

WAR & CONQUEST

SEVEN YEARS



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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The **Seven Years' War** was a global military conflict between 1756 and 1763, involving most of the great powers of the time and affecting Europe, North America, Central America, the West African coast, India, and the Philippines. In the historiography of some countries, the war is alternatively named after combats in the respective theaters: the French and Indian War (North America, 1754–63), Pomeranian War (Sweden and the northern Germanies, 1757–62), Third Carnatic War (Indian subcontinent, 1757–63), and Third Silesian War (Prussia and Austria, 1756–63).

The war was driven by the antagonism between Great Britain (in personal union with Hanover) and the Bourbons (in France and Spain), resulting from overlapping interests in their colonial and trade empires, and by the antagonism between the Hohenzollerns (in Prussia) and Habsburgs (Holy Roman Emperors and archdukes in Austria), resulting from territorial and hegemonic conflicts in the Holy Roman Empire. The Diplomatic Revolution established an Anglo-Prussian camp, allied with some smaller German states and later Portugal, as well as an Austro-French camp, allied with Sweden, Saxony and later Spain. The Russian Empire left its offensive alliance with the Habsburgs on the succession of Peter III, and like Sweden concluded a separate peace with Prussia in 1762. The war ended with the peace treaties of Paris (Bourbon France and Spain, Great Britain) and of Hubertusburg (Hohenzollerns, Habsburgs, Saxon elector) in 1763. The war was characterized by sieges and arson of towns as well as open battles involving extremely heavy losses; overall, some 900,000 to 1,400,000 people died.

Great Britain excelled her Bourbon rivals in the contested overseas territories, gaining the bulk of New France, Spanish Florida, some Caribbean islands, Senegal and superiority over the French outposts on the Indian subcontinent. The native American tribes were excluded from the peace settlement, and were unable to return to their former status after the resulting Pontiac's rebellion. In Europe, Frederick II of Prussia failed to complete a preemptive strike against Austria, and his numerically superior opponents repulsed and nearly annihilated his forces at Kunersdorf. Frederick however recovered, regained ground and managed to avoid any concessions in Hubertusburg, where the status quo ante bellum was restored. William Pitt's saying that "America was won in Germany" referred to the Prussian war effort, which enabled Great Britain to keep her continental commitment limited and focus on her "blue water policy," successfully establishing naval supremacy. French and allied forces were able to occupy Prussian and Hanoverian territories up to East Frisia. French ambitions to invade Britain and to continue with their *guerre de course* were thwarted by a British naval blockade, which also impaired French supply routes to the colonies. The involvement of Portugal, Spain and Sweden did not return them to their former status as great powers. Spain's short intervention resulted in the loss of Florida, though she gained French Louisiana west of the Mississippi in exchange and Britain returned Cuba as well as the Philippines.

Nomenclature

In Canada, France, and the United Kingdom, the name *Seven Years' War* is used to describe the North American conflict as well as the European and Asian conflicts, as the name *Nine Years' War* was already taken.¹ This conflict lasted seven years from 1756 to 1763.

In the United States, however, the North American portion of the war, which started in 1754, is popularly known as the *French and Indian War*.² Many scholars and professional historians in America, such as Fred Anderson, however, follow the example of their colleagues in other countries and refer to the conflict as the "Seven Years' War," regardless of the theatre.

In French Canada, the conflict is sometimes referred to as *La Guerre de la Conquête*, meaning *The War of the Conquest*.²

The conflict in India is termed the *Third Carnatic War* while the fighting between Prussia and Austria is called the *Third Silesian War*.² In Swedish historiography, the name *Pommerska kriget* (Pomeranian War) is used,² as Swedish involvement was limited to Pomerania.

The war was described as the first "world war",³ though this label was also given to various earlier conflicts such as the Eighty Years' War, the Thirty Years' War, the Spanish War of Succession and the Austrian War of Succession, and to later conflicts such as the Napoleonic Wars.⁴ As a partially Anglo-French conflict involving developing empires, the war was one of the most significant phases of the 18th century Second Hundred Years' War.⁵

Background

This war is often said to be a continuation of the War of the Austrian Succession that had lasted between 1740 and 1748, in which King Frederick II of Prussia, known as Frederick the Great, had gained the rich province of Silesia from Austria. Empress Maria Theresa of Austria had signed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle only in order to gain time to rebuild her military forces and to forge new alliances, which she did with remarkable success. The political map of Europe had been redrawn in a few years as Austria abandoned its twenty-five year alliance with Britain. During the so-called Diplomatic Revolution of 1756, the centuries-old enemies of France, Austria, and Russia formed a single alliance against Prussia.



All the participants of the Seven Years' War. Blue: Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal with allies. Green: France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden with allies.

Prussia's only major assistance came from Great Britain, their newfound allies, whose ruling dynasty saw its ancestral Hanoverian possession as being threatened by France. In many respects the two powers' forces complemented each other excellently. The British had the largest, most effective navy in the world, while Prussia had the most formidable land force on continental Europe, allowing Great Britain to focus its soldiers towards colonial expeditions. The British hoped that the new series of alliances that had been formed during the Diplomatic Revolution would allow peace to continue, but they in fact provided the catalyst for the eruption of war in 1756.

The Austrian army had undergone an overhaul according to the Prussian system. Maria Theresa, whose knowledge of military affairs shamed many of her generals, had pressed relentlessly for reform. Her interest in the welfare of the soldiers had gained her their undivided respect. Austria had suffered several humiliating defeats to Prussia in the previous war, and strongly dissatisfied with the limited help they had received from the British, they now saw France as the only ally who could help them retake Silesia and check Prussia's expansion.

The second cause for war arose from the heated colonial struggle between the British Empire and French Empire which, as they expanded, met and clashed with one another on two continents. Of particular dispute was control of the Ohio Country which was central to both countries' ambitions of further expansion and development in North America. The two countries had been in a *de facto* state of war since 1754, but these military clashes remained confined to the American theatre.

Strategies

For much of the eighteenth century, France approached its wars in the same way: it would let its colonies defend themselves, sending them only small numbers of troops—or perhaps inexperienced soldiers—anticipating that fights for the colonies would likely be lost anyway. This strategy was to a degree forced upon France: geography coupled with the superiority of the British navy made it difficult for the French navy to provide significant supplies and support to French colonies. Similarly, several long land borders made an effective domestic army

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imperative for any ruler of France. Given these military necessities, the French government, unsurprisingly, based its strategy overwhelmingly on the army in Europe: it would keep most of its army on the European continent, hoping that such a force would be victorious closer to home. The plan was to fight to the end of the war and then, in treaty negotiations, to trade territorial acquisitions in Europe in order to regain overseas possessions lost. This approach did not serve France well in the war, as the colonies were indeed lost, but France had few counterbalancing European successes.

The British—by inclination as well as for pragmatic reasons—had tended to avoid large-scale commitments of troops on the Continent. They sought to offset the disadvantage this created in Europe by allying themselves with one or more Continental powers whose interests were antithetical to those of their enemies, particularly France. For the Seven Years' War, the British chose as their principal partner the greatest military strategist of the day, Frederick the Great, and his kingdom, Prussia, then the rising power in central Europe, and paid Frederick substantial subsidies to support his campaigns. In marked contrast to France, Britain strove to actively prosecute the war in the colonies, taking full advantage of its naval power. The British pursued a dual strategy of naval blockade and bombardment of enemy ports, and also utilized their ability to move troops by sea to the utmost. They would harass enemy shipping and attack enemy colonies, frequently using colonists from nearby British colonies in the effort.

The formal opening of hostilities in Europe was preceded by fighting in North America, where the westward expansion of the British colonies located along the eastern seaboard began to run afoul of French claims to the Mississippi valley in the late 1740s and early 1750s. In order to forestall the expansion of Virginia and Pennsylvania, in particular, the French built a line of forts in what is now western Pennsylvania in the mid-1750s, and British efforts to dislodge them led to conflicts generally considered to be part of the French and Indian War, as the Seven Years' War is known in the United States.

Europe

1756

The British Prime Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, remained optimistic that war could be prevented from breaking out in Europe by the new series of alliances.⁶ However a large French force was assembled at Toulon, and the French opened the campaign against the British by an attack on Minorca in the Mediterranean. A British attempt at relief was foiled at the Battle of Minorca and the island was captured on 28 June (for which Admiral Byng was court-martialed and executed).⁷ War between Britain and France had been formally declared on 18 May⁸ nearly two years after the first fighting had broken out in the Ohio Country.



Battle of Lobositz. Austria: blue; Prussia: red.

