ARMSX LISTS HISTORICAL OVER VIEWS AND MIAPS

THE OTTOMANS AT WAR



THE OTTOMANS AT WAR



Written by Richard Bodley Scott, assisted by Nik Gaukroger, James Hamilton, Paul Robinson, Matt Haywood and Xavier Codina



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Slitherine Software UK Ltd., The White Cottage, 8 West Hill Avenue, Epsom, KT 19 8LE, UK E-mail: info@slitherine.co.uk

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## CONTENTS

-	INTRODUCTION	4	CATALAN COMPANY	43
	EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH	6	CATALAN COMPANY ALLIES	
	EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH ALLIES		MIDDLE HUNGARIAN	46
•	LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ALLIES	8	MIDDLE HUNGARIAN ALLIES	50
	ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES	14	MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALLIES	50
•	TATAR TATAR ALLIES	15	ALBANIAN ALLIES	54
•	LATE BYZANTINE LATE BYZANTINE ALLIES	19	<ul> <li>TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN</li> <li>BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE</li> </ul>	57
	LATER RUSSIAN	23	SHEEP TURCOMAN ALLIES	
	LATER RUSSIAN ALLIES		HUSSITE	62
-	LATER SERBIAN	27	HUSSITE ALLIES	
	LATER SERBIAN ALLIES		LATER HUNGARIAN	66
-	LATER BULGARIAN	29	LATER HUNGARIAN ALLIES	
•	LATER LITHUANIAN	31	APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS	69
	LATER LITHUANIAN ALLIES		APPENDIX 2 – THEMED TOURNAMENTS	71
-	LATER POLISH LATER POLISH ALLIES	35	INDEX	72

38 LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS ALLIES

## INTRODUCTION

This army guide covers the armies of the Ottoman Empire and its enemies and allies from 1299 to 1500 AD.

During this period the Ottoman state expanded from a tiny ghazi beylik in the northwest tip of Anatolia into a mighty empire occupying modern Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia and parts of Romania. In the process it swallowed up the Anatolian emirates, the Byzantine Empire, the Latin states in Greece, the Bulgarian and Serbian Empires, Albania and Bosnia, and made vassals of the Principality of Wallachia and the Khanate of the Crimea. It also came into conflict with the Kingdoms of Hungary and Poland in the West and Timur (Tamerlane) and subsequently the White Sheep Turcomans in the East.

In a sense, the wars of Ottoman expansion in the West were a continuation of the Crusades, with the boot being on the other foot as the Christian states of south-eastern Europe were progressively invaded and conquered by the forces of Islam.

When Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, this ended 1,500 years of Roman Imperial history in the East and marked the final extinguishing of the Roman Empire, which had fallen in 476 AD in the West. Constantinople (modern Istanbul) became the capital of the young and aggressive Ottoman Empire, which continued to expand in the 16th century until it threatened the very existence of Christian Western Europe.

This period also saw the rise and fall of other states: the decline of the Tatar Golden Horde was matched by the amazing territorial expansion of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the expansion of the Great Principality of Moscow to rule most of the former Russian principalities, forming the basis of the modern state of Russia. The Ordensstaat of the Teutonic Knights in the Baltic reached its maximum expansion before being defeated and losing most of its territories.

These times also saw the first Protestant (Hussite) Reformation in Bohemia, and the first wars of religion between Catholics and Protestants – in which the Hussites, with their innovative use of battle wagons, were mostly successful.

From a wargaming point of view, the era offers a wide variety of diverse and colourful armies, and a wealth of interesting tactical challenges. Whether relying on horse archery, the mighty charge of lance armed knights, or defensive formations of infantry secured by field fortifications or battle wagons, the armies in this book will always be thought provoking and entertaining.

#### INTRODUCTION



Ottoman Gazi and Turcoman horseman ambushed by a West Anatolian infantryman, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 140: Armies of the Ottoman Turks 1300–1774. LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLI TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEF TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 – THEM

## EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH

With the decline of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum and the Byzantine Empire in the later 13th century, Anatolia came to be divided between a number of effectively independent Turkish emirates. The most aggressive of these, in the far north-west, was ruled by Osman I (from whom the name Ottoman derives), son of Ertuğrul. From small beginnings, the Ottoman Beylik expanded rapidly at the expense of the Byzantines. In 1299 Osman Bey declared himself independent of the Seljuk sultanate.

As the closest Muslim state to the Christian lands, the Ottoman Beylik attracted large numbers of nomads, adventurers and fanatical ghazis, who formed the bulk of the army in the early years. However, c.1362, Osman's grandson Murad I created a new standing army of regular infantry, the Janissary corps – see the Later Ottoman Turkish list below.

This list covers Ottoman armies from the traditional date of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire by Osman I in 1299 AD, until the foundation of the Janissary corps by Murad I c.1362.

Timariot

	OTION	IAN TURKISH STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Timariots	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of timariots: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Ghazis	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of ghazis: Superior, Protected, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Ghazis	3 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of ghazis: Superior, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Azabs	2 BGs	Each comprising 8 bases of azabs: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 28 mounted bases, 16 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:  Commanders should be depicted as Timariots.

Ghazi



#### EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH

		EARL		OMAN	and the second	ISH				
			Territory Ty	pes: Agricultura	l, Hilly					
C-in-C	1	Inspired Comma	nder/Field Co	ommander/Tro	op Command	er	80/50/35		I	
			Field Co	mmander		50	0-	-2		
Sub-commanders			Troop Co	mmander			35	0-	-3	
		Troop	Type		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total	
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases	
	11			Core Troops	0	1				
		Armoured	Superior	Jore moops			18			
		Armoured	Average			1 1 1 1 1	14			
Timariots	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6	0-1	
		Protected	Average				11			
1000			Superior				12			
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10			
cl		Unprotected	Superior				12	4-6	10 (	
Ghazis	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Dama	Consideration	10		18-6	
	Cavairy	Protected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14			
		Protected	Average				11			
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8		
Azab archers	Medium Poor	onprotected	Poor	Ondrined	DOW		3	0-0	6-16	
Azab archers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8		
	Light Foot	onprotected	Poor				3			
				tional Troops						
Azab slingers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Sling		4	4		
0	0	1	Poor		0		2			
Azab crossbowmen	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	-	5	4	0-4	
A HER DE ADOLUTION AND A STATE	TRANSTON OF STREET	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	Poor		e su processión		3			
Azab javelinmen	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear	4	4		
		-	Poor				2			
Spearmen	Heavy or Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Defensive	6	4-6	0-6	
			Poor			Spearmen	4			
Poorly equipped levies	Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	-	-	2	6-8	0-8	
Fortified camp							24		0 - 1	

INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN

APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 - THEMEI TOURNAMENTS

	EA	KLY OI	IOM	AN TUI	GKISH	ALLIE	<b>S</b>		
Allied commander		Field	Commander/	Troop Comma	nder		40/25	1	
Traces name		Troop	Туре		Capa	Capabilities		Bases	Total
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
		Armoured	Superior		Bow	Swordsmen	18	4	
Timariots	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled			14		0-4
rimariots	Cavalry	Protected	Superior				14		0-4
		Protected	Average				11		
	Light Horse	ght Horse Unprotected Superior Undrilled B	Bow	Swordsmen	12				
	Light Horse	onprotected	Average	Ondrined	DOW	Swordsmen	10	4-6	6-16
Ghazis		Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow		12		
Gliazis	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average			Swordsmen	10		0-10
	Cavally	Protected	Superior	Ondrined	BOW	Swordsmen	14		
		Protected	Average	Lacard Solid			11		
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	4-6	
Azab archers	Medium Poor	Unprotected -	Poor	Ondrined	DOW		3		0-6
Azab archers	Light Foot	t Foot Unprotected	Average	e Undrilled	Bow		5	4-6	0-6
	Light root		Poor		Bow		3	1-0	



The early Ottoman conquests. Taken from Essential Histories 62: The Ottoman Empire 1326-1699.

## LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH

Following the accession of Murad I in 1359, the expansion of the Ottoman Empire gathered momentum. Murad I was recognised as Sultan by the "shadow" caliph in Cairo in 1383. Bulgaria became a vassal state in 1372, Serbia in 1389, Bosnia and Wallachia in 1391. Bulgaria was annexed in 1395. In the east the Anatolian

emirates were conquered, so that by the end of the century the empire stretched from the Euphrates to the Danube. The Byzantine Empire persisted only as tiny enclaves around Constantinople, Salonika and in the Morea (Peloponnese).

In 1402, however, at the Battle of Ankara, the Ottoman army was decisively defeated by Timur

#### LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH



Ottoman troops ford a river, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 140: Armies of the Ottoman Turks 1300–1774. INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAI OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEME TOURNAMENTS



(Tamerlane). Ottoman power in Anatolia collapsed and the seven independent emirates were re-established by Timur. Bosnia and Serbia regained their independence.

A quarter of a century later the Ottoman advance began again. Five of the resurrected Anatolian emirates were annexed between 1426 and 1428. Albania and Byzantine Salonika were conquered in 1430. Constantinople (modern Istanbul), last bastion of the Roman Empire, was captured in 1453. Serbia was finally annexed in 1459, Byzantine Morea in 1460, Bosnia in 1463. Wallachia became a vassal state in 1476. Albania was in revolt from 1443 but finally succumbed in 1479. In the east, the Emirate of Kastamonu and Byzantine Trebizond fell in 1461, the Emirate of Karaman in 1468. The White Sheep Turks were crushingly defeated in 1473 and driven out of Anatolia. The pre-Ankara frontier in the east had been re-established. In 1475 the Genoese colonies in the Crimea were conquered, and the Khanate of the Crimea became a vassal. Expansion continued over the next century.

This list covers the armies of the Ottoman Empire from the accession of Murad I in 1362 AD, until 1500.

#### QAPU KHALQI

The Qapu Khalqi were the elite guard cavalry of the Ottoman army, forming up around the Sultan.

Qapu Khalqi

#### JANISSARIES

The corps of Janissaries (from yeniçeri, meaning new soldier) was founded c.1362 by Murad I, and was initially recruited from Christian prisoners of war converted to Islam. By the end of the 14th century a second method of recruitment had been instituted, the devsirme a levy of boys aged 12 to 16 from the conquered Christian territories. Separated from their families, these boys largely converted to Islam. Their own children would be Muslims and hence not eligible to become Janissaries, thus preventing the development of hereditary ties within the corps. Thus, in theory at least, the Janissary corps gave the Ottoman Sultans an unswervingly loyal standing army. The majority of Janissaries were bow armed until the end of our period.

#### TIMARIOTS

The bulk of the heavy cavalry (sipahis) in the Ottoman army were supplied on a feudal basis by timariots. Each timariot held a non-hereditary land grant (timar), for which, depending on the value of his timar, he was expected to supply a specified number of fully equipped cavalrymen.

#### LIGHT CAVALRY

Akinjis ("raiders") were fast-moving lightly equipped bow armed cavalry, descendants of former Turcoman ghazis

settled in border regions. They served under their own hereditary leaders. They were used as scouts, raiders and as the vanguard of

Akinji

#### LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH



Byzantine officer surrendering to a Nefer Janissary soldier, by Christa Hook. Taken from Elite 58: The Janissaries.

INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER FOLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN TURURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 - THEMEI the army in battle. Balkan light cavalry lancers were recruited from converts or supplied by Christian tributary states. Djanbazan ("daredevils") were elite akinjis and Delis ("mad-heads") were elite Balkan cavalry. Turcomans, Tatars, Bedouin and Kurds were also used.

#### AZABS

Azabs ("bachelors") were lightly equipped Turkish infantry, recruited in large numbers for the duration of each campaign.

#### OTTOMAN TACTICS

By the 15th century the Ottomans had developed

a standard battle deployment. In front were the skirmish lines of akinjis and azabs. The main battle line consisted of a central field fortification defended by Janissaries and, later in the century, guns. The Rumelian (European) timariots were deployed outside the fortification on one flank and the Anatolian timariots on the other. The Qapu Khalqi, with the Sultan, were held back in reserve behind the centre. Attacking the strong central defensive position head on was a fundamental mistake that was nevertheless made by many of the Ottomans' opponents, such as the Hungarian army at the second battle of Kosovo in 1448.

LATER	OTTOM	AAN TURKISH STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Qapu Khalqi cavalry	1 BG	4 bases of Qapu Khalqi cavalry: Superior, Armoured, Drilled Cavalry - Bow, Swordsmen
Timariots	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of timariots: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Akinjis	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of akinjis: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow
Janissaries	2 BGs	Each comprising 6 bases of janissaries: Superior, Protected, Drilled, Medium Foot – Bow, Swordsmen
Azabs	2 BGs	Each comprising 8 bases of azabs: Poor, Unprotected, Undrilled Ligh Foot – Bow
Field fortifications	9	
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 20 mounted bases, 20 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as Qapu Khalqi cavalry or Timariots.
- The minima marked \* apply only if the Sultan is present.
- Serbian allies cannot include foot.

Ottoman Commander



ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES	5
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			ATER (		cultural, Hilly,						-	EARLY OTTOMAN																													
a							1	80/50/25		1		TURKISH																													
C-in-C		In	spired Comma			oop Commar	ider	80/50/35				LATER OTTOMA																													
Sub-command	lers			Field Co	nmander			50		0-2		TURKISH																													
				Troop Co	mmander			35		0-3		ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN A																													
Troop name			Troop T	ype	Capabilities		abilities	Points	Bases	es Total																															
moop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bas	ses	TATAR																													
				Core	Troops							LATE BYZANTINE																													
o vili		c l		Elite	D. II. J	D	C	22	24	*2	-i	LATER RUSSIAN																													
Qapu Khalqi c	avairy	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	19	2-6	- Z-	-0	LATER SERBIAN																													
			Armoured	Superior				18				LATER BULGARIA																													
Timariots		Cavalant	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6	9_	24	LATER LITHUANI																													
rimariots		Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Undrilled	DOW	Swordsmen	14	4-0	8-24		LATER POLISH																													
			Protected	Average				11				LATER TEUTONIC																													
Akinjis		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	8	4-6	6-	30	KNIGHTS																													
		2.2 M	Protected	-			10 II.	10				CATALAN COMPA																													
lanissaries		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	8	6-8	*6-	-16	MIDDLE HUNGAR																													
		VIE WO BE		Average	Contra dar s	122		S	1 2 4			MOLDAVIAN OR																													
		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	3	6-8			WALLACHIAN																													
Azab archers				Average	e na a			5		6-	16	ALBANIAN																													
		Light Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	3	6-8			and the second division of the second se																													
				Option	nal Troops							TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCO																													
Djanbazan		Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	12	4-6			OR WHITE SH																													
Djambazan		Light Horse	onprotected	Superior	ondrined	DOW	and the second second second		10	0-8		TURCOMAN																													
Delis		Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	177	Lancers, Swordsmen	10	4-6	0.0		HUSSITE																													
Other Balkan (	cavalry	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-6			LATER HUNGARI APPENDIX 1 – US																													
T	<u>.</u>	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10						THE LISTS																											
Turcomans or Tatars	Crimean	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	e Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6		0-12	APPENDIX 2 – TH																													
incui 5		Cavally	Protected	Average	Oldriffed	DOW	Swordsmen	11		·	0-12	0-12		TOURNAMEN																											
<b>D</b> 1		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	0.554	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-6				0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12
Bedouin			Unprotected	www.com	** ***		Lancers,	8																																	
		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	(	Swordsmen	9																																	
Kurds		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	( <b>—</b> )	Lancers, Swordsmen	9	4-6																																
Janissary sling	ers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Sling		5	4																																
Janissary cross		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Crossbow	-	6	4																																
		Medium 100	onprotected	Superior	Drined	C1033D0W			. *																																
Janissary handgunners	Only from 1430	Light Foot	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Firearm	-	5	4																																
Azab slingers		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Sling		4	4																																
				Poor				2		0-	-8																														
Azab crossbov	vmen	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	8	5	4																																
				Poor				3				1. 16 1. 10 1. 10																													
Azab javelinm	en	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear	4	4																																
				Poor				2																																	
Azab handgunners	Only from 1430	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Firearm	-	4	4	4																															
Spearmen		Heavy or Medium Foot	Protected	Average Poor	Undrilled		Defensive Spearmen	6 4	4-6	0-	-6																														
Poorly equipp	ed levies	Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled		-	2	8-12	0-	12	Nel																													
	5	Heavy Foot	Armoured	Average	Undrilled		Heavy Weapon	9	4		-4																														

Iaylars	Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Undrilled	12 12	Impact foot, Swordsmen	9	4	0-4
Heavy guns	Heavy artillery	<u>.</u>	Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery	-	20	2	0-4
Light guns	Light artillery		Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	-	15	2	
Field defenses	FF						3		0-20
Fortified camp							24		0 - 1
			1	Allies					
Albanian allies (Only	before 1479)								
Crimean Tatar allies (	Only from 1475) - Ta	atar							
Serbian allies (Only b	efore 1459) – Later S	erbian							
Anatolian Turkoman	allies (Only before 14	68)							
Wallachian allies									

Allied commander		Field	Commander	/Troop Comm	ander		40/25	1	
<b>m</b>		Troop T	ype	pe		Capabilities		Bases	Total
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
Qapu Khalqi cavalry	Cavalry	Armoured	Elite	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	22	2	0-2
Qapu Khaiqi cavairy	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Driffed	DOW	Swordsmen	19	2	0-2
		Armoured	Superior		Bow		18		4-8
Timariots	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled		Swordsmen	14	4-6	
limariots	Cavairy	Protected	Superior			Swordsmen	14	4-0	
		Protected	Average				11		
Akinjis	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	8	4-6	4-12
Balkan cavalry	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-6	0-6
Terre Lances d'une	Medium Foot	Protected	Č	Drilled		Swordsmen	10	4.2	
Janissaries	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	8	4-6	0-6
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	4-6	
Azab archers	Medium Poor	onprotected	Poor	Ondrined	DOW	-	3	4-0	4-6
AZd0 dichers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	1.6	4-0
	Light Poot	onprotected	Poor	Ondrined		ŝ	3	4-6	

## ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES

This list covers allied contingents supplied by the independent Turkish emirates of Anatolia.

