which is then used with his attack strength to calculate the odds.

When two characters (or more) decide to attack one enemy character, they can attack individually, or alternatively they can add their attack points to create a single total factor which is used to calculate the odds differential against the defender's strength. If they attack together, they may, as a bonus, shift the odds differential column so obtained by one column to the right (see example below). This rule does not apply when attacking a mounted character unless he is attacked by several riders.

When the result of the combat shows that one of the attackers or defenders has been stunned or wounded, the player of the side affected decides which of the characters receives the blow. On the other hand, the result "Attacker retreats" or "Defender retreats" applies to all the characters that participated in the attack or defence.

A stunned character is automatically dead if, during any phase, enemies occupy all accessible hexes surrounding him.

If the attackers decide to attack jointly and they are on different types of terrain, the least advantageous terrain will be counted to compare with that occupied by the defender.

If several defenders are attacked jointly and they are on different types of terrain, the least advantageous terrain will be counted to compare with that occupied by the attacker(s).

**Example:** Assume that two characters attack an enemy with a differential of 9. If one attacking character is on terrain (0) and the other attacking character on terrain (-), the two attackers are considered to be on terrain (-). If the defender occupies a terrain (0), the Terrain Effects table (see the Playsheet) shows that the odds differential must be shifted one column to the left (9/15 becomes 5/8). But since the two characters are attacking together, they can shift the odds differential one column to the right. The combat will thus be resolved as a differential between 9 and 15, the number of attackers having counterbalanced the terrain disadvantage.

### 6.3- Combat against a defender in armour

When a character attacks a defender in armour (a defence strength with a circle around it), he adds 1 point to the number rolled on the die when determining the result on the Combat Results Table. It is this modified number which indicates the result of the combat. If there are several defenders and not all are in armour, this rule does not apply but any resulting injuries will be inflicted on an unarmoured character.

### 6.4- Advance after combat

If at the end of a combat the attacker or the defender have been forced to retreat (or if one or the other has been stunned or killed), the victorious player can advance one of his/her characters by a number of MPs equal to half of their movement allowance. The first hex crossed must always be one of the hexes evacuated by the enemy (or the hex of the stunned or killed character).

Advance after combat is not obligatory but it must be carried out immediately, without waiting for the resolution of the other combats in process.

Only a character involved in the combat can benefit from the advance after combat. The MPs used during the advance after combat do not prevent the character concerned from moving normally during the next game turn.

Note: The advance after combat must take account of the rules for infiltration of enemy lines (§ 4.3), but with the following restriction: an enemy character adjacent to the hex crossed cannot roll the die if he is simultaneously engaged in combat, either in attack or defence. Whether the combat has or has not already taken place is irrelevant.

### 6.5 - Restrictions on combat

As a general rule, any combat is impossible if the attacker could not move into the hex that he is attacking.

Examples: a soldier in armour cannot attack a character in a water hex; a rider cannot attack a character in a tree hex.

### 6.6 - Missile fire & combat concerning horses

When a rider is dismounted following combat or missile fire, the player to whom he belongs places the appropriate counter - rider stunned, wounded or dead - on one of the hexes adjacent to his horse. In the event that all the adjacent hexes are occupied, a friendly character is shifted one hex to make room for the dismounted rider. If he is completely surrounded by enemies, a dismounted rider is automatically killed. The horse itself remains in the same place and must be represented by its own counter (dead or alive according to the result shown).

If a player decides to attack a riderless horse, he resolves the combat or missile fire in the same way as for an unarmoured mounted character. However, the results D, E and F for missile fire, and I, J and K for combat, cause the death of the horse.

Note: All the horses have a defense strength of 1, with an armour bonus for the cataphracts.

**Don't read any further ! You can already play Scenarios 1, 2 and 3**

## 7 - COMBAT TACTICS

### 7.1 - Mounted lance throwers

This rule applies to any mounted character carrying a lance without a flag.

To be able to throw his lance, the thrower must always have the target in his frontal or side arcs.



Left example: The North African cavalryman can throw at both Lombard knights, but not at both infantrymen.

A cavalryman can throw over a friendly foot character, if he is adjacent to him. This is not possible if the target is less than 3 hexes away from the thrower.



Right example: The cavalryman can shoot at both knights, but not at the infantryman.

#### 7.1.1 - Modifications due to fire range

Type of weapon	Short range	Medium range	Long range
Modification to die roll	No modification	+1	+2
Mounted Lance Thrower	1 à 4 hexes	5 à 10 hexes	11 à 15 hexes

Frequency of fire and movement: Offensive fire only, no limitation on movement

### 7.2 - Cavalry charges and counter-charges

#### 7.2.1 - Single rider charge

The cavalry charge is a form of attack that allows improved combat odds. Before commencing his/her moves, a player can announce cavalry charges. For each charge the player identifies the rider concerned, the target, and the route selected.

To be permissible, a rider's charge must meet the following conditions:

- > The enemy chosen must, at the beginning of the charge, be situated within the frontal arc of the rider (see the diagram below) and visible to him. Line of sight is identical to line of fire but only mounted characters will block the line of sight of a rider.
- > The rider must travel at least 6 hexes and his movement cannot include any sharp turning that would require the expenditure of extra movement points above the normal cost of each hex (see §4.4).
- > The four final hexes of the charge must be in a straight line towards the target's hex.

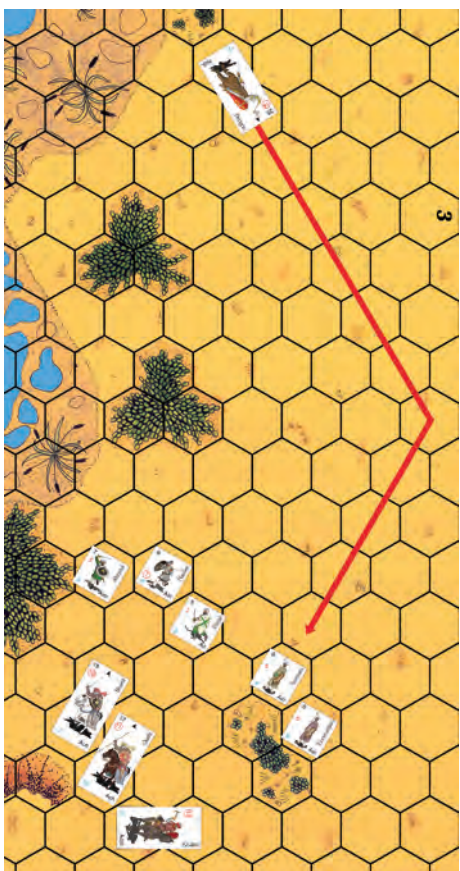


**Frontal arc of a rider**  
The orange hexes are part of the frontal arc of a rider.

### 7.2.2 - The counter-charge

After the announcement of each charge, the opposing player has the opportunity to declare a counter-charge by one of his/her own riders. This declaration must be made immediately, without waiting for the identification of other later charges. The character carrying out the counter-charge need not be the character chosen as a target by the opposing charge. To be permissible, a rider's counter-charge must meet the following conditions:

- > The counter-charging rider must have the charging rider within his frontal arc (see the diagram above) and similarly must be able to see him.
- > A counter-charge must always end with the designated rider occupying the final 2 hexes of the route of the opposing charge. In other words, charge and counter-charge will encounter one another face-to-face in the 4 final hexes of the originally declared charge, with each rider occupying respectively 2 of these hexes (see the diagram below).
- > To reach this position, the counter-charging rider cannot travel more than half of the number of hexes declared for the original charge (rounding down if necessary). In addition, as for the opposing rider, his movement cannot include any sharp turning that would require the expenditure of additional movement points.



### Example of charge and counter-charge

A Norman knight declares a charge against a Nubian pikeman over 10 hexes.

A Heavy North African cavalryman decides to counter-charge and moves to encounter the Norman by occupying the 2 final hexes of the original charge route.

The other Heavy North African cavalryman could alternatively have been chosen to counter-charge, but the Fatimid cavalryman could not because the latter did not have the knight within his frontal arc at the beginning of the charge.



It is not possible to carry out more than one charge or counter-charge against the same character in the same game turn. Once a charge or counter-charge has been declared, it cannot be withdrawn nor can the route be modified. No defensive fire is allowed against a charging rider if a counter-charge has been declared.

