

Thirty Years War

Armies in the War of Religion 1618-1648AD



WARHAMMER HISTORICAL

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

INTRODUCTION

SPECIAL RULES

ALLIES

Each army only can choose one ally with up to 25%, mixing of different ally contingents is not allowed. Subject allies have Ld-1 and cost one point less per model, the subject ally-general 130 points with Ld7 only.

CHARACTERS EQUIPMENT

Characters may have the equipment of the unit they join at the start of the battle (free). Any additional equipment available for that unit can also be taken but the points are doubled which have to be paid for the character.

DRAGOONS

- counts as Light Infantry/Cavalry mixture with a movement rate of 8
- fear formed units
- cannot charge formed enemy units in the front

CARBINES

- range 16", S3, save modifier -1
- mounted troops (except Dragoons) may not move and shoot

FIELD GUN (75pts)

(See rulesbook page 130)

Each machine has a four man crew.

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	7	-
Cannon	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	75

Equipment: Hand weapon.

The crew may have light armour (+6).

Range 48", S7, no save, D6 wounds per hit

Special Rules: Cannon

FIRELOCKS

- foot and mounted troops with firelocks do not suffer the -1 penalty for move and shoot

GALLOPPER GUN (60pts)

Counts as *Light Cannon* with M8.

GRENADOES

- one use only
- for each grenadoe place the 3" template within 8" (90° arc of sight)
- roll artillery and scatter dice, S4 hits
- in case of misfire place the template with the center above the thrower

LIGHT CANNON (50pts)

(See rulesbook page 130)

Each machine has a three man crew.

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	7	-
Cannon	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	50

Equipment: Hand weapon. The crew may have light armour (+6).

Range 36", S6, no save, D6 wounds per hit

Special Rules: Cannon

MUSKETS

- range 24", S4, save modifier -2
- one rank may fire

- if not moved two ranks may shoot (salvoe), but no shoot including next round, enemy units have to make a panic test immediately if they have casualties

PIKE&SHOT

- units must remain within 2" to support or benefit from this support:
- a unit of shot may use the stand & shoot reaction against enemy units charging a pike unit nearby, enemy must be within the 90° arc of sight during the charge, normal penalty for shooting at chargers apply
- a unit of shot in front of a unit of pike will rally automatically after using fire&flee as charge reaction
- a unit of pike can declare a countercharge to an enemy unit who is charging a unit of shot nearby as long as the enemy is within the 90° arc of sight during the charge, pike unit will be moved in front of the shot unit

PISTOLS

- range 12", S3, save modifier -1
- models armed with pistols count as armed with an additional hand weapon in melee, using a hand weapon and one pistol
- cavalry armed with pistols may fire twice per turn, 180° arc of sight
- do not suffer penalties for move&shoot or long range

STAKES

Stakes must be placed when the unit is deployed on the table. After deployment is finished and stakes placed the stakes are lost as soon as the unit moves or flee. Mounted models hit models behind the stakes with -2, cannot use the *Ferocious Charge* ability and do not gain any weapon strength bonuses.

UNITS

All units may have a leader, standard and musician for 5pts each.

All limits for units (like 0-1) are written for armies of 2000 points or less. If you play with armies that have more points simply take those units as 0-1 for each 2000 points e.g.. Always round down if you have an odd number. Exception is the wagon tabor which is 0-1 regardless of army size.

WAGON TABOR

See WAB Errata for details:

<http://warhammer-historical.com/PDF/WAB2%20Errata.pdf>

WAR WAGON

See WAB Errata for details

<http://warhammer-historical.com/PDF/WAB2%20Errata.pdf>

Some War Wagons may have two war machines with crew instead of 6 missile armed crew members (+80).

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



The **Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648) was fought primarily in what is now Germany, and at various points involved most countries in Europe. It was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history.

The origins of the conflict and goals of the participants were complex, and no single cause can accurately be described as the main reason for the fighting. Initially, the war was fought largely as a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire, although disputes over the internal politics and balance of power within the Empire played a significant part. Gradually, the war developed into a more general conflict involving most of the European powers.⁹¹⁰ In this general phase, the war became more a continuation of the Bourbon–Habsburg rivalry for European political pre-eminence, and in turn led to further warfare between France and the Habsburg powers, and less specifically about religion.¹¹

A major impact of the Thirty Years' War was the extensive destruction of entire regions, denuded by the foraging armies (*bellum se ipsum alet*). Episodes of famine and disease significantly decreased the populace of the German states, Bohemia, the Low Countries and Italy, while bankrupting most of the combatant powers. While the regiments within each army were not strictly mercenary in that they were not guns for hire that changed sides from battle to battle, the individual soldiers that made up the regiments for the most part probably were. The problem of discipline was made more difficult still by the *ad hoc* nature of 17th-century military financing. Armies were expected to be largely self-funding from loot taken or tribute extorted from the settlements where they operated. This encouraged a form of lawlessness that imposed often severe hardship on inhabitants of the occupied territory. Some of the quarrels that provoked the war went unresolved for a much longer time. The Thirty Years' War was ended with the treaties of Osnabrück and Münster, part of the wider Peace of Westphalia.¹²

Origins of the War

The Peace of Augsburg (1555), signed by Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, confirmed the result of the 1526 Diet of Speyer, ending war between German Lutherans and Catholics.¹³

- Rulers of the 225 German states could choose the religion (Lutheranism or Catholicism) of their

realms according to their consciences, and compel their subjects to follow that faith (the principle of *cuius regio, eius religio*).

- Lutherans living in a prince-bishopric (a state ruled by a Catholic bishop) could continue to practice their faith.
- Lutherans could keep the territory they had captured from the Catholic Church since the Peace of Passau in 1552.
- Those prince-bishops who had converted to Lutheranism were required to give up their territories (the principle called *reservatum ecclesiasticum*).

Although the Peace of Augsburg created a temporary end to hostilities, it did not solve the underlying religious conflict. In addition, Calvinism spread quickly throughout Germany in the years that followed. This added a third major faith to the region, but its position was not recognized in any way by the Augsburg terms, to which only Catholicism and Lutheranism were parties.¹⁴¹⁵

The rulers of the nations neighboring the Holy Roman Empire also contributed to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War:

- Spain was interested in the German states because it held the territories of the Spanish Netherlands on the western border of the Empire and states within Italy which were connected by land through the Spanish Road. The Dutch revolted against the Spanish domination during the 1560s, leading to a protracted war of independence that led to a truce only in 1609.
- France was nearly surrounded by territory controlled by the two Habsburg states (Spain and the Holy Roman Empire), and was eager to exert its power against the weaker German states; this dynastic concern overtook religious ones and led to Catholic France's participation on the otherwise Protestant side of the war.
- Sweden and Denmark were interested in gaining control over northern German states bordering the Baltic Sea.

The Holy Roman Empire was a fragmented collection of largely independent states. The position of Holy Roman Emperor was mainly titular, but the emperors, from the House of Habsburg, also directly ruled a large portion of Imperial territory (the Archduchy of Austria, as well as Bohemia and Hungary). The Austrian domain was thus a major European power in its own right, ruling over some eight million subjects. The Empire also contained several regional powers, such as Bavaria, Electoral Saxony, the Margravate of Brandenburg, the Palatinate, Hesse, the Archbishopric of Trier and Württemberg (containing from 500,000 to one million inhabitants). A vast number of minor independent duchies, free cities, abbeys, prince-bishoprics, and petty lordships (whose authority sometimes extended to no more than a single village) rounded out the Empire. Apart from Austria and perhaps Bavaria, none of those entities was capable of national-

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level politics; alliances between family-related states were common, due partly to the frequent practice of splitting a lord's inheritance among the various sons.

Religious tensions remained strong throughout the second half of the 16th century. The Peace of Augsburg began to unravel, as some converted bishops refused to give up their bishoprics, and as certain Habsburg and other Catholic rulers of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain sought to restore the power of Catholicism in the region. This was evident from the Cologne War (1583–88), a conflict initiated when the prince-archbishop of the city, Gebhard Truchsess von Waldburg, converted to Calvinism. As he was an imperial elector, this could have produced a Protestant majority in the College that elected the Holy Roman Emperor – a position that had always been held by a Catholic.

In the Cologne War, Spanish troops expelled the former prince-archbishop and replaced him with Ernst of Bavaria, a Roman Catholic. After this success, the Catholics regained pace, and the principle of *cuius regio, eius religio* began to be exerted more strictly in Bavaria, Würzburg and other states. This forced Lutheran residents to choose between conversion or exile. Lutherans also witnessed the defection of the lords of the Palatinate (1560), Nassau (1578), Hesse-Kassel (1603) and Brandenburg (1613) to the new Calvinist faith. Thus, at the beginning of the 17th century, the Rhine lands and those south to the Danube were largely Catholic, while Lutherans predominated in the north, and Calvinists dominated in certain other areas, such as west-central Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. However, minorities of each creed existed almost everywhere. In some lordships and cities, the number of Calvinists, Catholics, and Lutherans were approximately equal.

Much to the consternation of their Spanish ruling cousins, the Habsburg emperors who followed Charles V (especially Ferdinand I and Maximilian II, but also Rudolf II, and his successor Matthias) were content for the princes of the Empire to choose their own religious policies. These rulers avoided religious wars within the empire by allowing the different Christian faiths to spread without coercion. This angered those who sought religious uniformity.¹⁶ Meanwhile, Sweden and Denmark, both Lutheran kingdoms, sought to assist the Protestant cause in the Empire, and also wanted to gain political and economic influence there, as well.

Religious tensions broke into violence in the German free city of Donauwörth in 1606. There, the Lutheran majority barred the Catholic residents of the Swabian town from holding a procession, which provoked a riot. This prompted foreign intervention by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (1573–1651) on behalf of the Catholics. After the violence ceased, Calvinists in Germany (who remained a minority) felt the most threatened. They banded together and formed the League of Evangelical Union in 1608, under the leadership of the Palatine Prince-Elector Frederick IV (1583–1610), (whose son, Frederick V, married Elizabeth Stuart, the daughter of James I of England).¹⁷ The establishment of the League prompted the

Catholics into banding together to form the Catholic League in 1609, under the leadership of Duke Maximilian.



Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia. He urged the Council of Trent to approve Communion in Both kinds for German and Bohemian Catholics.

Tensions escalated further in 1609, with the War of the Jülich succession, which began when John William, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg, the ruler of the strategically important United Duchies of Jülich-Cleves-Berg, died childless.¹⁸ There were two rival claimants to the duchy: (1) Duchess Anna of Prussia, daughter of Duke John William's eldest sister, Marie Eleonore of Cleves, and who was married to John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg; and (2) Wolfgang William, Count Palatine of Neuburg, who was the son of Duke John William's second eldest sister, Anna. Duchess Anna of Prussia claimed Jülich-Cleves-Berg as the heir to the senior line, while Wolfgang

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William, Count Palatine of Neuburg claimed Jülich-Cleves-Berg as Duke John William's eldest male heir. Both claimants were Protestants. In 1610, to prevent war between the rival claimants, the forces of Rudolf II, Holy Roman Emperor occupied Jülich-Cleves-Berg until the dispute was decided by the Aulic Council (*Reichshofrat*). However, several Protestant princes feared the Emperor, a devout Catholic, intended to keep Jülich-Cleves-Berg for himself to prevent the United Duchies falling into Protestant hands.¹⁸ Representatives of Henry IV of France and the Dutch Republic gathered forces to invade Jülich-Cleves-Berg, but these plans were cut short by the assassination of Henry IV. Hoping to gain an advantage in the dispute, Wolfgang William, Count Palatine of Neuburg converted to Catholicism; John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, on the other hand, converted to Calvinism (although Duchess Anna of Prussia stayed Lutheran).¹⁸ The dispute was settled in 1614 with the Treaty of Xanten, by which the United Duchies were dismantled: Jülich and Berg were awarded to Wolfgang William, while the Elector of Brandenburg gained Cleves, Mark, and Ravensberg.



Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia.

The background of the Dutch Revolt is also necessary to understanding the events leading up to the Thirty Years' War. It was widely known that the Twelve Years' Truce was set to expire in 1621, and throughout Europe it was recognized that at that time, Spain would attempt to reconquer the Dutch Republic. At that time, forces under Ambrogio Spinola, 1st Marquis of the Balbases, the Genoese commander of the Spanish army, would be able to pass through friendly territories to reach the Dutch Republic; the only hostile state that stood in his way was the Electoral Palatinate.¹⁹ (Spinola's preferred route would take him through the Republic of Genoa, the Duchy of Milan, through the Val Telline, around hostile Switzerland bypassing along the north shore of Lake Constance, then through Alsace, the Archbishopric of Strasbourg, then through the Electoral Palatinate, and then finally through the Archbishopric of Trier, Jülich and Berg and on to the Dutch Republic).¹⁹ The Electoral Palatinate thus assumed a strategic importance in European affairs out of all proportion to its size. This explains why the Protestant James I of England arranged for the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth Stuart to Frederick V, Elector Palatine in 1612, in spite of the social convention that a princess would only marry another royal.

By 1617, it was apparent that Matthias, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia, would die without an heir, with his lands going to his nearest male relative, his cousin Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria, heir-apparent and Crown Prince of Bohemia. With the Oñate treaty, Philip III of Spain agreed to this succession.

Ferdinand, having been educated by the Jesuits, was a staunch Catholic who wanted to impose religious uniformity on his lands. This made him highly unpopular in Protestant (primarily Hussite) Bohemia. The population's sentiments notwithstanding, the added insult of the nobility's rejection of Ferdinand, who had been elected Bohemian Crown Prince in 1617, triggered the Thirty Years' War in 1618, when his representatives were thrown out of a window into a pile of horse manure. The so-called *Defenestration of Prague* provoked open revolt in Bohemia, which had powerful foreign allies. Ferdinand was quite upset by this calculated insult, but his intolerant policies in his own lands had left him in a weak position. The Habsburg cause in the next few years would seem to suffer unrecoverable reverses. The Protestant cause seemed to wax toward a quick overall victory.

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Phases



The war can be divided into four major phases: The Bohemian Revolt, the Danish intervention, the Swedish intervention and the French intervention.

The Bohemian Revolt 1618–1621



Contemporary woodcut depicting the Second Defenestration of Prague (1618), which marked the beginning of the Bohemian Revolt, which began the first part of the Thirty Years' War.

Without heirs, Emperor Matthias sought to assure an orderly transition during his lifetime by having his dynastic heir (the fiercely Catholic Ferdinand of Styria, later Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor) elected to the

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separate royal thrones of Bohemia and Hungary.²⁰ Some of the Protestant leaders of Bohemia feared they would be losing the religious rights granted to them by Emperor Rudolf II in his Letter of Majesty. They preferred the Protestant Frederick V, elector of the Palatinate (successor of Frederick IV, the creator of the League of Evangelical Union).²¹ However, other Protestants supported the stance taken by the Catholics,²² and in 1617, Ferdinand was duly elected by the Bohemian estates to become the Crown Prince, and automatically upon the death of Matthias, the next King of Bohemia.



Vilem Slavata of Chlum, 1618 enamel on copper, by follower of Dominicus Custos

The king-elect then sent two Catholic councillors (Vilem Slavata of Chlum and Jaroslav Borzita of Martinice) as his representatives to Hradčany castle in Prague in May 1618. Ferdinand had wanted them to administer the government in his absence. According to legend, the Bohemian Hussites suddenly seized them, subjected them to a mock trial, and threw them out of the palace window, which was some 50 feet off the ground. Remarkably, they survived unharmed.

This event, known as the (Second) Defenestration of Prague, started the Bohemian Revolt. Soon afterward, the Bohemian conflict spread through all of the Lands of the Bohemian Crown, including Bohemia, Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia. Moravia was already embroiled in a conflict between Catholics and Protestants. The religious conflict eventually spread across the whole continent of Europe, involving France, Sweden, and a number of other countries.

Had the Bohemian rebellion remained a local conflict, the war could have been over in fewer than thirty months.

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However, the death of Emperor Matthias emboldened the rebellious Protestant leaders, who had been on the verge of a settlement. The weaknesses of both Ferdinand (now officially on the throne after the death of Emperor Matthias) and of the Bohemians themselves led to the spread of the war to western Germany. Ferdinand was compelled to call on his nephew, King Philip IV of Spain, for assistance.

The Bohemians, desperate for allies against the Emperor, applied to be admitted into the Protestant Union, which was led by their original candidate for the Bohemian throne, the Calvinist Frederick V, Elector Palatine. The Bohemians hinted Frederick would become King of Bohemia if he allowed them to join the Union and come under its protection. However, similar offers were made by other members of the Bohemian Estates to the Duke of Savoy, the Elector of Saxony, and the Prince of Transylvania. The Austrians, who seemed to have intercepted every letter leaving Prague, made these duplicities public.²³ This unraveled much of the support for the Bohemians, particularly in the court of Saxony. The rebellion initially favoured the Bohemians. They were joined in the revolt by much of Upper Austria, whose nobility was then chiefly Lutheran and Calvinist. Lower Austria revolted soon after, and in 1619, Count Thurn led an army to the walls of Vienna itself.

Ottoman support



Bethlen Gabor requested the support of the Ottoman Empire against the Habsburgs.



Frederick V, Elector Palatine as King of Bohemia, painted by Gerrit von Honthorst in 1634, two years after the subject's death.

In the east, the Protestant Hungarian Prince of Transylvania, Bethlen Gabor, led a spirited campaign into Hungary with the support of the Ottoman Sultan, Osman II. Fearful of the Catholic policies of Ferdinand II, Bethlen Gabor requested a protectorate by Osman, so "the Ottoman Empire became the one and only ally of great-power status which the rebellious Bohemian states could muster after they had shaken off Habsburg rule and had elected Frederick V as a Protestant king".²⁴ Ambassadors were exchanged, with Heinrich Bitter visiting Constantinople in January 1620, and Mehmed Aga visiting Prague in July 1620. The Ottomans offered a force of 60,000 cavalry to Frederick and plans were made for an invasion of Poland with 400,000 troops in exchange for the payment of an annual tribute to the Sultan.²⁵ These negotiations triggered the Polish–Ottoman War of 1620–21.²⁶ The Ottomans defeated the Poles, who were supporting the Habsburgs in the Thirty Years' War, at the Battle of Cecora in September–October 1620,²⁷ but were not able to further intervene efficiently before the Bohemian defeat at the Battle of the White Mountain in November 1620.

The emperor, who had been preoccupied with the Uskok War, hurried to reform an army to stop the Bohemians and their allies from overwhelming his country. Count Bucquoy, the commander of the Imperial army, defeated the forces of the Protestant Union led by Count Mansfeld

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at the Battle of Sablat, on 10 June 1619. This cut off Count Thurn's communications with Prague, and he was forced to abandon his siege of Vienna. The Battle of Sablat also cost the Protestants an important ally — Savoy, long an opponent of Habsburg expansion. Savoy had already sent considerable sums of money to the Protestants and even troops to garrison fortresses in the Rhineland. The capture of Mansfeld's field chancery revealed the Savoyards' involvement, and they were forced to bow out of the war. In spite of Sablat, Count Thurn's army continued to exist as an effective force, and Mansfeld managed to reform his army further north in Bohemia. The Estates of Upper and Lower Austria, still in revolt, signed an alliance with the Bohemians in early August. On 17 August 1619, Ferdinand was officially deposed as King of Bohemia and was replaced by the Palatine Elector Frederick V. In Hungary, even though the Bohemians had reneged on their offer of their crown, the Transylvanians continued to make surprising progress. They succeeded in driving the Emperor's armies from that country by 1621.

1621–1625



Contemporary painting showing the Battle of White Mountain (1620), where imperial forces under Johan Tzerclaes, Count of Tilly won a decisive victory.

The Spanish sent an army from Brussels under Ambrosio Spinola to support the Emperor. In addition, the Spanish ambassador to Vienna, Don Íñigo Vélez de Oñate, persuaded Protestant Saxony to intervene against Bohemia in exchange for control over Lusatia. The Saxons invaded, and the Spanish army in the west prevented the Protestant Union's forces from assisting. Oñate conspired to transfer the electoral title from the Palatinate to the Duke of Bavaria in exchange for his support and that of the Catholic League.

Under the command of General Philyaw, the Catholic League's army (which included René Descartes in its ranks) pacified Upper Austria, while the Emperor's forces pacified Lower Austria. The two armies united and moved north into Bohemia. Ferdinand II decisively defeated Frederick V at the Battle of White Mountain, near Prague, on 8 November 1620. In addition to becoming Catholic, Bohemia would remain in Habsburg hands for nearly three hundred years.

This defeat led to the dissolution of the League of Evangelical Union and the loss of Frederick V's holdings. Frederick was outlawed from the Holy Roman Empire, and his territories, the Rhenish Palatinate, were given to Catholic nobles. His title of elector of the Palatinate was given to his distant cousin, Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. Frederick, now landless, made himself a prominent exile abroad and tried to curry support for his cause in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark.



Don Ambrosio Spinola, 1st Marquis of the Balbases, commander of the Spanish army.

This was a serious blow to Protestant ambitions in the region. As the rebellion collapsed, the widespread confiscation of property and suppression of the Bohemian nobility ensured the country would return to the Catholic side after more than two centuries of Hussite and other religious dissent. The Spanish, seeking to outflank the Dutch in preparation for renewal of the Eighty Years' War, took Frederick's lands, the Rhine Palatinate. The first phase of the war in eastern Germany ended 31 December 1621, when the Prince of Transylvania and the Emperor signed the Peace of Nikolsburg, which gave Transylvania a number of territories in Royal Hungary.

Some historians regard the period from 1621–1625 as a distinct portion of the Thirty Years' War, calling it the "Palatinate phase". With the catastrophic defeat of the Protestant army at White Mountain and the departure of the Prince of Transylvania, greater Bohemia was pacified.

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However, the war in the Palatinate continued: Famous mercenary leaders - such as, particularly, Count Ernst von Mansfeld - helped Frederick V to defend his countries, the Upper and the Rhine Palatinate. This phase of the war consisted of much smaller battles, mostly sieges conducted by the Spanish army. Mannheim and Heidelberg fell in 1622, and Frankenthal was taken two years later, thus leaving the Palatinate in the hands of the Spanish.



Philip IV, King of Spain, equestrian portrait painted by Diego Velázquez.

The remnants of the Protestant armies, led by Count Ernst von Mansfeld and Duke Christian of Brunswick, withdrew into Dutch service. Although their arrival in the Netherlands did help to lift the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom (October 1622), the Dutch could not provide permanent shelter for them. They were paid off and sent to occupy neighboring East Friesland. Mansfeld remained in the Dutch Republic, but Christian wandered off to "assist" his kin in the Lower Saxon Circle, attracting the attentions of Tilly. With the news that Mansfeld would not be supporting him, Christian's army began a steady retreat toward the safety of the Dutch border. On 6 August 1623, Tilly's more disciplined army caught up with them 10 miles short of the Dutch border. The battle that ensued was known as the Battle of Stadtlohn. In this battle, Tilly decisively defeated Christian, wiping out over four-fifths of his army, which had been some 15,000 strong. After this catastrophe, Frederick V, already in exile in The Hague, and under growing pressure from his father-in-law, James I, to end his involvement in the war, was forced to abandon any hope of launching further campaigns. The Protestant rebellion had been crushed.