• Commanders should be depicted as heavy cavalry.



TATAR

Allied commander		Fiel	d Commander/	'Troop Comman	der		40/25	1	
Treep name		Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
TTowns onvolues	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	18	4-6	0-6
Heavy cavalry	Cavairy	Protected	Superior	Ondrilled	DOW	3wordsmen	14	4-0	5.0
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
Light cavalry	Cavalry Unprotected Average Undrilled	The detllord	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	6-18		
		Protected	Average	Sharmed	BOW	swordsmen	11		
	Medium Foot	Upprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	15	5	4-6	0-6
Foot archers	Medium Poor	ot Unprotected	Poor	ondrined			3	TO	
root archers	Light Foot	Unmeterted	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	4-6	0-0
	Light Poot	Unprotected	Poor	Ondrined	BOW	171	3	0	
Coordination	Medium Foot	Destanted	Average			Defensive	6	1.2	0.6
Spearmen		Protected	Poor	Undrilled		Spearmen	4	4-6	0-6

### TATAR

The Golden Horde was a Mongol khanate occupying a huge area of modern Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the Caucasus following the division of the Mongol Empire in the 1240s. After the death of Ghengis Khan in 1227, command of the Mongol forces in South Russia was divided between Ghengis's grandsons, the brothers Batu in the west (Blue Horde) and Orda in the east (White Horde). Batu had the larger forces, mostly recruited from conquered tribes, including Cumans (Polovtsy), Alans, Bashkirs, Burtas, Circassians, Karburdians, Kirghiz, Khwarazmians, Mordvins, Volga Bulgars and others.

Between 1236 and 1239, Batu's forces subjugated the Volga Bulgars and the Russian principalities. The latter retained vassal status rather than being directly incorporated into the Horde's territories.

In 1241 Mongol forces invaded central Europe. Batu's forces (under the supreme command of the Great Khan's general Subutai) invaded Hungary, while Orda's forces invaded Poland. The Hungarians were severely defeated at Mohi and the Poles at Liegnitz. Fortunately for Europe, the Great Khan, Ögedei, died the same year, and the Mongol leaders broke off the campaign to take part in the election of a new Great Khan.

After his return in 1242, Batu established his capital at Sarai, on the lower Volga. Following Batu's death in 1255, the Blue and White Hordes were consolidated into a single state by Batu's brother and successor, Berke. This state came to be known as the Golden Horde, and was the longest lasting of the Mongol successor states. "Tatar" came to be the general term used for its multi-ethnic population.

Despite Russian attempts at conversion to Christianity, the Golden Horde remained pagan until Uzbeg Khan (1312–1341) adopted Islam as the state religion. The Horde's vassal

states - including the Russian principalities, Georgia, Alania, the Crimean Greeks and Crimean Goths, were allowed autonomy provided that they continued to pay tribute. The Russian principalities were

Tatar Cavalry

INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER FOLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMED TOURNAMENTS

15

played off against each other and subject to punitive raids if they got out of line. From the early 14th century the Golden Horde supported Muscovy as the leading Russian principality by granting it the responsibility for collecting all tribute due to the Horde from the whole of Russia.

In the mid-14th century civil war weakened the Horde, allowing the vassal states to assert more independence, and Lithuania and Poland to expand eastwards at the Horde's expense. A Tatar attempt to reassert the Horde's authority in Russia was defeated by the Russians at the Vozha River (1378) and Kulikovo (1380). However, under a new Khan, Tokhtamysh, Moscow was sacked in 1382.

In 1389, however, Tokhtamysh made the foolish mistake of attacking Timur (Tamerlane), suffering successive defeats and destruction of his capital. Nevertheless, in 1399, after dethroning Tokhtamysh, the Horde was sufficiently recovered to defeat the Lithuanians (who were attempting to put him back on the throne) at the Vorskla River.

In the 1440s, civil war began again, and the Horde broke up into eight separate Khanates: The Siberian Khanate, the Qasim Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Khanate of Astrakhan, the Kazakh Khanate, the Uzbek Khanate, the Khanate of Crimea and the last remnant of the Golden Horde - the Great Horde. Muscovite Russia finally broke free of Tatar control by 1480, and thereafter gradually annexed most of the Tatar khanates over the following centuries. The Crimean Khanate became an Ottoman vassal in 1475, although under Ottoman protection it expanded to subjugate the residue of the Great Horde by 1502, and was not itself annexed by Russia until 1783.

This list covers Tatar armies from 1242 until 1500.

#### TROOP NOTES

Naffatun were armed with naphtha bombs – the medieval equivalent of Molotov cocktails.

	TAT	TAR STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Best equipped cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of best equipped cavalry: Superior, Armoured, Drilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Other cavalry	4 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of other cavalry: Superior, Protected, Drilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Other cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of other cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Drilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	8 BGs	Camp, 32 mounted bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

 Commanders should be depicted as best equipped cavalry.



K

				TA	ATAR					
			T	erritory Types	: Agricultural, S	teppes				
C-in-C		1	nspired Comma	nder/Field Co	ommander/Tro	op Command	er	80/50/35	1	1
				Field Co	mmander			50	0-	-2
Sub-comm	nanders			Troop Co	mmander			35	0-	0-3
			Troop	Туре		Сара	bilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop nar	ne	Type	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
		Core Troops								
				00	Drilled			19		
Best equip	ped cavalry	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	18	4-6	0-18
				Superior	Drilled or			12		16-72
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	
			Unprotected	Superior	Drilled			13	4-6	
			Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled			12		
			Unprotected	Average	Drilled			11		
Other cava	dry		Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
		Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Drilled			15		
			Protected	Superior	Undrilled			14		
			Protected	Average	Drilled			12		
			Protected	Average	Undrilled			11		
				Optio	onal Troops					
Armenian	or Moslem	Medium	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-12
foot arche	rs	Foot	onprotected	Poor	Ondrined	BOW	-	3	0-0	0-11
Naffatun	Only from 1340	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Firearm	-	4	4	0-4
Fortified c	amp							24		0-1
					Allies			7. <b>4</b> . 74		
Only Gold	len Horde									
Georgian a	allies (Only bef	ore 1259) – Se	e Field of Glory	Companion 4	+: Swords and Scim	itars:The Crusade	S			
Russian su	bject allies – L	ater Russian								
	nean Khanate									
- A		Later Ottoman	Turkich							

Allied commander		Field	Commander/	Troop Comma	nder		40/25	1		
T		Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Points	Bases	Tota
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	base	
Part and and and a	Cambra	Armoured	Comparing	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	19		0.6	
Best equipped cavalry	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	DOW	Swordsmen	18	4-0	0-6	
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled or	Bow	Swordsmen	12	4-6		
	Light Horse	Onprotected -	Average	Undrilled	DOW	Swordsmen	10	4-0		
		Unprotected	Superior	Drilled			13			
		Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled			12			
01		Unprotected	Average	Drilled			11		6-1	
Other cavalry	Cumler	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		0-1	
	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Drilled	BOW	Swordsmen	15			
		Protected	Superior	Undrilled			14			
		Protected	Average	Drilled			12			
		Protected	Average	Undrilled			11	per BG 4-6 4-6		

#### LATE BYZANTINE

### LATE BYZANTINE

This list covers Byzantine armies from the recovery of Constantinople in 1261 AD. Armies can be either that of the Central Imperial state based at Constantinople (modern Istanbul), the Despotate of Epiros (in Albania and north-west Greece), the Despotate of the Morea (in the Greek Peloponnese), or the "Empire" of Trebizond (based at modern Trabzon on the south-east Black Sea coast). The Despotate of Epiros was conquered by the central state in 1340. Constantinople did not fall to the Turks until 1453, but no field army was available to the

central state after the end of the 14th century. The Despotate of the Morea was semi-independent from 1349, and finally fell to the Turks in 1460. Trebizond fell to the Turks in 1461.

#### TROOP NOTES

Kavallarioi were probably the descendants of Frankish mercenary knights. Sources of horse archers included Cumans, Turks, Alans, Vlachs, Bulgars, Lazoi and Tzanoi, depending on local availability. Sources of irregular foot included Vlachs, Slavs, Albanians, Lazoi and Tzanoi.

LATE BY	ZANTI	NE (CENTRAL) STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Vardariot guards	1 BG	4 bases of Vardariot guards: Superior, Unprotected, Drilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Catalan foot guards	1 BG	6 bases of Catalan foot guards: Superior, Protected, Drilled Medium Foot – Impact Foot, Swordsmen
Kavallarioi	1 BG	4 bases of kavallarioi: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Drilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Byzantine cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Byzantine cavalry: Average, Armoured, Drilled Cavalry – Lancers, Swordsmen
Irregular horse archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of irregular horse archers: Average, Unprotected, Drilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Regular foot archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 8 bases of regular foot archers: Average, Unprotected Drilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 24 mounted bases, 22 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as Byzantine cavalry.
- The minimum marked \* does not apply to Central armies.

Irregular Horse archer



#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATER BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER DOLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

LATER HUNGARIAN

APPENDIX 1 – USING

APPENDIX 2 – THEMED TOURNAMENTS



Byzantine Soldiers, 14th century, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 287: Byzantine Armies, AD 1118–1461.

#### LATE BYZANTINE

		S S DESCRIPTION DE LA COMPACIÓN			ZANTI		A	Construction of the			
					ultural, Develop					19	
C-in-C		Ir	nspired Comma			op Command	ler	80/50/35		1	
Sub-command	lers			Field Co	mmander			50		0-2	
Sub command	K13			Troop Co	mmander			35		0-3	
T			Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Tot	al
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bas	es
				Core	Troops						
	Only	2100 W	Heavily	Superior	e a c		Lancers,	26	75	1.2	
Kavallarioi	Central	Knights	armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Swordsmen	21	4	0-	4
			Armoured	Average				13			
	Any except	0.1	Armoured	Poor	15 -11 -1		Lancers,	10	1.0		
	Trebizond	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Drilled	777	Swordsmen	10	4-6		
			Protected	Poor				8			
	Only		Armoured	Superior				17			
Byzantine	Trebizond	Courter	Armoured	Average	Duilled		Lancers,	13	4-6	6-	16
cavalry	before	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Drilled	57) 	Swordsmen	13	4-0	0-	10
	1400		Protected	Average				10			
	reason and		Armoured	Superior				19			
	Only Trebizond	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	15	4-6		
	from 1360	Cavally	Protected	Superior	Driffed	DOW	Swordsmen	15	4-0		
			Protected	Average				12			
ton man Bern		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10			
Irregular horse archers	Any except Morea	Cavalry	Unprotected	Auorago	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	6-	30
norse areners	Worca	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrined	DOW	Swordsmen	11			
		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Bow		6	6-8		
		Wedfulli POOt	onprotected	Poor	Dimed	DOW		4	0-0	6-24	
Regular archei	archers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-24	
negulai archei	5		Light 1001	onprotected	Poor	Diffied	DOW		3	0.0	
		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Bow	_	7	6-8	0-12	12
		Medium Poor	Protected	Poor	Drilled	DOW		5	0.0	0 12	72
		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8		
Irregular arch	ers	Medium root	onprotected	Poor	ondrined	DOW		3	0 0	*6-	
niegulai aren	egular archers		Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	48	
		Light Foot	onprotected	Poor	ondrined	DOW		3	0 0		
				Option	al Troops						
Vardariotai	Only	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	12			
guards	Only Central	Cavalry	Unprotected	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	13	4-6	0-	6
0		Cavally	Protected	Superior	Diffied	LOW	Swordsmell	15			
Tzakones foot guards	Only Central	Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled	-	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9	4-6		
Catalan foot	Only	Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled		Offensive Spearmen	10	4-6	0-	6
guards	Central	Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled	-	Impact Foot, Swordsmen	10	7-0		
Puranting at	rmon	Howay Franc	Drotostad	Average	Deillad		Defensive	7	6-8	0-	.8
Byzantine spe	armen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Poor	Drilled		Spearmen	.5	0-8	0-	0
		Madines E	Duotootod	Average	Undrilled		Light Course	5	6.0		
Lillmor	Any except	Medium Foot	Protected	Poor	Undrilled	-	Light Spear	3	6-8	0-	24
Hillmen	Central	Light Front	IInprotontal	Average	Undefiled	Incline	Light Course	4	6.0	0-	44
	Light Foot	Unprotected -	Poor	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear	2	6-8			

EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER FOLISH LATER FOLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN

21

	Only	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9			
	Epiros	0.1	Unprotected		TT. 1. 01. 1		Light Spear,	8	4-6	0-8	
Albanian		Image: Section of the section of t	-	Swordsmen	9						
cavalry	Only	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9		0-32	
	Morea	Caualau	Unprotected	Augener	Thedeillod	-	Light Spear,	8	4-0	0-32	
		Cavairy	Protected	Average	Undrined	-	Swordsmen	9			
Frankish vassals	Only Morea	Knights		Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4	0-4	
Frankish Only	Knights	100 March 100 Ma	Superior	Undrilled	177	Lancers, Swordsmen	23		0-4		
mercenaries	Epiros	Knights		Average	Drilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4-6	- +	0-4
Fortified camp	p							24		0-1	
				A	llies						
Only Central											
Alan allies (O	nly from 13	101 to 1305) - L	ater Alan – See I	Field of Glory	Companion 4:	Swords and Scin	nitars: The Crusades				
Bulgarian allie	es (Only fro	m 1327 to 1352	) — Later Bulgar	ian	1						
Mongol Allies	(Only from	1282 to 1283)	- Tatar								

Ottoman Turkish allies (Only from 1348) - Early Ottoman Turkish

Serbian allies (Only from 1327 to 1352) - Later Serbian

Turkish allies (Only before 1348) - Anatolian Turcoman

#### Only Epiros

Achaian Frankish allies (Only in 1292) - Latin Greece - See Field of Glory Companion 4: Swords and Scimitars: The Crusades