If a rider is subjected to an enemy charge of a range of at least six hexes and this charge is directed against his frontal arc, he can counter-charge. In this situation, he advances two hexes towards the enemy following the same route as the latter.

In those scenarios with a large number of riders, it is recommended that the charge/counter-charge markers be used. These markers are placed on top of the characters concerned as the charges and counter-charges are declared.

### **7.2.3 - Effect on combat**

A charging rider has his attack strength increased by half. A counter-charging rider has his defence strength increased by half. If necessary the resulting number should be rounded down.

**Example:** A Norman knight with an attack strength of 28 charges an Arab cavalryman with a defense strength of 9. The knight gains a bonus of 14 points, which gives him an attack strength of 42 points this turn. If the Arab cavalryman were able to counter-charge, he would add 4 points to his defense strength.

Charges and counter-charges are always resolved as a separate combat, independent of any other attacks against one or other of the riders involved.

**Note:** In the event that the counter-charging rider's defence strength is greater than the attack strength of the charging rider, the roles are reversed between them, so the defender becomes the attacker. Unfavourable results for the rider that counter-charges are not taken into account.

### **7.2.4 - The lance charge**

Any group of 3 adjacent Norman knights or more charging in a straight line get the benefits of the charge rules explained above and, in addition, the die roll result is shifted one column to the right.

### **7.2.5 - The charge of the byzantine cataphracts**

These elite cavalrymen were trained intensively to charge in very tight formation to reinforce their shock impact. Use the same rule as for the lance charge, but due to the limited mobility of these heavy soldiers, this tactic can only be used against infantry.

## **7.3 - Hoplites**

### **7.3.1 - Formation**

If at least three hoplites are aligned side-by-side in adjacent hexes, add a Defensive Formation marker in front of them. The movement potential of the formation is reduced to 3MP if all the characters are in good health. The formation must stop if a member is wounded or must reorganize to include valid members only.

An attacker or a group of attackers through the front hexes of the formation must first face the forest of pikes (symbolized by the Formation marker) before being able to reach the hoplites. The first attack is therefore made on the Formation marker that has the same combat values as its adjacent hoplite. Attackers can combat the hoplite in the next turn if they survived the first attack.

Any attack made through the frontal arc will first need to attack the forest of pikes before being able to combat a hoplite in the next sequence. The result is shifted one column to the left on the combat table. If the hoplites are deployed two ranks deep, the result is shifted two columns to the left. If they are deployed three ranks deep, the result is shifted three columns to the left.

A hoplite formation can also attack by shifting the result of 1, 2 or 3 columns to the right depending on the depth of the formation.

A formation marker moves at the same time as its adjacent hoplite counter.

While this formation is very strong in front, it is otherwise fairly weak on the sides. Any attack from the



left side of the formation (the shield side) is resolved without any formation bonus. Any attack from the right side (the unprotected side) leads to a shift of one column to the right of the combat table and an attack from the rear leads to a shift of two columns to the right. If the formation is attacked from several sides, the combat is resolved taking into account the most unfavorable side to the hoplite formation.

Given the compact nature of the formation, no Retreat after combat result is taken into account for a hoplite in a formation when attacked from the front. It is considered a Wounded result if the hoplite is attacked from the sides or behind.



Example: The Normans Tancrède and Robert attack the hoplite Okeanos in center position. As they both attack by the front hexes of the hoplite formation, the differential of  $(22 + 25 = 47) - 7 = 40$  (column 26/40) is amended as follows:

- One column to the right as there are 2 Normans;
- 3 columns to the left because the formation is deployed on three ranks;
- A final result in the 9/15 column.

Meanwhile, Drogo and Arthur attack Nikolaos on his left. Drogo entering through a shield side hex, the initial differential of  $(22+26)-6=42$

(column 41/60) is only modified by the number of attackers, or a shift of one column to the right to read the result in the 61/80 column.

### 7.3.2 - Le foulkon (the tortoise)

A Hoplite formation could form the turtle, like the Roman legionaries, in case of attack by archers.

The *foulkon* formation is only possible if the hoplites are deployed on at least 2 ranks deep and 3 characters in front. The change of formation is only possible during the movement phase of the Byzantine player. Place a *foulkon* marker on one of the hoplites to indicate the status of the formation. The formation of hoplites can only move 2MP per turn when forming the *foulkon*. It provides medium cover with respect to missile attacks, but all the results on the combat table are moved one column to the left.

### 7.4 - Refusing combat

A character with a higher movement allowance than that of his assailant (or assailants) can decide to use his superior mobility to avoid the combat. A rider will retreat 2 hexes; a foot character will retreat 1 hex. The retreat can only be made through unoccupied hexes. A friendly character cannot be moved out of the way to allow the retreat, and a character retreating into hexes adjacent to an enemy is subject to the results of rolling on the infiltration table.

**Don't read any further ! You can now play Scenario 4**

## 8 - HOUSES & OTHER BUILDINGS

### 8.1 - Terrain types

Appearance	Description	Movement Point Cost per Hex	Cover Type	Terrain Advantage
	<b>House Interior</b>	Impassable to Horses (except doorway hexes) 1 - Foot	None	+
	<b>Building Wall</b>	Impassable	Infinite	0
	<b>Window in Building Wall</b>	4 - Foot (to cross), Impassable to Horses	Medium	Att. - Déf. +
	<b>Door in Building Wall</b>	1	Medium	Déf. +
	<b>Staircase</b>	2 - Foot, impassable to Horses	None	-
	<b>Low Wall</b>	3	Medium	Déf. +
	<b>Exterior Building Corner</b>	1	Medium	0
	<b>Chapel Window</b>	1 - Foot (Impassable from outside)	Heavy	Def. + (Combat impossible across)
	<b>Tent</b>	2 - Foot Impassable to horses	Heavy	- (Combat impossible across)
	<b>Tent Opening</b>	2 - Foot Impassable to horses	Light	-

## 8.2 - Firing

### 8.2.1 - Firing through windows

a) From the interior: a character inside a building can only fire at the exterior from a window hex. The Line of Sight is then from the middle exterior edge of the window and not from the centre of the hexagon.

b) From the exterior: a character located on the exterior can only shoot through a window if the target is immediately behind the window. The Line of Fire must be able to reach the centre of the window hex without touching the walls, otherwise the shot is impossible.

Special situation: A shooter in the hex adjacent to the window-sill can fire into the interior of the building. His range of fire is however limited solely to those hexes that form the room. His Line of Sight runs from the middle of the interior edge of the window.

Characters in the interior of a building benefit from medium cover when shot at through a window.

### 8.2.2 - Firing through chapel windows

These cross-shaped windows have the same characteristics as arrow slits (see § 9.3.3)

### 8.2.3 - Firing through doorways

A character that is either outside or inside a building can shoot through a doorway so long as a section of wall does not block his Line of Sight. The calculation of Line of Fire is done normally. However, when a character shoots from a doorway hex, his Line of Sight starts from the middle of the opening and not from the centre of the hexagon.

Characters in the interior of a building benefit from medium cover when shot at through a doorway. If the shooter is in the doorway hex, characters inside the building receive no cover.

Restrictions used for doorways are similar for courtyard entrances or any combination of these two types of entrance.

### 8.2.4 - Walls

Walls block Lines of Sight, except when firing through a doorway or a window. Fire is impossible if the line of sight is blocked.

## 8.3 - Cover

### 8.3.1 - Interior of building

Characters in the interior of a building benefit from medium cover when shot at through a doorway or a window.

### 8.3.2 - Inner yard of building

Characters in the inner yard of a building benefit from medium cover when shot at through a doorway or a window.

### 8.3.3 - Walls

Characters behind a wall without an opening benefit from infinite cover. It is thus impossible to shoot at them over the wall.

### 8.3.4 - Tents

Each tent covers 4 hexes. A character in a tent hex is mostly hidden from a Line of Sight standpoint and benefits from heavy cover, except when the missile comes through the opening, in which case cover is only light.

### 8.3.5 - Doorways & courtyard entrance

Characters in doorways or courtyard entrance benefit from medium cover. This cover is limited to one side (exterior or interior) of the door or courtyard entrance. The character must select his covered side in case of cross-fire. He will get no cover when shoot at from the other side.

### 8.3.6 - Exterior building corner

Characters in hexes containing a building corner benefit from medium cover if the shooter is on a hex that does not allow him to see two sides of the building at the same time. If he is subjected to a cross-fire, the character must choose the side from which he will be protected.