Having received reports of the clashes in North America, and having secured the support of Great Britain with an Anglo-Prussian alliance, Frederick II of Prussia crossed the border of Saxony on 29 August 1756, one of the small German states in league with Austria. He intended this as a bold pre-emption of an anticipated Austro-French invasion of Silesia. The Saxon and Austrian armies were unprepared, and their forces were scattered. At the Battle of Lobositz, King Frederick prevented

the isolated Saxon army from being reinforced by an Austrian army under General Browne. The Prussians then overran the Electorate, resulting in the Prussian occupation of Saxony and the surrender of the Saxon Army at Pirna in October 1756 which was then forcibly incorporated into the Prussian forces. The attack on the neutral Electorate of Saxony caused outrage across Europe and led to the strengthening of the anti-Prussian coalition.⁹ The only significant Austrian success was the partial occupation of Silesia.

Britain had been surprised by the sudden Prussian offensive, but now began shipping supplies and money to their allies. A combined German force was organised under the Duke of Cumberland to protect Hanover from a French invasion. The British attempted to persuade the Dutch Republic to join the alliance, but the request was rejected as the Dutch wished to remain fully neutral.¹⁰ Despite the huge disparity in numbers, the year had been a successful one for the Prussian-led forces on the continent, in contrast to disappointing British campaigns in North America.

1757



Battle of Kolin

In early 1757, Frederick II again took the initiative by marching into the Kingdom of Bohemia, hoping to inflict a decisive defeat on the Austrian forces. After the bloody Battle of Prague, the Prussians laid siege to the city, but had to lift the siege after a major Austrian counter-attack and Frederick's first defeat at the Battle of Kolin. That summer, the Russians had invaded East Prussia and defeated a smaller Prussian force in the fiercely contested Battle of Gross-Jägersdorf. Further defeats followed. Frederick was forced to break off his invasion of Bohemia, and withdraw back into Prussian-controlled territory.¹¹

Things were looking very grim for Prussia at this time, with the Austrians mobilising to attack Prussian-controlled soil and a French army under Soubise approaching from the west. In November and December the whole situation in Germany was reversed. Frederick devastated first Soubise's French force at the Battle of Rossbach and then routed a vastly superior Austrian force at the Battle of Leuthen. With these great victories, Frederick once again established himself as Europe's finest general and his men as Europe's finest soldiers. In spite of these successes, the Prussians were now facing the prospect of four major powers attacking on four fronts (France from the West, Austria from the South, Russia from the East and Sweden from the North). Meanwhile a combined force from smaller German states, such as Bavaria, had established under Austrian leadership—and this threatened Prussian control of Saxony.

This problem was compounded when the main Hanoverian army under Cumberland was defeated at the Battle of Hastenbeck and then forced to surrender entirely at the Convention of Klosterzeven following a French Invasion of Hanover.¹² The Convention removed Hanover and Brunswick from the war, leaving the Western approach to Prussian territory extremely vulnerable. Frederick sent urgent requests to Britain for more substantial assistance, as he was now without any military support for his forces in Germany.

The British had suffered further defeats in North America, particularly at Fort William Henry. At home however stability had been established. Since 1756, successive governments led by Newcastle and William Pitt had both fallen. In August 1757, the two men agreed to a political partnership and formed a coalition

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government which gave new, firmer direction to the British war effort. The new strategy emphasised both Newcastle's commitment to British involvement on the European continent particularly in defence of Germany and William Pitt's determination to use British naval power to launch expeditions to seize French colonies around the globe. The "dual strategy" would dominate British policy for the next five years.



Battle of Leuthen by Carl Röchling

In late 1757, thanks to the Prussian victories at Rossbach and Leuthen, the situation appeared to have swung in Frederick's favour and the sudden decision of the Russian Empire to withdraw its troops from East Prussia offered further relief. Frederick calculating that no further Russian advance was likely until 1758, then moved the bulk of his eastern forces to Pomerania to repel a Swedish invasion. Within a short period they had driven the Swedes back, occupied most of Swedish Pomerania and blockaded its capital Stralsund. George II of Great Britain, on the advice of his British ministers, revoked the convention of Klosterzeven and Hanover re-entered the war.¹⁴ Over the winter the new commander of the Hanoverian forces, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, regrouped his army and launched a series of offensives that drove the French back across the River Rhine.

1758



Battle of Zorndorf in August 1758 where Russian and Prussian armies suffered heavy casualties and both claimed a victory.

In early 1758, Frederick launched an invasion of Moravia, and laid siege to Olomouc. Following the Battle of Domstadt, Frederick broke off the siege and withdrew from Moravia. It marked the end of his final attempt to launch a major invasion of Austrian territory.¹⁵ East Prussia had been occupied by Russian forces over the winter, and would remain under their control until 1762, although Frederick did not see the Russians as an immediate threat and instead entertained hopes of first fighting a decisive battle against Austria that would knock them out of the war.

In April 1758, the British concluded the Anglo-Prussian Convention with Frederick, in which they committed to pay him an annual subsidy of £670,000. Britain also dispatched a force of 9,000 troops to reinforce Ferdinand's Hanoverian army, the first British troop commitment on the continent and a reversal in the policy of Pitt who had previously opposed such a move. Ferdinand had succeeded in driving the French from Hanover and Westphalia and re-captured the port of Emden in March 1758, before crossing the Rhine with his own forces which caused alarm in France. Despite Ferdinand's victory over the French at the Battle of Krefeld and the brief occupation of Düsseldorf, he was then forced to withdraw across the Rhine by successful manoeuvring by larger French forces.

By this point Frederick had grown increasingly concerned about the Russian advance from the east and marched to counter it. In August 1758, at the Battle of Zorndorf a Prussian army of 35,000 men under Frederick fought to a standstill a Russian army of 43,000 commanded by Count Fermor. Although both sides suffered heavy casualties and the Russians withdrew from the field in good order, Frederick claimed a victory.¹⁷ In the undecided Battle of Tornow on 25 September, a Swedish army repulsed six assaults by a Prussian army, but did not push home an attempt to move on Berlin following the Battle of Fehrbellin.

The back-and-forth nature of the war continued as on 14 October, Marshal Daun's Austrians surprised the main Prussian army at the Battle of Hochkirch in Saxony. Frederick lost much of his artillery but retreated in good order, helped by the densely wooded landscape. The Austrians had ultimately made little progress in the campaign in Saxony despite Hochkirch and had failed to achieve a decisive breakthrough. After a thwarted attempt to take Dresden, Daun's troops were forced to withdraw to Austrian territory for the winter, so that Saxony remained under Prussian occupation.¹⁸

In France, 1758 had been a disappointing year and in the wake of this a new Chief Minister, the Duc de Choiseul was appointed. Choiseul planned to end the war in 1759 by making strong attacks on Britain and Hanover.



Operations of Russian army from Polish-Lithuanian territory during Seven Years' War 1756-1763. The green arrows are Russian movements, and green circles are Russian bases

1759-60

The year 1759 saw some severe Prussian defeats. At the Battle of Kay, or Paltzig, the Russian Count Saltykov with 47,000 Russians defeated 26,000 Prussian troops commanded by General Carl Heinrich von Wedel. Though the Hanoverians defeated an army of 60,000 French at Minden, Austrian general Daun forced the surrender of an entire Prussian corps of 13,000 men in the Battle of Maxen. Frederick himself lost half his army in the Battle of Kunersdorf, the worst defeat in his military career, and one that drove him to the brink of abdication and suicide. The disaster resulted partly from his misjudgment of the Russians, who had already demonstrated their strength at Zorndorf and at Gross-Jägersdorf.

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Battle of Kunersdorf

The French planned to invade the British Isles during 1759 by accumulating troops near the mouth of the Loire and concentrating their Brest and Toulon fleets. However, two sea defeats prevented this. In August, the Mediterranean fleet under Jean-François de La Clue-Sabran was scattered by a larger British fleet under Edward Boscawen at the Battle of Lagos. In the Battle of Quiberon Bay on 20 November, the British admiral Edward Hawke with 23 ships of the line caught the French Brest fleet with 21 ships of the line under Marshal de Conflans and sank, captured or forced aground many of them, putting an end to the French plans.



Battle of Liegnitz (1760)

1760 brought even more disasters to the Prussians. The Prussian general Fouqué was defeated in the Battle of Landshut. The French captured Marburg, and the Swedes part of Brandenburg-Prussian Pomerania. The Hanoverians were victorious over the French at the Battle of Warburg, their continued success preventing France from sending troops to aid the Austrians against Prussia in the east. Despite this the Austrians, under the command of General Laudon captured Glatz (now Kłodzko) in Silesia. In the Battle of Liegnitz Frederick scored a victory despite being outnumbered three to one. The Russians under General Saltykov and Austrians under General Lacy briefly occupied his capital, Berlin, in October. The end of that year saw Frederick once more victorious, defeating the able Daun in the Battle of Torgau, but he suffered heavy casualties and the Austrians retreated in good order.