Angevin allies (Only from 1276 to 1291) - Sicilian (See page 71)

Byzantine allies (Only from 1309 to 1310) - Late Byzantine (Central)

#### Only Trebizond

Georgian allies - See Field of Glory Companion 4: Swords and Scimitars: The Crusades

Turkish allies (Only from 1360) - Anatolian Turcoman

#### Only Morea

Ottoman Turkish allies (Only from 1382) - Later Ottoman Turkish

Allied commander		Field	Commander	/Troop Comma	nder		40/25		1			
		Troop	Туре		Capa	Capabilities		Bases	To	otal		
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	ba	ses		
		Armoured	Average				13					
n	Cavalry	Armoured	Poor	Drilled	-	Lancers,	10	4-6	a.	ž		
Byzantine lancers	Cavairy	Protected	Average	Driffed	-	Swordsmen	10	4-0	4-6			
		Protected	Poor				8					
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10					
Irregular horse archers	Cavalry	Unprotected	Auguran	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	4-8			
9	Cavally	Protected	Average	Undrified	BOW	Swordsmen	11					
	Medium Foot	Unmercanted	Average	Drilled	Bow		6	6-8				
	Medium Poot	Unprotected	Poor	Driffed	DOW	-	4	0-8	0 - 8			
Donalas analasus	Links Trees	Light East	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-0	
Regular archers	Light Foot	onprotected	Poor	Driffed	DOW	-	3	0-0				
	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Bow		7	4	0 - 4	0		
	Medium Poot	Protected	Poor	Drilled	DOW		5	4	0-4	0-		
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8				
Transmillan antihone	Medium Foot	onprotected -	Poor	Undrilled	BOW		3	0-8	0-8			
Irregular archers	Light Eggt	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-8			
	Light Foot	Unprotected -	Poor	Undrilled	DOW		3	0-8	-8			

#### LATER RUSSIAN

## LATER RUSSIAN

On the eve of the Mongol invasion, Russia was divided into a number of rival principalities, including the Principalities of Kiev, Vladimir-Suzdal, Chernigov, Halych-Volhynia, Polotsk and Smolensk, and the Republic of Novgorod. Between 1237 and 1239 the Mongols sacked most of the major Russian cities, including Moscow, Vladimir, Kiev and Chernigov. The only major cities to escape destruction were Smolensk, Novgorod and Pskov. The south Russian principalities of Kiev and Chernigov were completely subjugated by the Mongols, the others, with the exception of Novgorod, were reduced to vassal status. Novgorod, though independent, had its own problems with aggression by the Swedes and Teutonic Knights. Halych-Volhynia was eventually absorbed by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Alexander Nevsky, as elected Prince of Novgorod, won notable victories over the Swedes at the Neva in 1240 and the Teutonic Knights at Lake Peipus in 1242. In 1252 he was installed as Grand Prince of Vladimir, which he remained until his death in 1263.

At the time of Mongol invasion, Moscow was an unimportant outpost in the principality of

Novgorod noble and retinue under attack, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 367: Medieval Russian Armies 1250–1500.



INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER DULSH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 – THEMEI

Vladimir-Suzdal. Under the rule of Daniel I, youngest son of Alexander Nevsky, Moscow began to expand. His son Yury, as Prince of Moscow, made an alliance with Uzbeg Khan of the Golden Horde, allowing him to claim the title of Great Prince of Vladimir in 1317, and giving him the responsibility for collecting the tribute due to the Horde from all of Russia. On his death, in 1325, he was succeeded as Prince of Moscow by his brother Ivan I, who continued to collect tribute on behalf of the Tatars. This allowed him to become immensely rich, and to gain regional ascendancy for Moscow. In 1327 the Muscovites assisted the Tatars in suppressing the revolt of Tver, Moscow's main rival. In the same year, the Orthodox Metropolitan transferred his residence from Kiev to Moscow, further enhancing the principality's prestige. As became the pattern for subsequent Princes of Moscow, in 1328 Ivan was granted the Horde's permission to become Great Prince of Vladimir. His son Simeon succeeded in 1340 and remained loyal to the Horde, who granted him increasing powers as a counter to the threat of Lithuanian expansion. Simeon died of plague in 1353. He was succeeded by his brother Ivan II, who reigned until 1359. On his death, his son Dmitry (Saint Dmitry) succeeded him at the age of nine.

Dmitry was the first Russian ruler to defeat the Tatars, winning victories over the Tatar commander Mamai at the Vozha River (1378)



Muscovite soldiers, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 367: Medieval Russian Armies 1250–1500.

#### LATER RUSSIAN

and Kulikovo (1380). The situation was reversed, however, under the new Khan Tokhtamysh, who sacked Moscow in 1382. Nevertheless Muscovy continued to expand under Dmitri's successors. By 1480 the Great Principality of Moscow had full control of most of ethnic Russia. In 1476 Ivan III ceased all annual tribute to the Tatars. At the time Akhmat Khan, Khan of the Great Horde, was busy with a war against the Crimean Khanate, and did not respond. Four years later, in 1480, Akhmat Khan invaded. He was met at the River Ugra by the army of Muscovy. After a four day stand off in which the Muscovites repelled all attempts by the Tatars to cross the river, the Khan retreated. Following his death in battle against the Nogay Horde in 1481, the Great Horde collapsed and Tatar domination of Russia was finally ended.

In 1500 the Polish-Lithuanians were decisively defeated by the Muscovites at Vedrosha, following which large swathes of territory were ceded to Muscovy.

This list covers Russian armies from c.1265, by which time we assume that horse archer tactics had been universally adopted, until 1500.

#### TROOP NOTES

Although some of the better equipped cavalry carried lances, they were primarily horse archers so do not have a "Lancers" POA.

L	<b>TER R</b>	USSIAN STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Princes, greater boyars and their retinues	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of greater boyars etc.: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Lesser boyars and their retinues	3 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of lesser boyars etc.: Average, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Tatars or Cossacks	1 BG	4 bases of Tatars or Cossacks: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Spearmen	2 BGs	Each comprising 6 bases of spearmen: Average, Protected, Undrilled Heavy Foot – Defensive Spearmen
Cossack foot archers	1 BG	8 bases of Cossack foot archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Handgunners	1 BG	4 bases of handgunners: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Firearm
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	10 BGs	Camp, 24 mounted bases, 24 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:  Commanders should be depicted as princes, greater boyars and their retinues.

Handgunner





			Territ	ory Types: Ag	ricultural, Ste	ppes				
C-in-C		In	spired Comma	nder/Field Co	ommander/T	roop Command	ler	80/50/35		1
c.1				Field Co	mmander			50	0-	-2
Sub-commande	ers			Troop Co	ommander			35	0-	-3
T		Тгоор Туре				Capab	oilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
				Core T	roops					
Princes, greater their retinues	r boyars and	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	18	4-6	4-12
Lesser boyars a	nd their	Caualana	Ammoured	Superior	Undrilled	Dervis	C	18	4.4	12.44
retinues		Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6	12-48
				Optional	Troops	1				
Spearmen		Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled		Defensive	6	6-8	0-12
pearmen		rieavy POOL	Flotected	Poor	Ondrined		Spearmen	4	0-0	0-12
Archers		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	_	5	6-8	0-12
Archers		Medium 1000	onprotected	Poor	Ondrined	DOW		3	0-0	0-12
T	Only from	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
Tatars or Cossacks	1380	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	0-12
		Curany	Protected	Arreitage	onumed	DOW	owordsmen	11		
Cossack foot archers	Only from 1380	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-8
Handgunners	Only from 1470	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Firearm	-	4	4-6	0-6
Light guns	Only from 1380	Light artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	-	15	2	0-2
Gulai gorod		FF						3		0-12
Fortified camp								24		0-1
				Alli	ies					

Allied commander		Field	Field Commander/Troop Commander							
Trees name		Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total	
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases	
Princes, greater boyars and their retinues	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	18	4-6	0-6	
Lesser boyars and their	Camlan	Ammonia	Superior	Undrilled	Deres	Consulation	18			
retinues	Cavalry	Cavalry Armoured	Average	Undfilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6	4-12	

#### LATER SERBIAN

### LATER SERBIAN

Serbia repudiated Byzantine hegemony on the death of the Emperor Manuel I Komnenos in 1180 AD. Pope Honorius III granted Stefan II a crown in 1217.

Stefan Uroš II Milutin (ruled 1282–1321), expanded Serbian territories, adding parts of Byzantine Macedonia and Albania. He backed up his conquests with dynastic marriages to Byzantine, Bulgarian and Hungarian princesses, marrying five times altogether.

> Serbia reached its peak under Stefan Uroš IV Dušan Silni (ruled 1331 - 1355who expanded Serbian territories by conquering most of the Balkan part of the Byzantine Empire as far as central Greece. He remained on good with the terms

> > Serbian Commander

Bulgarians and successfully repelled Hungarian attacks. In 1346 he was crowned "Tsar and autocrat of the Serbs and Greeks" having already raised the Serbian Orthodox Church from an autocephalous archbishopric to a patriarchate.

Following defeat by the Ottoman Turks at the battle of Maritsa in 1371, Serbia lost territory and became tributary to the expanding Ottoman state. A further defeat at Kosovo in 1389 resulted in the shrunken remains of the Serbian principalities becoming Ottoman vassals. By 1459 most of Serbia had been annexed by the Turks, only parts of Bosnia and Zeta remaining free. These had all fallen by 1496.

This list covers Serbian armies from 1300 to 1459.

#### TROOP NOTES

Serbian heavy and light cavalry were charging lancers. Their better equipped heavy cavalry wore full knightly panoply, although armour styles lagged somewhat behind those in Western Europe.

#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN

LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

MIDDLE HUNGARIAN

MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

ALBANIAN

TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMA OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 - THEMEE TOURNAMENTS

Commander-in-Chief		Field Commander
	1	
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Nobles	1 BG	4 bases of nobles: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Nobles	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of nobles: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Light horse	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of light horse: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Lancers, Swordsmen
Voynuks	1 BG	8 bases of voynuks: Average, Protected, Undrilled Heavy Foot – Heavy Weapon
Archers	3 BGs	Each comprising 6 bases of archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Handgunners	1 BG	4 bases of handgunners: Average, Unprotected, Drilled Light Foot – Firearm
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	10 BGs	Camp, 20 mounted bases, 30 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as nobles.
- A Bosnian allied general can command only

Bosnian troops, which can include border foot.

• Only one allied contingent can be used.



Serbian Light Horse

			LA	TER S	ERBIA	N				
			Territory T	pes: Agricul	tural, Hilly, Mo	ountains				
C-in-C		In	spired Comma	nder/Field C	ommander/Ti	oop Comma	nder	80/50/35		L
0 0 N				Field Co	mmander			50	0-	-2
Sub-commande	rs			Troop Co	ommander			35	0-	-3
Bosnian allied co	ommander		Field	Commander	/Troop Comm	ander		40/25	0-	-1
			Troop T	ype		Car	abilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
				Core T	roops					
	Before 1345	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	16	4-6	12-3-
Serbian or Bosnian nobles	From 1345	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	8-28
			Armoured				swordsmen	20		
Serbian light horse	Only from 1345	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-6	4-18
		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	
Serbian, Bosniar Moravian or Gre		Medium Foot	Protected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	6 4	6-8	8-32
		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	5 3	6-8	
				Optional	Troops					
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
Cuman, Hungar Turcoman merc		Cavalry	Unprotected Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	0-12
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11		
Wallachian mere	cenaries	Cavalry	Unprotected Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	10 11	4-6	0-6
Western mercer arms	ary men-at-	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	( <b>-</b> ),	Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4	0-4
Voynuks with sp	ears	Heavy Foot	Armoured Protected	Average	Undrilled	:=.,	Defensive Spearmen	8	6-8	
Voynuks with po	olearms	Heavy Foot	Armoured Protected	Average	Undrilled		Heavy Weapon	9 7	6-8	0-8
Border foot with weapons	n mixed	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled		Light Spear	5	6-8	0-12
Levies or baggag	e guards	Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled		-	2	6-8	0-12

#### LATER BULGARIAN

Mercenary crossbowmen		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow		7	4	0-4
Mercenary		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Firearm		4	4	0-4
handgunners	Only from	Light 1001	Protected	Average	Drined	rhearm		5		
Light Guns	1380	Light artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	-	15	2	0-2
Heavy Guns		Heavy artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery	-	20	2	0-2
				Alli	ies					
Only before 13	80									
Byzantine allies	– Late Byzant	ine								
Only from 138	0									
Albanian allies										
Hungarian allie	s – Middle Hu	ngarian								

Allied command	ler		Field	Commander	Troop Comm	lander		40/25	1	
Troop name			Troop	Гуре		Capabilities		Points	Bases	Total
rroop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
	Before 1345	15 Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	16	4-6	4-8
Serbian or Bosnian nobles		n 1345 Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	4-6
			Armoured				Swordsmen	20		
Serbian light horse	Only from 1345	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-6	0-8
		Medium Foot		Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	
		Medium Poot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrified	DOW	-	3	0-8	
Serbian, Bosnian, Croat, Moravian or Greek archers		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		6	6-8	0 - 8
		Medium root	Protected	Poor	Undrilled	BOW		4		0-8
		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Bow -	5	6-8	
	Light 100t	t Unprotected Poor	Poor	- Undrilled Bow		3				

## LATER BULGARIAN

This list covers the armies of the "Second Bulgarian Empire" from 1300 AD until its annexation by the Ottoman Turks in 1395. It was an Ottoman vassal from 1372. Although called Bulgarian, the kingdom arose (in 1186) from an alliance of Bulgars, Vlachs & Cumans, and this continued to be reflected in the composition of its armies, which also included Greek troops from the ex-Byzantine cities of Thrace and Macedonia.

#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIEI TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMEI TOURNAMENTS



LA	TER BU	LGARIAN STARTER ARMY					
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander					
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander					
Nobles	3 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of nobles: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Lancers, Swordsmen					
Horse archers	4 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of horse archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen					
Spearmen	1 BG	8 bases of spearmen: Average, Protected, Undrilled Heavy Foot – Defensive Spearmen					
Archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 8 bases of archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow					
Camp	1	Unfortified camp					
Total	10 BGs	Camp, 28 mounted bases, 24 foot bases, 3 commanders					

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as nobles.
- The minima marked \* apply only if any foot are used.



Cuman horse archer

		L	ATER I	BULGA	RIAN					
North States			Territory Ty	pes: Agricultural	, Hilly					
C-in-C		Inspired Commander/Field Commander/Troop Commander								
C. 1			50	0-	-2					
Sub-commanders		Troop Commander								
Troop name		Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total	
	Туре	Type Armour Quality			Shooting Close Comba			per BG	bases	
			C	ore Troops						
Nobles	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	16	4-6	6-24	
Bulgarian, Cuman, Vlach or Hungarian horse archers	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	12-52	
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10			
		Protected	Average				11			
Bulgarian spearmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	6	6-8	*6-12	
			Poor				4			
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	*6-18	
Bulgarian or Vlach			Poor				3			
archers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	_	5	6-8		
1	Light Poot	onprotected	Poor	Ondrined	DOW		3	0-0		
			Op	tional Troops						
Greek cavalry	Cavalry	Protected	Poor	Drilled	5-	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4	0-4	
Greek spearmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Poor	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	5	4-6	0-6	
Greek archers	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Drilled	Bow	-	4	4-6	0-6	
Fortified camp							24		0-1	

#### LATER LITHUANIAN

## LATER LITHUANIAN

Having successfully resisted attempts at conquest by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century, the pagan Grand Duchy of Lithuania began to expand. By the end of the reign of Vytenis (1295–1316), Lithuanian territory included Lithuania proper, Samogitia (modern western Lithuania), Red Russia (in western Ukraine) and Polatsk and Minsk (in Belarus). His brother and successor, Gediminas (1316–1341) added the Russian principality of Halych-Volynia and the city of Kiev (in Ukraine). Gediminas's son Algirdas (1345–1377) took the Russian principalities of Smolensk and Bryansk (in western Russia). He defeated the Tatars at the Blue Waters of the Southern Bug in 1362 and extended Lithuanian territory almost to the northern shores of the Black Sea. He besieged Moscow unsuccessfully in 1368 and 1372.