#### Example of crossfire

Two Arabs shoot in the same turn at a Byzantine cataphract who is in a building corner hex. He can't benefit twice from medium cover, so the owning player must choose which shooter he is in cover from.

## 8.4 - Movement

Walls are impassable. To enter a building, a character must be on foot and cross through a doorway or a window.

Horses, with or without a rider, cannot enter a building interior hex. Otherwise; they can access courtyards or remain in doorway hexes.

### 8.4.1 - Movement through windows

Only foot characters can cross a window hex. This move is impossible if the hex on the other side is occupied by an opposing character.

Note. Wounded characters with armour cannot cross a window hex due to their reduced movement points of 3 or 2, as 4 points are necessary to cross a window.

### 8.4.2 - Low walls

A low wall hex can be crossed at a cost of 3 MP, which can actually be broken down into +2 to cross the hex side and +1 MP to enter the hex (it can be important if a wall is adjacent to a tree).

A rider can jump over a low wall, but he cannot finish the move straddling the wall.

## 8.5 - Combats

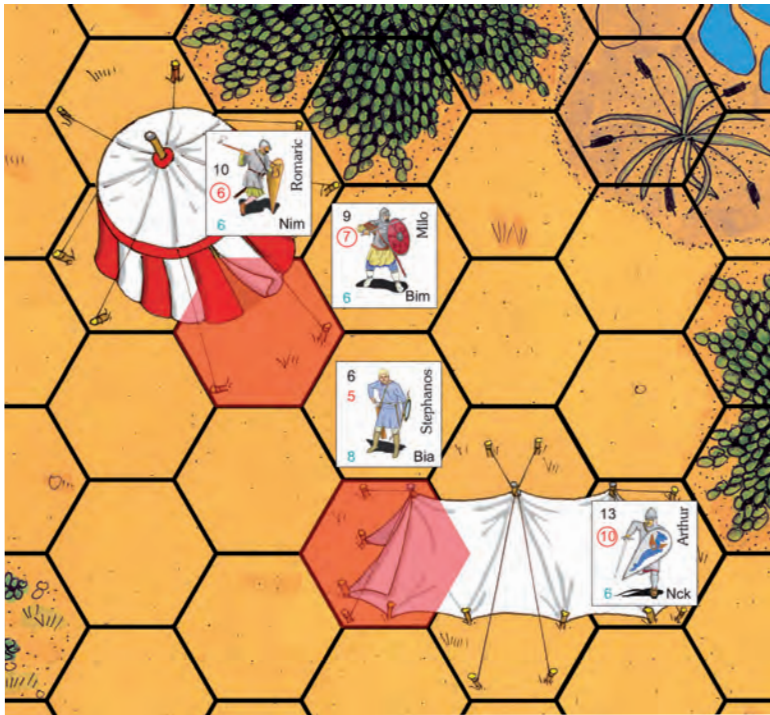
### 8.5.1 - Combat through a doorway or a window

When combat is fought across a doorway or a window, the defender is always considered on favourable terrain (+), wherever he is located (inside or outside of building).

### 8.5.2 - Tents

Combat between 2 characters across a tent hex is impossible, except through the tent opening hex.

A character can tear down a tent hex to get inside or outside. He must spend a full turn and can't perform any other action during this turn. Once torn down, the tent hex is considered like a tent opening hex.








Example: the Normans Romaric and Arthur stand in their tents and are attacked by the Byzantines Milo and Stephanos. The orange hexes represent the opening of each tent. Stephanos can shoot at Romaric who only benefits from light coverage as the Line of Sight crosses the tent opening hex. He can also shoot at Arthur who benefits from heavy coverage. Milo either needs to first move through the tent opening hex or wait a full turn to tear down the canvas to be in a position to attack Romaric.

**Don't read any further ! You can now play Scenarios 5, 6 and 7**

## 9 - CASTLES

### 9.1 - Terrain Types

Appearance	Description	Movement Point Cost per Hex	Cover Type	Terrain Advantage
	<b>Castle Wall</b>	Impassable	Infinite	Impossible
	<b>Arrow-slit</b>	1 - Foot (Impassable from outside)	Heavy	Def. + (Combat impossible across)
	<b>Tower Gate</b>	1 - Foot, impassable to horses	Medium	Def. +
	<b>Stockade</b>	1 Crossing impossible	Infinite (if fire crosses the stockade)	Impossible
	<b>Platform</b>	1 - Foot, 4 from a ladder	Heavy	0
	<b>Staircase</b>	2 - Foot, impassable to horses	None	-

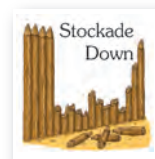
### 9.2- Defence structures

#### 9.2.1 - The stockade

Stockades are defensive walls constructed using the trunks of fir trees harvested from nearby forests. While made from wood, stockades are a more fearsome obstacle than they seem at first glance. They are impassable without a ladder. Once on top, the attacker can only jump on the other side, at the risk of severe wounds. To know if he received well, roll 1D6. A character in armour adds 1 to the result of the die:

- > From 1 to 5, the jump is a success ;
- > 6, the character is wounded.

A stockade hex can also be set on fire. If a stockade hex is destroyed, by whatever the means (grapple ; stone thrower or fire), put a Stockade Down marker on the hex. The hex remains passable with a penalty of 1MP. A character in a Stockade Down hex is at a disadvantage (-) in case of a fight.



#### 9.2.2 - The platforms

An attacker with a ladder can jump from the top of the stockade on a wooden platform. To know if he received well, roll 1D6. A character in armour adds 1 to the result of the die:




- > From 1 to 5, the jump is a success;
- > 6, the character is wounded.

A platform hex can't be dismantled with a grapple, but it can set on fire like a stockade.

### 9.2.3 - The bascule gate

The entrance to the castle is made through a bascule gate. It is manoeuvred by chains and its low clearance allows only for men on foot to cross by bending.

#### 9.2.3.1 - Terrain Types

Appearance	Description	Movement Point Cost per Hex	Cover Type	Terrain Advantage
	<b>Closed Gate</b>	Impassable when the gate is closed	Infinite (if fired through)	0
	<b>Open Gate</b>	2 - Foot Impassable to horses	Light	-
	<b>Destroyed Gate</b>	2 - Foot 4 - Mounted	-	-

#### 9.2.3.2 - Raising/Lowering the gate

A character has to stay a complete turn on a rear hex to be able to activate the gate. By default, the gate is closed. When it is raised, place the marker Open Gate.

#### 9.2.4 - Setting fire to wooden defences

It is possible to set the gate on fire with arrows (see § 10.3). When the gate is burnt, flip the marker to show its destroyed side.

#### 9.2.5 - Battering wooden defences

The stone throwers can batter the gate hex (see § 11.3).

Just like walls, only one wooden defence hex can be battered by day. A D result is enough to destroy a hex with wooden defences.

### 9.3 - Missile fire

#### 9.3.1 - Shooting from different levels

As a general rule when the shooter and the target are not on the same level and are separated by an obstruction (rampart, house, etc.), shooting is possible if the character situated on the lower level is at least as far away from the obstruction as the character on the upper level.

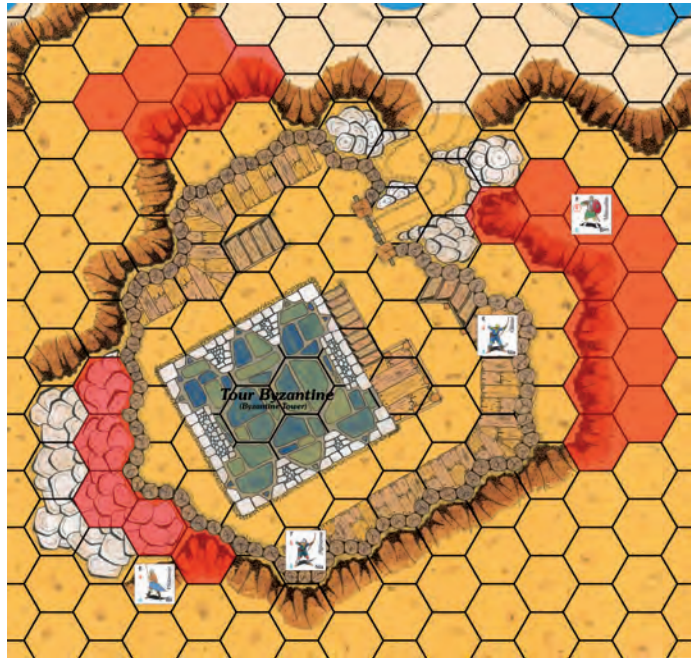
The map on your right shows the hexes which can't be shot at by a Bowman located in the Byzantine tower (or on top of the entrance staircase).