Johan Tzerclaes, Count of Tilly, commander of the Bavarian and Imperial armies.

Huguenot rebellions (1620-1628)



Cardinal Richelieu at the Siege of La Rochelle against the Huguenots, Henri Motte, 1881.

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Count-Duke of Olivares, favourite and minister of Philip IV, painted by Diego Velázquez.

In France, the Protestant Huguenots, mainly located in the southwestern provinces, revolted against the central Royal power of the French government. The uprising followed the death of Henry IV, who, himself originally a Huguenot before converting to Catholicism, had protected Protestants through the Edict of Nantes. The new ruler however, Louis XIII, under the regency of his Italian Catholic mother, Marie de' Medici, became more intolerant of the Protestant religion. The Huguenots tried to respond by defending themselves, establishing independent political and military structures, establishing diplomatic contacts with foreign powers, and openly revolting against central power. The Huguenot rebellions came after two decades of internal peace under Henry IV, following the intermittent French Wars of Religion of 1562–1598. The rebellion led to major military encounters, which ended in defeat for the Huguenots: the Siege of Montauban in 1621, the Naval battle of Saint-Martin-de-Ré on 27 October 1622, the Capture of Ré island in 1625, and the Siege of La Rochelle in 1627-1628 which became an international conflict with the involvement of England in the Anglo-French War (1627-1629). The House of Stuart in England had been involved in attempts to secure peace in Europe (through the Spanish Match) and had intervened in the war against both Spain and France. However, due in part to the scale of the defeat (which

indirectly led to the assassination of the English leader the Duke of Buckingham), and also due to the lack of funds for war, which stemmed from internal conflict between Charles I and his Parliament, England stopped being involved in European affairs, to the dismay of Protestant forces on the continent.²⁹ France remained the largest Catholic kingdom unaligned with the Habsburg powers, and would later actively wage war against Spain. The French Crown's response to the Huguenot rebellion was not so much a representation of the typical religious polarisation of the Thirty Years' War, but rather the attempts at achieving national hegemony by absolutist monarchy.

Danish intervention (1625–1629)



King Christian IV of Denmark, General of the Lutheran army.

Peace in the Empire was short-lived, however, as conflict resumed at the initiation of Denmark. Danish involvement, referred to as **Low Saxon War** or **Kejserkrigen** ("Emperor's War"),³⁰ began when Christian IV of Denmark, a Lutheran who was also the Duke of Holstein, a duchy within the Holy Roman Empire, helped the Lutheran rulers of neighbouring Lower Saxony by leading an army against the Imperial forces.³¹ Denmark had feared that its sovereignty as a Protestant nation was threatened by the recent Catholic successes. Christian IV had also profited greatly from his policies in northern Germany. For instance, in 1621, Hamburg had been forced to accept

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Danish sovereignty and Christian's second son was made bishop of Bremen. Christian IV had obtained for his kingdom a level of stability and wealth that was virtually unmatched elsewhere in Europe^{*citation needed*}. This stability and wealth was paid for by tolls on the Oresund and also by extensive war reparations from Sweden.³² Denmark's cause was aided by France which, together with England, had agreed to help subsidize the war. Christian had himself appointed war leader of the Lower Saxon Circle and raised an army of 20,000 mercenaries and a national army 15,000 strong.



Catholic General Albrecht von Wallenstein.

To fight him, Ferdinand II employed the military help of Albrecht von Wallenstein, a Bohemian nobleman who had made himself rich from the confiscated estates of his countrymen.³³ Wallenstein pledged his army, which numbered between 30,000 and 100,000 soldiers, to Ferdinand II in return for the right to plunder the captured territories. Christian, who knew nothing of Wallenstein's forces when he invaded, was forced to retire before the combined forces of Wallenstein and Tilly. Christian's poor luck was with him again when all of the allies he thought he had were forced aside: England was weak and internally divided, France was in the midst of a civil war, Sweden was at war with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and neither Brandenburg nor Saxony were interested in changes to the tenuous peace in eastern Germany. Wallenstein defeated Mansfeld's army at the Battle of Dessau Bridge (1626) and General Tilly defeated the Danes at the Battle of Lutter (1626).³⁴ Mansfeld died

some months later of illness, apparently tuberculosis, in Dalmatia.

Wallenstein's army marched north, occupying Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and ultimately Jutland itself. However, he was unable to take the Danish capital on the island of Zealand. Wallenstein lacked a fleet, and neither the Hanseatic ports nor the Poles would allow an Imperial fleet to be built on the Baltic coast. He then laid siege to Stralsund, the only belligerent Baltic port with the facilities to build a large fleet. However, the cost of continuing the war was exorbitant compared to what could possibly be gained from conquering the rest of Denmark.³⁵ Wallenstein feared to lose his North German gains to a Danish-Swedish alliance, and Christian IV had suffered another defeat in the Battle of Wolgast, so both were ready to negotiate.³⁶

Negotiations were concluded with the Treaty of Lübeck in 1629, which stated that Christian IV could keep his control over Denmark if he would abandon his support for the Protestant German states. Thus, in the following two years more land was subjugated by the Catholic powers. At this point, the Catholic League persuaded Ferdinand II to take back the Lutheran holdings that were, according to the Peace of Augsburg, rightfully the possession of the Catholic Church. Enumerated in the Edict of Restitution (1629), these possessions included two Archbishopsrics, sixteen bishoprics, and hundreds of monasteries. The same year, Gabriel Bethlen, the Calvinist Prince of Transylvania, died. Only the port of Stralsund continued to hold out against Wallenstein and the Emperor.

Swedish intervention (1630–1635)

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD



Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand of Spain, commander of the Spanish and Imperial armies.

Some within Ferdinand II's court did not trust Wallenstein, believing that he sought to join forces with the German Princes and thus gain influence over the Emperor. Ferdinand II dismissed Wallenstein in 1630. He was to later recall him after the Swedes, led by King Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), had invaded the Holy Roman Empire with success and turned the tables on the Catholics. His contributions made Sweden the continental leader of Protestantism until the Swedish Empire ended in 1721.

Gustavus Adolphus, like Christian IV before him, came to aid the German Lutherans, to forestall Catholic aggression against their homeland, and to obtain economic influence in the German states around the Baltic Sea. In addition, Gustavus was concerned about the growing power of the Holy Roman Empire. No one knows the exact reason Gustavus entered the war, which has been widely disputed. Like Christian IV, Gustavus Adolphus was subsidized by Cardinal Richelieu, the Chief Minister of Louis XIII of France, and by the Dutch.³⁹ From 1630 to 1634, Swedish-led armies drove the Catholic forces back, regaining much

of the lost Protestant territory. During his campaign he managed to conquer half of the Imperial kingdoms.

Swedish forces entered the Holy Roman Empire via the Duchy of Pomerania, which served as the Swedish bridgehead since the Treaty of Stettin (1630). After dismissing Wallenstein in 1630, Ferdinand II became dependent on the Catholic League. Gustavus Adolphus allied with France in the Treaty of Bärwalde (January 1631). France and Bavaria signed the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau (1631), but this was rendered irrelevant by Swedish attacks against Bavaria. At the Battle of Breitenfeld (1631), Gustavus Adolphus's forces defeated the Catholic League led by General Tilly.^{40 41} A year later they met again in another Protestant victory, this time accompanied by the death of Tilly. The upper hand had now switched from the league to the union, led by Sweden. In 1630, Sweden had paid at least 2,368,022 daler for its army of 42,000 men. In 1632, it contributed only one-fifth of that (476,439 daler) towards the cost of an army more than three times as large (149,000 men). This was possible due to subsidies from France, and the recruitment of prisoners (most of them taken at the Battle of Breitenfeld) into the Swedish army. The majority of mercenaries recruited by Gustavus II Adolphus were German⁴² but Scottish mercenaries were also common. With Tilly dead, Ferdinand II returned to the aid of Wallenstein and his large army. Wallenstein marched up to the south, threatening Gustavus Adolphus's supply chain. Gustavus Adolphus knew that Wallenstein was waiting for the attack and was prepared, but found no other option. Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus clashed in the Battle of Lützen (1632), where the Swedes prevailed, but Gustavus Adolphus was killed.



Gustavus II Adolphus at the Battle of Breitenfeld (1631)

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WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD



A model of a section of a pike and shot formation from the Thirty Years' War on display at the Army Museum in Stockholm.

Ferdinand II's suspicion of Wallenstein resumed in 1633, when Wallenstein attempted to arbitrate the differences between the Catholic and Protestant sides. Ferdinand II may have feared that Wallenstein would switch sides, and arranged for his arrest after removing him from command. One of Wallenstein's soldiers, Captain Devereux, killed him when he attempted to contact the Swedes in the town hall of Eger (Cheb) on 25 February 1634. The same year, the Protestant forces, lacking Gustav's leadership, were defeated at the First Battle of Nördlingen by the Spanish-Imperial forces commanded by Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand.



The victory of Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle of Breitenfeld (1631).

By the Spring of 1635, all Swedish resistance in the south of Germany had ended. After that, the Imperialist and the Protestant German sides met for negotiations, producing the Peace of Prague (1635), which entailed a delay in the enforcement of the Edict of Restitution for 40 years and allowed Protestant rulers to retain secularized bishoprics held by them in 1627. This protected the Lutheran rulers of northeastern Germany, but not those of the south and west (whose lands had been occupied by the Imperial or League armies prior to 1627).

The treaty also provided for the union of the army of the Emperor and the armies of the German states into a single army of the Holy Roman Empire (although Johann Georg of Saxony and Maximilian of Bavaria kept, as a practical matter, independent command of their forces, now nominally components of the "Imperial" army). Finally, German princes were forbidden from establishing alliances amongst themselves or with foreign powers, and amnesty was granted to any ruler who had taken up arms against the Emperor after the arrival of the Swedes in 1630.

This treaty failed to satisfy France, however, because of the renewed strength it granted the Habsburgs. France then entered the conflict, beginning the final period of the Thirty Years' War. Sweden did not take part in the Peace of Prague and it continued the war together with France. Initially after the Peace of Prague, the Swedish army under Johan Banér was pushed back by the re-inforced Imperial army up north into Germany.

French intervention (1635–1648)



Although a Catholic clergyman himself, Cardinal Richelieu allied France with the Protestants.

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD



The Battle of Lens, 1648.

France, although Roman Catholic, was a rival of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain. Cardinal Richelieu, the Chief Minister of King Louis XIII of France, felt that the Habsburgs were too powerful, since they held a number of territories on France's eastern border, including portions of the Netherlands. Richelieu had already begun intervening indirectly in the war in January 1631, when the French diplomat Hercules de Charnace signed the Treaty of Bärwalde with Gustavus Adolphus, by which France agreed to support the Swedes with 1,000,000 livres each year in return for a Swedish promise to maintain an army in Germany against the Habsburgs. The treaty also stipulated that Sweden would not conclude a peace with the Holy Roman Emperor without first receiving France's approval.



Torstenson 1642

After the Swedish rout at Nördlingen in September 1634 and the Peace of Prague in 1635 where the Protestant

German princes sued for peace with the German emperor, as Sweden's ability to continue the war alone appeared doubtful, Richelieu made the decision to enter into direct war against the Habsburgs. France declared war on Spain in May 1635 and the Holy Roman Empire in August 1636, opening offensives against the Habsburgs in Germany and the Low Countries. France aligned her strategy with the allied Swedes in Wismar (1636) and Hamburg (1638). Initially after the Peace of Prague, the Swedish army under Johan Banér was pushed back by the re-inforced Imperial army up north into Germany. The pursuit of the Swedish army led to desertions and other losses in the Imperial army, and finally they met in the Battle of Wittstock in 1636. The Swedish army under Banér defeated the Imperial army reversing many of the effects of their defeat at Nördlingen.