1761-62

Prussia began the 1761 campaign with just 100,000 available troops, many of them new recruits.¹⁹ 1762 brought two new countries into the war. Britain declared war against Spain on 4 January 1762; Spain reacted by issuing their own declaration of war against Britain on 18 January.²⁰ Portugal followed by joining the war on Britain's side. Spain launched an invasion of Portugal and succeeded in capturing Almeida. The arrival of British reinforcements stalled a further Spanish advance, and the Battle of Valencia de Alcántara saw British forces overrun a major Spanish supply base.



Siege of Kolberg (1761)

At the Battle of Villinghausen, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated a 92,000-man French army. The Russians under Zakhar Chernyshev and Pyotr Rumyantsev stormed Kolberg in Pomerania, while the Austrians captured Schweidnitz. The loss of Kolberg had seen Prussia lose its last port on the Baltic Sea.²¹ In Britain, it was speculated that a total Prussian collapse was now imminent.

Britain now threatened to withdraw its subsidies if Prussia didn't seriously consider offering to make concessions to secure peace. As the Prussian armies had dwindled to just 60,000 men Frederick's survival was severely threatened. Then on 5 January 1762 the Russian Empress Elizabeth died. Her Prussophile successor, Peter III, at once recalled Russian armies from Berlin (see: the Treaty of Saint Petersburg (1762)) and mediated Frederick's truce with Sweden. This turn of events has become known as the miracle of the House of Brandenburg. In the aftermath, Frederick was able to drive the Austrians from Silesia in the Battle of Freiberg (29 October 1762), while his Brunswick allies captured the key town of Göttingen and compounded it by taking Cassel.

The long British naval blockade of French ports had sapped the morale of the French populace. The French will to continue collapsed yet further when news of a French failure in Newfoundland reached Paris.²² Feelers for peace were now extended to the British.

1763



Treaty of Hubertusburg

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By 1763 Frederick had Silesia under his control and had occupied parts of Austria. The British subsidies had been withdrawn by the new Prime Minister Lord Bute, and the Russian Emperor had been overthrown by his wife Catherine the Great who now switched Russian support back to Austria and launched fresh attacks on Prussia. Austria, however, had been weakened from the war and like most participants they were facing a severe financial crisis. In 1763 a peace settlement was reached at the Treaty of Hubertusburg ending the war in central Europe.

British amphibious "descents"

Great Britain planned a "descent" (an amphibious demonstration or raid) on Rochefort, a joint operation to overrun the town and burn the shipping in the Charente. The expedition set out on 8 September 1757, Sir John Mordaunt commanding the troops and Sir Edward Hawke the fleet. On 23 September, the Isle d'Aix was taken, but due to dithering by military staff such time was lost that Rochefort became unassailable,²³ and the expedition abandoned the Isle d'Aix, returning to Great Britain on 1 October.

Despite the operational failure and debated strategic success of the descent on Rochefort, William Pitt—who saw purpose in this type of asymmetric enterprise—prepared to continue such operations.²³ An army was assembled under the command of Charles Spencer, 3rd Duke of Marlborough; he was aided by Lord George Sackville. The naval escorts for the expedition were commanded by Anson, Hawke, and Howe. The army landed on 5 June 1758 at Cancalle Bay, proceeded to St. Malo, and burned the shipping in the harbor; the arrival of French relief forces caused the British to avoid a siege, and the troops reembarked. An attack on Havre de Grace was called off, and the fleet sailed on to Cherbourg; but the weather being bad and provisions low, that too was abandoned, and the expedition returned, having damaged French privateering and provided a further strategic demonstration against the French coast.

Pitt now prepared to send troops into Germany; and both Marlborough and Sackville, disgusted by what they perceived as the futility of the "descents", obtained commissions in that army. The elderly General Bligh was appointed to command a new "descent", escorted by Howe. The campaign began propitiously with the Raid on Cherbourg. With the support of the navy to bombard Cherbourg and cover their landing, the army drove off the French force detailed to oppose their landing, captured Cherbourg, and destroyed its fortifications, docks, and shipping.



William Pitt, lauded British leader during the war, confirming Britain's status as the world's dominant colonial power

Colonies

The colonial conflict mainly between France and Britain occurred in India, North America, Europe, the Caribbean isles, the Philippines and coastal Africa. During the course of the war, Great Britain gained enormous areas of land and influence at the expense of the French.

Great Britain lost Minorca in the Mediterranean to the French in 1756 but captured the French colonies in Senegal on the African continent in 1758. The British Royal Navy captured the French sugar colonies of Guadeloupe in 1759 and Martinique in 1762, as well as the Spanish cities of Havana in Cuba, and Manila in the Philippines, both prominent Spanish colonial cities.

North America



French and British positions during the first four years of the war.

The campaign began with an attack led by George Washington, then a lieutenant colonel in the British colonial militia Virginia Regiment, at Jumonville Glen in 1754. The British attacked with bayonets the 31 French-Canadians sleeping in the early morning hours. Ten were killed, including commander Jumonville, whose brother pursued Washington. The latter surrendered at the Battle of Fort Necessity.²⁴ Both France and Britain then sent troops in strength to North America. In June of 1755, British Major General Edward Braddock, led about 2,000 army troops and provincial militia on an expedition to take Fort Duquesne but the expedition was a disaster. In a second British act of aggression, Admiral Edward Boscawen fired on the French ship *Alcide* on 8 June 1755, capturing her and two troop ships. The British harassed French shipping throughout 1755, seizing ships and capturing seamen. In September 1755, French and British troops met in the inconclusive Battle of Lake George.

The third British act of aggression was the assault on Acadia in the Battle of Beausejour, which was immediately followed by their expulsion of the Acadians. These acts of aggression contributed to the formal declarations of war in spring 1756.

During the war, the Seven Nations of Canada were allied with the French; they were Native American groups living in the Laurentian valley. Throughout New England, New York and the Northwest, Native American tribes formed differing alliances with the major protagonists, with many siding with the French. They hoped to push out the British colonial settlers for good. The Iroquois, dominant in what is now Upstate New York, sided with the British but did not play a large role in the war.

In 1756 and 1757 the French won major victories at Oswego and Fort William Henry, although the latter win was tainted when France's native allies broke the terms of capitulation and attacked the retreating British column, slaughtering wounded soldiers and taking captives. French naval deployments in 1757 also successfully defended the key fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, securing the approaches to Quebec.

William Pitt's focus on the colonies for the 1758 campaign paid off with the taking of Louisbourg after French reinforcements were blocked by the Battle of Cartagena, and the successful capture of Fort Duquesne and Fort Frontenac. The British also continued the process of deporting the Acadian

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population with a wave of major operations against Ile Saint-Jean (present-day Prince Edward Island), the St. John River valley, and the Petitcodiac River valley. The British successes were overshadowed by their embarrassing defeat in the Battle of Carillon, in which 4,000 French troops repulsed 16,000 British troops.

All of Britain's campaigns against New France succeeded in 1759, part of what became known as an *Annus Mirabilis*. Fort Niagara and Fort Carillon fell to sizable British forces, cutting off French frontier forts further west. On 13 September 1759, following a three-month siege of Quebec, General James Wolfe defeated the French at the Plains of Abraham outside the city. The French staged a counteroffensive in the spring of 1760, with some success in a victory at the Battle of Sainte-Foy, but failed to retake Quebec due to a lack of naval support. French forces retreated to Montreal, where on 8 September they surrendered in the face of overwhelming British numerical superiority. This defeat has had serious ramifications in Canada to this day. The Quebec sovereignty movement sees this as their nation's defining moment.

Seeing French defeat, in 1760 the Seven Nations of Canada resigned from the war and negotiated the Treaty of Kahnawake with the British. Among its conditions was their unrestricted travel between Canada and New York, as the nations had extensive trade between Montreal and Albany, as well as populations living throughout the area.

In 1762, toward the end of the war, French forces attacked St. John's, Newfoundland. If successful, the expedition would have strengthened France's hand at the negotiating table. Though they took St. John's and raided nearby settlements, the French forces were eventually defeated by British troops at the Battle of Signal Hill. This was the final battle of the war in North America, and it forced the French to surrender to the British under Lieutenant Colonel William Amherst. The victorious British now controlled all of eastern North America.

The history of the Seven Years' War, particularly the expulsion of the Acadians, siege of Quebec and the death of Wolfe, generated a vast number of ballads, broadsides, images (see Longfellow's *Evangeline* and "The Death of General Wolfe"; Wood), maps and other printed materials, which testify to how this event captured the imagination of the British public long after Wolfe's death in 1759.

India



Lord Clive meeting with Mir Jafar at the Battle of Plassey in 1757, painted by Francis Hayman

In India the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe resulted in a renewal of the long running conflict between French and British trading companies in the region for influence. The war spread beyond southern India and into Bengal, where British forces under Robert Clive recaptured Calcutta from the Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah, a French ally, and ousted him from his throne at the Battle of Plassey. In the same year the British also captured the French settlement in Bengal at Chandernagar.