Algirdas's son Jogaila (1377–1434) converted to Christianity in 1386, married the eleven-yearold Queen Jadwiga of Poland, and was crowned Polish king as Władysław II Jagiełło. Thereafter the crowns of Poland and Lithuania were united in personal union, but Lithuania remained a separate state ruled by a Grand Duke (who was often also King of Poland). Władysław was forced to formally recognise his cousin Vytautas as Grand Duke of Lithuania, under his overlordship, in 1401.

Władysław's baptism, while politically inconvenient to the Teutonic Knights, failed to

Lithuanian nobleman (right), by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 436: The Scandinavian Baltic Crusades 1100–1500.



#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER RULGARIAN LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING

THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 – THEMEI TOURNAMENTS



end their attacks. They claimed his conversion was a sham and renewed their attacks on the pretext that there were still many pagans in Lithuania. However, at the Battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) in 1410, the Teutonic Knights were decisively defeated by the combined Polish-Lithuanian army under King Władysław and Grand Duke Vytautas. Poland-Lithuania failed to take full advantage of the magnitude of the Teutonic defeat, and granted generous peace terms, but this nevertheless marked the effective end of a serious Teutonic threat, though the wars were to drag on for many decades.

This list covers Lithuanian armies from 1300 until 1500.

#### TROOP NOTES

Lithuanian cavalry were equipped with a shortish light "lance" which could be thrust or thrown, and with bow. They were fond of skirmishing and ambushes, and sometimes feigned flight, but they deployed for pitched battle in close order squadrons with the armoured boyars forming the front ranks or centre of each squadron, supported or surrounded by their unarmoured followers. We assume that only the best equipped contingents would have enough armoured men to justify classification as Armoured. We classify the Cavalry as Bow\* because they were not specialist horse archers.

LATI	ER LIT	HUANIAN STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Lithuanian armoured cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Lithuanian armoured cavalry: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow*, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Lithuanian unarmoured cavalry	4 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Lithuanian unarmoured cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Polish knights and strzelcy	1 BG	4 bases of Polish knights and strzelcy: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 6 bases of archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 28 mounted bases, 12 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as armoured Lithuanian cavalry or (only from 1386) Polish knights.
- · Lithuanian light horse or cavalry in a

Lithuanian army can always dismount to defend field fortifications as Medium Foot, Undrilled, Bow, Swordsmen. (Quality and armour class the same as when mounted).

- The minima marked \* apply only if any Polish troops are used.
- Only one allied contingent can be used.



Late 15th century heavy gun

#### LATER LITHUANIAN

		Te	erritory Types:	Agricultura	l, Woodland	ls, Steppes						
C-in-C							nander	80/50/35		1		
		Inspired Commander/Field Commander/Troop Commander Field Commander								0-2		
Sub-commanders												
			Troop Commander						0	0-3		
Troop name		Тгоор Туре				Capabilities		Points	Bases		Total bases	
		Туре	Armour	Quality Training		Shooting Close Combat		per base	per BG	per BG ba		
				Core Tro	ops							
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11	4-6	16-		
Tithuanian aunlmi		Cambra	Unprotected	A	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear,	10	4-6	72	16	
Lithuanian cavalry		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	BOM.4	Swordsmen	11	4-0		80	
		Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	18	4-6	0- 18		
Lithuanian spearmer	1	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled		Light Spear	5	6-8	0-12		
Lithuanian or (from		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8			
Russian archers		Medium foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	0-	12	
			•	Optional T								
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10				
Tatar exiles			Unprotected	Average				10 4-6	0-6			
		Cavalry	Iry Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	11				
Russian cavalry Only from 1360			Superior		-		18					
		Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6	0-	12	
Polish knights	Only from	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	s.— 1	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	1/2 or all	*4- 12		
and strzelcy	1386	386	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	17	1/2 or 0		*4-	
		Cavalry	Protected					13		0-6	17	
Separately deployed	Only from	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	The detilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	13	4-6	0-6		
Polish strzelcy	1386	Cavaliy	Protected	Average	Ondrined			10				
Teutonic knights	Only from 1397	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Drilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	26	4	0-	-4	
Heavy guns	Only from 1382	Heavy Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery	-	20	2	0-	-2	
Field fortifications	FF							3		0-	12	
Fortified camp								24		0-	-1	
and the second se				Allies								
Golden Horde or Cri	imean Tatar all	ies – Tatar										
Solden Horde of Ch	uncan ratar all	nas — ratar		Special Car	nnaigne							
Only Švitrigaila in 1	435			Special Car	npaigns							
only ovidigana III I	133	pl.					Llamo			1		
Hussite war wagons	and crew	Battle Wagons		Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Heavy Weapon	23	2-4	0-	-6	
Teutonic Knight allie	s - Later Teut	onic Knights										

Allied commander		Field Commander/Troop Commander							1		
Troop name		Тгоор Туре					Points	Bases	Total		
	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases		
Lithuanian cavalry	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11	1 4-6	6- 18 0-6	6- 18	
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	10	4-6 4-6			
	Cavalry	Protected					11				
	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	18				
Lithuanian spearmen	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Light Spear	5	4	0-4		
Lithuanian archers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	4	0		
	Medium foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	4		-4	

Lithuanian cavalry charge the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg, by Richard Hook. Taken from Campaign 122: Tannenberg 1410.


#### LATER POLISH

### LATER POLISH

In the 12th and 13th centuries Poland was fragmented between rival scions of the Piast dynasty. Władysław I the Elbow-High reunited much of the country in the early decades of the 14th century and was crowned King in 1320. His son, Casimir III the Great (1333–1370), continued his father's work, expanding Poland's territories in the east. Dying without legitimate sons, he named Louis I the Angevin King of Hungary as his heir. The latter's daughter Jadwiga, his successor in Poland, married Jogaila, Grand Duke of Lithuania, in 1386, thus uniting the thrones of Poland and Lithuania in personal union. Jogaila converted to Christianity and became Władysław II Jagiełło, founding the Jagiellon dynasty which ruled until 1572. The territories of Poland-Lithuania stretched from the Baltic Sea and Carpathian Mountains to modern Belarus and western and central Ukraine.

The Teutonic Knights were defeated in the Battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) in 1410, the Gollub War in 1422, the Polish-Teutonic War of



Polish troops besiege a castle, by Gerry Embleton. Taken from Men-at-Arms 445: Medieval Polish Armies.

EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMEL TOURNAMENTS



1431–1435 and the Thirteen Years War of 1454–1466. By the Second Treaty of Toruń (Thorn) of 1466, the Teutonic Order lost much of its territory, including West Prussia, which was ceded to Poland, and had to accept Polish suzerainty over its remaining territories in East Prussia.

In 1440, Jogaila's son King Władysław III (1434–1444) accepted the throne of Hungary, thus bringing Poland into the on-going struggle against the Ottoman Turks. He took part in the Hungaro-Polish victory over the Turks at Nish in 1443, but was killed in the defeat at Varna in 1444. He was succeeded in Poland by his brother Casimir IV (1447–1492) after a 3-year interregnum. In Hungary he was succeeded by his former rival, Ladislaus Posthumus.

Casimir's son Jan I Olbracht (1492–1501) gathered another Crusading army to attack the Turks, but, instead came into conflict with Ștefan the Great of Moldavia, and was defeated at the Battle of the Cosmin Forest (1497).

This list covers Polish armies from 1300 to 1500.

#### TROOP NOTES

In the earlier part of the period, the knights were usually drawn up in a continuous line, usually 4 deep, with a second line of mounted crossbowmen (strzelcy – the knights' retainers) behind. Later, the battle line was organised into a number of separate banners, with gaps between. Each banner consisted of strzelcy surrounded by men-at-arms. The strzelcy shot from horse-back by volley to soften up the enemy prior to the charge.

After the start, in 1454, of the 13 years war against the Teutonic Order, standing companies were raised to replace the general feudal knightly levy. These had proved a liability by refusing to fight until the king agreed to their political demands, and then losing against a smaller force of Teutonics. In peacetime, a relatively small standing army was maintained, mainly in the eastern provinces, but in wartime their numbers were increased. They were categorised as Lancer banners or Volley banners. Lancer banners contained men-at-arms and mounted crossbowmen in the approximate ratio of 1:2. In Volley banners the ratio was more like 1:4 or 1:5.

Battle groups with a substantial proportion of lancers are treated as Superior. Where the proportion of strzelcy is higher, the battle group is treated as Average. The armour of later menat-arms became progressively lighter as some strzelcy replaced their crossbows with lances, and gentry increasingly replaced knights.

L	ATER	POLISH STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Feudal nobles	3 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of feudal nobles: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Separately deployed strzelcy	3 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of separately deployed strzelcy: Average, Protected, Undrilled Cavalry – Crossbow, Swordsmen
Lithuanian cavalry	1 BG	4 bases of Lithuanian cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Cuman cavalry	1 BG	4 bases of Cuman cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	8 BGs	Camp, 32 mounted bases, 3 commanders

#### LATER POLISH

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- · Commanders should be depicted as nobles.
- The total number of bases of separately deployed strzelcy cannot exceed the total number of bases of feudal nobles and strzelcy.
- The minimum marked \* only applies before 1455, or if any feudal knights or strzelcy are used thereafter.
- The minima marked \*\* apply from 1455.

C-in-C		Inspire	ed Commande	r/Field Cor	nmander/T	roon Comu	nander	80/50/35			1	
		mpri		Field Com		roop com		50	-		-2	
Sub-commanders				Troop Con				35			-3	
			Troop T		mander	Can	abilities	Points	Bas		To	
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training		Close Combat	per base	per		ba	
		Type	Armour	Core Tre	0	shooting	Close Combat	per ouse	per		ou	
			Heavily	core m	Johz		Lancers,		1/2		*6-	
eudal nobles and	strzelov	Knights	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Swordsmen	23	or all	4-6	24	
cuali noores and	surry	Cavalry	Armoured Protected	Superior	Undrilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	17	1/2 or 0	1 0	0- 24	
			Armoured					13			0-	
Separately deploye	ed strzelcy	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	10			16	12-
	Only from	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Drilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	2.6	1/2		**4-	48
Lancer banners	1455	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	2 <b>—</b> 2	Lancers, Swordsmen	17	172	4-6	18	
		Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	18	1/2			
olley banners	Only from 1455	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	14	4-6		**4- 18	
ithuanian cavalry.		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11			0-6 before	
		Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear,	10	4-	6	13 0-	
		Caratity	Protected	Average	8		Swordsmen	11		from		
Town militia with	i axes	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	-	Heavy Weapon	8	4-	6	0-	-6
Town militia cros	sbowmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	(8)	Defensive Spearmen	7	1/2	6	0-	12
and pavisiers		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	1922	7	1/2			
				Optional 7	Froops							
	T	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10				
Hungarians, Cum other mercenary		Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-	6	0-	-6
			Protected	0				11				
Serbian hussars	Only from 1386	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-	6	0-	-6
Handgunners	Only from 1386	Light Foot	Unprotected	_ Average	Drilled or Undrilled	Firearm	-	4	4		0-	-4
War wagons	Only from 1386	Battle Wagons	=	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Heavy Weapon	23	2-	4	0-	-4
Light guns	Only from 1386	Light Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	-	15	2		0-	- 2
Wagon fortress		FF				1		3			0-	20
Fortified camp								24			0-	- 1
				Allie	S							

LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALL TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER ULIGARIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER POLISH

KNIGHTS

MIDDLE HUNGARIAN

MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

ALBANIAN

TIMURID, BLACK Sheep Turcoman or white sheep Turcoman

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMEI TOURNAMENTS

37

Allied commande	r		Field Cor	nmander/1	Froop Comn	nander		40/25			1	
			Troop Ty	/pe		Cap	abilities	Points	Ba	ses	То	tal
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per	BG	ba	ses
		Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	1/2 or all		*4- 12	
Feudal nobles and	i strzelcy	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	17	1/2	4-6	0-6	
		Cavally	Protected	superior	Undrined	CIOSSDOW	Swordsmen	13	or 0		0-0	
Separately deploye	ad strales	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undeillod	Crossbow	Swordsmen	13	4-		0-6	
separately deploye	ed suzercy	Cavally	Protected	Average	Undrined	CIOSSDOW	swordsmen	10	4-	-0	0-0	4-
Only from	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Drilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	26	1/2			12	
Lancer banners	Only from 1455	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	17	1/2	4-6	0-8	
		Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	18	1/2			
Volley banners	Only from 1455	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	14	4-	-6	0-8	
Lithuanian	Only from	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11				
cavalry	1386	Cavalry	Unprotected		Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear,	10	4-	-6	0-	-8
		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrified	BOM.+	Swordsmen	11				
Town militia crossbowmen	sbowmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	7	1/2	6	0-	-6
and pavisiers		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	7	1/2			

### LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

The Teutonic Knights or Teutonic Order (The Order of the German House of St. Mary in Jerusalem) was founded as a German hospital order during the siege of Acre in 1190 and transformed into a military order in 1198.

In 1226 Konrad I, Duke of Masovia in westcentral Poland, invited the Teutonic Knights to assist in the conquest of the pagan Prussians, granting the Order the use of Chełmno Land (Kulmerland) in modern central Poland as their base.

The Livonian Brothers of the Sword, also recruited from Germany, were founded in 1202 by Albert of Buxhoeveden, Bishop of Riga, with the aim of converting the pagan Curonians, Livonians, Semigallians, and Latgalians along the Gulf of Riga. After a severe defeat by the Lithuanians and Semigallians at the Battle of Schaulen (Saule) in 1236, they were incorporated into the Teutonic Order.

By 1300 the Teutonic Order was well established in Prussia, Latvia, Estonia, and Livonia. In 1309 they annexed Pomerelia (in northern



Teutonic Commanders

#### LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

Poland, around Gdansk). In 1337 the Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV allegedly granted the Order the right to conquer all Lithuania and Russia.

With the conversion in 1386 of Grand Duke Jogaila of Lithuania and his coronation as King of Poland as Władysław II Jagiełło, the justification for Teutonic attacks on pagan Lithuania was weakened. Initially, however, the Order managed to play off Władysław's cousin Vytautas against him, and by 1407 the Order had reached its greatest territorial extent, including in its domains the lands of Prussia, Pomerelia, Samogitia, Courland, Livonia, Estonia, Gotland, Dagö, Ösel and the Neumark.

However, Vytautas eventually broke with the Order and was reconciled with Władysław. In 1410 the joint Polish-Lithuanian forces under the two cousins inflicted a crushing defeat on the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg). Following this, succeeding conflicts went pretty much Poland's way, the Teutonic Knights losing the Gollub War in 1422, the Polish-Teutonic War of 1431-1435 and the Thirteen Years War of 1454-1466. By the Second Treaty of Toruń (Thorn) of 1466, the Teutonic Order lost much of its territory, including Pomerelia, Chełmno Land and West Prussia, which were ceded to Poland, and had to accept Polish suzerainty over its remaining territories in East Prussia.

In 1525 the Grand Master Albrecht of Prussia adopted Lutheranism and declared himself Duke of Prussia under the overlordship of Poland.

This list covers the armies of the Ordensstaat of the Teutonic Knights from 1300 to 1500.

#### TROOP NOTES

Subject foot included Estonians, Kurs, Letts, Livs and Prussians. Turcopoles were mercenary or native light cavalry. We have found no evidence for the horse archers included in previous published army lists.