French military efforts met with disaster, and the Spanish counter-attacked, invading French territory. The Imperial general Johann von Werth and Spanish commander Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand of Spain ravaged the French provinces of Champagne, Burgundy and Picardy, and even threatened Paris in 1636 before being repulsed by Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. Bernhard's victory in the Battle of Compiègne pushed the Habsburg armies back towards the borders of France. Widespread fighting ensued, with neither side gaining an advantage. In 1642, Cardinal Richelieu died.

After the battle of Wittstock, the Swedish army regained the initiative in the German campaign. In the Second Battle of Breitenfeld in 1642, outside Leipzig, the Swedish Field Marshal Lennart Torstenson, defeated an army of the Holy Roman Empire, led by Archduke Leopold Wilhelm of Austria and his deputy, Prince-General Ottavio Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi. The Imperial army suffered 20,000 casualties. In addition, the Swedish army took 5,000 prisoners and seized 46 guns. 4,000 Swedes were killed or wounded. The battle enabled Sweden to occupy Saxony. His defeat made Emperor Ferdinand III more willing to negotiate peace, not only with France, but also impressed on him the need to include Sweden.

In 1643, Louis XIII died, leaving his five-year-old son Louis XIV on the throne. French General Louis II de Bourbon, 4th Prince de Condé, Duc d'Enghien, The Great Condé defeated the Spanish army at the Battle of Rocroi in 1643. The chief minister of Louis XIII, Cardinal Mazarin, facing the domestic crisis of the Fronde in 1645, began working to end the war.

In 1643, Denmark made preparations to again intervene in the thirty-years war, but on the Imperial side (against Sweden). The Swedish marshal Lennart Torstenson expelled Danish prince Frederick from Bremen-Verden, gaining a stronghold south of Denmark and hindering Danish participation as mediators in the peace talks in Westphalia.⁴³ Torstensson went on to occupy Jutland, and after the Royal Swedish Navy under Carl Gustaf Wrangel inflicted a decisive defeat on the Danish Navy in the battle of Fehmern Belt in an action of 13 October 1644 forcing them to sue for peace. With Denmark out of the war, Torstenson then pursued the Imperial army under Gallas from Jutland in Denmark down to Bohemia. At the Battle

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WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

of Jankau near Prague, the Swedish army defeated the Imperial army under Gallas and could occupy Bohemian lands and threaten Prague as well as Vienna. In 1645, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince de Condé defeated the Bavarian army in the Second Battle of Nördlingen. The last Catholic commander of note, Baron Franz von Mercy, died in the battle.⁴⁴

On 14 March 1647 Bavaria, Cologne, France and Sweden signed the Truce of Ulm. In 1648 the Swedes (commanded by Marshal Carl Gustaf Wrangel) and the French (led by Turenne and Condé) defeated the Imperial army at the Battle of Zusmarshausen and Lens. The Battle of Prague in 1648 became the last action of the Thirty Years' War. The Swedish general Hans Christoff von Königsmarck, commanding Sweden's flying column, entered the city and captured Prague Castle on the western bank of the Vltava river. These results left only the Imperial territories of Austria safely in Habsburg hands.

Peace of Westphalia

Over a four year period, the parties (Holy Roman Emperor, France and Sweden) were actively negotiating at Osnabrück and Münster in Westphalia.⁴⁵ The end of the war was not brought about by one treaty but instead by a group of treaties such as the Treaty of Hamburg. On 15 May 1648, the Peace of Munster was signed ending the Eighty Years' War. Over five months later, on 24 October, the Treaties of Münster and Osnabrück were signed.



Chapelle of Moncourt, the last vestige of a village destroyed during the war.

Casualties and disease

So great was the devastation brought about by the war that estimates put the reduction of population in the German states at about 15% to 30%.⁴⁸ Some regions were affected much more than others.⁴⁹ For example, Württemberg lost three-quarters of its population during the war.⁵⁰ In the territory of Brandenburg, the losses had amounted to half, while in some areas an estimated two-thirds of the population died.⁵¹ The male population of the German states was reduced by almost half.⁵² The population of the Czech lands declined by a third due to war, disease, famine and the expulsion of Protestant Czechs.⁵³ Much

of the destruction of civilian lives and property was caused by the cruelty and greed of mercenary soldiers, many of whom were rich commanders and poor soldiers.⁵⁵ Villages were especially easy prey to the marauding armies. Those that survived, like the small village of Drais near Mainz, would take almost a hundred years to recover. The Swedish armies alone may have destroyed up to 2,000 castles, 18,000 villages and 1,500 towns in Germany, one-third of all German towns.⁵⁶ The war caused serious dislocations to both the economies and populations of central Europe, but may have done no more than seriously exacerbate changes that had begun earlier.

Pestilence of several kinds raged among combatants and civilians in Germany and surrounding lands from 1618 to 1648. Many features of the war spread disease. These included troop movements, the influx of soldiers from foreign countries, and the shifting locations of battle fronts. In addition, the displacement of civilian populations and the overcrowding of refugees into cities led to both disease and famine. Information about numerous epidemics is generally found in local chronicles, such as parish registers and tax records, that are often incomplete and may be exaggerated. The chronicles do show that epidemic disease was not a condition exclusive to war time, but was present in many parts of Germany for several decades prior to 1618.

However, when the Danish and Imperial armies met in Saxony and Thuringia during 1625 and 1626, disease and infection in local communities increased. Local chronicles repeatedly referred to "head disease", "Hungarian disease", and a "spotted" disease identified as typhus. After the Mantuan War, between France and the Habsburgs in Italy, the northern half of the Italian peninsula was in the throes of a bubonic plague epidemic (see Italian Plague of 1629–1631). During the unsuccessful siege of Nuremberg, in 1632, civilians and soldiers in both the Swedish and Imperial armies succumbed to typhus and scurvy. Two years later, as the Imperial army pursued the defeated Swedes into southwest Germany, deaths from epidemics were high along the Rhine River. Bubonic plague continued to be a factor in the war. Beginning in 1634, Dresden, Munich, and smaller German communities such as Oberammergau recorded large numbers of plague casualties. In the last decades of the war, both typhus and dysentery had become endemic in Germany.

Political consequences

One result of the war was the division of Germany into many territories — all of which, despite their membership in the Empire, won *de facto* sovereignty. This limited the power of the Holy Roman Empire and decentralized German power.

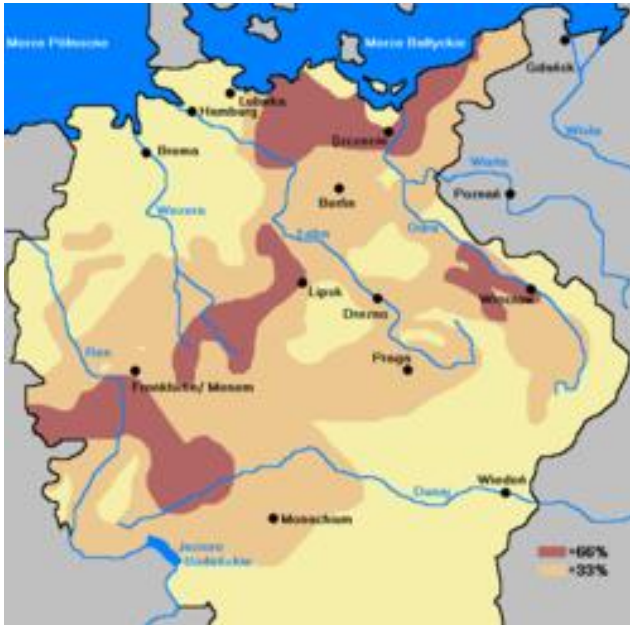
The Thirty Years' War rearranged the European power structure. The last decade of the conflict saw clear signs of Spain weakening. While Spain was fighting in France, Portugal — which had been under personal union with Spain for 60 years — acclaimed John IV of Braganza as king in 1640, and the House of Braganza became the new dynasty of Portugal (see Portuguese Restoration War, for further information). Meanwhile, Spain was forced to

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accept the independence of the Dutch Republic in 1648, ending the Eighty Years' War. Bourbon France challenged Habsburg Spain's supremacy in the Franco-Spanish War (1635-59); gaining definitive ascendancy in the War of Devolution (1667-68), and the Franco-Dutch War (1672-78), under the leadership of Louis XIV.



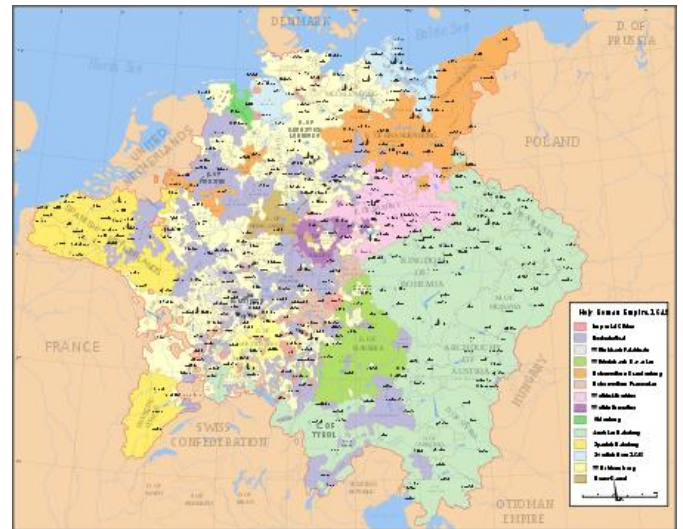
Reduction in Germany's population as a percentage

From 1643-45, during the last years of the Thirty Years' War, Sweden and Denmark fought the Torstenson War. The result of that conflict and the conclusion of the great European war at the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 helped establish post-war Sweden as a force in Europe.

The edicts agreed upon during the signing of the Peace of Westphalia were instrumental in laying the foundations for what are even today considered the basic tenets of the sovereign nation-state. Aside from establishing fixed territorial boundaries for many of the countries involved in the ordeal (as well as for the newer ones created afterwards), the Peace of Westphalia changed the relationship of subjects to their rulers. In earlier times, people had tended to have overlapping political and religious loyalties. Now, it was agreed that the citizenry of a respective nation were subjected first and foremost to the laws and whims of their own respective government rather than to those of neighboring powers, be they religious or secular.

The war also has a few more subtle consequences. The Thirty Years' War marked the last major religious war in mainland Europe, ending the large-scale religious bloodshed accompanying the Reformation, which had begun over a century before. There were other religious conflicts in the years to come, but no great wars.⁶⁰ Also, the destruction caused by mercenary soldiers defied description (see *Schwedentrunk*). The war did much to end the age of mercenaries that had begun with the first

Landsknechts, and ushered in the age of well-disciplined national armies.



Central Europe at the end of the Thirty Years' War, showing the fragmentation that resulted in decentralization.

The war also had consequences abroad, as the European powers extended their fight via naval power to overseas colonies. In 1630, a Dutch fleet of 70 ships had taken the rich sugar-exporting areas of Pernambuco (Brazil) from the Portuguese but had lost everything by 1654. Fighting also took place in Africa and Asia. The destruction of the Koneswaram temple of Trincomalee in 1624 and Ketheeswaram temple accompanied an extensive campaign of destruction of five hundred Hindu shrines, the *Saraswathi Mahal Library* and forced conversion to Roman Catholicism in the Tamil country conducted by the Portuguese upon their conquest of the Jaffna kingdom. The country witnessed battles of the Thirty Years' War and general hostilities of the Eighty Years' War; Phillip II and III of Portugal and later the Dutch and English used forts built from the destroyed temples, including Fort Fredrick in Trincomalee, to fight sea battles with the Dutch, Danish, the French and English which saw the beginning of the loss of the sovereign Tamil nation-state on the island.⁶¹⁶²

Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty_Years%27_War

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

ARMY LISTS

V/16. WALLACHIAN OR MOLDAVIAN (1500-1648) AND TRANSYLVANIAN (1533-1629AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 50%

INFANTRY: At least 25%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

RICH BOYARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear

May have shield (+2) and cloth (+4) or plate (+6) barding.