However, the war was decided in the south. Although the French captured Cuddalore, their Siege of Madras failed, while the British commander Sir Eyre Coote decisively defeated the

French under the Comte de Lally at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 and overran the French territory of the Northern Circars. The French capital of Pondicherry fell to the British in 1761; together with the fall of the lesser French settlements of Karikal and Mahé this effectively eliminated French power from India.

West Africa

In 1758 at the urging of an American merchant Thomas Cumming, Pitt dispatched an expedition to take the French settlement at Saint Louis. The British captured Senegal with ease in May 1758 and brought home large amounts of captured goods. The success of the mission convinced Pitt to launch two further expeditions to take the island of Gorée and the French trading post on the Gambia. The loss of these valuable colonies further weakened the French economy.

Outcome

The Anglo-French hostilities were ended in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris, which involved a complex series of land exchanges, the most important being France's cession to Spain of Louisiana, and to Great Britain the rest of New France except for the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. France was given the choice of retrieving either New France or its Caribbean island colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique, and chose the latter to retain these lucrative sources of sugar,²⁸ writing off New France as an unproductive, costly territory.²⁹ France also returned Minorca to the British. Spain lost control of Florida to Great Britain, but received part of New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi River from the French. The exchanges suited the British as well, as their own Caribbean islands already supplied ample sugar, and with the acquisition of New France and Florida, they now controlled all of North America east of the Mississippi.

In India, the British retained the Northern Circars, but returned all the French trading ports. The treaty, however, required that the fortifications of these settlements must be destroyed and never rebuilt, while only minimal garrisons could be maintained there, thus rendering them worthless as military bases. Combined with the loss of France's ally in Bengal and the defection of Hyderabad to the British side as a result of the war, this effectively brought French power in India to an end, making way for British hegemony and eventual control of the subcontinent.

European boundaries were returned to their status quo ante bellum by the Treaty of Hubertusburg (February 1763). Prussia thus maintained its possession of Silesia, having survived the combined assault of three neighbours, each larger than itself. Prussia gained enormously in influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire. This increase in Prussian influence, it is argued, marks the beginning of the modern German state, an event at least as influential as the colonial empire Great Britain had gained. Others, including Fred Anderson, author of *Crucible of War*, believe the war was needless and overly costly.³⁰

France's navy was crippled by the war. Only after an ambitious rebuilding program by France in combination with Spain was it again able to challenge Britain's command of the sea.³¹

However, Britain now faced the delicate task of pacifying its new French-Canadian subjects, as well as the many American Indian tribes who had supported France. George III's Proclamation of 1763, which forbade white settlement beyond the crest of the Appalachians, was intended to appease the latter, but led to considerable outrage in the Thirteen Colonies whose inhabitants were eager to acquire native lands. The Quebec Act of 1774, similarly intended to win over the loyalty of French Canadians, also spurred resentment among American colonists. Victorious in 1763, Great Britain would soon face another military threat in North America—this time from its longtime subjects, who no longer had to fear a hostile neighboring power. The Seven Years' War was the last major military conflict fought primarily on the European continent before the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1792.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763



SPECIAL RULES



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

SPECIAL RULES

CARBINE

- range 16", KA3

FEARSOME REPUTATION

If charged by or charging a fearsome unit the enemy have to make a command test, if failed -1CA and Mo as long as they are in contact with.

FLINTLOCKS

- do not suffer the -1 penalty for move and shoot

LINE CAVALRY

- Durability 8 as long as over half strength
- Armour value +1

LINE INFANTRY

- rank bonus for the third rank and fourth instead of first and second
- charge reaction Square if attacked by cavalry (Mo-test required, -1 if charged into the flank, -2 rear)
- units two ranks deep take casualties from shooting from the flank instead of the rear rank only, so you always remain two ranks deep.
- all models in the front rank can shoot at targets not in the Frontal Attack Zone but visible, not only half

MOUNTED INFANTRY

Up to 8" a unit can move prior the battle after deployment.

MUSKET

- range 18" with KA3, 4 at effective but only for the first shot
- one rank may fire in case of formed units
- if not moved last and this turn and in formation (2x6 models at least) two ranks may shoot a salvoe, but no further salvoe including next round, enemy unit make the 20% moral test with -2 if it has casualties from the salvoe

OBLIQUE ORDER

All units of the left or right wing can move up to 8" prior the battle.

ORDERS

Each character model enables a unit (test with 2d6, SIP usage allowed but are discarded) to have extra movement or change formation before the normal movement phase. The extra movement does not include a double or triple move. If the test is failed the unit remains stationary for this turn, is not able to shoot and count as moved.

Range: Division General 15", Brigade General 10", Officer 5"

Explanation: A unit moved with the order cannot charge a unit that wasn't visible before the move and cannot charge flank or rear of a unit if it wasn't in flank or rear before it performed the order.

Allowed Orders:

- units may perform an additional movement phase without marching or charging
- light artillery may limber/unlimber

PISTOLS

Due to limited influence in this period, we left them out of the game.

UNMOTIVATED

Units not allowed to use SIP for.

ARTILLERY

BATTALION GUN (40pts)

Counts as Light Cannon (see below) but must be attached to a line infantry unit. Must move like the unit, but is unable to quick march. Cannot move and shoot. Must stay at one flank of the unit. Have to shoot at the same target as the unit. If not fired last turn it is able to choose stand and shoot as charge reaction if the unit is charged.

BATTERY

A battery always contains 2-4 cannons of the same type at the start of the game, one cannon can be exchanged for a light howitzer.

Skirmishers : Can choose to attack or glancing against batteries.

Firezone: The battery firezone is the frontal attack zone, with not more than 2" between the cannons/howitzer.

Shooting: All cannons and the howitzer have to shoot at one target within the firezone, splitting targets is not allowed. The cannons can adjust to target such a unit without counting as moved.

Cannister Shot: Cannons and howitzers can fire a cannister shot. Range is 8/12" and hit automatically, also as charge reaction.

Grand Battery: Two batteries can be merged to a Grand Battery.

Limber Cannons/Howitzer: All artillery have to be limbered to move. If limbered they can move (Light M7, Field M6) and march move, no fast march. To limber or unlimber artillery takes one full movement phase but can be faster for Light Artillery in case of a successful order. If a limbered battery is attacked successfully it is automatically destroyed.

Gun Smoke: After three shots without a pause the cannon/howitzer have to wait for one round to shoot again. During this pause is a cloud of gun smoke within 10" of the cannon which make -1 SA to shoot/shoot at.

CANNONS (75/100pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Cannon&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	4

Equipment: Hand weapon. Crew of 4 men

A cannon has a 60x80mm base. Durability 8

Light or Field: Range 36/48", D3/D3+2 casualties per hit

Roll two dices and count the lower one in case of Skirmishers.

Special Rules: Artillery

HORSE ARTILLERY (+10pts per Cannon/Howitzer)

Count as Light artillery. Can limber and move (not march) or unlimber and shoot in the same turn without order.

HOWITZER (100pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Howitzer&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	4

Equipment: Hand weapon. Crew of 4 men

A howitzer has a 60x80mm base. Durability 8

Light : Range 36", D3 casualties per hit, do not suffer penalties for shooting through skirmishers or for units behind cover.

Roll two dices count the lower one in case of Skirmishers.

Special Rules: Artillery

WAR & CONQUEST

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SONDERREGELN

CARBINE (Karabiner)

- 16", KA3

FEARSOME REPUTATION (Gefürchteter Feind)

Wenn Einheiten solche Einheiten angreifen oder von ihnen angegriffen werden, müssen sie einen Kommandotest bestehen, falls nicht -1 auf CA und Mo solange sie in Kontakt mit diesen sind.

FLINTLOCKS

- bekommen nicht den Abzug von -1 für bewegen&schiesßen

LINE CAVALRY (Linienkavallerie)

- Rüstungswert +1
- Schockangriff +1

LINE INFANTRY (Linieninfanterie)

- Reihenbonus für dritte und vierte statt erste und zweite Reihe
- Angriffsreaktion Käree bei Angriffen durch Kavallerie (Moraltest nötig, -1 wenn in Flanke, -2 in Rücken)
- Einheiten die zwei Reihen tief stehen dürfen Verluste durch Beschuss von den Flanken nehmen, statt ausschließlich aus der letzten Reihe.
- alle Modelle der ersten Reihe dürfen auf sichtbare Ziele ausserhalb der Frontalen Angriffs Zone schiessen, nicht nur die Hälfte

MOUNTED INFANTRY (Berittene Infanterie)

Bis zu 8" darf sich eine Einheit nach der Aufstellung bewegen..