**Example:** Alphonse can shoot at Philemon, but Olivier can't reach Manueles, due to the intervals between the tower wall, the stockade and the slope.



The map on your right shows the hexes which can't be shot at by a bowman located on a platform behind the stockade.

Example: Alphonse can shoot at Philemon, but Olivier can't reach Manueles, due to the intervals between the stockade and the slope.



### 9.3.2 - Shooting through doorways

A character outside or inside a building can shoot through a doorway if he is at the same level of elevation as the doorway and line of fire does not cross a section of wall.

When a character shoots from a doorway hex or from a hex behind a doorway hex-side, line of fire is traced from the middle of the opening and not from the centre of the hex.

### 9.3.3 - Shooting from behind arrow-slits, chapel windows and platforms

When a character in a arrow-slit (or chapel window) hex aims at a target outside the building, his line of fire is traced from the middle of the hex-side chosen to shoot from and not from the centre of the hex. In the same way, when a character in an arrow-slit hex shoots through the arrow-slit, the line of fire is traced from the aperture of the arrow-slit. In all other situations the line of fire is calculated normally.

A few arrow-slits are positioned across 2 hexes. Line of fire rules are applied as in the example below.

Two characters, one on the lower level inside the walls, and the other on the platforms, can shoot at each other.

The shooting ranges of the Norman archers in the tower are highlighted in red. Olivier can shoot at both Manueles and Petros, but Alphonse cannot shoot at Philemon.

Note: Olivier can still shoot at Philemon from the southern arrow-slit of the hex in which he is. Conversely, Petros can shoot at Olivier as he stays in the axis of the arrow-slit. (see rule § 9.3.5).



### 9.3.4 - Restrictions on shooting

When shooting from an elevated position, such as a platform or arrow slit hex, targets within the specified ranges will not benefit from any cover if they are in scrub, slope, marsh, rock or shallow water hexes.

The shot is not possible if a character from the same side as the shooter is adjacent to the target and at the same height as the target.



Houses and trees that are situated at a lower level will not block fire from one platform to another. Javelinmen, lance throwers and slingers cannot shoot through an arrow-slit or chapel window. Lance bearers cannot throw their lance up at a defender on a higher elevation (on a platform for instance).

### **9.3.5 - Shooting at characters on a platform, in arrow-slits or behind a chapel window**

If a shot is possible from above, it will also be possible from below with one exception:

> To shoot at a character behind an arrow-slit or a chapel window, the shooter must be in an exact straight line with the arrow-slit or the chapel window.

## **9.4 - Cover**

### **9.4.1 - Platforms, arrow-slits and chapel windows**

Characters in these hexes benefit from heavy cover when the line of fire crosses the stockade/wall hex-side sheltering the character or the arrow-slit/chapel window aperture.

### **9.4.2 - Interior of the castle**

When the gate is closed, any character inside the castle benefits from infinite cover from the outside unless he is either on the platforms or behind an arrow-slit.

If a stockade or gate hex was previously destroyed, shooting across that hex is possible; the target benefits from light cover.

### **9.4.3 - Doorways**

A character in a doorway hex benefits from medium cover. This cover is however limited to one side (exterior or interior) of the doorway. If he is subjected to a cross-fire, the character must choose the side from which he will be protected.

All characters in the interior of a building benefit from medium cover when shot at through a doorway. This situation does not apply if the shooter is standing in the doorway hex. When the shooter is standing in a doorway hex, any target within the building interior receives no cover.

### **9.4.4 - Walls & stockade**

Characters behind a section of wall without an opening in it or a stockade benefit from infinite cover. It is impossible to shoot at them.

## **9.5 - Movement**

### **9.5.1 - Restrictions of movement**

Walls, stockade, arrow-slits and chapel windows are impassable. The tower can only be entered through its doorway. Arrow-slit and chapel window hexes can only be entered from the interior of the building.

Stockade hexes are impassable from the outside of the castle unless a character is on a scaling ladder. Platform hexes are accessible from the interior of the castle by stairways.


## **9.6 - Movement and combat on stairways**

When the start or end of a stairway coincides exactly with the side of a hexagon, only the space of the hexagon in question allows access to the stairway or combat with a character on it. In the same way, when a stairway opens onto two hexes at the same time, both hexes allow access and combat. Finally, when a stairway opens into the middle of a hex, all the hexes adjacent to that one can be used for access to the stairway or to participate in combat with a character on it.

**Don't read any further ! You can now play Scenario 8**

## 10 - SIEGE TACTICS

### 10.1 - The scaling ladder

Appearance	Description	Movement Point Cost per Hex	Cover Type	Terrain Advantage
	<b>Upright Ladder</b>	3 on foot	None	-

#### 10.1.1 - The height of the ladders

Scaling ladders allow to reach the top of the stockade.  
Note that the tower cannot be scaled.



#### 10.1.2 - Carrying and raising the ladder

A scaling ladder can be carried by any two characters. Use the 'horizontal ladder' counter and place the characters on top of it. Characters carrying a ladder cannot engage in combat, shoot or generate an infiltration test; their movement allowances are both reduced by 2 Movement Points.

When one (or both) of the characters reaches a hex adjacent to a stockade hex, they can then raise the ladder. Replace the 'horizontal ladder' counter with an 'upright ladder' counter, which must be placed in one of the two hexes previously occupied by the horizontal ladder and pointed at an adjacent stockade hex-side.

Note: Any movement of a ladder is impossible if there is a character on it, or if an enemy character is on a hex adjacent to the bottom of the ladder.

#### 10.1.3 - Movement

Climbing up or down a scaling ladder costs 3 movement points Characters can move from the top of a ladder into the stockade hex that the ladder is resting against at a cost of 4 Movement Points or as a result of Advance after Combat. Remember to roll for successfully advancing onto the platform from the top of the stockade as described in § 9.2.2.

It is possible for a character with 8 movement points to climb a ladder and move onto a platform hex [which costs 4] during the same game turn, so long as the ladder had been raised on a previous turn.

#### 10.1.4 - Moving an upright ladder

An upright ladder can be moved one hex, or faced in a different direction within the same hex, by two characters adjacent to the ladder hex. Each character spends 2 Movement Points to carry out this process. It is impossible to move or turn a ladder if someone is on it.

#### 10.1.5 - Shooting and combat

A bowman at the top of a ladder can only shoot into the stockade hex facing him. His target will still benefit from heavy cover.

Characters on a ladder do not benefit from any cover and are considered to be in disadvantageous terrain (-) in the event of combat.

#### 10.1.6 - Toppling a scaling ladder

A character on a platform hex that is facing the top of a ladder may attempt to topple the ladder instead of normal shooting and combat.

The attempt takes place during the character's Combat Phase.

Roll one die:

- > 1-6: The ladder is toppled.
- > 7-10: The ladder stays in place.

If a ladder is toppled, replace the 'upright ladder' counter with a 'horizontal ladder' counter. This must be placed by the player that toppled the ladder so that one of the halves of the horizontal ladder still occupies the original ladder hex. Any character that was on the ladder falls down and must be placed by his owner in one of the hexes adjacent to the upright ladder hex, but not (of course) in a stockade hex.

The fallen character may be placed on top of another character or on top of the toppled ladder. The character is automatically wounded by his fall, and if he ends up stacked on top of another character that other character will be stunned. A character that is already wounded or stunned will be killed. Ladders do not have any effect on characters below if they topple onto them.

### **10.1.7 - Toppling a ladder from below**

A character can attempt to topple a ladder from below in exactly the same way as if the attempt had been made from above (see rule § 10.1.6). To do this the character must be on a hex adjacent to the bottom of the ladder.

## **10.2 - How to ignite and extinguish a fire**

### **10.2.1 - How to light a fire**

A character can set fire to a siege engine or a stockade hex by remaining on an adjacent hex for a whole turn. If, during the turn following his arrival in that hex, he has not been dislodged by his opponent and he has not moved throughout his Player Turn, the character can set fire to one adjacent hex instead of normal shooting or combat. Place a Flame marker on the target hex in the Combat Phase.