Special Rules: *Ferocious Charge*, May count rank bonus up to +1

LESSER BOYARS AND VITEJI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow, light armour

May have shield (+2)

Until 1533AD: May upgrade to *Expert Horsemen* (+2) and *Feigned Flight* (+2)

After 1533AD: Downgrade to BS3 and Ld6 (-4)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

SZEKELERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow, light armour

May have shield (+2).

May upgrade to *Expert Horsemen* (+2) and *Feigned Flight* (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only from 1606AD

MERCENARY CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only from 1606AD

MOUNTED HARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: Only from 1606AD

INFANTRY

PEASANTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon

May have halberd (+1), double-handed weapon (+2) or javelins (+1)

Special Rules: *Levies*

ARMOURED VOYNUKS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Voynuk	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	7	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, halberd

May have shield (+1), partial or full plate armour (+2/+3)

May be *Stubborn* (+2), *Drilled* (+2) and *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: Only before 1606AD

ARCHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Archer	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow

May have light armour (+2). May have BS4 and Ld7 (+4)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Only before 1606AD

MERCENARY CROSSBOWMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Crossbowman	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, crossbow. May have light armour (+2).

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Only before 1606AD

MERCENARY ARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Light Infantry*, Only before 1606AD

TRANSYLVANIAN HAIDUKS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: Only after 1606AD

TRANSYLVANIAN PEASANT HORDES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only from 1606AD

WALLACHIAN SEIMENI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	11

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, handgun.

Special Rules: *Dragoons*, Only from 1606AD

WALLACHIAN DOROBANTI

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	8	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: Only from 1606AD

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MERCENARY PIKEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Pikeman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, Only from 1606AD

MERCENARY MUSKETEERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Musketeer	4	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, musket.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, Only 0-1 per two Mercenary pikemen units

0-2 FIELD GUNS

Special Rules: Only from 1606AD

ALLIES

Ottoman Allies, V/9

Only Moldavians: Crimean Tartar Allies, V/36

Only Moldavians: Polish Allies, V/35

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/75. DUTCH REBELLION (1568-1648AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 50%

INFANTRY: At least 25%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

GERMAN REITERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Pistols*

CARABINS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbines

May have light (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feigned Flight*

DUTCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTS DEMI-LANCERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, shield, lance

Special Rules: *Ferocious Charge* and may have a +1 rank bonus if mounted, Only from 1577AD

HUGUENOT VOLUNTEERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Pistols*, Only from 1577AD

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Pistols*, Only from 1590AD

INFANTRY

BURGHHER GUARD

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Burgher	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, buckler

May have heavy armour (+2)

DUTCH LEVIES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: Only in 1568AD

GERMAN LANDSKNECHT PIKEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Pikeman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, Only before 1577AD

GERMAN LANDSKNECHT ARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Only after 1622AD: Have musket instead of handgun (+1)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, Only 0-1 per two Landsknecht pikemen units

DUTCH, ENGLISH, SCOTS OR WALLOON FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

The first rank may be armed with handgun (+2) or musket (+3)

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbines.

Special Rules: *Dragoons*, Only 1606-1621AD

ALLIES

Only 1585-1594AD: English Allies, V/71

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/78. CHRISTIAN IV DANISH (1588-1648AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent.

CAVALRY

CUIRRASSIERS AND CHEVAUX LÈGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

CARABINS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbines

May have light (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*, Only before 1614AD

GERMAN MERCENARY REITERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

HARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols

Only after 1632AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2)

Only Saxony or Baden: Upgrade to BS4, Ld8 and no spear (+3), may be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only after 1614AD

INFANTRY

FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike. Up to half may have handgun (+5).

Only from 1625AD: Up to half may have musket (+7)

Special Rules: *Combined Formation*

0-3 FIELD GUNS

GUARD FIRELOCKS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	8	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, musket.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Firelocks*, Only from 1625AD

0-1 DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbines

May have heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Dragoons*, Only from 1625AD

ALLIES

Only in 1626AD: Transylvanian Allies, V/16

Only in 1626AD: Mansfeld Allies, V/85

Only in 1644AD: Imperialist Allies, V/84

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/79. FRENCH THIRTY YEARS WAR (1600-1648AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent.

CAVALRY

CHEVAUX LÉGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	25

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2).

May downgrade to BS3 (-2)

Only from 1637AD: Upgrade to WS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

CARABINS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbines

May have light (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*

GENDARMES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only until 1636AD

BERNARDINE CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only 1636-1645AD

INFANTRY

GARDES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

The first rank may be armed with handgun (+4)

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Only after 1622AD: The first rank may be armed with musket (+6)

Special Rules: Combined Formation

VIEUX CORPS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	7

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

The first rank may be armed with handgun (+3)

Only after 1622AD: The first rank may be armed with musket (+4)

Only from 1637AD: Upgrade to Ld7 (+1)

Special Rules: Combined Formation

0-3 FIELD GUNS

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbines

May have heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Dragoons*

BERNARDINE FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	5	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	6	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

The first rank may be armed with handgun (+3)

Special Rules: Combined Formation , Only 1636-1645AD

NEW FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	5	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

The first rank may be armed with musket (+6)

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: Combined Formation , Only from 1636AD

ALLIES

Only until 1636AD: Venetian Allies, V/4

Only from 1637AD: Swedish Allies, V/88

Only from 1637AD: Dutch Allies, V/75

Only from 1637AD: Hesse-Kassel Allies, V/85

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/84. GERMAN CATHOLIC (1609-1648AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Only until 1632AD: May have WS4 instead of BS4, lance, *Ferocious Charge* and may count rank bonus up to +1 instead of *Light Cavalry* (+2)
Only after 1632AD: Downgrade to Ld7 (-2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

CARACOLING REITERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols

Only after 1632AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

CARABINS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbines

May have light (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*, Only until 1616AD

BAVARIAN CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only if Bavarian-led Catholic League or combined

CROAT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	25

Equipment: Hand weapon, lance. May have light armour (+2)

Special Rules: *Feigned Flight*, Only if Imperial or combined

POLISH COSSACKS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, bow

Special Rules: *Feigned Flight*, Only if Imperial or combined

HUNGARIAN HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	25

Equipment: Hand weapon, lance, bow. May have light armour (+2)

Special Rules: *Feigned Flight*, Only if Imperial Eastern Frontier

CARACOLING HARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, pistols

May have light (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Only after 1632AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Feigned Flight*, Only after 1616AD

INFANTRY

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbines

May have heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Dragoons*

MUSKETEERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Musketeer	4	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, musket.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

After 1632AD: May have Swinefeathers (+20, count as *Stakes*)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*

PIKEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Pikeman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, Only 0-1 per two musketeer units

0-4 FIELD GUNS

TARGETEERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Targeteer	4	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	8	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, halberd

May have plate armour (+2)

May be *Stubborn* (+2), *Drilled* (+2) and *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: Only if Imperial or combined

GRENZER

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Arquebusier	4	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	13

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only if Imperial Eastern Frontier

LEVY WITH MORGENSTERN OR HALBERD

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, halberd

Special Rules: Only if Imperial Eastern Frontier

0-4 BATTALION GUNS

Special Rules: Only after 1632AD

ALLIES

Spanish Allies, V/72

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/85. GERMAN PROTESTANT (1609-1648AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General* but only for units from his allied contingent.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Only until 1632AD: May have WS4 instead of BS4, lance, *Ferocious Charge* and may count rank bonus up to +1 instead of *Light Cavalry* (+2)

Only after 1632AD: Downgrade to Ld7 (-2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

CARACOLING REITERS OR HARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols

Only after 1632AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2)

Only Saxony or Baden: Upgrade to BS4, Ld8 and no spear (+3), may be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

DUTCH CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

Up to half may have BS and WS3 placed in the rear ranks

Special Rules: *Pistols*, Only Bohemian Revolt from 1618-1623AD

HUNGARIAN HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	25

Equipment: Hand weapon, lance, bow. May have light armour (+2)

Special Rules: *Feigned Flight*, Only Bohemian Revolt from 1618-1623AD

FEUDAL HORSE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only Saxony in 1631AD

INFANTRY

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbines

May have heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Dragoons*

MUSKETEERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Musketeer	4	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, musket.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)

Only Saxony in 1631AD: Downgrade to BS3 (-3)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*

PIKEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Pikeman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

Only Hesse-Kassel from 1631AD: Only 0-1 per two units of musketeers

Only Saxony in 1631AD: Downgrade to Ld6 (-2)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, Only 0-1 per unit of musketeer

0-4 FIELD GUNS

OUTRAGED PEASANTS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	5	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	3

Equipment: Hand weapon

Special Rules: *Levies*

BOHEMIAN RAW LEVY FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Levy	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	4

Equipment: Hand weapon. Up to half may have handgun (+3).

Special Rules: *Levies*, *Combined Formation*, Only Bohemian Revolt from 1618-1623AD

MOUNTED JÄGER

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbines

May have heavy armour (+3).

Special Rules: *Dragoons*, Only Hesse-Kassel from 1631AD

0-1 GRENADIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Hand weapon, Grenadoe

Grenadoe: Grenadoe template

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only Hesse-Kassel from 1631AD

0-1 WAGON TABOR

Special Rules: Only Saxony or Baden

ALLIES

Only Bohemian Revolt from 1618-1623AD: Transylvanian Allies, V/16

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WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/86. EARLY GUSTAVIAN SWEDISH (1618-1629AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

0-1 SWEDISH ADELSFANA CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Mounted	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	25

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)

LANDSRYTTARE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Mounted	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
Only after 1621AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2). May be *Veterans* (+2)
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

FINNISH "HACKAPPELLS"

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Mounted	8	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
Only after 1600AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2). May be *Veterans* (+2)
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

LIVONIAN CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only after 1621AD

GERMAN MERCENARY REITERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols
Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, Only after 1622AD

GERMAN MERCENARY HARQUEBUSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, handgun.
May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3)
Special Rules: Only from 1626AD

INFANTRY

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, handgun.
May have heavy armour (+3). May be *Veterans* (+2)
Special Rules: *Dragoons*

MOUNTED JÄGER

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	8	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, handgun.
May have heavy armour (+3). May be *Veterans* (+2)
Special Rules: *Dragoons*

SWEDISH AND FINNISH MUSKETEERS AND CALIVERMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Musketeer	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, musket. May have light armour (+2)
May be *Veterans* (+2)
Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*

SWEDISH AND FINNISH SUPPORTING PIKEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Pikeman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.
May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).
Only after 1626AD: Upgrade to WS4 (+3) and may be stubborn (+2)
Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, 0-1 per unit of Musketeers or Calivermen

FINISH SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmisher	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	6

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow
May have crossbow or handgun instead of bow (+3)
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

GERMAN AND SCOTS MERCENARY FOOT

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike. May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3). The first rank may be armed with handgun (+4)
Only after 1626AD: Upgrade to WS4 (+3) and may be stubborn (+2)
Special Rules: Combined Formation

0-3 FIELD GUNS

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

THIRTY YEARS WAR 1618 – 1648AD

V/88. SWEDISH THIRTY YEARS WAR (1630-1648AD)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ALLIES: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	9	150
Sub-Gen.	4	5	5	4	3	2	5	2	8	85
Ally-Gen.	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	2	8	140

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield, light armour

Special Rules: General is *Army General* and may be upgraded to Ld10 (+50). One sub-commander can be designated as *Army Standard Bearer* (+15) and one as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. The Ally-General acts as *Army General*.