MUSKET

- 18" mit KA3, 4 auf kurze Distanz aber nur beim ersten Abfeuern
- wenn in der vorigen Runde nicht bewegt und in Formation (2x6 Modelle mindestens) dürfen die ersten beiden Reihen eine Salve schiessen, danach wieder eine Runde Pause, wobei normal geschossen werden kann, Zieleinheit muss bei 20% Verlusten Moraltest mit -2 machen wenn sie Verluste durch Salve hatte

OBLIQUE ORDER (Schräge Schlachtordnung)

Alle Einheiten des linken oder rechten Flügels dürfen vor der Schlacht bis zu 8" vorwärts bewegt werden.

ORDERS (Befehle)

Jedes Charaktermodell kann einer Einheit (Test mit 2W6, SIP sind erlaubt, verfallen dann aber) einen Befehl erteilen wodurch sie zusätzliche Bewegung oder eine freie Umformierung bekommt vor der Bewegungsphase. Die extra Bewegung beinhaltet kein doppelt Bewegen oder Angreifen. Verpazt die Einheit den Test, bleibt sie diese Runde stehen, darf auch nicht schiessen und zählt als bewegt.

Kommandozone: Divisionsgeneral 15", Brigadegeneral 10", Offizier 5".

Erklärung: Einheiten die sich per Befehl bewegt haben dürfen nicht in Flanke oder Rücken angreifen wenn sie nicht schon vor dem Befehl dort gestanden haben und keine Einheiten angreifen die sie vor dem Befehl nicht sehen konnten.

Erlaubte Befehle:

- Einheiten können eine zusätzliche Bewegungsphase ausführen ohne marschieren oder angreifen
- Leichte Artillerie darf auf- und abprotzen

PISTOLS

Da sie keinen nennenswerten Einfluss hatten sind sie nicht im Spiel.

UNMOTIVIERT

Für diese Einheiten dürfen keine SIP verwendet werden.

ARTILLERIE

BATTALION GUN (40pts)

Zählt als Leichte Kanone (siehe unten) muss aber an eine Linien-Infanterie-Einheit angegliedert werden und bewegt sich mit dieser. Muss auf das gleiche Ziel schiessen wie die Einheit. Kann nicht bewegen und Schiessen. Wird an einer der beiden Flanken platziert. Wenn letzte Runde nicht geschossen, kann die Kanonen Stehen und Schiessen als Angriffsreaktion wählen.

BATTERY (Geschütz-Batterie)

Eine Batterie besteht anfangs immer aus 2-4 Kanonen gleichen Typs, eine Kanone kann gegen eine leichte Haubitze eingetauscht werden.

Plänkler: Können sowohl angreifen als auch Glancing gegen Batterien.

Feuerzone: Die Feuerzone entspricht der Frontalen Angriffs Zone, mit maximal 2" zwischen den Kanonen/Haubitzen.

Zielauswahl: Alle Kanonen/Haubitzen müssen auf ein Ziel innerhalb der Feuerzone zielen, aufteilen ist nicht erlaubt. Liegt ein Ziel innerhalb der Feuerzone können die es beschießen ohne sich zu bewegen.

Kartätsche: Kanonen und Haubitzen können Kartätschen abfeuern. Reichweite 8/12" und Treffen automatisch, auch Angriffsreaktion.

Groß-Batterie: Zwei Batterien können zu einer Groß-Batterie zusammengefügt werden.

Auf- und Abprotzen: Alle Kanonen/Haubitzen müssen aufgeprotzt werden, um sie bewegen zu können (Leichte M7, Feld M6). Wenn aufgeprotzt können sie sich bewegen und sogar marschieren (jedoch nicht dreifach). Auf- und abprotzen gilt als Neuformierung, lediglich berittene Artillerie kann einen Befehl zum Auf- oder Abprotzen ausführen. Wird eine aufgeprotzte Batterie erfolgreich angegriffen gilt sie als an Ort und Stelle zerstört.

Rauchwolke: Nach drei Schuss in Folge müssen Kanonen/Haubitzen eine Runde aussetzen. In dieser Pause liegt eine Rauchwolke über allen Kanonen/Haubitzen in 10" Umkreis. In diesem Bereich bekommt jeder Beschuss raus und rein -1 SA.

BERITTENE ARTILLERIE (+10pts pro Kanone/Haubitze)

Zählen als Leichte Kanonen/Haubitzen. Können ohne Order aufprotzen und bewegen (nicht marschieren) oder Abprotzen und schiessen.

KANONEN (75/100pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Kanone&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	4

Ausrüstung: Handwaffe. Vier Mann Besatzung
Basierung 60x80mm. Widerstand 8

Leicht und Feld: Reichweite 36/48", W3/W3+2 Verluste pro Treffer. Wurf zwei Würfel bei Plänkern und zählt den niedrigeren

Sonderregeln: Artillerie

HAUBITZEN (100pts)

	CA	SA	KA	S	Mo	L
Haubitze&Crew	3	3	3	2	7	4

Ausrüstung: Handwaffe. Vier Mann Besatzung
Basierung 60x80mm. Widerstand 8

Leicht, Reichweite 36", W3 Verluste pro Treffer
Kein Abzug für durch Plänkler, Ziel in Deckung (Bogenschuss)

Wurf zwei Würfel bei Plänkern und zählt den niedrigeren

Sonderregeln: Artillerie

DEPLOYMENT

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

RESERVE

Up to 33% of the army point value can be used as reserve. Such units enter the battlefield with a successful command test anywhere at the players own table edge and can move at double rate this turn but not attack nor perform an order.

Put the leader of the unit at the table edge where the unit shall come from to see if he is in range of the army general to get the moral bonus.

CABINET

If an army consists of two or more nationalities a "cabinet-roll" has to be made prior the battle but after deployment with a d6. In case of a 1 all line infantry units of that army will do nothing, but in round one only. SIP usage allowed, just spend one to ignore the roll.

DESERTION

After deployment all line infantry units that are not *Drilled* loose d6 models. *Undisciplined* or *Unmotivated* units loose 2d6 models.

In case another unit is directly behind the unit which have to make a desertion roll and has at least as many models (*Drilled* models count as two models), the desertion roll is reduced by one dice, so normal troops don't have to roll and *Undisciplined* or *Unmotivated* only loose d6 models instead of 2d6.

ALIGNMENTS

Major states aligned with Austria:

France
Russia
Saxony
Spain
Sweden
Holy Roman Empire ("Reichsarmee")

Minor States aligned with Austria:

Bavaria
Hessen-Darmstadt
Modena
Palatinate
Württemberg

Major states aligned with Prussia:

Great Britain
Hanover
Portugal

Minor states aligned with Prussia:

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel
Hessen-Kassel
Schaumburg-Lippe



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

OBlique ORDER

The Oblique Order (or declined or refused flank) is a military tactic whereby an attacking army focuses its forces to attack a single enemy flank. The force commander concentrates the majority of his strength on one flank and uses the remainder to fix the enemy line. This allows a commander with weaker or equal forces to achieve a local superiority in numbers. The commander can then try to defeat the enemy in detail. It was the most famously used by the armies of Frederick II of Prussia. Oblique order required disciplined troops able to execute complex maneuvers in varied circumstances.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Phalange_oblique.gif

In the oblique order attack, the commander of the army would intentionally weaken one portion of the line to concentrate their troops elsewhere. They would then create an angled or oblique formation, refuse the weakened flank and attack the strongest flank of the enemy with a concentration of force. Once the critical flank was secure, the commander would wheel the troops 90 degrees to roll up the enemy line, and the angled formation would continue to advance. The echelons not involved in the assault served the important function of holding the rival army in check by remaining defensive and threatening, thus offering protection to the attacking echelons by keeping the enemy force occupied. On occasion both commanders would attempt the same tactic (e.g. the Diadochi trying to replicate Alexander's tactics).

There were some dangers with attempting an oblique order in battle, namely the chance of opening up a fatal gap between the two wings, or that the two forces may completely lose contact. Moreover, the Frederickian oblique order called for a long march, either through the night, or in the early hours of the morning of the assault, which meant that the advancing Prussian forces were almost always fatigued by the time they engaged their enemy. Another risky aspect of the oblique order was that it required total determination, as, once it was executed, the assaulting echelons would be deployed with no chance of being recalled.

Proper execution of Frederick's oblique order involved three main requirements. First, each officer needed to know exactly how to form a battalion from "line to column, maintain its place in the column, and then redeploy either normally, or en echelon for the final attack." The next two necessities were that the soldiers marched in close formation, and in step. Cadenced marching had not been used since the days of the Roman Empire; however, uncadenced marching, or 'route step', required loose marching order to ensure that the soldiers did not bump into each other, and the oblique order could not have been implemented in such unstructured formations. Lastly, for the oblique order to be successful the leaders of the opposing forces had to be unaware of the Frederickian technique, which could be countered by a quick response from them; the attack required a confused enemy army incapable of a rapid change in their deployment. Frederick's oblique order was born of the desire to overwhelm a weak point in the enemy line, thus allowing a smaller Prussian force superiority on the battlefield.