### **10.2.2 - How the fire spreads**

At the end of his opponent's Player Turn, a player determines whether or not the flames have spread from any hexes that he has set alight. The fire can only spread into an adjacent hex if that hex contains a stone thrower, a Greek fire or a wooden structure (stockade, jetty). Roll the die once for each adjacent hex that meets the criteria, and consult the Fire Table under the 'Spreading Fire' column. This rule does not apply to any fire that the opponent has succeeded in extinguishing during his Player Turn.

Note: The Greek fire spreads immediately to any adjacent hex containing naphtha (see § 10.5.1).

### **10.2.3 - How to extinguish a fire**

A character can attempt to extinguish the flames if he is adjacent to a hex on fire. Each character can make one attempt per turn in relation to just one hex. A number of characters may each make a separate attempt at the same hex. A character cannot move, shoot or fight during the Player Turn that he attempts to extinguish the fire. Roll one die during the Combat Phase and consult the Fire Table under the 'Dousing the Fire' column on the Siege Record Sheet.

Note: The Greek fire can't be doused.

### **10.2.4 - Evacuating a fire hex and restrictions on movement**

If the fire catches in or spreads into a hex containing a character, he must immediately retreat one hex otherwise he will be wounded in the first turn and killed in the second. Once a hex is on fire it becomes impassable.

A stunned character in a fire hex regains his senses immediately if he rolls 1-6 on a D10 roll. If he fails the die roll, he perishes in the flames.

### **10.2.5 - Damage caused by the fire**

If a hex burns for three turns in a row, its contents are completely destroyed. In order to record the passage of turns, use the counters marked 1, 2 and 3.

Note: The whole engine is considered to be destroyed if just one hex of a stone thrower burns for three turns in a row.

### 10.3 - Flaming arrows

Archers can shoot arrows soaked in burning oil instead of normal arrows. These arrows are ineffective against characters but can set siege engines and wooden structures on fire.

Flaming arrows can only be shot at targets that are at short range. Instead of consulting the Missile Results Tables, the player rolls one die and consults the Fire Table under the column corresponding to the type of target (which includes both the difficulty of hitting the target and the difficulty of setting it alight).

If the fire catches, immediately place a Flame marker on the targeted hex.

### 10.4 - The stone thrower

#### 10.4.1 - Operation



The stone thrower is an early form of trebuchet where the counterweight is replaced by the force of several men pulling ropes. The stone thrower can be either used in the tactical game or off-map for longer siege scenarios. It can fire once every three turns, during the offensive fire phase. The triangle on the counter defines its frontal arc. Three characters must be adjacent to the frontal arc of the stone thrower to operate it.

A stone thrower is worth 1 battering point.

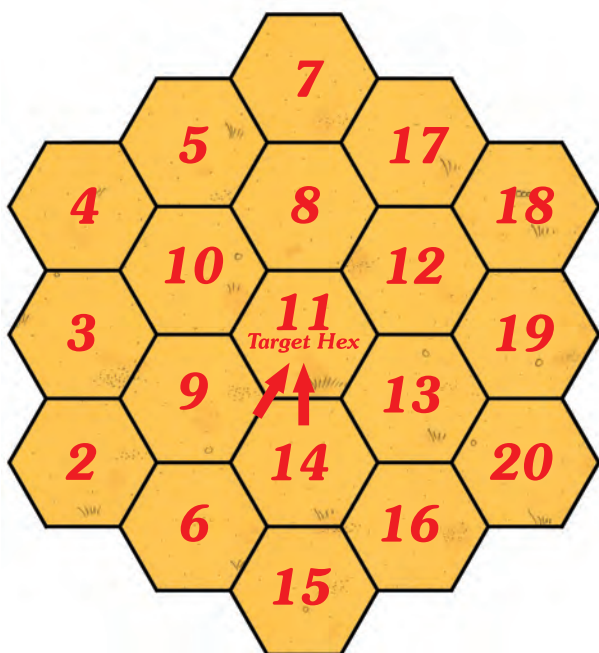
#### 10.4.2 - Movement

A stone thrower can move at a rate of 2 hexes per turn on a flat terrain (or 1 hex per turn on uneven terrain like scrubs or stairs). 4 adjacent characters are required to move it and they can't perform any other action.

#### 10.4.3 - Restrictions on shooting and movement

It is impossible to shoot across a hex containing a stone thrower.

No character can enter or pass through a hex occupied by a stone thrower.



#### 10.4.4 - Resolving fire

The range of a stone thrower is 30 hexes. The actual hex where the stone will land is within a 2-hex radius of the targeted hex due to the poor accuracy of the engine. Roll 2D10 to locate the impact hex where the stone landed (which very likely will be different from your target hex). Arrows indicate the direction of the missile, whether the line of fire crosses a hex side or a hex angle.

Any character in the hex where the stone actually lands will suffer from the consequences of a 1D10 roll on the Missile Fire Table.

If the hex is occupied by a siege engine or any wooden defense, use the column W on the Battering Table. If the hex is occupied by a stone wall, results are not taken into account.

## 10.5 - The Greek fire

### 10.5.1 - Operation

The Greek fire can only be used in the tactical game, and therefore has no battering point value. It can't be moved during the game. It can be installed on platforms but cannot fire through arrow-slits. Two characters must be adjacent to the machine to operate it. It may fire every five turns in the sequence of offensive fire (use markers numbered from 1 to 5 to know when the machine can shoot again).



The Greek fire being projected using the pressure of a siphon, its range is quite small (maximum 10 hexes) and it cannot be used for very short distances (less than 5 hexes). The flammable mixture can be thrown on any target in the 120 ° arc formed by the two or three hexes in front of the machine (marked by the arrow direction).

The flammable mixture spreads over a surface of 6 hexes around the target hex. The mixture floats on the water surface. Place the corresponding naphtha counters on all seven hexes. The mixture ignites when a flame reaches it (from a flaming arrow or fire already lit). The mixture burns until the end of the scenario, even on water !



Example: Dorian and Alexio use the Greek fire to repel the attack of the Normans. They aim at hex A, which is within range of the Greek fire (represented by the orange hexes). The flammable mixture is spread over 6 hexes surrounding A in which there are two of the four Normans. If an archer manages to set fire to the naphtha, these two may burn in hell !



### 10.5.2 - Malfunction

Operating the Greek fire was a delicate operation due to its complexity and it could break apart at any time.

Roll 1D10 before each shot with the Greek fire to ensure proper operation:

> 1: The pressure blew the siphon. Turn the Greek Fire counter over to its destroyed side. Naphtha spreads over 6 hexes around the inoperable siphon. A simple spark is enough to set everything on fire;

> 2: The siphon is jammed and can no longer operate until the end of the scenario.

> 3-10: The siphon operates properly.

### 10.5.3 - Damages

An archer can fire the naphtha using the result of the fire table (see § 10.2.4). Unlike § 10.2.2, all 7 hexes of naphtha ignite simultaneously.

Any character on a hex on fire rolls 1D10:

- > 1 - 5: The character is killed ;
- > 6 - 8: The character retreats one hex and is wounded ;
- > 9 -10: The character retreats one hex.

Should the character retreat on another hex on fire, roll 1D10 again.

## 10.6 - Climbing walls with grappling hooks and ropes

### 10.6.1 - Grapnel thrower

An unarmoured character with a grappling hook (grapnel) can try to climb a wall or a stockade. The Byzantine tower can't be climbed.

The attempted throw is made during the movement phase. The character must be next to the target wall. He cannot move or fight during this phase. The success of the die roll is determined by the result of 1D10:

- > A result of 1-2 fails ;
- > A result of 3-10 is a success.

The movement cost is 8 MPs per level of elevation going up, and 4 MPs coming down.

If the wall is topped by a parapet, add 2 MPs to cross. The barn is the only building which doesn't require any additional points to cross.

A rope may be pulled up from above and the hook re-used, using the same rules as for a ladder.