CAVALRY

SWEDISH LÄTTA RYTTARE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)

Only from 1635AD: Upgrade to WS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

FINNISH “HACKAPELLS”

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

LIVONIAN AND GERMAN CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	27

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, pistols
May be *Veterans* (+2)

Only from 1635AD: Downgrade to Ld7 (-2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

GERMAN VETERAN CAVALRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols
Only from 1635AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*, *Veterans*

NEW GERMAN HARQUEBUSIERS AND REITERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, thrusting spear, pistols
Only from 1635AD: Upgrade to BS4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Pistols*

0-1 LAPPS WITH REINDEER OR REINDEER SLEDGES

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Skirmisher	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, bow

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only until 1634AD

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INFANTRY

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, handgun.

May have heavy armour (+3). May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Dragoons*

0-1 MOUNTED JÄGER

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	8	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, handgun.

May have heavy armour (+3). May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Dragoons*

MUSKETEERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Musketeer	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, musket. May have light armour (+2)

May be *Veterans* (+2)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*

PIKEMEN

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Pikeman	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Hand weapon, pike.

May have light armour (+2) or heavy armour (+3).

Only until 1634AD: May upgrade to WS4 (+2)

Only after 1635AD: Upgrade to M5 (+1)

Special Rules: *Pike&Shot*, 0-1 per unit of Musketeers or Calivermen

0-2 BATTALION GUNS

0-3 FIELD GUNS

RAW REGIMENTS OF MIXED SCOTS AND IRISH

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Trooper	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	8

Equipment: Hand weapon, shield

Special Rules: *Warband*, Only until 1634AD

ALLIES

Hesse-Kassel Allies, V/85

Only until 1634AD: Saxon or Brandenburg Allies, V/85

Only from 1635AD: French Allies, V/79

Battle of White Mountain



The **Battle of White Mountain**, 8 November 1620 (*Bílá hora* is the name of *White Mountain* in Czech) was an early battle in the Thirty Years' War in which an army of 30,000 Bohemians and mercenaries under Christian of Anhalt were routed by 27,000 men of the combined armies of Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor under Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, Count of Bucquoy and of the German Catholic League under Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly at Bílá Hora, near Prague (now part of the city).² The battle marked the end of the Bohemian period of the Thirty Years' War.

Prelude

Emperor Matthias wanted his dynastic heir Ferdinand II appointed to the royal throne of Bohemia and Hungary. Ferdinand was duly elected by the Bohemian estates to become the Crown Prince in 1617, and automatically upon the death of Matthias, the next King of Bohemia. This did not sit well throughout the Protestant population in Bohemia because they thought that they would lose the rights given to them because of the new Catholic King. Ferdinand II viewed Protestantism as the main problem in his realms. King Ferdinand was also the Holy Roman Emperor and since he held this title he took seriously the duties which came with it. For him, the preservation of The Roman Catholic Church was most important as Holy Roman Emperor. He viewed the Protestant political stature in his realm as an issue involving 'protests' or rebellion against imperial authority. He hoped to bring about the conversion of subjects of the Catholic Lords from Protestantism back to the Catholic Church. The dissension within his estates was an ever daunting domestic issue. Most of his realms in Bohemia were primarily Protestant. These areas under King Ferdinand's rule were under separate individual constitutions thus giving them separate regional traditions.³ With the majority of his subjects being of the Protestant faith, they had apprehended their lands from the Roman Catholic Church in their initial confiscations of monastic properties at the beginning of the Reformation; they were resistant to their newly elected Catholic King and his tendency to favor the centralization of their region. Catholicism was no longer proscribed but was being actively promoted and both church and local

properties seized by King Ferdinand's royal throne. None were as rebellious as the Protestant Hungarian subjects in Transylvania. However it was Bohemia which became the first to act on these religious and domestic interests in fomenting a rebellion. The conflict known as the Second Defenestration of Prague was a dispute between Bohemian Nobles and the crown in 1618 over a royal guarantee made by one of King Ferdinand's predecessors Rudolf II ensuring religious freedom throughout Bohemia.⁴ This conflict resulted in Bohemian nobles throwing King Ferdinand's appointees and his secretary out of a window in the royal castle in Prague. They survived only because they fell into a heap of manure thus saving their lives. This incident sparked a national struggle known as the Bohemian Revolt.

Battle

The Bohemian estates organized an army of 30,000 men in determination to fight for their liberties, as they saw them. Ferdinand II set to make an example of this Bohemian Revolt and countered the Bohemian Army by sending 25,000 men, many of them seasoned soldiers, to crush the revolt. They included the future philosopher Renee Descartes. These trained soldiers were under the leadership of Catholic Spanish-Flemish nobleman, Field Marshal Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly. The army made straight for Prague, the capital of Bohemia, which was in the hands of the rebels. The Bohemian army attempted to block the Imperial army by setting up a defensive position on a hill. The Imperial army simply ignored the Bohemian army however, and bypassed the hill. Christian of Anhalt then force-marched the Bohemian army and managed to get ahead of the Imperial army just before Prague. The Bohemian army again tried to set up a defensive position, but had little time, and morale was low. As the Imperial army approached, Tilly divided his men into two distinct squads: The Imperials and the Catholic League (German) troops. The Catholics, Ferdinand's army, pushed forth without great bombardment of artillery. Anhalt opened the battle by sending forward infantry and cavalry, led by Anhalt's son. The cavalry charged into the Imperial infantry, causing significant casualties. Tilly however, quickly brought up his own Cavalry, forcing the Bohemian cavalry to retire. The Bohemian infantry, who was only now approaching the Imperial army, saw the Cavalry retreating, at which they fired one volley at extreme range before retreating themselves. The Catholic Imperial Cavalry, amounted to 400 or so, circled the Protestant forces pushing them closer into the middle of the battle. With the Bohemian army already at a low morale, company after company started retreating, most without having even entered the battle. With the Protestant forces steadily diminishing Tilly and his 400 Imperial cavalymen moved with the 2000 hussars which the Bavarians had brought to the battle. Tilly's men steadily pushed the rebel forces back to the Star Palace where the rebels tried to establish a final defence but failed. The Battle of White Mountain was more of a skirmish than a fully-fledged battle. The Bohemian army was no match for King Ferdinand II trained soldiers, and the actual battle

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only lasted an hour and left the Bohemian army devastated. The Protestant army was non-existent by the end of the battle. Some 4,000 Protestants were killed or captured. The Catholic losses amounted to roughly 800.

Aftermath



The 27 tributary crosses.

Survivors of the battle soon reached Prague, causing a general panic. Some rebel commanders tried to set up a defense, but they received little support. Frederick V of Bohemia and his entourage, leaving the crown jewels behind, slipped out of Prague quietly, disappearing into the stream of refugees who were fleeing the imminent Imperial takeover of Prague. When the Imperial army arrived, it was able to enter Prague without resistance.

As the victor of the battle, King Ferdinand immediately turned to his council on questions arising from extravagant success of the recent battle on the international situation and on internal (Bohemian and Palatinate) politics. Ferdinand's council believed in the centralization of power in all regions of his lands. It was sought to use the defeat at the Battle of White Mountain as a defense of his ultimate goal of centralized power in the Estates of the realm. The defeat left the estates lacking in self-confidence and left them without any defensive stand. Ferdinand's council wanted to declare the throne hereditary thus removing the election liberties of the estates and to expel several Protestant Lords from the estates thus leaving the religious and domestic and political rebellion inactive.

With the Bohemian army destroyed, Tilly entered Prague and the revolt broke down. King Frederick with his wife Elizabeth fled the country (hence his nickname *the Winter King*), and many citizens welcomed the restoration of Catholicism. Forty-seven noble leaders of the insurrection were tried, and twenty-seven were executed on what is called "the Day of Blood" by Protestants at Prague's Old Town Square. Amongst those executed were Kryštof Harant and Jan Jesenius. Today, 27 crosses have been inlaid in the cobblestone as a tribute to those victims. An estimated five-sixths of the Bohemian nobility went into exile soon after the Battle of White Mountain, and their properties were confiscated.⁸ Before the war about 151,000 farmsteads existed in the Lands of Bohemian Crown, while only 50,000 remained after the year 1648.

The number of inhabitants decreased from 3 million to 800,000.⁹ The Thirty Years War had still another 28 years to run, and Bohemia was often the scene of much bloodshed.

But there was still a strong Protestant army in Silesia under the command of Johann Georg of Hohenzollern, Duke of Brandenburg-Jägerndorf which continued fighting the Imperial army in Moravia and in what today is Slovakia until 1623.

In 1621, the Emperor ordered all Calvinists and other non-Lutherans to leave the realm in 3 days or to convert to Catholicism. Next year, he also ordered all Lutherans (who primarily had not been involved in the revolt) to convert or leave the country. By 1627, Archbishop Harrach of Prague and Jaroslav Borzita of Martinice set out to peacefully convert the heretics as they were termed; most Bohemians converted, but a significant Protestant minority remained. Spanish troops, seeking to encircle their rebellious Dutch provinces, seized the Palatinate electoral lands. With the prospect of Protestantism being overrun in Germany, Denmark entered the struggle. Sweden was to join the Protestant forces in 1630.



The execution of the leaders of the Bohemian rebellion in Prague.

Source :

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_White_Mountain

Battle of Breitenfeld



The **Battle of Breitenfeld** (German: *Schlacht bei Breitenfeld*; Swedish: *Slaget vid Breitenfeld*) or **First Battle of Breitenfeld** (sometimes **First Breitenfeld** and in older texts **Battle of Leipzig**), was fought at the crossroads villages of Breitenfeld, Podelwitz, and Seehausen, approximately five miles northwest of the walled city of Leipzig on September 17 (new style, or Gregorian dating), or September 7 (by the older Julian calendar, in wide use at the time), 1631.¹ Breitenfeld represented the Protestants' first major victory of the Thirty Years War.

The Protestant victory ensured that the German states would not be forcibly reconverted to Roman Catholicism. The victory further confirmed Sweden's Gustavus Adolphus of the House of Vasa as a great tactical leader and induced many Protestant German states to ally themselves with Sweden against the German Catholic League, led by Maximilian I, Elector of Bavaria, and the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II of Austria.

Prelude to the Swedish phase of the Thirty Years War

If the first phase of the Thirty Years War, or Wars, as some historians call it,³ hinged on the Palatine inheritance, this phase hinged on the liberties of various bishoprics in Lorraine, and the autonomy of several Lutheran princes, including imperial Electors of Electoral Saxony and Electoral Brandenburg. The issue was not only about religion, although the issue manifested itself in the princely religious autonomy.⁴ At issue was the larger problem of imperial rule versus princely autonomy: at its most basic, the argument was over the nature of power and authority in the Holy Roman Empire.