[edit] History The first recorded use of a tactic similar to the oblique order was at the Battle of Leuctra, in Greece, when the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the Spartans by highly enforcing one flank to fifty rows deep, rather than spread forces parsimoniously. Philip of Macedon while held prisoner at Thebes would have learnt Epaminondas' technique, and his descendants, including Alexander the Great, used its variations in their campaigns. The classical writer Vegetius was the first known to write about the tactic that became the oblique order of battle. Subsequent military commanders in the early modern world again employed such tactics once they rediscovered the writings of antiquity. Raimondo Montecuccoli, who maintained that the best forces should always be positioned on the flanks with the more powerful wing initiating the attack, was the first of

the more modern generals to employ tactics similar to the oblique order of battle, and Frederick II of Prussia was well aware of the texts of Montecuccoli.

Prussian generals under Frederick the Great used the tactic in their own manner. The Prussian attacking army sent a strong advance force of infantry directly towards the enemy. The frontline troops occupied the attention of the enemy and the rest of the troops would maneuver behind it. They could also exploit any locally available obstacle, using hindering terrain or the smoke of cannon and musket fire to mask maneuvers. The Prussian cavalry would be stationed so as to cover the flank of the main body. Frederick even instructed his senior officers that numerical inferiority was indeed an advantage when it came to implementing 'his oblique order', as they could merely weaken one wing while reinforcing the other.

The main body of the army would then spread their forces to one side and deploy in an echelon (or the "oblique order"), spreading their firepower and attacking the stronger enemy flank with increasing pressure. The protective cavalry would then exploit any enemy collapse. Frederick first implemented his oblique order at the Battle of Hohenfriedberg, in 1745, with a subsequent major victory, despite numerical inferiority, at the Battle of Leuthen in 1757. It was this decade between the Silesian Wars and the Seven Years War that Frederick had his army perfect all the manoeuvres of the oblique order of battle.

The theoretical seeds of Frederick's oblique order can be seen in two of the Seelowitz Instructions' ('Instruction für die Cavalleire', 17 March, Oeuvres, XXX, 33; 'Disposition für die sämmtlichen Regimenter Infanterie', 25 March Oeuvres, XXX, 75) in March 1742. Members of the German General Staff maintained that Frederick was only dedicated to the oblique order after the Second Silesian War, with full-hearted application of the tactic in the Seven Years war; however, Otto Herrman disputed the Staff Historians' insubstantial definitions of oblique order and claimed that Frederick had sought to utilize oblique at Mollwitz and Chotusitz. The most likely and poignant arguments for the advent of Frederickian oblique order came from Rudolf Keibel, who held that Frederick had indeed been implementing it since Hohenfriedberg.

Since the Austrians had been taught valuable lessons in the Wars for Silesia, Frederickian tactics were, as Frederick knew from his informants, a subject of discussion in the Viennese cabinet, where Francis I Holy Roman Emperor remarked that 'Old Fritz' preferred a one-winged-attack style of warfare that burdened his troops heavily. Then, in 1760, official documents obtained in the capture of Major-General Gzettitz offered direct insight to the Frederick's oblique tactics, meaning that Frederick could henceforth be engaged with a well-informed army capable of countering his tactics. Furthermore, the Prussian forces, being heavily fatigued by the time they reached their target, lacked the ability to repel a well-situated enemy, such as at Kunersdorf, or an enemy that made a sudden about-turn, such as at the Battle of Zorndorf or the Battle of Torgau.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oblique_order

ARMY LISTS



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

ALLIES (UP TO 1758)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Army Standard	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV1).

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

0-1 Bayreuth Dragoons, have CA4 (+2)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	16
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Brunswicker	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Brunswicker are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Flintlocks*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

ALLIES (1759 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28
British	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	3	8	24
Horseman	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

British Guard horse can only be taken if no British Guard cuirassiers are present.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Prussian	4	3	3	8	22
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20
0-1 Light	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Light Dragoons are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Line Cavalry*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Prussian	4	4	3	8	22
Luckners	4	3	3	8	20
Hussar	4	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Prussian Hussars are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Skirmishers*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	16
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
British/Hanover	3	4	3	7	12
Hesse/Brunswick	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Highlander	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Highlander are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Jäger have *Flintlocks* and may be *Mounted Infantry* (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

AUSTRIA

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	28
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVAUXLEGERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chevauxleger	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only after 1758

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18
Grenze	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Fusilier	3	3	3	7	10
Wurttemberg/Bavarian	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Wurtemberg/Bavarians are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

0-1 unit may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier Grenze	3	4	4	7	16
Grenze	3	4	3	7	14
Jäger	3	3	3	7	11
Freikorps	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Jägers not before 1760, have *Rifle*

Grenadier Grenzer and Grenzer have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

Only after 1761: May have 0-1 Battery of Horse Artillery (1-3) instead of Light Cannons Battery



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

PRINCE CHARLES



Charles was the son of Leopold Joseph, Duke of Lorraine and Élisabeth Charlotte d'Orléans. When his elder brother Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, married the Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of Emperor Charles VI, Charles Alexander entered the Imperial service in 1737.

During the War of the Austrian Succession, he was one of the principal Austrian military commanders. He was most notable for his defeat by Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. He was also defeated by Maurice de Saxe at the Battle of Rocoux in 1746. On January 7, 1744, he married Maria Theresa's only sister, Archduchess Maria Anna of Austria, thus making him doubly Maria Theresa's brother-in-law, and the pair were jointly made Governors of the Austrian Netherlands. His sister, Anne Charlotte, whom he was very close to, acted as de facto co sovereign.



Coat of arms of Charles Alexander of Lorraine as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Although Maria Anna died later that year, Charles himself continued as governor until his own death in 1780. He was very popular. He also became Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in 1761.

Seven Years War

Despite his record of defeats, he was able to retain his position, he was able to attain command ahead of the more popular Marshal Browne because of the support of his brother who had significant influence over military appointments. During the Seven Years' War, he commanded the Austrian army at the Battle of Prague, where he was again defeated by Frederick II of Prussia but was able to inflict heavy casualties on the Prussian forces. He subsequently defeated a smaller Prussian army in 1757 at the Battle of Breslau before being completely routed by Frederick II of Prussia at the Battle of Leuthen, which is considered one of Frederick's most brilliant victories. During the battle, he was commander of the Austrian army as appointed by Maria Theresa, who stripped him of his rank forever. After this last defeat, Charles was replaced by Leopold Josef Graf Daun and retired from military service.

Source:

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

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

LEOPOLD COUNT VON DAUN



Background

He was intended for the church, but his natural inclination for the army, in which his father and grandfather had been distinguished generals, proved irresistible. In 1718 he served in the campaign in Sicily, in his father's regiment. He had already risen to the rank of *Oberst* (Colonel) when he saw further active service in Italy and on the Rhine in the War of the Polish Succession (1734-35). He continued to add to his distinctions in the war against the Ottoman Empire (1737-39), in which he attained the rank of *Feldmarschallleutnant* (Major-General).

War of the Austrian Succession

In the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48), Daun distinguished himself by the careful leadership which was afterwards his greatest military quality.

He was present at Chotusitz and Prague, and led the advanced guard of Khevenhüller's army in the victorious Danube campaign of 1743. Field Marshal Count Traun, who succeeded Khevenhüller in 1744, thought equally highly of Daun, and entrusted him with the rearguard of the Austrian army when it escaped from the French to attack Frederick the Great. He held important commands in the battles of Hohenfriedberg and Soor, and in the same year (1745) was promoted to the rank of *Feldzeugmeister* (Lieutenant General). After this he served in the Low Countries, and was present at the Battle of Val. He was highly valued by Maria Theresa, who made him commandant of Vienna and a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and in 1754 he was elevated to the rank of *Feldmarschall* (Field-Marshall).

Seven Years' War

During the interval of peace that preceded the Seven Years' War he was engaged in carrying out an elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the Austrian army, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Theresian Military Academy was established at Wiener-Neustadt in 1751. He was not actively employed in the first campaigns of the war, but in 1757 he was placed at the head of the army which was raised to relieve Prague. On June 18, 1757 Daun decisively defeated Frederick for the first time in his career in the desperately fought Battle of Kolin. In commemoration of this brilliant exploit, the queen immediately instituted a military order bearing her name, and Daun was awarded the first Grand Cross of that order. The union of the relieving army with the forces of Prince Charles at Prague

reduced Daun to the position of second in command, and in that capacity he took part in the pursuit of the Prussians and the victory of Breslau.