### 10.6.2 - Using markers

Use the hook and rope markers to depict the various phases:

- > Use the coiled rope marker only when it is being carried ;
- > When successfully thrown, place the hook marker like a ladder next to the wall on the same hex as the thrower ;

The character may be at one of two levels - on the ground, or on the rope:

- > Place the character beneath the marker(s) if on the ground ;
- > between the hook and rope markers if on the rope at the top of the wall or stockade (but has not yet crossed the hex-side) ;

**Example: The Slav Vladko climbs up a stockade. He is ready to cross it, while hoping that Argyros will not sight him.**



### 10.6.3 - Effect on combat

While attacking an adjacent character that is climbing a rope, and the attacker is on a platform, the die roll result is shifted two columns to the right. A result of "E" [wounded] or "D" [stunned] is death, a result of "C" [retreat] has no effect.

If the combat is taking place on a platform, and the result of a combat is a retreat onto a hex outside the walls where there is a grappling hook attached, the retreat is possible after rolling the die (1D10) to check if the character succeeds in grabbing the cord. The character must not be in armour. The attempt fails on a result of:

- > 1-3 if he is in full health ;
- > on 1-6 if he is wounded.

A failure results in the character falling to his death.

### 10.6.4 - Cutting the rope

Any character located on top of a wall may cut the grappled ropes. He succeeds in cutting the rope on 1-3 with 1D10.

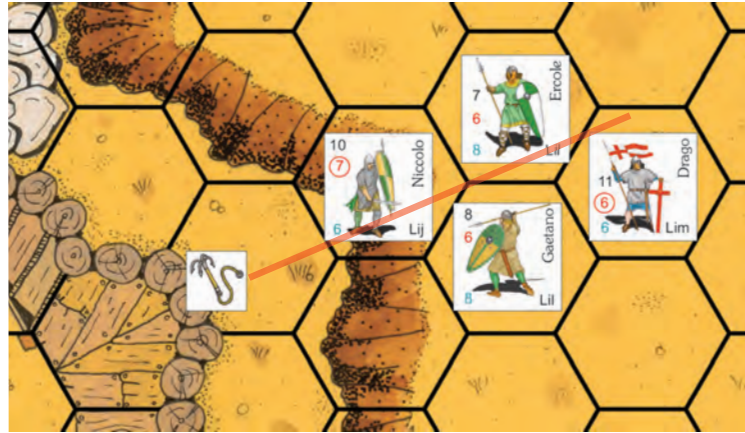
Result of the fall is like dropping from a ladder (see § 10.1.6), or an automatic wound for the falling character. Any character on the same hex is stunned.

### 10.6.5 - Tearing down a stockade with a grappling hook

When pulled by several characters, a grappling hook can be used to tear down a section of the stockade. The grappling hook must first be thrown (see § 10.6.1), then have 4 characters to pull the rope and who can't undertake any other action. To pull the rope, the characters must be aligned on 2 rows of adjacent hexes and at least one hex away from the hex in which the grappling hook is.

During the combat phase, roll 1D10 to check the result of the attempt: The section of stockade is torn down with a result of 1 or 2. Remove the grappling hook marker and place a Stockade Down marker on the hex instead.

Add +1 to the die result if one character is wounded. As a consequence, it is impossible to tear down a stockade if 2 characters out of 4 are wounded, or if one of them is killed or stunned.



**Don't read any further ! You can now play Scenarios 9, 10 and 11**

## 11 - LAYING SIEGE

A siege spreads over several days. Its duration is based on the quantity of water and supplies available to the besieged troops should no relief force arrive. You will keep track of any actions taking place during the siege on the Siege Record Sheet.

### 11.1 - Game sequence

On day 1, the besieged player needs to check the status of his supplies, which will determine the number of days it can hold if he can repel all the assaults. He then should follow a sequence which is repeated every day:

- 1 - Roll 2D10 to determine if any random event could change the course of the siege (see § 11.6).
- 2 - Roll 1D10 to determine who will get the initiative this day (see § 11.1.3).
- 3 - Bring the characters who were wounded the previous days, and are healed, back into play.
- 4 - The player who won the initiative decides which action he wants to perform (see § 11.4).
- 5 - If some characters have been wounded during the day, the players roll 1D10 for each wounded character and put him on the Record Sheet on the day he is supposed to heal (see § 11.1.5).
- 6 - After all actions have been performed, the siege marker is moved down one day on the Record Sheet.

#### 11.1.1 - Supply

At the beginning of any siege, roll the die to determine how many days of supply are available to the besieged troops. The castle or building will automatically surrender after this period, as supplies have run out.

The number of days varies with the type of building:

- > Castle: Roll 3D10
- > Farm & chapel: Roll 1D10

The number of besieged troops can impact this result:

	# of dice	Modifier due to the # of besieged troops						
		-8	-6	-4	0	+4	+6	+8
<b>Castle</b>	<b>3D10</b>	≥ 35	34 - 29	28 - 23	24 - 21	19 - 11	10 - 5	≤ 4
<b>Farm</b>	<b>1D10</b>	≥ 27	26 - 23	22 - 19	18 - 15	14 - 11	10 - 7	≤ 6
<b>Chapel</b>	<b>1D10</b>	≥ 19	18 - 16	15 - 13	12 - 10	9 - 7	6 - 4	≤ 3

If the modified number is inferior or equal to 2, the siege is considered to last for 2 days, which is the maximum number of fasting days for the garrison. This number will not vary during the siege based on the new garrison count every day, except in case of a massive arrival of refugees.

The arrival of a supply convoy can also impact the duration of the siege: Add one day of supply for each packhorse reaching the besieged building.

#### 11.1.2 - Random events

Roll 2D10 each day on the Events Table (see § 11.6) to know if any random event might have occurred. Add +5 to the die roll during the first 9 days of the siege; any result greater than 20 is considered as 20. Each event can only occur once per siege. If the die roll results with an event which already occurred, assume that nothing specific happened that day.

#### 11.1.3 - Initiative

At the beginning of each day of the siege, the Defender and the Attacker each roll 1D10. The Attacker (only) adds 4 to his roll.

Whoever scores the highest has the initiative. If the results are equal then the Attacker has the initiative.

- > If the Attacker has the initiative, he may assault the castle (see § 11.4.1), or batter the castle walls (see § 11.3.4) and/or build new equipment (see §11.2), or negotiate for the surrender of the defenders (see § 11.5).



> If the Defender has the initiative, he may elect to sally against a portion of the Attacker's camp (see § 11.4.2), or to support a supply convoy in its attempt to reach the castle (see § 11.4.3), or to attack the entire enemy force (see § 11.4.4).

> If the besieged garrison refuses to take the initiative, it will revert to the besiegers.

Mark the selected activity of the day on the record sheet.

Each date box will also record damage done to siege engines.

#### 11.1.4 - Number of besiegers and rationing

Supply of the besieged garrison is still possible if besiegers don't maintain enough troops for an effective blockade, as they won't be able to control the entire countryside. Check the following table to know if the rationing is in effect or not:

Besieger / Defender Ratio	Impact on rationing
> 2	Full impact
Between 1.1 and 2	Add +4 to the die roll on the events table
≤ 1	Add +8 to the die roll on the events table

#### 11.1.5 - Healing table

In scenarios covering several days, or even several weeks, wounded characters may be able to recover from their wounds before the end of the siege. At the end of each day of combat, roll one die for each newly wounded character and consult the Recovery Table on the Siege Record Sheet. Note on the calendar the date on which the character will recover. On the morning of that day, so long as he has not been already killed in combat, the wounded character is replaced by his equivalent in full health.

### 11.2 - Building siege engines

The besiegers can build the following equipment during the siege:

> In one day: 1 grappling hook ;

> In two days: 1 ladder ;

> In seven days: 1 stone thrower.

5 characters per day are needed to build them. They cannot take part in any other tactical action in the meantime and are placed in the corresponding box on the Siege Record Sheet.

### 11.3 - Breaching the walls of a castle

#### 11.3.1 - The siege record sheet

Damage inflicted on the walls is noted down on the Siege Record Sheet. This sheet contains a Battering Table, and a scale plan of the various buildings, which allows the result of actions directed against a particular hex to be recorded as soon as it happens.

#### 11.3.2 - Different levels of demolition

The various walls and structures are destroyed in several stages that are dependent on their inherent strength:

	Double Stone Wall (D)	Simple Stone Wall (S)	Wooden Structure (W)
	Byzantine tower	Farm walls Chapel walls	Gate Stockade Jetty
1	Structure slightly damaged	Wall damaged	Structure demolished
2	Structure damaged	Wall demolished	
3	Structure severely damaged		
4	Structure demolished		

Each stage of demolition marks one successful battering (a result of 'D' on the Battering Table). Damaged hexes are treated as normal in relation to movement, combat and cover until they have been completely demolished.