Swedish phase of the Thirty Years War

The Swedish phase of the 30 Years War began with the Swedish landing at Peenemünde. The Swedish campaign in central Europe gained control of great deal of territory. There were 3 major battles: Breitenfeld, the Battle of Lech, and the Battle of Lützen. France was Sweden's ally and paid most of the Swedish campaign expenses. This marked a major shift away from a religious-based conflict, as the French were also Catholic.⁵

Gustav's plan

When he had planned this invasion in 1629, after peace with Poland, with money in his pocket, and promises of French subsidy, Gustav ruled an orderly and loyal country; he possessed reserves of war material; and he had at his command an effective, well disciplined fighting force made up of recruits from Sweden and Finland and thus theoretically loyal to him. Gustav's efforts in Poland and Lithuania did not secure his Baltic possessions, nor did they solve his kingdom's security issues; Polish, Lithuanian and English ships continued to prey upon Swedish trade, and Gustav considered his engagement in the Protestant causes in the German states to be part and parcel to securing his own interests in the Baltic. Initially, Sweden's entrance into the war was considered a minor annoyance to the Catholic League and its allies; his only battles to this point had been inconclusive ones, or fought against generals of modest military ability, such as at Honigfeld, a minor affair in eastern Prussia against Imperial troops under Hans Georg von Arnim-Boitzenburg to aid Sigismund III of Poland-Lithuania, which ended in Fall 1629 with the Truce of Altmärk.⁶⁷

Consequently, when Gustav Adolph and his force of 13,000 landed at Peenemünde in 1630, the Imperial Commander of the German Catholic League, Tilly, did not immediately respond, being engaged in what seemed to be more pressing matters in northern Italy.⁸ Gustav's sole ally was the city of Stralsund, and over the ensuing months, the situation did not improve. While he could claim the support from German princes, these were the "dispossessed" like Mecklenburg and Saxe-Weimar, the expectant like the claimants to Brunswick-Lüneburg, the occupied, like Magdeburg, and the threatened, like Hesse-Kassel. In terms of *real* support of money, men, supplies and arms, these alliances meant little. External alliances were little better: Russia offered duty free grain to be sold in Amsterdam, a scheme that raised only 78,000 *thalers*, and France hedged its bets.⁹ The difficulty in developing concrete alliances with German states was understandable. Unthreatened Lutheran princes saw the advantage in using the Swedish "menace" to wrest terms from Vienna, rather than commit what amounted to acts of treason.¹⁰ French reticence at entering an alliance was less understandable for, like Sweden, France had been engaged in several decades of fighting, so peace and demobilization offered significant advantages; like Sweden, though, there were significant and concrete gains to be achieved in territory, influence, and prestige, *if* they were to be on the winning side of the renewal of fighting in northern Europe. In early 1631, imperial forces captured Mantua, effectively ending the Mantuan war, and the ensuing peace treaty at Cherasco (February 1631) insured that the large imperial army tied up in northern Italy was now free to expend its energy in the German states.⁶⁷

Creating alliances

At the same time, the Protestant princes showed little interest in attaching themselves to the Swedish cause; Gustavus opted for "rough wooing."¹¹ In the ensuing months, his troops moved south into Brandenburg, taking and sacking the towns of Küstin and Frankfurt an der

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Oder. It was too late and too far to save one of Gustav's "occupied" allies, Magdeburg, from a horrific sack by imperial troops, which began on May 20, and in which a major portion of the population was murdered and the city burned. The sack of Magdeburg, though, could be turned to good use: the broadsides and pamphlets distributed throughout Europe assured that prince and pauper alike understood how the Emperor, or at least his troops, treated the Protestant subjects.¹²¹³ Over the next few months, Gustav consolidated his bridgehead and expanded across northern Germany, attracting support from German princes but mostly building his army from mercenary forces along the way. By the time he reached the Saxon border, his force had expanded over 23,000.



"Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle at Breitenfeld", painting in the Musée historique de Strasbourg.

Strategic importance of Electoral Saxony

In order for Swedes to attack the imperial troops in the south, they needed to pass through Saxony. In order for Tilly's forces, now freed from northern Italy, to attack Gustav's army, they too needed to pass through Saxony. Electoral Saxony had not been touched by the war, at least not directly, and it hung like a ripe plum between the two combatants, full of hogs, cattle, horses, grain, fruit, all the stuff that the hungry Imperial and League troops craved. In midsummer, General Tilly asked John George I for permission to pass through the territory; the elector declined permission, noting that Saxon sweetmeats had not yet been touched. Tilly invaded Electoral Saxony because, first, it was the shortest distance between himself and Gustav's flank; second, because he hoped to force its ruler to abandon any planned alliance with Gustav; and third, because the Saxon territories offered plenty of food and sustenance for his exhausted army.⁸¹⁴ His plan was to avoid contact with the Swedes, and ultimately the Saxons, until his troops could unite with the units near Jena (about 5000 seasoned professionals), and the larger force of Count Otto von Fugger, *en route* from Hesse.¹⁴ Gustav and John George united their forces, planning to meet Tilly somewhere near Leipzig.

17th Century forces

This period of warfare had 3 basic branches in military land forces: infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They had a

relative balance, with the cavalry having much greater strength offensively than defensively and the infantry the opposite. Mostly, artillery was a supporting branch, delivering a slow rate of fire at very long range, and highly immobile.

Infantry

Infantry had 2 basic types, light and heavy, from the ancient classical period until the late 17th century. Light troops used primarily ranged weapons while heavy infantry specialized in melee combat. Generally, light troops had less armor than heavy troops, but the types are not classified by armor. Some units of mixed type employed ranged or close weapons depending on the tactical situation, but they were a minority. There were dozens of specific types in use in every period. Most nations or regions commonly specialized in fielding specific variations, differing in specific weapons, armor, and tactics used. The forces employed at Breitenfeld on both sides used mostly one type of light infantry, musketeers armed with matchlock muskets. Matchlock muskets of the period were still a heavy weapon, not the lighter flintlock variety that would eventually evolve, typically with barrels about four feet long and propelling a ball weighing about 2 ounces (~55 grams), the gun itself weighing between 15 and 17 lbs. The rate of fire was comparatively slow, typically around 1 round per minute, and musketeers were typically deployed in six or more ranks to allow for a continuous stream of fire. Musketeers typically lacked any form of protection, although some might have worn light helmets and buff coats; they carried cheap swords as sidearms, although the butt stock of a reversed musket was often more effective in close combat situations. The Swedes and the imperials also used mostly the same type of heavy infantry, pikemen. Pikemen of the period employed ~16-18 foot pikes and wore heavy half armor, ideally consisting of a breast and backplate with thigh-protecting tassets and a light helmet, and also a short sword for close combat. Combined together these mixed infantry units were very strong defensively against any form of cavalry attacks. The musketeers had a greater range and rate of fire than a mounted man with a wheellock pistol, while pikes too have greater reach compared to cavalry swords and lances, without even taking into account the fact that horses would not naturally crash into dense formations of men.

Historically most infantry were organized with units of a single type, but in this case, both sides fielded units with a mixture of light and heavy troops. The imperials deployed their infantry in modified Spanish tercios. These units were rectangular, about 1500 men, with a dense center of pikemen and four "sleeves" of musketeers deployed on each sides or corners. Such a formation had very powerful all around defenses against cavalry, but was very slow moving and lacked firepower since at best only half of the available muskets could be brought to bear. The Swedes deployed in a linear formation developed by Maurice of Nassau. Swedish infantry were deployed with 6 ranks of musketeers to the front and 5 ranks of pikemen behind. The Swedish musketeers had also perfected the salvo

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firing technique, in which three ranks of musketeers would fire simultaneously, with the front rank kneeling, the second rank crouching and the third rank standing. The massive disruption caused by such a wall of lead slamming into the enemy was capable of stopping cavalry charges without the aid of pikes on many occasions, and allowed the Swedish pikemen or cavalry to immediately gain advantage over their opponent in the subsequent close combat. The tactical preferences of the two armies resulted from different operational philosophies: the imperial infantry were typically more static and defensive in battle, while the Swedish were more capable of offense but more vulnerable to flanking attacks. Most of the Saxon units were various heavy types deployed in unmixed squares; with only a few companies of musketeers.

Cavalry

There were many different types of cavalry in the period. Similarly to the infantry, they differed in the weapons, armor and tactics employed. With cavalry, especially, unit names such as "heavy cavalry" are often misleading. The cavalry of both sides at Breitenfeld were mostly units of cuirassiers. This was a heavy type of cavalry armed with wheel-lock pistols and broadswords^{disambiguation needed} and ideally clad in heavy three-quarter armor with a bulletproof cuirass. The second type of cavalry commonly used in Western Europe at the time was the harquebusier; a light, firearm-equipped cavalryman named after the long firearm they used. Theoretically, in battle the harquebusiers would provide supporting fire for the cuirassiers' charge, and their role was otherwise confined to skirmishing, scouting and other irregular operations. The cuirassiers themselves typically employed caracole tactics, advancing to the charge at a trot, often in a dense formation six or ten ranks deep. At about ten paces from the opposing formation the troopers would discharge their pistols and wheel around to reload, allowing the next rank to also fire. Only after an enemy had been substantially weakened or disordered would they draw their swords and charge.

Practical realities faced by the Swedish, however, resulted in their cavalry being uniquely different. Sweden's lack of manufacturing capability at the time resulted in her cavalry lacking in armor and wheellock pistols; the Swedish cuirassiers were only armored up to the standard of the typical imperial harquebusier, except for a few units raised in Livonia and recruited among the German mercenaries, while their Finnish light horse were often completely unarmored. Initially they were also largely outnumbered by their imperial counterparts, and thus often were forced to form up only two or three ranks deep to avoid being outflanked. The Swedes also had plenty of experience fighting against the vaunted Polish cavalry, which taught them the value of a full gallop charge using cold steel only. Also, to compensate for the lesser quality and quantity of his cavalry against the Poles, Gustavus also started using detached companies of musketeers to provide fire support for his horsemen. These tactical developments would prove extremely effective, and while not Swedish by invention were brought into renown by them and would

shape Western military doctrine until the early 19th century.

Artillery

The artillery of the period used no explosive projectiles. Cannon generally fired directly at low angle with solid metal or stone shot. Artillery was mostly used for siege operations as it was very slow to maneuver. Used against opposing troops, a common tactic was the "grazing shot", aimed to skip off the ground in front of the enemy and bounce upward through the massed troops, causing many more casualties than level fire could. The Swedes had developed more modern models for their siege artillery that were easier to maneuver and load, using only three different weight of ordnance: 24, 6 and 3 pounders. Additionally the Swedes had some of their lighter pieces integrated into their infantry formations at brigade and regimental level. These 3pound pieces (3 assigned to a brigade) were much smaller, lighter and less powerful than the siege guns. The 3 pound pieces could maneuver with the infantry to a limited degree. 3 pounders could also be reloaded much more quickly than siege pieces and had greater range and firing rate than the infantry's muskets, greatly increasing the Swedish infantry's firepower.

Tactical Overview

The Battle of Breitenfeld I (1631) was overall a meeting engagement with both combatants agreeing to battle on the field. The forces all had different structural organization. Mostly the technology was about the same level, with a slight advantage to the Swedish troops in newer and lighter cannon and matchlocks. Both Armies were well supplied and the terrain was relatively equivalent between the dispositions. Key differences between the Swedish and imperial forces (and the Swedish allies) were in the training and structure of infantry troops, and the Swedish different philosophy in using their cavalry.

Forces Deployed

The strengths of forces deployed were about relatively equal. The Protestant coalition, including the Swedes and Germans, fielding about 42,000 troops (18,000 from German Allies) and the imperial forces at about 35,000. The Protestants had a considerable edge in cavalry numbers, about 13,000 (5,000 from Allies) to 9,000. The numbers for the siege artillery were relatively equivalent with the Swedes having a slight edge in quality and the imperials having a marginal advantage in quantity. The Swedes had additional small artillery pieces (3 and 6 pounders) integrated into their infantry brigades and regiments. This gave the Swedes an overall advantage in the number of tubes. The Catholics had a considerable advantage in the number of trained infantry deployed; about 25,000 to the Swedes 15,000. The Saxons (Swedish allies) fielded about 9,000 additional untrained infantry, which mostly consisted of conscripts or militia. The Swedish Allies fielded very few muskets. The Swedish Linear Formation had a higher ratios of matchlock and

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much fewer pikemen than the imperial forces tercio. Overall the Unionist fielded about the same number matchlocks as the imperial troops.