LATER T	EUTO	NIC KNIGHTS STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Brother knights and sergeants	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of brother knights and sergeants: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Drilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
"Crusader" men-at-arms	1 BG	4 bases of "crusader" men-at-arms: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Turcopoles	1 BG	4 bases of turcopoles: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Javelins, Light Spear
Mounted crossbowmen	1 BG	4 bases of mounted crossbowmen: Average, Protected, Drilled Cavalry – Crossbow, Swordsmen
Subject foot spearmen	1 BG	8 bases of subject foot spearmen: Average, Protected, Undrilled Medium Foot – Defensive Spearmen
Subject foot archers	1 BG	8 bases of subject foot archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Handgunners	1 BG	4 bases of Handgunners: Average, Protected, Drilled Light Foot - Firearm
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	8 BGs	Camp, 20 mounted bases, 20 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 – THEME TOURNAMENTS



Teutonic Knight raiding party in Lithuania in winter, mid-14th century, by Graham Turner. Taken from Warrior 124: Teutonic Knight, 1190–1561.

#### LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as brother knights.
- The minima marked \* apply if troops so marked are used.



Teutonic Brother Knights

			ATER 1				115			-	
C-in-C		1.	Ierri Ispired Comma		ricultural, Woo		Law.	80/50/35		1	
C-III-C		11	ispired Comma		mmander/1rc	op Command	ier	50		0-2	
Sub-command	lers									0-2	
					mmander			35			
Troop name			Troop				bilities	Points	Bases		otal
•		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	ba	ses
				Core	Troops						
Brother knight sergeants	ts and	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	26	4-6	4-	12
Vassal, "Crusad	der" or	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	0-12	4-1
mercenary me	n-at-arms	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4-6	0-12	
		Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear	7	4-6		
Turcopoles		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9	4-6	4-	-12
Serving brothe mercenary spe		Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	7	4-6	*4	-6
Serving brothe mercenary cro		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	÷.	7	6-8	*6-	-12
Subject foot sp		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	6	6-8	0.	-8
subject toot st	earmen	Medium Foot	Protected	Poor	Undrilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	4	6-8	0-	-16
Subject foot ar	ahara	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	0.	-8
subject foot af	chers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrified	DOW		3	0-0	0.	-0
				Option	nal Troops						
Mounted cross	sbowmen	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	11	4-6	0.	-6
German town spearmen	militia	Heavy Foot	Protected	Poor	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	5	4-6	0.	-6
German town crossbowmen		Medium Foot	Protected	Poor	Drilled	Crossbow	-	5	4-6	0	-6
Vassal or "Cru crossbowmen		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	-	6	4-6		
Uandaunn	Only from	Light Fort	Unprotected	Augenaus	Drilled	Einann		4	4	0	-4
Handgunners	1380	Light Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Firearm		5	4	0.	-4
Bombards	Only from 1380	Heavy Artillery		Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery	-	20	2	0-	-2

ATER OTTOMAN TURKISH NATOLIAN TURCOMAN AL ATAR ATE BYZANTINE ATER RUSSIAN ATER SERBIAN

LATER LITHUANIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY

MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR

WALLACHIAN AI BANIAN

TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMEI TOURNAMENTS

Allied commander		Field	Commander	Troop Comma	nder		40/25		1
		Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
Brother knights and sergeants	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	26	4	4
Vassal, "Crusader" or	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	0-6
mercenary men-at-arms	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4-6	0-6
	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear	7		
Turcopoles	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9	4-6	0-4
Serving brother or mercenary spearmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	7	4-6	
c. 1 C	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	~	Defensive Spearmen	6	4-6	
Subject foot spearmen	Medium Foot	Protected	Poor	Undrilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	4	4-6	0-6
German town militia spearmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Poor	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	5	4-6	
Serving brother or mercenary crossbowmen	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	7	4-6	
German town militia crossbowmen	Medium Foot	Protected	Poor	Drilled	Crossbow		5	4-6	0-6
Vassal or "Crusader" crossbowmen	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	-	6		





Teutonic Knights, by Richard Scollins. Taken from Men-at-Arms 155: The Knights of Christ.

#### CATALAN COMPANY

### CATALAN COMPANY

The Catalan Grand Company, or Company of the Army of the Franks in Romania as it was officially called, was founded by the former Templar Roger de Flor after the Peace of Caltabellotta in 1302 made redundant the soldiers from Catalonia and Aragon who had been fighting against the French dynasty of Anjou in Sicily. This list covers the Company from its departure from Sicily until the fall of the state it founded in Greece to the Florentines.

The army was first hired in 1303 by the Byzantine Emperor Andronikos II Palaiologos to fight against the Turks. King Frederick III of Sicily supported the transfer as he was eager to get rid of them. Roger de Flor married the niece of Andronikos, daughter of the Tsar of Bulgaria, and was named Grand Duke, arriving at Constantinople with 1,500 horsemen and 4,000 almughavars, who were to be reinforced by 2,000 Greeks and 1,000 Alans supplied by the Byzantines. The combined force achieved its first successes at the battles of Tiraion and Aulax. After being reinforced with a further 200 knights and 1,000 almughavars under Bernat de Rocafort, the Company defeated the Turks again at Ania, and marched east to the Taurus Mountains. There it won a decisive victory against a larger Turkish army, neutralising the Turkish threat for some years.

The Company was then recalled to Constantinople to defeat the revolting Bulgars, who surrendered on hearing the news of its arrival. The Byzantines became afraid of the Company's rising power, especially after the arrival of a further 100 knights and 1,000 almughavars under Berenguer d'Entença. On 4 April 1305 De Flor and his bodyguard were assassinated (by the Alans) at a banquet ostensibly in their honour. The rest of the Company was immediately attacked in Gallipoli by the Byzantine army under the Emperor's son Michael – he caused heavy casualties but failed to defeat them. The Company sent an embassy to challenge the Emperor, but these too were killed, along with all Catalans and Aragonese living in Constantinople. At the same time, Berenguer d'Entença decided to lead a punitive expedition by sea against the Empire with half of the Company's remaining men, but was captured by the Genoese and his men killed.

Only 206 horsemen and 1,256 foot soldiers under Bernat de Rocafort remained in Gallipoli. This encouraged Michael to order a final attack. only to be defeated and almost killed in the battle of Apros in July 1305. After this victory, what was to be called the "Catalan Vengeance" was unleashed: the Company devastated the regions of Thrace and Macedonia for the following two years, and increased its numbers again with Turcopoles formerly in Byzantine service, Ottoman mercenaries, Byzantine deserters, soldiers of fortune from all over Europe and more almughavars arrived from Sicily. Meanwhile, in July 1306, they had found, defeated and massacred the Alans who had assassinated their leaders the year before.

In 1307 Berenguer d'Entença, who had been released by the Genoese, joined the Company again, and some time later the Infante Ferran of Mallorca was sent by Frederick III of Sicily to lead the Company. However, his leadership was not accepted by Bernat de Rocafort. The internal disputes ended up with Entença killed, the Infante back in Sicily and Rocafort as sole commander. He offered the services of the Company to Charles de Valois to help in his claim to the Byzantine Empire, but in 1309, Thibault de Chepoy, Charles de Valois' deputy, ended the tyrannical rule of Rocafort, seizing him and sending him to Naples where he died the same year.

The Company then adopted a committee leadership and offered its service to Walter V de Brienne, Duke of Athens. Within a year it freed the Duchy of its enemies, only to be betrayed by the Duke who did not want to pay for its services. De Brienne, sure of the superiority of his knights over the almughavars, attacked them on 15 March 1311 in the Battle of Kephissos, but once again the almughavars won. De Brienne was killed and the Company seized control of the Duchy of Athens. Afterwards it expanded into Thessaly to create the Duchy of Neopatria and held both until 1388, when the remnants of the once powerful Catalan Grand Company were unable to resist the attack of the Florentines under Nerio I Acciaioli

#### "DESPERTA FERRO"

This expression, meaning "awake the iron", was the war cry of the almughavars. It is linked to a ritual they repeated before every battle: They struck their swords and spearheads against their flints in order to produce sparks that should awake their weapons for the coming fight. Performed at night or dawn, the combination of the sparks, their cries and the sound of the metal hitting the stone must surely have had a terrifying effect on their enemies.

#### TROOP NOTES

Almughavars are described as lightly armoured and equipped with a couple of iron darts called "sagetes" or "escones", similar to the Roman pilum or the ancient Spanish soliferrum, a short sword or dagger, and a spear. Their fighting style relied on the effect of missiles combined with a fierce charge. Classification presents a problem – therefore we give a choice of classification. Drilled grading reflects the discipline and training gained after years of continuous service.

Muntaner, who was the Catalan Company's bookkeeper, details how much the Byzantines paid each "cavall armat" and each "cavall alforrat". The first were standard knights on eventually armoured horses, the second lighter knights on unarmoured horses riding a la jinete. In standard Catalan armies these "cavalls alforrats" usually fought mixed in the ranks of the heavier armoured knights, but their numbers in the Company were so high compared to those of the heavier knights that they had to fight on their own in a similar way to detached valets and other lighter knights of central European armies.

CA	TALAN	COMPANY STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Cavalls alforrats	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of cavalls alforrats: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Lancers, Swordsmen
Turkish cavalry	1 BG	4 bases of Turkish cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Albanian cavalry	1 BG	4 bases of Albanian cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Javelins, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Almughavars	3 BGs	Each comprising 8 bases of almughavars: Superior, Protected, Drilled Medium Foot – Offensive Spearmen
Greek archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 6 bases of Greek archers: Poor, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 16 mounted bases, 36 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as cavalls armats.
- All Medium Foot almughavars must be classified the same.

				1 11	icultural, Devel	and the second second				
C-in-C		I	nspired Comma	nder/Field Co	ommander/Tro	op Command	ler	80/50/35		1
Sub-comma	nders			Field Co	mmander			50		0-2
				Troop Co	mmander			35		0-3
Troop nam	e.		Troop	Туре		Capa	abilities	Points	Bases	Total
noop nam		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
				Co	re Troops					
Cavalls arm	ats	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Ξ.	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	0-6
Cavalls alfor	rats	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	16	4-6	4-12
		M. J. C.	Unprotected	c	0.00.1		Offensive	8	6-8	
0		Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled	-	Spearmen	10	6-8	12-80
Almughavar	5	ve in mar	Unprotected	0	D (11.1		Impact Foot,	8	~ 8	12-80
		Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled		Swordsmen	10	6-8	
Almughavar	skirmishers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Javelins	Light Spear	4	6-8	0-12
Crossbowm		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	7	6-8	0-12
Crossbowin	en	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow		5	6-8	0-12
		Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
Turks or Turcopoles	Only from 1305	Cavalry	Unprotected	A	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	0-30
rareoperes	10.00	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrified	DOW	Swordsmen	11		
	Only from	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9		6-3
Albanians	1380	Cavalry	Unprotected	Augusta	Undrilled		Light Spear,	8	4-6	0-16
		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrined	-	Swordsmen	9		
				Optio	onal Troops					
Greek arche		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	Bow		3	6-8	0-12
Greek arche	15	Light Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	Bow		3	6-8	0-12
Fortified car	np							24		0-1

Alan allies (Only before 1305) - Later Alan - See Field of Glory Companion 4: Swords and Scimitars: The Crusades



Allied com	nander		Field	Commander/	Troop Comma	nder		40/25		1	
			Troop		trach round		bilities	Points	Bases	To	otal
Troop nam	e	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG		ses
Cavalls arm	ats	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	0	-4
Cavalls alfor	rats	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	~	Lancers, Swordsmen	16	4-6	0.	-4
		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Cumpular	Drilled		Offensive	8	6-8		
ŭ 1		Medium root	Protected	Superior	Driffed	-	Spearmen	10	0-8		24
Almughavar	S	M. B. F.	Unprotected	c	Drilled		Impact Foot,	8		6-	-24
		Medium Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled	-	Swordsmen	10	6-8		
Almughavar	skirmishers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Javelins	Light Spear	-4	4-6	0-6	
Crossbowm		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	7	4-6	0-6	0-8
Crossbowm	ien	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	5	4-6	0-0	
		Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10			
Turks or Turcopoles	Only from 1305	C - l	Unprotected		Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	0-10	
rurcopoies	1505	Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrified	BOW	Swordsmen	11			
	Only from	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9			0-1
Albanians	1380	C 1	Unprotected		Undrilled		Light Spear,	8	4-6	0-6	
		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled		Swordsmen	9			

### MIDDLE HUNGARIAN

Under Charles I Robert (1308-1342), the first king of the Angevin dynasty, Hungary was successfully allied with Poland against the Holy Roman Empire, Austria and Bohemia. In the south, however, the reign was marked by a reduction in Hungarian power. Wallachia seceded in 1330, defeating the Hungarian army at the Battle of Posada the same year.

Under Charles's son Louis I (1342-1382), the kingdom expanded to include Bosnia and parts of Serbia and Bulgaria. There were also wars against Venice, Naples, the Ottoman Turks and the Golden Horde. In 1370 Louis inherited the throne of Poland and ruled the two kingdoms jointly until his death.

After his death Hungary went to the husband of his daughter Mary, the son of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, Sigismund of the House of Luxembourg (1387-1437) and Poland to the husband of his daughter Jadwiga, Jogailo, Grand-Duke of Lithuania (1386-1434).



#### MIDDLE HUNGARIAN

Sigismund was also "King of the Romans" (the title of the Holy Roman Emperor elect prior to coronation by the Pope) from 1410 to 1433, and Holy Roman Emperor from 1433 until his death. He was titulary King of Bohemia from 1419. During his long reign he fought wars against Naples, the Ottoman Turks (including the Crusade of Nicopolis in 1396 which ended in disaster), Croatia and Bosnia, Venice and the Hussites of Bohemia. He was succeeded as King of Hungary by his son-in-law the Duke of Austria, Albrecht of Habsburg (1437-1439). After the latter's death, the throne went to the Polish King Władysław III (1440-1444), passing over the claim of Albrecht's son Ladislaus V Posthumus (born after Albrecht's death) who did not ascend the throne until Władysław's death at the Battle of Varna against the Ottomans.

This list covers Hungarian armies from 1308 to 1440.

#### TROOP NOTES

Classification of Szeklers presents some difficulty, so we have given a choice of interpretations.

Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Hungarian nobles	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Hungarian nobles: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Szeklers	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of szeklers: Superior, Protected, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow*, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Hungarian horse archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Hungarian horse archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow
Cuman horse archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Cuman horse archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Foot archers	1 BG	8 bases of foot archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 32 mounted bases, 8 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

 Commanders should be depicted as nobles or mercenary men-at-arms.