Frederick now reappeared and won the most brilliant victory of the age at Leuthen. Daun was present on that field, but was not held accountable for the disaster, and when Prince Charles resigned his command, Daun was appointed in his place. With the campaign of 1758 began the war of manoeuvre in which Daun, though he missed, through over-caution, many opportunities of crushing the Prussians, at least maintained a steady and cool resistance to the fiery strategy of Frederick. In 1758 Major-General Laudon, acting under Daun's instructions, forced the king to raise the siege of Olmütz (Battle of Domašov), and later in the same year Daun himself surprised Frederick at the Battle of Hochkirch and inflicted a severe defeat upon him (October 14th). In the following year the war of manoeuvre continued, and on the 20th and 21st of November he surrounded the entire corps of General Finck at Maxen, forcing the Prussians to surrender. These successes were counterbalanced in the following year by the defeat of Loudon at Liegnitz, which was attributed partly to the dilatoriness of Daun, and Daun's own defeat in the great Battle of Torgau. In this engagement, Daun was so severely wounded that he had to return to Vienna to recuperate.

He continued to command until the end of the war, and afterwards worked with the greatest energy at the reorganization of the imperial forces. In 1762 he had been appointed president of the Hofkriegsrath. By order of Maria Theresa, a monument to his memory was erected by Balthasar Ferdinand Moll in the church of the Augustinians, with an inscription describing him as the "saviour of her states." In 1788, the 56th Regiment of Austrian Infantry was named after him. As a general, Daun has been criticized for the dilatoriness of his operations, but wariness was not misplaced when one faced a general like Frederick, who was quick and unpredictable. His inability to exploit a victory, on the other hand, might not be so easily excused.

His cousin married the Marquis of Pombal, the noted Portuguese statesman.



Statue of Leopold Josef Graf Daun, on the Maria Theresa memorial, Vienna

Source:

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

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

FRANZ MORITZ VON LACY



Early life

His father, Count Peter von Lacy, was a Russian Field Marshal, who belonged to an Irish family, and had followed the fortunes of the exiled James II. Franz Moritz was born in St Petersburg and was educated in Germany for a military career, and entered the Austrian service. He served in Italy, Bohemia, Silesia and the Netherlands during the War of the Austrian Succession, was twice wounded, and by the end of the war was a lieutenant-colonel. At the age of twenty-five he became full colonel and chief of an infantry regiment.

Seven Years' War

In 1756 with the opening of the Seven Years' War he was again on active service, and in the first battle (Lobositz) he distinguished himself so much that he was at once promoted major-general. He received his third wound on this occasion and his fourth at the battle of Prague in 1757. Later in 1757 Lacy bore a conspicuous part in the great victory of Breslau, and at Leuthen, where he received his fifth wound, he covered the retreat of the defeated army. Soon after this began his association with Field-Marshal Daun, the new generalissimo of the empress's forces, and these two commanders, powerfully assisted later by the genius of Laudon, made headway against Frederick the Great for the remainder of the war.

A general staff was created, and Lacy, a lieutenant field-marshal at thirty-two, was made chief of staff (quartermaster-general) to Daun. That their cautiousness often degenerated into timidity may be admitted—Leuthen and many other bitter defeats had taught the Austrians to respect their great opponent—but they showed at any rate that, having resolved to wear out the enemy by Fabian methods, they were strong enough to persist in their resolve to the end. Thus for some years the life of Lacy, as of Daun and Laudon, is the story of the war against Prussia. After Hochkirch (October 15, 1758) Lacy received the Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. In 1759 both Daun and Lacy fell into disfavour for failing to win victories, and Lacy owed his promotion to Feldzeugmeister only to the fact that Laudon had just received this rank for the brilliant conduct of his detachment at Kunersdorf. He shadowed Frederick the Great's Prussian army during the failed Siege of Dresden in 1760. His responsibilities told heavily on Lacy in the ensuing campaigns, and his capacity for supreme command was doubted even by Daun, who refused

to give him the command when he himself was wounded at Torgau.

Later career

Tomb of Franz Moritz von Lacy in the Schwarzenbergpark in Neuwaldegg, ViennaAfter the Treaty of Hubertusburg a new sphere of activity was opened, in which Lacy's special gifts had the greatest scope. Maria Theresa having placed her son, Emperor Joseph II, at the head of Austrian military affairs, Lacy was made a field marshal, and given the task of reforming and administering the army (1766). He framed new regulations for each arm, a new code of military law, a good supply system. As the result of his work the Austrian army was more numerous, far better equipped, and cheaper than it had ever been before. Joseph soon became very intimate with his military adviser, but this did not prevent his mother, after she became estranged from the young emperor, from giving Lacy her full confidence. His activities were not confined to the army. He was in sympathy with Joseph's innovations, and was regarded by Maria Theresa as a prime mover in the scheme for the partition of Poland. But his self-imposed work broke down Lacy's health, and in 1773, in spite of the remonstrances of Maria Theresa and of the emperor, he laid down all his offices and went to southern France. On returning he was still unable to resume office, though as an unofficial adviser in political and military matters he was far from idle.

In the brief and uneventful War of the Bavarian Succession, Lacy and Laudon were the chief Austrian commanders against the King of Prussia, and when Joseph II at Maria Theresa's death, became the sovereign of the Austrian dominions as well as emperor, Lacy remained his most trusted friend. More serious than the War of the Bavarian Succession was the Turkish war which presently broke out. Lacy was now old and worn out, and his tenure of command therein was not marked by any greater measure of success than in the case of the other Austrian generals. His active career was at an end, although he continued his effective interest in the affairs of the state and the army throughout the reign of Joseph's successor, Leopold II. His last years were spent in retirement at his castle of Neuwaldegg near Vienna. He is buried in a mausoleum in the castle grounds.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Moritz_von_Lacy

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

ERNST, BARON VON LAUDON



Background and early career

The Laudohn family, of mixed German and Latgalian origin, had been settled in the estate of Tootzen, near Łaudona in Eastern Livonia (present-day Latvia) before 1432. Laudon himself claimed a kinship with the Scottish Earls of Loudoun, which could not be established. His father Otto Gerhard von Laudohn was a lieutenant-colonel, retired on a meagre pension from the Swedish service. As upon the Great Northern War Livonia had been ceded to Russia according to the 1721 Treaty of Nystad, the boy was sent to the Imperial Russian Army as a cadet in 1732. During the War of the Polish Succession he took part in the 1734 Siege of Danzig led by Field Marshal Burkhard Christoph von Münnich, he marched against French troops up to the Rhine in 1735 and back to the Dnieper River into the Turkish campaign.

After the 1739 Treaty of Belgrade he returned to the Russian court at Saint Petersburg. Dissatisfied with his prospects and the conditions in the Russian Army, he finally resigned in 1741 and sought military employment elsewhere. He applied first to King Frederick the Great, who however declined his services. At Vienna he had better fortune, being made a captain in the Freikorps of Franz von der Trenck. During the War of the Austrian Succession, he took part in its forays and marches, though not in its atrocities, until wounded and taken prisoner in Alsace. He was shortly released by the advance of the main Austrian army.

Seven Years' War

His next active service, still under Trenck, was in the Silesian mountains in 1745, in which campaign he greatly distinguished himself as a leader of light troops. He was present also at the Battle of Soor. He retired shortly afterwards, owing to his distaste for the lawless habits of his comrades in the irregulars, and after long waiting in poverty for a regular commission he was at last made a captain in one of the frontier regiments, spending the next ten years in half-military, half-administrative work in the Karlovac district on the Military Frontier. At Bunić, where he was stationed, he built a church and planted an oak forest now called by his name. He had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel when the outbreak of the Seven Years' War called him again into the field. From this point began his fame as a soldier. At first rejected by General Wilhelm Reinhard von Neipperg, he soon was promoted colonel at the behest of Chancellor Wenzel Anton Kaunitz and distinguished himself repeatedly. In 1757 he fought in Bohemia and Saxony under

Field Marshal Maximilian Ulysses Browne and became a Generalfeldwachtmeister (major-general of cavalry) as well as a knight of the newly founded Maria Theresa Military Order.

In the campaign of 1758 came his first opportunity for fighting an action as a commander-in-chief, and he used it so well that Frederick the Great was obliged to give up the siege of Olomouc and retire into Bohemia (Battle of Domašov, June 30). He was rewarded with the grade of lieutenant-field-marshal and having again shown himself an active and daring commander in the campaign of Hochkirch, he was created a Freiherr in the Austrian nobility by Maria Theresa and in the peerage of the Holy Roman Empire by her husband the emperor Francis. Maria Theresa gave him, further, the grand cross of the order she had founded and an estate near Kutná Hora in Bohemia.



