MUSKET PERIOD RULES

TURN SEQUENCE:		
	Artillery	Range: Long = 6 squares; Grape = 2 squares.
F	Fire	a) Artillery fire is simultaneous; Destroyed Units are removed after all Artillery Units have fired
		b) All ranges are measured orthogonally <u>not</u> diagonally.
		c) Each Artillery Unit <u>may</u> fire only once each turn.
		d) Roll one die for each Basic Unit firing –
		Long range: a 4, 5, or 6 is a hit and destroys an enemy Unit.
		Grape range: 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 is a hit and destroys an enemy Unit.
		Reduce die roll score by 1 if target is under cover.
		e) Fire is in direct line-of-sight, and Artillery Units may not fire over other friendly Units in front
		of them.
		f) An Artillery Unit may not be moved if it has fired.
	Dice for	Both sides roll a D6 die; the side with the highest score can move, fire (if the Unit is not an
i	initiative	Artillery Unit), and conduct Close Combats with each of their Units in turn, first. Once they have
		finished, the other side follows the same procedures.
3. I	Movement	Movement: Regular Infantry = 2 squares; Rifles = 3 squares; Cavalry = 4 squares; Artillery: 1
		square; Commanders = 3 squares.
		a) All movement is measured orthogonally <u>not</u> diagonally.
		 A Unit may change its direction of movement any number of times during its move. A Unit may be may ad any case to the second term
		 A Unit may be moved only once each turn. A Unit that is firing this turn reduces its maximum that 1 equates
		d) A Unit that is firing this turn reduces its movement by 1 square.
	Firing	Range: Rifles = 3 squares; Muskets = 2 squares.
	(Non-	a) All ranges are measured orthogonally <u>not</u> diagonally.
	Artillery Units)	b) Each Unit <u>may</u> fire only once each turn.
	onnsj	c) Roll one die for each Basic Unit firing –
		A 4, 5 or 6 is a hit and destroys an enemy Unit.
		Reduce die roll score by 1 if target is under cover.
		d) Fire is in direct line-of-sight, and Units may not fire over other friendly Units in front of them.
	•	e) A Unit that has not moved this turn adds 1 to its die score.
	Close	Range: Orthogonally adjacent squares.
, c	Combat	Close Combat Power (Front/Rear or Flank): Infantry = 3/6; Cavalry = 2/5; Artillery = 6/6; Commanders = 1/1.
		a) A Unit must stop if it enters a square that is orthogonally adjacent to one occupied by an enemy Unit, and turn to face the enemy Unit.
		b) A rear or flank attack is one made directly on the side or rear face of an enemy Unit's figure
		base.
		c) Both sides throw a D6 die for their Unit involved in a Close Combat –
		If score is equal to or greater than the Unit's Close Combat Power, the Unit survives the
		Close Combat; if not, the Unit is destroyed.
		d) Infantry and Cavalry Units that win a Close Combat (i.e. are the only surviving Unit from a
		Close Combat) may move forward and occupy the square that was occupied by the enemy Unit
		and may conduct further Close Combats if this makes them orthogonally adjacent to a square
		occupied by an enemy Unit.
SPECIAL RULES:		

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1. *Roads* – Units on roads move at normal movement rate, plus 1 square if the <u>entire</u> move is made along a road.

2. Hills – Add 1 to the Close Combat Power of a Unit that is attacking uphill against an enemy Unit.

3. *Rivers* – When using a ford in a river a Unit moves into the river on turn A and stops, then moves 1 square out of the river on turn B. Units in rivers may not fire. Add 1 to the Close Combat Power of a Unit that is attacking out of a river against an enemy Unit on the bank.