### 11.3.3 - Result of demolition

When a structure hex (stone or wood) has been demolished, place a "Wall Down" or "Stockade Down" marker on the hex. Any character in the hex at the moment that the demolition is completed will be wounded by the collapse of the structure.

### 11.3.4 - Battering structures

Each day, the besieger chooses which hexes he will batter – stockade, wall, tower – and how many stone throwers he will assign to each hex. Each stone thrower represents one battering point. He adds up the total of battering points against each hex and consults the Battering Table in the Siege Record Sheet.

The result is impacted by the strength of the targeted structure.

- > **D** for a Double stone wall (Byzantine tower) ;
- > **S** for a Simple stone wall (farm, chapel) ;
- > **W** for a Wooden structure (stockade or gate).

The besieger rolls one die per hex.

The tower walls cannot be battered until at least one hex of the stockade has been demolished. Only the 3 tower wall hexes that are closest to the breach can be battered.

Note that the 2 stone thrower counters provided are only intended for the tactical game. Players can use more than 2 stone throwers if they can build them.

## 11.4 - Actions

Each of the following actions lasts one day. No other activity is permitted on days in which any hand-to-hand fighting takes place.

### 11.4.1 - Action 1: Assault !

**Map layout:** Only one map is used. The Eagle Nest for the Castle of course, and the Lagoon map for the farm, or chapel (which are placed on the free ground hexes outside of the marsh).

Should a stone thrower be used for this action, it cannot be used during the battering sequence.

**The sides:** Both sides may use all their remaining characters.

#### **Starting positions and sequence of play:**

The besieger can enter his/her forces through any map-edge in any turn. But, on the turn immediately before their entry onto the map, the besiegers involved must be set out along the map-edge chosen. In this way the defenders have one turn to re-deploy before the new attackers enter play.

> The Attacker places "Wall Down" or "Stockade Down" markers on the building walls in accordance with the progress of battering.

> The Defender sets up all remaining defending characters anywhere inside the castle or building.

> The Attacker must place his remaining characters and any equipment he wishes to use, off the map alongside one or more of open sides of the building map. The characters off-map may enter on any Attacker's movement step, but can enter only from the side alongside which they were placed.

> The Attacker takes his phase first.

> Play continues until either the castle or building is taken, or the attacking characters leave the map.

**The end of an assault:** An assault is treated as ended when no face-to-face combat has taken place for five turns, and all the defenders are separated from the attackers by a wall, a stockade, a gate or an impassable hex. At the end of an assault, all the defenders who are isolated from the building centre are automatically captured.

This breakdown of the action, faithful to the reality of combat in the period, enables the attackers to

regroup and the besieged troops to gain some time. It will be noted that as a consequence of this the castle may be taken in two assaults, while the other buildings may be taken in only one day.

**Besieging the besiegers:** Once the besiegers have taken control of a portion of the castle or the building and the defenders continue to resist in its inner parts, a reinforcement party may arrive to try and break the siege from outside (see the Events table). Faced with this new threat, the besiegers have the choice between fighting outside (see § 11.4.4), or alternatively to take refuge in that part of the castle or building that they control.

If they decide to fight outside, the besiegers must choose one of the two following procedures:

> either give battle with all their forces while withdrawing from that part of the castle or building that they control ; in that situation the besieged garrison automatically recovers control of the whole fortification or building ;

> or divide their forces into two: one party will give battle while the other will continue the siege in the interior of the fortification or building. In this situation, the besieged party automatically gains the initiative and can try to retake the part of the building or castle held by the besiegers. If the besieged party refuses to take the initiative, it will revert to the besiegers. The battle and the combats in the interior of the castle or building must be played simultaneously, each player passing from one table to the other.

If the besiegers refuse to give battle and decide to take refuge in the part of the castle or building that they control, they can take their siege engines there. No rule stops the besieged party from trying to set these on fire during the assaults. From the supply standpoint, the besiegers have at their disposal the rations left by the besieged garrison when they retreated to the inner defences, as well as those that they may have brought with them.

For the initiative, the roles are reversed from now on: the besieged garrison becomes the besiegers, and those who hold the stockade of the front of the buildings become the besieged party. However, if the new besiegers choose to batter from a distance, the side that holds the stockade can decide on an assault against the tower, even if they have not won the initiative. The negotiations for surrender of one or the other side are suspended. Only the rules on automatic surrender are applicable.

**Special rule:** The Attacker can choose to halt the assault and the action for the day ends immediately if during an assault all the remaining defending characters are in the following part of the superstructure:

- > The Byzantine tower for the castle,
- > The hall, then the bedroom for the farm,
- > The lobby for the chapel.

The defenders can only take with them half of their remaining days of supply when they retreat.

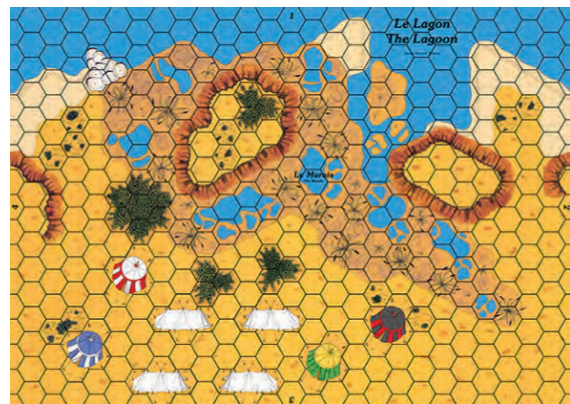
On any subsequent day when a new assault is launched, all remaining defending characters must be placed in the remaining defence superstructure. The remaining attacking characters can be placed anywhere except in this part of the building. If the defenders still have at least one missile thrower, the besiegers must be placed beyond the fire range. The assault may then commence.

### 11.4.2 - Action 2: Sally against the camp

**Map layout:** The Lagoon map with all 8 tent overlays placed on open ground hexes ahead of the marsh.

**The sides:** The Attacker (the Besieged) may use up to one third of his remaining characters (fractions round down). These characters may not include more than half of the soldiers of one type. Example: if the Attacker has 5 knights remaining, not more than 2 may take part in this action.

The Defender (the Besieger) may use up to half of his remaining characters (fractions rounded down). There are no restrictions on the type of characters which may be used by the Defender.



**Sequence of action:**

- > The besieger places his characters anywhere on the map. In addition, he must place his siege engines (up to 2 stone throwers and 2 ladders).
- > The besieged player initiates the first turn by entering the map from any side in one or more groups. Some groups may delay entering the map until later turns, at the besieged player's discretion.
- > Play continues until one side's characters leave the map.

**Special rule:** The besieged player may burn siege engines and tents, using the procedure explained in § 10.2. In addition, archers may use flaming arrows; each Bowman is limited to six flaming arrows. Note that a Bowman may obtain flaming arrows from a colleague by spending one full turn adjacent to the other character. During this turn, no movement, combat or shooting is permitted by either character.

For every 5 tent hexes burnt by the end of the action, the Attacker will be delayed 1 day because vital supplies must be replaced. He can do nothing to further the siege during the appropriate number of days. Example: 12 tent hexes have been burnt; the Attacker must wait 2 days before continuing the siege. Note that further sallies are possible during these days if the Defender gains the initiative; assaults are not permitted.

**11.4.3 - Action 3: Sally for supply**

A group of defenders sally out under cover of night and try to come back before daybreak with supply. They will have to avoid the various patrols that maintain the blockade.

**Map layout:** The Lagoon map

> So long as they hold the stockade of the castle or an entire building, then each time that they gain the initiative, the defenders can carry out sallies for supplies. Members of the group must be chosen from the garrison (no more than one third of them). There cannot be more than one attempt per day of siege. They come back with 1D6 pack horses, each of them carrying one day of supplies. Use horses without a rider which must be led by the bridle as explained in §4.4.3.

> Patrols by the besiegers consist of a maximum of 8 men, and each patrol cannot contain more than 2 cavalymen and 2 shooters.

**Starting positions and beginning of the action:** The defender player starts the first game turn by entering the supply group through Side 2 or 4 of the Lagoon map. During this first turn, the characters in the patrol, or patrols if a second one arrives, can only move half of their normal movement allowance (rounded down if necessary). The patrol(s) enter the map through one of the three other sides, as decided by the attacker player. No defensive fire can be carried out by the patrol during that first turn. From the second game turn onwards everything returns to normal. Action continues until all defenders have proceeded across the map.