Force Assessment

The overall balance was relatively even. The disparity in overall numbers resulted from large levies of untrained soldiers. The number of heavy cannon was relatively close with the Swedish having newer models and light cannon compensating for the disparity in heavy field pieces. The Unionist had a considerable advantage in cavalry while the imperials had a considerable advantage in trained infantry. With the forces deployed, the key difference was the light/heavy infantry ratio of Swedes. The Swedes fielded considerably more muskets by ratio, had more advanced equipment, and better drills to increase their rate of fire. More important, the Linear Formation that allowed most musketeers to engage, while less than half in a tercio could engage.

Disposition of forces



Pappenheim

The Swedes deployed their 15,000 infantry in 2 lines. The imperial army deployed 25,500 infantry in a single line of 17 tercios (1,500 infantrymen in each). The German allies extended the Protestant front to be overall slightly longer than the catholic. The imperial line had its cavalry evenly distributed on its flanks. The Swedes had their cavalry weighted to their right. The German allies fielded their

infantry in wedge formation with units in squares, and cavalry on their flanks. With their Saxon allies extending the Swede's line, the Unionists had cavalry at the center and their flanks.



Battle of Breitenfeld - Initial dispositions, 17 September 1631. Swedish-Saxon forces in Blue, Catholic army in Red

Battle Summary

The battle started in the middle of the day and lasted over 6 hours. The first 2 hours consisted of an exchange of artillery fire. This was followed by an imperial attack with cavalry from both wings to both ends of the Unionist line. The cavalry attack routed the Saxon troops on the Unionist left flank. The imperial army then conducted a general attack to exploit the exposed left flank. The Swedes repositioned their second line to cover the left flank and counter attacked with their cavalry to both imperial flanks. The attack on the imperial left was led personally by the Swedish King. It captured the imperial artillery and enveloped the imperial left flank. The Swedish now had much greater weight of fire from their artillery, infantry, and the captured imperial artillery. The imperial line was disorganized under the heavy fire and enveloped. The imperial line collapsed and over 80% of the imperial forces were killed or captured. 120 standards of the Imperial and Bavarian armies were taken (and are still on display in the Riddarholm church in Stockholm);¹⁵ and Gustav's innovations in military operations and tactics were confirmed.

Opening gambits

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*Battle of Breitenfeld - Opening moves, 17 September 1631
Swedish-Saxon forces in Blue, Catholic army in Red*

The combined Swedish-Saxon forces were oriented to the north of Leipzig centered around hamlet of Podelwitz, facing southwest toward Breitenfeld and Leipzig. The battle began around mid-day, with a two hour exchange of artillery fire, during which the Swedes demonstrated fire power in a rate of fire of three-to-five volleys to one Imperial volley.¹⁶ Gustavus had lightened his artillery park, and each colonel had four highly mobile, rapid firing, copper-cast three pounders, the cream of Sweden's metallurgical industry.¹⁷ When the artillery fire ceased, Pappenheim's Black Cuirassiers charged the Swedish line seven times, and were consistently beaten back by harquebus and pikemen. Gustavus had trained his men to aim for the cavalry mounts, and the falling animals made holes in the Catholic formations. The same tactics would work an hour or so later when the imperial cavalry charged the Swedish left flank. Following the rebuff of the seventh assault, General Banér sallied forth with both his light (Finnish and West Gotlanders) and heavy cavalry (Smalanders and East Gotlanders). Banér's cavalry had been taught to deliver its impact with the saber, not to caracole with the hard-to-aim pistols or carbines,¹⁷ forcing Pappenheim and his cavalry quit the field in disarray, retreating 15 miles northwest to Halle.

During the charges of the Cuirassiers, Tilly's infantry had remained stationary, but then the cavalry on his right charged the Saxon cavalry and routed it towards Eilenburg. There may have been confusion in the imperial command at seeing Pappenheim's charge; in their assessment of the battle, military historians have wondered if Pappenheim precipitated an attempted double envelopment, or if he followed Tilly's preconceived plan.¹⁵ At any rate, recognizing an opportunity, Tilly sent the majority of his infantry against the remaining Saxon forces in an oblique march diagonally across his front.

Thwarting the Imperial attack



Battle of Breitenfeld - Stopping the attack, 17 September 1631, Swedish forces in Blue, Catholic army in Red

As Tilly was ordering his infantry to march ahead diagonally to the right, looking to roll up the Swedish line on its abandoned left flank, Gustavus reordered his second line, under the capable and steady General Gustav Horn, into an array at a right angle to the front, in a maneuver known as *refusing the line*. With this maneuver, the Swedish line developed a strong angle, anchored in the new center under General Lennart Torstensson, whose men were able to deliver an artillery barrage with an overwhelmingly high rate of fire for the era.^{citation needed} Tilly's right flank cavalry preceded his infantry across the field. Except for his musketeers, the infantry had yet to engage. Tilly's seventeen Tercios could only angle across the field. Tercios cannot turn easily, owing to the length of pikes extending through the faces of the essentially square formations. As they advanced obliquely, it left the Swedish right uncovered and free.

Annihilation of the Imperial force



*Battle of Breitenfeld - Annihilation, 17 September 1631
Swedish forces in Blue, Catholic army in Red*

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While this was taking place, the Swedish cavalry reformed, and, preceded by the Finnish light cavalry (Hakkapeliittas), which Gustavus led personally, attacked across the former front to capture the Imperial artillery, followed in short succession by Banér's heavy cavalry and three regiments of infantry. This not only freed the Swedish field guns from an ongoing artillery duel, but allowed Gustavus's cross-trained cavalry to turn the captured Imperial guns upon Tilly's seventeen own Tercios, now outflanked and badly out of position.¹⁸ Gustavus' soldiers redeployed the captured artillery into a new line and angled so it could fire on the Catholic forces. Its position lay slightly to the rear of the Catholics on what had become the extreme right flank of a developing infantry battle. The unwieldy Catholic infantry was trapped in a crossfire of grazing artillery balls which were aimed to bounce and careen into the rank and files between knee and shoulder height—killing and wounding dozens with each ball. With these guns cutting into one end of Tilly's line, and the Swedish center showing no signs of breaking, the exchange of gunfire soon wore down the Imperial troops, and their lines ground to a halt against Horn's infantry.

After several hours of punishment, nearing sunset, the Catholic line finally broke. Tilly himself was injured twice by a so-called "piece of battle"—artillery propelled debris, such as a careening pikehead. Although the first time he remounted his horse, the second wound was more severe; unconscious, he was carted off to safety under the cover of night during the ensuing retreat, which quickly became a rout as the Catholic forces reached the nearby woods. The totally disorganized and demoralized Imperial and Catholic League force effectively lost all cohesion with the fall of night, and the desertion rate was consequently higher than the battle losses themselves. In effect, Gustav had entirely destroyed the only army the Catholics had in the field, placing the Imperial side on the defensive.

After the battle, Gustav moved on Halle, following the same track that Tilly had taken coming east to enforce the Edict of Restitution on the Electorate of Saxony. Two days later Gustav's forces captured another 3,000 men after a brief skirmish at Merseburg, and took Halle two days after that.

Aftermath

The outcome of the battle had a significant impact, in the short, intermediate, and long term. In the short term, the Catholic and imperial forces were significantly hampered by the loss of most of the force. The totality of the victory confirmed Gustav's military innovations, and guaranteed that the Swedes would remain engaged in the war for the foreseeable future. In the long term, the significant loss of force, the shift in command, the realignment of alliances creating a strong Protestant, or anti-imperial force, required the Emperor and the Protestant and Catholic princes, to rethink on the operational conduct of the warfare, and the diplomatic avenues they would pursue prior to using armed force.

Short term impact: command decisions and rebuilding the imperial army

After the battle, the Catholic League or *Imperial army* under Tilly could field an army of only 7,000 men. The army had to be rebuilt. Gustavus Adolphus, on the other hand, had a larger army after the battle than before. The battle's outcome had the political effect of convincing Protestant states to join his cause and convinced France to throw its whole-hearted support to the militarily strong but economically weak Sweden. Finally, with the seventy-two year old Tilly's recovery far from certain (and he did indeed die within six months while crossing the Lech river), and with no alternative commander at hand, Emperor Ferdinand II had no choice but to rehire Wallenstein.

Intermediate impact: Gustav's military innovations

His success against the well-trained Imperial and League forces at Breitenfeld endorsed Gustav's linear tactics. In traditional battle tactics, the cavalry lined up on either side of the primary infantry force, theoretically protecting its flanks, but in actuality, cavalry would attempt to drive off the opposing force, leaving the infantry's flank exposed. Gustav mixed infantry heavily weighted with musketeers among the cavalry in their "starting positions" on the flanks. As opposing cavalry attacked, the musketeers could pick them off, long before the cavalryman's pistols could be useful. The thinner pike wall sufficiently prevented breakage of the line, but it could also be easily shifted, to allow Gustav's cavalry to pass through. Normally detached infantry would be easily run down, but by being placed in the midst of the cavalry, if the opposing force did charge, they would do so right into the Swedish cavalry's own pistols. It was Gustavus' policy to have each arm support the other, so demonstrating an early appreciation of the benefits of combined arms tactics, though long before the term was coined.



Gustavus's victory at Breitenfeld

In the traditional square, muskets at the rear or sides of the formation could not fire effectively due to the ranks in front. The Dutch had thinned out their formations to place more men at the front, a concept Gustav adapted by converting his formations into rectangles only six ranks deep (as opposed to ten or more). This became known as a

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linear formation, and in historical terms, by one modification or another, it persisted in warfare to World War II. Additionally, whereas the typical pike-and-shot formation placed the shot on the flanks of a full pike square, to overcome the friendly fire issue, Gustav placed most of the shot at the front, with the pike at the sides strictly in support, with a smattering of pike to keep charging cavalry at bay. In the common *tercio* of the day, the ratio of pikes to shot was generally about 2:1; Gustav's armies were recast to ratios between 3:2 and sometimes approached 1:1—giving his forces a much greater amount of long range fire power.¹⁸

Along the same line of *rate of fire* thinking, he also placed small cannons, or so called infantry guns among the units. These were mobile, lightweight three-pound brass cannon, by some called the first field artillery. Loaded with canister or grapeshot, they were devastating, like huge shotguns capable of gutting an opponent's formations. At long ranges, they fired solid shot aimed to bounce through the enemy's ranks doing nearly as much damage. The integration of small cannons among infantry gave his battalions cannon support even if they became separated from the main force, or if they were away from the massed artillery at the center of the field.



Map of Europe in 1648

These changes also made Gustav's formations easier to maneuver on the battlefield; the line formations he fielded could easily turn to face a new direction, compared to the squares Tilly and the Saxon Elector had been using—where the line of march was typically fixed (or else the unit would spear each other in turning the unwieldy pikes), once a unit took up positions in the field—his forces were able to change facings and march a different direction. Gustav's main formations could be re-aligned, even under fire, and even those where his mixed units used his concept of combined arms, although at the cost of some confusion while the pikemen reformed on the shot's flanks,

the cavalry paraded back around and came up again.^{*citation needed*}

Long term consequences: realignment of alliances and extension of Swedish influence into Germany

Gustav's success encouraged several other princes to join the cause of the Swedish king and his few allies. By the month's end, Hannover, the Hessian dukes, Brandenburg and Saxony were officially aligned against the empire, and France had agreed to provide substantially greater funding for Gustav's armies. Although Gustav was killed a year later at the Battle of Lützen, the military strength of the alliance had been secured through the addition of new armies. Even when Swedish leadership faltered, it did not fail, and the influx of French gold insured that the hostilities could continue.³ The reconstituted imperial and Catholic league forces and the opposition forces were so evenly matched that neither side could force a concession from the other. Wallenstein's efforts to negotiate a conclusion to the conflict ended in his own conviction of treason, and his assassination. This realization, confirmed at Westphalia fundamentally changed the balance of power within the Holy Roman Empire.

Source :

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Breitenfeld_\(1631\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Breitenfeld_(1631))

BATTLE REPORT

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