47

C-in-C		Inspired Comm	nder/Field C	ommander/Tro	on Command	or	80/50/35		1											
c-m-c		inspired commi			op command	er														
Sub-commanders																				
				ommander			3.5		0-3											
Troop name		-	र भर			-	Points	Bases												
	image: here is the sector																			
			C	ore Troops																
Hungarian nobles	Knights	and the first start of the	Superior	Undrilled	-		23	4-6	4-1	1.2										
Mercenary men-at- arms	Knights	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	Average	Drilled	-		21	4-6		. 2										
Hungarian, Cuman,	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		8	4-6												
horse archers	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	12-	36										
	Light Horse	Unprotected		Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen														
						Light Spear		e Bases per BG 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 4												
	Light Horse	Unprotected		Undrilled	Bow															
		Unprotected																		
		•					10													
	Cavalry			Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6												
Szeklers		Protected	Average				11												C	)-1
		Unprotected	Superior				12													
	0.1	Unprotected	Average	77.1.10.1		Light Spear,	10													
	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*		14													
		Protected	Average				11													
	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*		18	4-6	0-6											
			Opt	tional Troops																
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10													
Tatars	Cavalra	Unprotected	Average	Undrillad	Bour	Sucardoman	10	4-6	0-	6										
	Cavally	Protected	Average	Oldrilled	DOW	Swordsmen	11													
Spearmen	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Defensive	6	6-8	0-1	12										
opeumen	ricary root	Trotected	Poor	ondrined		Spearmen	4	0-0	0-1	14										
	Medium Foot	Unprotected		Undrilled	Bow	-		6-8												
Foot archers		1							0-24											
	Light Foot	Unprotected		Undrilled	Bow	-		6-8	(	)-2										
			Poor				3													
archers	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	6	6-8	0-12											
Fortified camp							24		0-	1										
				Allies																
Moldavian allies																				
Polish allies — Later Pol	ish																			
Wallachian allies																				
			Spec	ial Campaigns																
Crusade of Nicopolis	1396																			
Crusader allied general			Troop Co	mmander			25		1											
Crusader knights	Knights	Heavily	Superior	Undrilled		Lancers.	23	-	4-1											

#### MIDDLE HUNGARIAN

Allied commander		Field	Commander/	Troop Comma	nder		40/25		1
		Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
Hungarian nobles	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4	0-4
Mercenary men-at- arms	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4	0-4
Hungarian, Cuman,	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		8	4-6	4-12
Jazyges or Ruthenian horse archers	Light horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	4-12
			Superior		-		12		
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
	Sector Sector Sector Sector	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear,	13		
			Average	Ondrined	DOW	Swordsmen	11		0-6
		Unprotected	Superior		Bow		12		
Szeklers	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled		Swordsmen	10	4-6	
JECRICIS	Cavality	Protected	Superior	Ondrined			14	1 0	0 0
		Protected	Average				11		
		Unprotected	Superior				12		
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear,	10		
	curuny	Protected	Superior	Ondrined	DOW	Swordsmen	14		
		Protected	Average				11		
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	_	5	6-8	
Foot archers		enprotected	Poor	Sharmed	10,011		3	<u>v</u> v	0 - 8
a	Light Foot U	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-8
		Suprotected	Poor	onurmed	lled Bow		3		



Hungarian Cavalry, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 195: Hungary and the fall of Eastern Europe 1000–1568. NTRODUCTION SARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH ATER OTTOMAN TURKISH INATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES XTAR ATE BYZANTINE ATER RUSSIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER LITHUANIAN ATER POLISH ATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS 'ATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOEDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMED TOURNAMENTS



### MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

This list covers the armies of the Romanian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia from their gaining independence from Hungary in 1359 AD and 1330 respectively, until 1500. Moldavia was nominally a Polish-Lithuanian vassal from 1395. Although Wallachia was tributary to the Ottomans from 1392, and a vassal state from 1476, it nevertheless retained autonomy.

#### VLAD THE IMPALER

Vlad the Impaler (Vlad III Ţepeş) ruled as Prince (Voivode) of Wallachia in 1448, from 1456–1462, and again in 1476 after a long period of captivity in Hungary. His nickname of Dracula (Drăculea – "Son of the Dragon") derives from his father Vlad II Dracul's cognomen as a member of the Order of the Dragon. This was a chivalric order founded by King Sigismund of Hungary and dedicated to defending Christianity against the Turks.

Once in power, Vlad eliminated his political rivals, principally by impalement, suppressing the power of the boyars and relying on the loyalty of the free peasantry.

In 1459 he stopped paying tribute to the Turks and made an alliance with Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. From 1461–62

> he made a savage raid into Turkish territory. In response, the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II invaded Wallachia. Outnumbered 3 to 1, Vlad was unable to offer open battle, instead engaging in a scorched earth policy and a guerrilla

#### Crossbowman

terror campaign of raids and ambushes. Just before the Turks reached the Wallachian capital, Târgoviște, Vlad made a night attack on the Ottoman camp with up to 10,000 men, with the aim of killing the Sultan in his tent. The Sultan survived, but up to 15,000 Turks were killed. Outside Târgoviște, the Turks found 20,000 decomposed Turkish corpses impaled on a forest of stakes. The next day Mehmed began the retreat. However, before leaving Wallachia altogether, he set up Vlad's pro-Turkish brother Radu the Handsome as a rival for power. Many Wallachians, tired of Vlad's reign of terror, soon defected to Radu and Vlad was forced to flee to

Eastern Europe, c.1386. Taken from Campaign 122: Tannenberg 1410.





#### MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

join his ally King Matthias. Contrary to his expectations, however, the latter imprisoned him and recognised Radu as Voivode. Vlad remained in captivity for 12 years.

In 1476, with his brother Radu dead, and a new rival, Basarab Laiotă, on the throne, Vlad reinvaded Wallachia with a force of Transylvanians, Moldavians and Wallachians. After his allies had returned home, however, his position was weak, and he was killed in battle against Basarab and his Turkish allies two months after his return to Wallachia.

	WALLA	CHIAN STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Inspired Commander (Vlad III Țepeș)
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Nobles	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of nobles: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow*, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Cavalry	4 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Curteni archers	1 BG	8 bases of Curteni archers: Average, Protected, Undrilled Medium Foot – Bow
Foot archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 8 bases of foot archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 24 mounted bases, 24 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- · Commanders should be depicted as nobles.
- Only one allied contingent can be used.



Handgunner

INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER BUIGARIAN LATER BUIGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING

APPENDIX 2 – THEMED TOURNAMENTS



C-in-C		L.	spired Comma	nder/Field Co	ommander/Tro	on Command	er	80/50/35	1	
e m e			spired commu		mmander	op commun		50	0-	
Sub-commande	rs							35	0-	
				1	ommander					
Troop name			Troop			*	bilities	Points	Bases	Total
		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
				Core T	roops					
	Any	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	18	4-6	
Nobles	Only Moldavians from 1400	Knights	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	20	4-6	4-12
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear,	13		
		ingitt i toriac		Average	onurmed	DOM	Swordsmen	11		
Cavalry			Unprotected	Superior				12	4-6	8-32
,		Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear,	10		
			Protected	Superior			Swordsmen	14		
			Protected	Average	1. A			11		
Curteni archers		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	6	6-8	0-18
Other archers		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	12-7
oner archers		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow	a.	5	0 0	12 7
				Optional	Troops					
Mercenary men-at-arms	Only Wallachians	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4	0-4
Voynuks		Heavy Foot	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	-	Heavy Weapon	9	4-6	0-6
Peasants with a	ssorted	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	-	Light Spear	4	6-8	0-16
weapons		Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	-	-	2	8-12	0-10
Crossbowmen		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow		5	4	0-4
Handgunners	Only from 1430	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Firearm	-	4	4	0-4
Bombards	Only from 1400	Heavy Guns	i = i	Average	Undrilled	-	-	20	2	0-2
Field Fortifications	Wallachians Moldavians	FF						3		0-12
Fortified camp								24		0-1
				Alli	es					
Hungarian allie	s – Middle Hu	ngarian or Late	r Hungarian							
Ottoman allies										
Only Moldavian										
Crimean Tatar a										
Polish allies – L										
Only Wallachiar	IS									

#### MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN

Allied comm	ander		Field	Commander	mander/Troop Commander				1	
Troop name			Troop	Туре		Capa	bilities	Points per	Bases per	Total
froop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	base	BG	bases
	Any	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	18	4	
Nobles Only Moldavians 1 from 1400	Knights	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	20	4	0-4	
		Tinks These	Theread	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear,	13		
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	BOW	Swordsmen	11			
Causian			Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	l Bow*		12	4-6	4-12
Cavalry		Cavalry	Unprotected	Average			Light Spear, Swordsmen	10		
		Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Undrined			14		
			Protected	Average				11		
Curteni arch	ers	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	6	6-8	0-8
		M. P. T.		Average	TT. 1.01. 1	D		5		
) Dther archers	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	3		0-18	
	Light Foot	Therestering	Average	Undrilled	D		5	6-8		
			Unprotected -	Poor	Undrilled	Bow	-	3		-

Moldavian light cavalry and Wallachian infantry, c.1500, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 195: Hungary and the fall of Eastern Europe 1000–1568.



NTRODUCTION ARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH ATER OTTOMAN TURKISH NATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR ATE BYZANTINE ATER RUSSIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER SERBIAN ATER LITHUANIAN ATER POLISH ATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS NATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN

ALBANIAN

SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 - THEMEL TOURNAMENTS



### ALBANIAN

This list covers Albanian armies from 1356-1358, when local rulers asserted their independence from Serbia and the Angevins,

until conquest by the Ottomans in 1430, then from the rebellion of Scanderbeg in 1443 until the collapse of Albanian resistance in 1478.

	ALBAI	NIAN STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Inspired Commander (Scanderbeg)
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Mercenary men-at-arms	1 BG	4 bases of mercenary men-at-arms: Average, Heavily Armoured, Drilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Veteran cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of veteran cavalry: Superior, Protected, Undrilled Cavalry – Light Spear, Swordsmen
Other cavalry	5 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of other cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Javelins, Light Spear, Swordsmen
Archers	3 BGs	Each comprising 6 bases of archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Foot – Bow
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	11 BGs	Camp, 32 mounted bases, 18 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- · Commanders should be depicted as cavalry.
- The minimum marked \* applies if any Venetian, Neapolitan or Neapolitan supplied troops are used.
- A Venetian allied commander can only command Venetian troops, and must command all such troops.
- A Neapolitan allied commander can only command Neapolitan or Neapolitan supplied troops, and must command all such troops.
- Ottoman allies represent Ottoman forces supporting anti-Scanderbeg factions. They cannot include Qapu Khalqi cavalry or Janissaries.





Albanian Mercenary, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 287: Byzantine Armies, AD 1118-1461.

			Terri	tory Types:	Hilly, Mount	ains				
C-in-C		Inspi	red Command	er/Field Co	mmander/T	roop Comma	ander	80/50/35		1
				Field Cor	nmander			50	(	)-2
Sub-commanders				Troop Co	mmander			35	(	)-3
			Troop T			Сара	bilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	2	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
		1120		Core 7	~	5110001118	cross connext			
				corei	lioops		Light Spear			1
Veteran cavalry		Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11	4-6	4-18
,		Cavalry	Unprotected Protected	Superior	Undrilled	-	Light Spear, Swordsmen	10	4-6	
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9	4-6	
Other cavalry			Unprotected		** 1 01 1		Light Spear,	8		12-56
		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Swordsmen	9	4-6	
Mounted crossbo	wmen	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow		7	4-6	0-12
		Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5		
Archers		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	8-36
					l Troops		4			
Mercenary men-	Only from		Heavily	- F	F		Lancers,			1
at-arms	1450	Knights	Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Swordsmen	21	4	0-4
		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	-	5	6-8	0-16 0-
Crossbowmen		Medium Foot		Average	Undrilled	Crossbow		5	6-8	0-0
		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	-	6	6-8	0-8
Halberdiers		Heavy Foot	Armoured Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Heavy Weapon	9	4-6	0-6
		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear	4	6-8	
Javelinmen		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Javenns	Light Spear	5	6-8	0-12
	Only from	Weddinii 1004	TORCERCI	werage	ondrined		right opear		0 0	
Handgunners	1440	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Firearm		4	4	0-4
Peasant levy		Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	-	-	2	6-8	0-8
Light guns		Light Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery		15	2	0-2
Bombards		Heavy Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery	2-1	20	2	0-2
Venetian or Neapolitan allied commander			Field Co	mmander/	Troop Comn	nander		40/25		*1
Venetian or Neapolitan mercenary men- at-arms	Venetians only before	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4	0-4
Venetian, Neapolitan or	1400, Neapolitans	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	7	4	0-4
Neapolitan supplied Catalan crossbowmen		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled or Undrilled	Crossbow	-	5	4	0-4
Neapolitan handgunners		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Firearm		4	4	0-4
Neapolitan archers		Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Bow	-	5	4	0-4

#### TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

Allied commander		Field Co	mmander/	Troop Comn	nander		40/25	1		
Troop name		Capa	abilities	Points	Bases	Total				
rioop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases	
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11	4-6		
/eteran cavalry	Cavalry	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	-	Light Spear,	10	4-6	0-6	
	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Ondrified	-	Swordsmen	12	4-0		
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Javelins	Light Spear, Swordsmen	9	4-6		
Other cavalry	Cavalry	Unprotected				Light Spear,	8	1.1	4-12	
	Cavairy	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Swordsmen	9	4-6		
Mounted crossbowmen	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	-	7	4	0-4	
	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6.0	0.12	
Archers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	0-12	

## TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

This list covers the Timurids from 1360 AD until 1500, the Black Sheep Turcomans (Qara-Qoyunlu) from 1378 until 1469, and the White Sheep Turcomans (Aq-Qoyunlu) from 1402 until 1500.

#### TIMUR

Tīmūr bin Taraghay Barlas, known in the West as Tamerlane (Timur the Lame), was born in Transoxiana of Turco-Mongolian descent. From about 1360 he gained prominence as a warlord, soon relegating the Khan of Chagatai to the status of a figurehead, and making his capital at Samarkand (in modern Uzbekistan). He never actually claimed the title of Khan for himself. During the course of his many conquests, many centres of civilization were destroyed, and it has been estimated that up to 17 million people may have been slaughtered. He built pyramids of the skulls of his opponents, 70,000 outside Isfahan alone - but built little more permanent. Though a military genius, he tended not to consolidate his conquests, often needing to reconquer the same region several times. Though he thought of himself as a Mongol and as a ghazi of Islam, he dealt an ultimately fatal blow to the Mongol Golden Horde and most of his wars were against Muslim states. He decisively defeated the Ottoman Turks at Ankara in 1402, but contented himself with re-establishing the independent Anatolian emirates the Ottomans had conquered, thus giving the Ottomans a reprieve which allowed them to recover and eventually gain a huge empire.

Timur's empire included modern Syria, Iraq, Iran, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, NW India, and even approached China.

He fell sick and died in 1405 while campaigning against the Ming Chinese.

He was succeeded by his son Shah Rukh (1405–1447) who secured Persia and Transoxiana for the Timurid Empire, though its western territories were lost to the Black Sheep Turcomans. In the early 16th century, the main Timurid centres of Samarkand and Herat were

EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARJAN LATER BULGARJAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER FOLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK

SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS

TOURNAMENTS



Timurid Cavalry, c.1400, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 222: The Age of Tamerlane.

conquered by the Uzbeks, but the Timurid ruler of Fergana, Bābur, a direct descendant of Timur, invaded India and founded the Mughal Empire which lasted until 1857.

#### BLACK SHEEP TURCOMANS

The Black Sheep Turcomans (Qara Qoyunlu) held land in eastern modern Turkey and Armenia from the mid 14th century, extending into Azerbaijan by the end of the century. In 1400 they were defeated by Timur and their ruler, Qara Yusuf, fled into exile. He returned, however, and by 1406 had recaptured Tabriz after defeating the Timurids at Nakhichevan. In 1410, he took Baghdad from the Jalayrids. At their height the Black Sheep Turcomans ruled modern Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Southern Caucasus and Iraq. In 1467, however, they were defeated by the White Sheep Turcomans, who took over their territory.

#### WHITE SHEEP TURCOMANS

The White Sheep Turcomans (Aq Qoyunlu) were granted lands in eastern modern Turkey by Timur following his defeat of the Ottomans at Ankara in 1402. In 1467, under Uzun Hasan, they defeated the Black Sheep Turcomans and took over their territory. At their height they ruled modern eastern Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, northern Iraq and western Iran. In 1473, however, they were defeated by the Ottomans at Tercan, losing their territories in Turkey. After 1490 the dynasty collapsed into civil war. They were conquered by the Safavids by 1508.

	TIMU	URID STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Inspired Commander (Timur)
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Drilled cavalry	3 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of drilled cavalry: Superior, Armoured, Drilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Other Georgian, Persian or Turcoman heavy cavalry	1 BG	4 bases of other heavy cavalry: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Turcoman tribal cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Turcoman tribal cavalry: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow, Swordsmen
Well equipped foot archers	1 BG	8 bases of well equipped foot archers: Average, Protected, Drilled, Medium Foot – Bow
Women disguised as warriors to protect camp	1 BG	6 bases of disguised women: Poor, Unprotected, Undrilled Mob – no capabilities
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	8 BGs	Camp, 24 mounted bases, 14 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as drilled cavalry.
- Drilled cavalry can always dismount as Superior, Armoured, Drilled Medium Foot

   Bow, Swordsmen.

EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP

HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 - USING

APPENDIX 2 – THEMEL TOURNAMENTS



#### TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

a to the second second			ITTE OF							
			2	10.0	iltural, Steppe					
C-in-C		Insj	pired Command			oop Comma	nder	80/50/35		1
Sub-commande	rs			Field Com	mander			50	0-	-2
oub commune.				Troop Con	nmander			35	0-	- 3
Troop name			Troop	Гуре		Cap	abilities	Points	Bases	Tota
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	base
				Core Troo	ps					
Drilled cavalry		Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	19	4-6	12-
				Optional Tre	oops					
Other Georgian,	Persian or			Superior				18		
Turcoman heavy		Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	14	4-6	0-1
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
Turcoman tribal	cavalry	a 1	Unprotected	2000 		D	0 1	10	4-6	0-1
		Cavalry	Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	11		
			Armoured	Superior				16		
Kurdish cavalry	Only Black or	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled		Lancers,	12	4-6	0-1
Kuluisii Cavali y	White Sheep	Cavally	Protected	Superior	Ondrined		Swordsmen	12	4-6 4-6 6-8 6-8 6-8 4	
			Protected	Average				9		
Well equipped f	oot archers	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Bow	-	7	6-8	0-
Other foot arche	215	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	5	6-8	0-1
offici ioot aren		incatalli root		Poor				3		
Hillmen		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Undrilled	-	Light Spear	5	6-8	0-
Handgunners	Only from 1470	Light foot	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Firearm	-	4	4	0
Women disguise to protect camp		Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	~		2	6-8	0-1
Elephants	Only Timurids	Elephants	-	Average	Undrilled		-	2.5	2	0-
Stone throwers	or heavy guns	Heavy Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery		20	2	0-
Fortified camp								24		0-
				Allies						
Only Timurids										
Black Sheep or V	White Sheep Turce	oman allies								
Uzbek allies – L	ater Tribal Mongo	ol (see page 71)								
Only White She										
	- See Field of Glo	ry Companion	4: Swords and Scin	nitars:The Crusa	des					
Anatolian Turco		<i>A A</i>								

#### TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN



Turcoman tribesman, Turcoman cavalryman and Georgian heavy cavalryman, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 222: The Age of Tamerlane.

Allied command	ler		Field Co	ommander/7	froop Comma	nder		40/25	1	
Treese manage			Troop T	Гуре		Cap	abilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name		Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting Close Con		per base	per BG	base
Drilled cavalry		Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Drilled	Bow	Swordsmen	19	4-6	4-8
Other Georgian, Turcoman heavy		Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	18	4	0-4
		Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
Turcoman tribal	cavalry	Cavalry	Unprotected		77.1.01.1		Swordsmen	10	4-6	0-6
			Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	11		
			Armoured	Superior				16		
Kurdish cavalry	Only Black or	C 1	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	-	Lancers,	12	4	0-4
Kurdish cavairy	White Sheep	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Undrilled	-	Swordsmen	12	4	0-4
			Protected	Average				9		
Well equipped foot archers		Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Bow	-	7	6-8	
		1.1.1.1		Average				5		0-8
Other foot arche	ther foot archers	Medium Foot	Doot Unprotected Poor U	Undrilled	Bow		3	6-8		

INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEF TURCOMAN

LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 – THEMEI TOURNAMENTS



### HUSSITE

This list covers Hussite armies from Jan Žižka's revolt in 1419 until the peace of Olomouc in 1479.

On 6 July 1415 the Council of Constance, with the complicity of King Sigismund (King of Hungary and "King of the Romans"), executed the Bohemian religious reformer Jan Hus. Following this, anti-Catholic unrest began to grow in Bohemia. Anti-Hussite reaction was encouraged by King Wenceslaus of Bohemia, Sigismund's brother. On 30 July 1419 in Prague, anti-Hussites threw stones at a Hussite procession from the windows of the town-hall. In response, the Hussites, led by Jan Žižka, threw the burgomeister and several town-councillors from the windows (the "First Defenestration of Prague"), whereupon the mob killed them. King Wenceslaus suffered a stroke on hearing the news, and died soon after.

Following the childless King's death, Sigismund claimed the throne of Bohemia and severe fighting broke out between Catholic and Hussite factions. On 17 March 1420, Pope Martin V issued a bull proclaiming a crusade "for the destruction of the Wycliffites, Hussites and all other heretics in Bohemia". The first pitched battle occurred on 25 March 1420 at Sudoměř. 400 Hussites with 12 wagons defeated an assault by 2,000 dismounted royalist cavalry.

Sigismund then invaded with a large army of crusaders from Germany and all over Europe, but was decisively defeated by the Hussites near the village of Pankrác on 1st November 1420. 12,000 Hussites defeated a head on attack by 18,000 crusaders.

In 1421 another large army of crusaders invaded. Sigismund joined them later in the year. At Kutna Hora in December 1421, Žižka's outnumbered forces broke through Sigismund's army and escaped. In January 1422 Sigismund's forces were defeated at Neovidy, Habry and Nemecky Brod.

In 1423, civil war broke out between the moderate Utraquist faction of the Hussites and the more extreme Taborites. The Taborites, under Žižka, defeated the Utraquists, under Čeněk of Wartenberg, at Horic. In 1424, there was further civil strife between Žižka's Orebite faction (a less extreme splinter group of the Taborites) and the Utraquist City of Prague. The Prague army was defeated at Malesov. Reconciled, the combined forces of the Orebites, Utraquists and their Polish allies invaded Moravia, where a majority of the population supported their creed. However, following Žižka's death from the plague, they withdrew.

The Taborites then elected Prokop "the Bald" as their leader, the Orebites (or "Orphans" as they now called themselves) elected Prokop "the Lesser". From 1425 to 1426 Hussite forces campaigned in Silesia and Saxony. The Pope declared a new crusade. On 16th June 1426 the combined Taborite, Orebite and Utraquist forces defeated the crusaders at Ústí nad Labem (Aussig). In 1427 a further crusader army was routed without a shot fired at Meiss. For the next few years the Hussites conducted repeated forays into Hungary, Silesia, Lusatia, Meissen and Saxony. In 1431, at Domazlice (Taus), another crusader army took flight on seeing the Hussite banners and hearing their battle hymns.

Having lost hope of ever suppressing the Hussites, the Emperor and the Church offered to accept the 4 principal demands of the Hussites and legalise the ownership of lands seized from the church, under the terms of the Concordat of Basle. The Taborites and Orebites refused to accept the treaty, but In 1434, at Cesky Brod

Hussite cavalry

#### HUSSITE

(Lipany), were defeated by combined Utraquist and Catholic forces. Following this, Bohemia accepted Sigismund as its King and the wars ended.

In 1462 the Church attempted to repudiate the Concordat of Basle and reimpose Catholicism. This caused a resumption of the Hussite wars, which lasted until the peace of Olomouc in 1479.

#### BATTLE WAGONS

The Hussites made systematic use of battle wagons. Their army formed up inside a wagonfortress consisting of wagons protected by wooden

Battle Wagon and Bohemian Nobles

hoardings usually drawn up in a rectangle with the wagons joined together by chains. Accounts of the standard wagon crew vary, but according to the

"Hodětin Ordinance" it consisted of 20 men: 2 drivers, 2 handgunners, 6 crossbowmen, 4 flailmen, 4 halberdiers and 2 pavisiers. Other sources give a crew of 10 men, but with similar proportions. The handgunners and crossbowmen shot from inside the wagons, while the flailmen and halberdiers defended the gaps between the wagons. The enemy would be goaded into attacking by artillery fire. After the initial enemy assault was repulsed, Hussite cavalry and infantry would counterattack to complete the victory.



	HUS	SITE STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Inspired Commander (Jan Žižka)
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Battle wagons	4 BGs	Each comprising 2 bases of battle wagons: Average, Undrilled Battle Wagons – Crossbow, Heavy Weapon
Hussite cavalry	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Hussite cavalry: Superior, Armoured, Drilled Cavalry – Lancers, Swordsmen
Mounted crossbowmen	1 BG	4 bases of mounted crossbowmen: Average, Unprotected, Drilled Light Horse – Crossbow
Separately deployed polearmsmen	1 BG	8 bases of polearmsmen: Superior, Armoured, Undrilled, Heavy Foot – Heavy Weapon
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	8 BGs	Camp, 12 mounted bases, 16 foot bases, 3 commanders

63

#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER DOLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSIT

LATER HUNGARIAN

THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 - THEME

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:  Commanders should be depicted as Hussite cavalry or Bohemian nobles.



#### Battle Wagon

		1	erritory Types	Agricultural, 1	Hilly				
C-in-C		Inspired Commander/Field Commander/Troop Commander Field Commander							
Sub-commanders			Field Co	mmander			50	0-	-2
Sub-commanders			Troop Co	ommander		35	0-	- 3	
		Troop	Туре		Capab	oilities	Points	Bases	Total
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
			Core	Troops					
			Superior			Lancers,	17		
Hussite cavalry	Cavalry	Armoured -	Average	Drilled	-	Swordsmen	13	4-6	0-8
Battle wagons and crew	Battle Wagons	-	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Heavy Weapon	23	2-4	8-40
			Option	al Troops					
Bohemian nobles	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4	0-8
Mounted crossbowmen	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	7	4	0-4
		Protected	Average	Undrilled			7		
		Protected	Average	Drilled		Heavy Weapon	8		
		Protected	Superior	Undrilled			9	6-8	
Separately deployed	Heavy Foot	Protected	Superior	Drilled			10		0-1
polearmsmen	ricavy root	Armoured	Average	Undrilled			9	0-0	
		Armoured	Average	Drilled			10		
		Armoured	Superior	Undrilled			8 9 10 9 10 12		
		Armoured	Superior	Drilled			13		
Light guns	Light Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	-	15	2	0-8
Light guils	Battle Wagons	-	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	Heavy Weapon	2.6	2	0-8
Heavy guns	Heavy Artillery	-	Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery	-	2.0	2	0-2
Entrenchments to protect artillery when not on wagons	FF						3		0-24
Fortiified camp							24		0-1

Polish allies - Later Polish

		H	USSIT	E ALLI	ES				
Allied commander		Field	d Commander	/Troop Comma	nder		40/25	1	l.
		Troop	Туре	Capa	abilities	Points	Bases	Total	
Troop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
The state of the second s	Condon	Armoured	Superior	Drilled		Lancers,	17		0.1
Hussite cavalry	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Swordsmen	13	4	0-4
Battle wagons and crew	Battle Wagons	-	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Heavy Weapon	23	2-4	4-8



Hussite War Wagon, by Angus McBride. Taken from Men-at-Arms 409: The Hussite Wars 1419-36.

### LATER HUNGARIAN

After the death of Albrecht of Habsburg, the Hungarian throne went to the Polish King Władysław III (1440–1444), passing over the claim of Albrecht's son Ladislaus V Posthumus (born after Albrecht's death) who did not ascend the throne until Władysław's defeat and death at the Battle of Varna against the Ottomans. In 1453 Ladislaus was also crowned king of Bohemia. János Hunyadi, Voivode of Transylvania, acted as regent for the child king in Hungary, George of Poděbrady in Bohemia, Ulrich of Celje in Austria.

János Hunyadi commanded the Hungarian forces in the war against the Ottoman Turks from 1441 until his death in 1456, using mainly mercenary forces, principally Bohemians. Between 1441 and 1443 he won several victories over the Turks. However, at Varna in 1444 the combined Hungarian-Polish army under King Władysław and Hunyadi was heavily defeated,



Władysław being killed. The Hungarians, under Hunyadi, were defeated again at the Second Battle of Kosovo in 1448. In 1456, however, with his own well-armed forces and a large force of poorly armed mainly German crusaders, he decisively defeated the Turks at Belgrade, forcing them to lift the siege and retire. Disease broke out in the camp soon afterwards, however, resulting in Hunyadi's death.

Ladislaus died, aged 17, in 1457, possibly from poison, possibly of leukaemia. He was succeeded in Austria by his cousin Frederick V. Matthias Corvinus, son of the hero János Hunyadi, was elected King of Hungary in 1458 at the age of 15. George of Poděbrady was elected King of Bohemia.

Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490), with his "Black Army" of, once again, mainly Bohemian mercenaries, successfully resisted and retaliated against the Turks: In Bosnia (1463-1464), Southern Hungary (1475), Transylvania, Wallachia, Serbia and Bosnia (1479-1483). In 1467 a Hungarian invasion of Moldavia under Matthias was defeated by Stephen the Great at the Battle of Baia. In 1469, Matthias was crowned King of Bohemia, in Catholic opposition to the Hussite George of Poděbrady. By the Peace of Olomouc in 1479, Bohemia was partitioned between Matthias (who ruled Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia) and George of Poděbrady's elected successor, Ladislaus II Jagiellon, son of King Casimir IV of Poland. Matthias also occupied half of modern Austria, claiming the title of Duke of Austria, and ruling from Vienna from 1485 until his death. He was succeeded as King of Hungary

#### LATER HUNGARIAN

by Ladislaus Jagiellon, King of Bohemia, who ruled until his death in 1516.

#### TROOP NOTES

Classification of Szeklers presents some difficulty, so we have given a choice of interpretations.

This list covers Hungarian armies from 1441 to 1500.

LAT	ER HU	NGARIAN STARTER ARMY
Commander-in-Chief	1	Field Commander
Sub-commanders	2	2 x Troop Commander
Hungarian nobles	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Hungarian nobles: Superior, Heavily Armoured, Undrilled Knights – Lancers, Swordsmen
Szeklers	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of szeklers: Average, Protected, Undrilled Cavalry – Bow, Swordsmen
Hungarian horse archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 4 bases of Hungarian horse archers: Average, Unprotected, Undrilled Light Horse – Bow
Clipeati, armati and supporting archers	2 BGs	Each comprising 9 bases of Clipeati, armati and supporting archers: 6 Average, Protected, Drilled Heavy Foot – Defensive spearmen plus 3 Average, Unprotected, Drilled Light Foot – Bow
Handgunners	1 BG	6 bases of handgunners: Average, Protected, Drilled Light Foot – Firearm
Camp	1	Unfortified camp
Total	9 BGs	Camp, 24 mounted bases, 24 foot bases, 3 commanders

#### BUILDING A CUSTOMISED LIST USING OUR ARMY POINTS

Choose an army based on the maxima and minima in the list below. The following special instructions apply to this army:

- Commanders should be depicted as royal banderium, Hungarian nobles or mercenary men-at-arms.
- The minima marked \* apply if any handgunners (other than those assumed to be making up part of war wagon crews) are used.
- Only one allied contingent can be used.



#### INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIE TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER POLISH LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR

LBANIAN

SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN

HUSSITE

LATER HUNGARIAN

APPENDIX T – USING THE LISTS

APPENDIX 2 - THEMEL TOURNAMENTS



C-in-C	Ins	spired Comman	80/50/35 1						
			50	0	-2				
ub-commanders		Troop Commander							-3
		Troop T	vpe		Capal	oilities	Points	Bases	Total
froop name	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG	bases
	-71		(/	Core Troops	0				
Royal banderium	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Drilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	26	4	0-4
lungarian nobles	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled		Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	0-12
Mercenary men-at- rms	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	21	4-6	0-12 4-
fungarian or other ight horse archers	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	-	8	4-6	6-12
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	12 10		
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior Average	Undrilled	ndrilled Bow Light Sword		13		
		Unprotected	Superior				12	4-6	
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen Light Spear, Swordsmen	10		0-18
zeklers		Protected	Superior				14		0-
		Protected Unprotected	Average				11		
		Unprotected	Superior Average		Bow*		12		
	Cavalry	Protected	Superior	Undrilled			10		
		Protected	Average				11		
	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear,	18	4-6	0-6
	Catany		Superior	ondrined	DOW	Swordsmen			0-0
lipeati and armati	Heavy Foot	Armoured Protected	Average	Drilled		Defensive Spearmen	9 7	2/3 or all 6-12	*8-2
upporting foot rchers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Bow	-	5	1/3 or 0	
rossbowmen	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	5	6-8	0-12 *
landgunners	Light Foot	Unprotected Protected	Average	Drilled	Firearm	-	4	6-8	*6- 12
			0	ptional Troo	ps				
olish men-at-arms	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4	0-4
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10		
atars	Cavalry	Unprotected Protected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	10	4-6	0-6
erbian hussars	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	8	4-6	0-8
eparately deployed	Medium Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow	ш	5	6-8	0-12
oot archers	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average Poor	Undrilled	Bow		5	6-8	
easants	Mob	Unprotected	Poor	Undrilled	-	-	2	8-12	0-12
ight guns	Light Artillery	3 <del></del>	Average	Undrilled	Light Artillery	-	15	2	0-2
eavy guns	Heavy Artillery		Average	Undrilled	Heavy Artillery		20	2	0-2
Var Wagons	Battle Wagons	-	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Heavy Weapon	23	2-4	0-6
ortified camp				Allies			24		0-1

Serbian allies (Only before 1447) - Later Serbian

Wallachian allies – Moldavian or Wallachian

#### APPENDIX 1 - USING THE LISTS

Allied commander		T2-1-1 (	·	Troop Comm	and an		40/25		1	
Allied commander			40725		1					
Troop name		Troop T	ype		Capa	bilities	Points	Bases	Total	
	Type Armour Quali			Training	Shooting Close Combat		per base	per BG	bases	
Hungarian nobles	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	4-6	4-8	
Mercenary men-at- arms	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Average	Drilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	21 4-6		4-0	
Hungarian or other light horse archers	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	: <u></u>	8	4	0-4	
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	12			
			Average				10			
	Light Horse	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	13			
			Average				11			
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow	Swordsmen	1.2		4-	
C 11-		Unprotected	Average				10	4-6	0-6	
Szeklers		Protected	Superior				1.4	4-0	0-6	
		Protected	Average				11			
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Superior	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	12			
		Unprotected	Average				10			
		Protected	Superior				14			
		Protected	Average				11			
Clipeati and armati	Heavy Foot	Armoured	Average Average	Drilled Drilled	_	Defensive Spearmen	9	2/3 or all 6-9		
		Protected					7		*6-9	
Supporting foot archers	Light Foot	Unprotected			Bow		5	1/3 or 0	0-9	
Crossbowmen	Light Foot	Unprotected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow	-	5	4-6		
	0	Unprotected		Drilled	Firearm	-	4		*4-6	
Handgunners	Light Foot	Protected	Average				5	4-6		

EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER RUSSIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER LITHUANIAN LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN MOLDAVIAN OR WALLACHIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

### APPENDIX 1 – USING THE LISTS

To give balanced games, armies can be selected using the points system. The more effective the troops, the more each base costs in points. The maximum points for an army will usually be set at between 600 and 800 points for a singles game for 2 to 4 hours play. We recommend 800 points for 15mm singles tournament games (650 points for 25mm) and 1000 points for 15mm doubles games.

The army lists specify which troops can be used in a particular army. No other troops can be used. The number of bases of each type in the army must conform to the specified minima and maxima. Troops that have restrictions on when they can be used cannot be used with troops with a conflicting restriction. For example, troops that can only be used "before 1350" cannot be used with troops that can only be used "from 1350". All special instructions applying to an army list must be adhered to. They also apply to allied contingents supplied by the army.

All armies must have a C-in-C and at least one other commander. No army can have more than 4 commanders in total, including C-in-C, subcommanders and allied commanders.

All armies must have a supply camp. This is free unless fortified. A fortified camp can only be used if specified in the army list. Field fortifications and portable defences can only be used if specified in the army list.



Allied contingents can only be used if specified in the army list. Most allied contingents have their own allied contingent list, to which they must conform unless the main army's list specifies otherwise.

#### BATTLE GROUPS

All troops are organized into battle groups. Commanders, supply camps and field fortifications are not troops and are not assigned to battle groups. Portable defences are not troops, but are assigned to specific battle groups.

Battle groups must obey the following restrictions:

- The number of bases in a battle group must correspond to the range specified in the army list.
- Each battle group must initially comprise an even number of bases. The only exception to this rule is that battle groups whose army list specifies them as 2/3 of one type and 1/3 of another, can comprise 9 bases if this is within the battle group size range specified by the list.
- A battle group can only include troops from one line in a list, unless the list specifies a mixed formation by specifying fractions of the battle group to be of types from two lines.

e.g. 2/3 spearmen, 1/3 archers.

- All troops in a battle group must be of the same quality and training. When a choice of quality or training is given in a list, this allows battle groups to differ from each other. It does not permit variety within a battle group.
- Unless specifically stated otherwise in an army list, all troops in a battle group must be of the same armour class. When a choice of armour class is given in a list, this allows battle groups to differ from each other. It does not permit variety within a battle group.

#### EXAMPLE LIST

Here is a section of an actual army list, which will help us to explain the basics and some special features. The list specifies the following items for each historical type included in the army:

- Troop Type comprising Type, Armour, Quality and Training.
- Capabilities comprising Shooting and Close Combat capabilities.
- Points cost per base.
- Minimum and maximum number of bases in each battle group.
- Minimum and maximum number of bases in the army.

Troop name		Troop Ty	Cap	abilities	Points	Bases		Total			
	Туре	Armour	Quality	Training	Shooting	Close Combat	per base	per BG		bases	
Feudal nobles and strzelcy	Knights	Heavily Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	-	Lancers, Swordsmen	23	1/2 or all		6-24	
	Cavalry	Armoured	Superior	Undrilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	17	1/2 or 0	4-6	0.54	12- 48
	Cavairy	Protected					13			0-24	
Separately deployed strzelcy	Cavalry	Armoured	Average	Undrilled	Crossbow	Swordsmen	13	4-6		0.14	16
	Cavairy	Protected					10			0-16	
Lithuanian cavalry	Light Horse	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow	Light Spear, Swordsmen	11	4-6		0-6 before 1386, 0-24 from 138	
	Cavalry	Unprotected	Average	Undrilled	Bow*	Light Spear, Swordsmen	10				
		Protected					11				
Town militia crossbowmen and pavisiers	Heavy Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	-	Defensive Spearmen	7	1/2	6	0-	12
	Medium Foot	Protected	Average	Drilled	Crossbow		7	1/2			

#### APPENDIX 2 - THEMED TOURNAMENTS

#### SPECIAL FEATURES:

• Battle groups of feudal nobles and strzelcv can be represented either all as Knights (the strzelcy being assumed to fill in the back ranks of each Knights base), or as half Knights, half Cavalry (representing the same thing in a deeper formation with a higher proportion of strzelcy). Srzelcy can also be deployed in separate all-Cavalry battle groups. When in mixed battle groups the morale of the strzelcy is assumed to be stiffened by the nobles, so they are graded as of Superior quality. When on their own they are graded as of Average quality. Strzelcy Cavalry can be graded as Armoured or Protected - the list gives the points cost for each. All strzelcy Cavalry in a battle group must be graded the same. Each battle group must contain either 4 or 6 bases. The army must include at least 6 bases of Knights, and at least 12 total bases of feudal nobles and strzelcy. It cannot include more than 24

bases of Knights, more than 24 bases of strzelcy Cavalry in mixed battle groups, or more than 16 bases of strzelcy Cavalry in separate battle groups. The total number of feudal nobles and strzelcy in the army cannot exceed 48 bases.

- Lithuanian cavalry can either be fielded as Unprotected Light Horse, Bow, Light Spear, Swordsmen, or as Unprotected or Protected Cavalry, Bow\*, Light Spear, Swordsmen.
   Each battle group must contain either 4 or 6 bases. All the bases in a battle group must be graded the same. The maximum total number of bases of Lithuanian cavalry in the army is 6 before 1386 AD, 24 thereafter.
- Town militia crossbowmen and pavisiers must be organized into battle groups of 6 bases, 3 Heavy Foot with Defensive Spearmen capability and 3 Medium Foot with Crossbow capability. The maximum total number of bases in the army is 12.

INTRODUCTION EARLY OTTOMAN TURKISH LATER OTTOMAN TURKISH ANATOLIAN TURCOMAN ALLIES TATAR LATE BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER BYZANTINE LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER SERBIAN LATER BULGARIAN LATER TEUTONIC KNIGHTS CATALAN COMPANY MIDDLE HUNGARIAN ALBANIAN TIMURID, BLACK SHEEP TURCOMAN OR WHITE SHEEP TURCOMAN HUSSITE LATER HUNGARIAN APPENDIX 1 – USING

THE LISTS APPENDIX 2 – THEMED

### **APPENDIX 2 – THEMED TOURNAMENTS**

A tournament based on the "Rise of the Ottomans" theme can include any of the armies listed in this book.

It can also include the following armies from our other army list books. These can only use options permitted between 1300 and 1500 AD inclusive:

#### SWORDS AND SCIMITARS

Mamluk Egyptian Medieval Cypriot

#### STORM OF ARROWS

Venetians outside Italy (Italian Condotta)

**Note:** Some of the army lists referenced in this book are planned either to be included in future Field of Glory Companions or as free downloads from the Field of Glory website. We have included them in these lists for the sake of historical accuracy.

Visit www.fieldofglory.com to keep up-to-date with the latest Companion and army list releases.



### INDEX

Figures in **bold** refer to illustrations. Akhmat Khan 25 Akinjis 10, 12 horseman 10 Albania 10, 27 Albanian forces (1356-1358) 54-57 allies of 57 mercenaries 54, 55 Albert of Buxhoeveden 38 Albrecht, Grand Master of Prussia 39 Albrecht of Habsburg 47, 66 Algirdas 31 almughavars 43, 44 Anatolia 6, 8, 10 Anatolian infantryman 5 Anatolian Turcoman allies 14-15 Andronikos II Palaiologos 43 Ankara, battle of 8 Azabs 12 Basarab Laiota 51 Basle, Concordat of 62, 63 battle groups 70 Batu Khan 15 Berke Khan 15 Bohemia 62, 63 Bosnia 8, 10, 27, 46, 66 Brienne, Walter V de, Duke of Athens 44 Bulgaria 8,46 Bulgarian forces (1300-1395) 29-30 Cuman horse archer 30 Byzantine Empire 6, 8, 43 Central Imperial State 19 Byzantine forces 19, 19-22, 20 (1261-1461) 19-22 allies of 22 horse archer 21 officer of 11 Casimir III the Great 35 Casimir IV 36, 37 Catalan Grand Company 43-46 allies of 46 starter army and points list 44-46 Catalan Vengeance, The 43 Charles I Robert 46 Charles IV 46 Chernigov 23 Company of the Army of the Franks in Romania see Catalan Grand Company Constantinople 4, 8, 10, 19, 43 Corvinus, Matthias 66 Crimea 10, 16 Crusades 4 Cumans 29 horse archers 30, 46

Daniel I 24 d'Entenca, Berenguer 43 'desperta ferro' (awake the iron) 44 Dmitry 24

Epiros, Despotate of 19 Europe, eastern 50 Flor, Roger de 43 Frederick III, King of Sicily 43 Frederick V 66

Gallipoli 43 Gediminas 31 George of Podebrady 66 Ghazi horseman 6 Ghengis Khan 15 Golden Horde sæ Tatar Golden Horde Greek troops 29 Grunwald, battle of 32, 35, 39

Halych-Volhynia 23, 31 Honorius III, Pope 27 horse archers 19, 21, 30, 46 horsemen 6, 10, 15, 17, 28 Hungarian forces (1308-1440) 46-49 archer 47 cavalry 49 Cuman horse archer 46 (1441-1500) 66-69 allies of 69 commander 66 handgunner 67 Hungary 15, 36 Hunyadi, Janos 66 Hus, Jan 62 Hussite forces (1419-1479) 4,62-65 allies of 64 battle wagons 62, 63, 63, 64,65 cavalry 62

Ivan I 24 Ivan II 24 Ivan III 25

Jadwiga 35 Jan I Olbracht 36 Janissary Corps 6, 10, 11 Jogaila see Wladslaw II Jagiello

Karaman Emirate 10 Kastamonu Emirate 10 Kiev 23, 31 Konrad I, Duke of Masovia 38

Ladislaus II Jagiellon 66, 67 Ladislaus V Posthurnus 66 Lithuania, Grand Duchy of 4, 16, 35 Lithuanian forces (1300-1500) 31, 31–34 allies of 34 cavalry 34 Livonian Brothers of the Sword 38 Louis 1 35, 46

Macedonia 27 Manuel I Komnenos 27 Martin V, Pope 62 Mehmed II 50 Moldavia 66 Moldavian forces see Wallachian or Moldavian forces Mongol Empire 15, 23

Mongol Golden Horde see Tatar Golden Horde Moravia 62 Morea, Despotate of (Peloponnese) 8, 10, 19 Moscow, Grand Duchy of 4, 16, 23, 24-25, 31 soldiers of 24 Murad I 6 8 Muscovy see Moscow, Grand Duchy of Nerio I Acciaioli 44 Nevsky, Alexander 23, 24 Novgorod 23 warriors of 23 Ogedei Khan 15 Orda Khan 15 Osman Bey 6 Osman I 6 Ottoman Beylik 6 Ottoman Empire, development of 4 8 Ottoman Gazi 5 Ottoman Turkish forces 9, 66 (1299-1362) 6-7 allies 7 conquests of 8 (1362-1500) 8-15 allies of 14 starter army and points list 12-14 tactics of 12 points system 69-71

Poland 15, 16, 31, 46 Polish forces (1300-1500) 35, 35–38 allies of 38 Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth 23, 25 Prague 62

Qapu Khalqi 10 horseman 10

Radu the Handsome 50, 51 Rocafort, Bernat de 43, 44 Roman Empire 4, 10 Rukh, Shah 57 Russia 4, 15, 16 Russian forces (c1265-1500) 23, 23–26, 24 allies of 26 handgunner 25 starter army and points list 25–26

Salonika 8, 10 Seljuk Sultanate of Rum 6 Serbia 8, 10, 46, 66 Serbian forces (1300-1459) 27-29 allies of 29 commander 27 light horseman 28 Sigismund, King of Hungary 62, 63 Simeon 24 Stefan the Great of Moldavia 36 Stefan Uros II Milutin 27 Stefan Uros IV Dusan Silni 27 Swedes 23 Szeklers 47, 67

Tamerlane 8, 10, 16, 57 Tatar forces 15-18, 31 allies 18 horsemen 15, 17 starter army and points list 16,18 Tatar Golden Horde 4, 15-16, 24, Teutonic Knights 4, 23, 31, 32, 34, 35-36 (1300-1500) 38-42, 40, 41, 42 commanders 38 starter army and points list 41-42 Timariots 10 horseman 6 Timur see Tamerlane Timurid forces see also Turcoman forces (1360-1500) 57-59 cavalry 58 starter army and points list 59 Tokhtamysh Khan 16, 25 Torun, Treaties of 36, 39 Transvlvania 66 Trebizond 10, 19 Turcoman forces 5, 14, 61 see also Timurid forces allies of 61 Black Sheep (1378-1469) 57, 59 starter armies and points lists 60 White Sheep (1402-1500) 57.59 Turks 19,66 Tver 24

Uzbeg Khan 15, 24

Valois, Charles de 43 Vlachs 29 Vlad the Impaler 50, 51 Vytautas, Grand Duke 31, 32, 39 Vytenis 31

Wallachia 8, 10, 46, 66 Wallachian or Moldavian forces (1330-1500) 50–53, 53 allies 53 crossbowrnan 50 handgunner 51 war gaming 4 points system 69–71 themed tournaments 71 Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia 62 Wladyslaw I the Elbow-High 35 Wladyslaw II jagiello 31, 32, 35, 46 Wladyslaw III 36, 47, 66

Yury, Prince of Moscow 24

Zeta 27 Zizka, Jan 62

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