**Special rule:** At the start of each of his phases, the Attacker rolls 1D10 and refers to the table below, to find out if any further patrols arrive. Note that the attackers could be reinforced by more than one patrol during the action.

Turn	Patrol arrives if die roll is equal to or less than:
1	1
2	3
3	5
4 et +	7

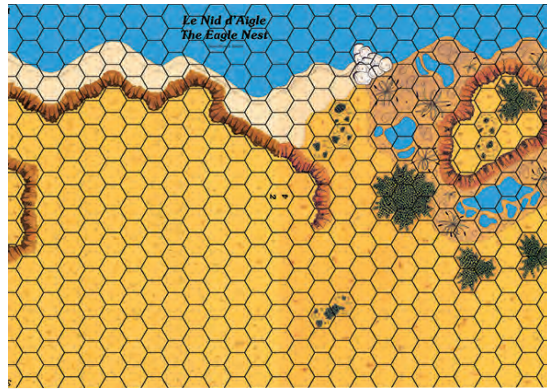
The besieger can choose any patrol that has not been activated yet. A patrol may enter the map from any side at the Attacker's discretion.

#### 11.4.4 - Action 4: Giving battle outside

This action may take place only once in the game.

**Map layout:** Both Lagoon and Eagle Nest maps, assembled through their sides 2 and 4, and using only the central parts as shown.

**Starting positions and beginning of the action:** This action requires all Attackers and Defenders to participate. Defenders are deployed first within 5 hexes of either side of the Eagle's Nest map. The Attacker can then place his troops within 5 hexes of the opposite map side. The Attacker plays first.



> The action will carry on until one side retreats or is crushed. If the Attacker retreats, the siege is lifted. The Defender can retreat inside the fortified structure. In this case, the siege carries on.

### 11.5 - Surrender of the castle or building

A castle or building will automatically surrender in two situations:

- > There is insufficient food left for those defenders that are still alive.
- > All the characters with a capacity to command (Counts, knights and nobles, cataphracts and coursors ; emirs and heavy North African cavalry have been killed.

During a day of siege, the besieger can also attempt to negotiate the garrison's surrender. He rolls 1D10 and checks the Surrender Table below. The number obtained is modified to take the specific situation affecting the defenders into account: if the result is 12 or more, the garrison surrenders.

#### 11.5.1 - Surrender table

The besieging player rolls 1D10 and adds the relevant modification points that apply to the siege:

	+1	if the besiegers have at least twice the number of characters as that of the defenders ;
Or	+2	if the besiegers have at least three times the number of characters as that of the defenders.
	+1	if the besiegers have breached the stockade or the building wall ;
Or	+2	if the besiegers hold the stockade ;
Or	+3	if the besiegers control the stockade, and have breached the tower walls.

- > If the modified number reaches 12, the castle or building surrenders;
- > Less than 12: the siege continues ;
- > Automatic surrender: A garrison will surrender automatically if there is nothing left to eat, or if all the characters with a command capacity are dead.

It will be noted that three different factors are taken into account for bonuses: the number of besiegers, the level of supply of the besieged garrison, and the progress level of the siege. Only the bonuses won from different factors are cumulative.

**You can now play all the scenarios**

## 11.6 - Events table

Die	Event	Effects
20	A messenger enters the tent of the commander of the besiegers	He brings news of primary importance. The commander must lift the siege immediately.
19	A rescue party is in sight	The besieged player gets 250 points to build an army which automatically benefits from the initiative this turn.
18	Continuous rain	Rain is filling the garrison's cisterns, which boosts their morale, while besiegers wade through mud. > The besieged player adds 5 points to his initiative roll.
17	A thug sneaks into the besiegers' camp	He sneaks into the tent of the commander of the besiegers, a long knife in his hand. Roll 1D10: > 7 to 10: The commander is killed, > 4 to 6: The commander is wounded, > 1 to 3: The thug misses his target.
16	A thug sneaks into the besiegers' camp	He proceeds towards the siege engines and tries to sabotage a machine. Roll 1D10: > 6 to 10: The engine is destroyed > 1 to 5: Missed attempt
15	Dysentery outbreak in the besiegers' camp	Roll 1D10 to know the number of sick (wounded) characters. Each player chooses in turn who is infected. Previously wounded characters can also be affected by the epidemic.
14	Influx of refugees	Nearby residents were able to take shelter in the besieged building. But these are more mouths to feed! Roll 1D10 to know how many light infantrymen join the garrison. Move the siege marker forward if the total number of besieged characters exceeds the supply capacity.
13	A spy opened the gate from the inside	A group of attackers managed to enter the building. The besieged party automatically takes the initiative this turn and launches an assault. > Castle: Place 6 besiegers in the inner yard. > Farm & chapel: Place 4 besiegers in the building.
12	Part of the supplies were stolen !	Move the siege marker 4 boxes forward.
11	A reinforcement party for the besiegers	The besieger gets 250 points to build an army. He can't buy siege engines.
10	An engineer joined the besiegers	Under his command, building of stone throwers is accelerated: Only 5 days are needed to build one of them.
9	The garrison suspects that a traitor lurks among them	Roll 1D10 for each besieged character. Whoever gets a 0 first is the traitor. He is killed immediately.
8	The water in the cistern was poisoned	Roll 1D10 to know the number of sick (wounded) characters. Each player chooses in turn who is infected. Previously wounded characters can also be affected by the illness.
7	Smoke can be seen in the distance	This is just a shrub fire. No impact on the siege.
6	The garrison commander is not feeling well	Just a momentary disability. No impact on the siege.
5 to 1	-	



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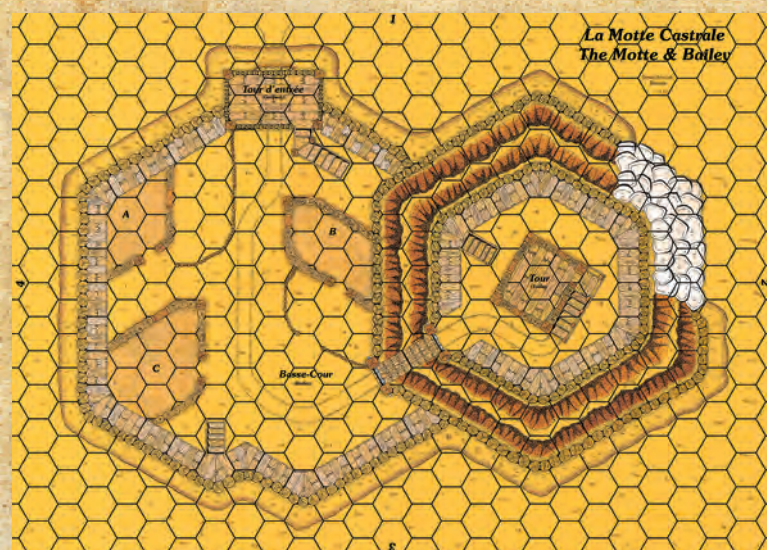
# Guiscard

## Normans conquer Southern Italy and Sicily in the 11th Century

Future *Guiscard* expansions

- **DIEX AIE !** ("May God help me!", the war cry of the Dukes of Normandy) will recreate the showdowns between Normans, Saxons, and Vikings during the conquest of England. More than the battle of Hastings, this game will primarily focus on the 20 years of skirmishes which followed. *DIEX AIE !* will include new Norman and Saxon counters to complement the existing ones, as well as several new maps like the Motte and Bailey shown.

Expected release date: Mid-2014.



**MARE NORMANNORUM** ("The Sea of the Normans", as Medieval writers called the Mediterranean Sea in the 12th Century) will combine the counters and maps of *Guiscard* with those of the FORTIFIED HARBOR and NEFS & GALLEYS to recreate the epic battles between Normans, Byzantines and Arabs on the open sea or during port sieges of the 12th Century. The FORTIFIED HARBOR and NEFS & GALLEYS are two expansions that are currently available at [cryhavocfan.org](http://cryhavocfan.org). **MARE NORMANNORUM** will also include new Early 12th Century men-at-arms for scenarios set in the Holy Land between the First and Second Crusades.

Expected release date: End of 2014.

**Artwork:**  
**Massimo PREDONZANI**