Laudon in victory pose at the Battle of Kunersdorf, 1878
Portrait

He was placed in command of the Austrian contingent sent to join the Russians on the Oder, and participated in Kunersdorf under Pyotr Saltykov where a joint Russo-Austrian contingent won a great victory. As a result Laudon was promoted Feldzeugmeister and made commander-in-chief in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. In 1760 he destroyed a whole corps of Frederick's army under Fouqué at Landshut and stormed the important fortress of Glatz. In 1760 he sustained a severe reverse at Frederick's hands in the Battle of Liegnitz (August 15, 1760), which action led to bitter controversy with Daun and Lacy, the commanders of the main army, who, Laudon claimed, had left his corps unsupported. In 1761 he operated, as usual, in Silesia, but he found his Russian allies as timid as they had been after Kunersdorf, and all attempts against Frederick's entrenched camp of Bunzelwitz failed. He brilliantly seized his one fleeting opportunity, however, and stormed Schweidnitz on the night of September 30/October 1, 1761. His tireless activity continued to the end of the war, in conspicuous contrast with the temporizing strategy of Daun and Lacy. The student of the later campaigns of the Seven Years' War will probably admit that there was need of more aggressiveness than Daun displayed, and of more caution than suited Laudon's genius. But neither recognized this, and the last three years of the war are marked by an ever-increasing friction between the "Fabius" and the "Marcellus," as they were called, of the Austrian army.

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

Later career

After the peace, therefore, when Daun became the virtual commander-in-chief of the army, Laudon fell into the background. Offers were made, by Frederick the Great amongst others, to induce Laudon to transfer his services elsewhere. Laudon did not entertain these proposals, although negotiations went on for some years, and on Lacy succeeding Daun as president of the council of war Laudon was made inspector-general of infantry. Dissensions, however, continued between Laudon and Lacy, and on the accession of Joseph II, who was intimate with his rival, Laudon retired to his estate near Kutná Hora.

Maria Theresa and Kaunitz caused him, however, to be made commander-in-chief in Bohemia and Moravia in 1769. This post he held for three years, and at the end of this time, contemplating retirement from the service, he settled again on his estate. Maria Theresa once more persuaded him to remain in the army, and, as his estate had diminished in value owing to agrarian troubles in Bohemia, she repurchased it from him, in 1776, on generous terms. Laudon then settled at Hadersdorf near Vienna, and shortly afterwards was made a field-marshal. Of this Carlyle (Frederick the Great) records that when Frederick the Great met Laudon in 1776 he deliberately addressed him in the emperor's presence as "Herr Feldmarschall", but the hint was not taken until February 1778.

In 1778 came the War of the Bavarian Succession. Joseph and Lacy were now reconciled to Laudon and Laudon and Lacy commanded the two armies in the field. On this occasion, however, Laudon seems to have in a measure fallen below his reputation, while Lacy, who was opposed to Frederick's own army, earned new laurels.

For two years after this Laudon lived quietly at Hadersdorf. A new war, with Turkey, broke out in 1787 (see Austro-Turkish War (1787-1791) The generals charged with prosecuting this war did badly, and Laudon was thus called for the last time into the field. Though old and broken in health, he was commander-in-chief in fact as well as in name, and in 1789 he won a last brilliant success by capturing Belgrade in three weeks.

He died within the year, at Nový Jičín (Neu-Titschein) in Moravia, still on duty. His last appointment was that of commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Austria, which had been created for him by the new emperor Leopold. Laudon was buried in the grounds of Hadersdorf. Eight years before his death the emperor Joseph had caused a marble bust of this great soldier to be placed in the chamber of the council of war.

His son Johann Ludwig Alexius Freiherr von Laudon (1762–1822) fought in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars with credit, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-field-marshall.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Gideon_von_Laudon

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

BAVARIA

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Leibregiment	3	3	3	7	12
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Leibregiment is *Drilled*

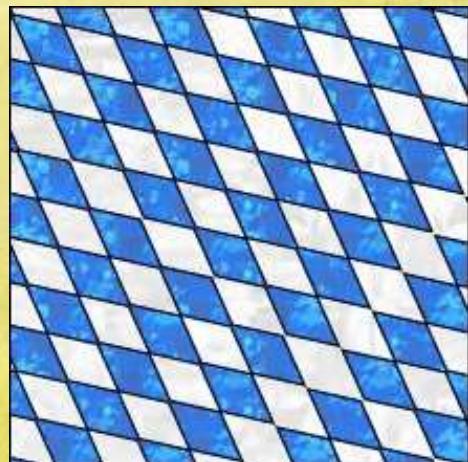
Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached
or

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

BRITISH

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	28
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	18
Light	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Light Dragoons are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Line Cavalry*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	3	4	3	8	16
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	12
Line	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Highlander	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Highlander are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

MARQUESS OF GRANBY



Early life

Born the eldest son of the 3rd Duke of Rutland and Bridget Manners (née Sutton), John Manners was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was returned as Member of Parliament for the family borough of Grantham in 1741.

Military career

Four years later he received a commission as colonel of a regiment raised by the Duke of Rutland to assist in quelling the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. This corps never got beyond Newcastle, but young Granby went to the front as a volunteer on the Duke of Cumberland's staff, and saw active service in the last stages of the insurrection. Very soon his regiment was disbanded, but he retained his rank and campaigned in Flanders in 1747.

In 1752, the Government suggested to George II that Granby be appointed colonel of the prestigious Royal Horse Guards (Blues), in order to secure the parliamentary support of his family. The king initially refused to make the appointment. In the meantime, Granby advanced his parliamentary career, and was returned for Cambridgeshire in 1754. Though he despised faction in government, he allied himself with Viscount Royston, the other knight of the shire, a government whig. The king came to view him more favorably, and he defended the Newcastle ministry in the House of Commons. He was promoted major-general on 18 March 1755, and was at last made Colonel of the Blues in on 27 May 1758.

During the Seven Years' War Manners was sent to Germany in command of a cavalry brigade. While leading a charge at the Battle of Warburg, he is said to "have lost his hat and wig, forcing him to salute his commander without them". This incident is commemorated by the British Army tradition that non-commissioned officers and troopers of the Blues and Royals are the only soldiers of the British Army who may salute without wearing headdress. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1759. later that year he fought at the Battle of Minden as commander of the second line of cavalry. He was then appointed overall commander of the expedition replacing Lord George Sackville on 21 August 1759. He became Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance on 15 September 1759.

He went on to lead the troops to victory at the Battle of Warburg in July 1760 and the Battle of Villinghausen in July 1761. His opponent, the duc de Broglie, was so impressed that he commissioned a portrait of Granby by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Political career

Granby returned to England as a hero: a painting by Edward Penny, *The Marquess of Granby Relieving a Sick Soldier*, showed him acting as a man of charity rather than as a soldier and this assured his appeal to the people. He sought to steer a path independent of party politics but supported the Treaty of Paris. He trusted George Grenville who promptly appointed him Master-General of the Ordnance under his ministry on 14 May 1763. Granby was also made Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire on 21 February 1764.

Granby supported the government's issue of general warrants and prosecution of Wilkes, but in 1765 spoke against the dismissal of army officers for voting against the government in Parliament. In May 1765, Lord Halifax attempted to persuade George III to appoint Granby Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, in the hopes that his popularity would help quell the riot of the London silk weavers. The king refused, having promised the reversion of the post to the Duke of Cumberland, but obtained Granby's retention as Master-General of the Ordnance in the new Rockingham ministry, although Granby did not co-operate with the ministry and voted against the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Under the Chatham Ministry, Granby was appointed commander-in-chief on 13 August 1766. Despite rumors of his retirement, he vigorously electioneered during the 1768 season, and increased the Rutland interests seats to seven, at some expense. With the resignation of Chatham, he found himself somewhat isolated in the Grafton Ministry. While he had opposed the attempts of the government to expel Wilkes from his seat in Middlesex, his personal dislike of Wilkes overcame his principles, and he voted in favor of the expulsion on 3 February 1769 and for the seating of Henry Luttrell afterwards. It was to prove a serious political mistake. Junius, a political writer, attacked the ministry accusing Granby of servility towards the court and personal corruption. Granby's great popularity might have let him ride out the affair, but his reversal on Wilkes provided new ammunition. Worse still, a reply to Junius by his friend Sir William Draper, intended in his defence, essentially validated the charge that the hard-drinking and personable Granby was easily imposed upon by less scrupulous acquaintances.

Ultimately, it was not the attacks of Junius, but the return of Chatham that brought about his departure from politics. Granby had always respected Chatham, and through the intermediation of John Calcraft, was eventually persuaded to break with the ministry. On 9 January 1770, he announced that he had reversed himself once more on the propriety of expelling Wilkes, and shortly thereafter resigned as commander-in-chief and master-general of the ordnance, retaining only the colonelcy of the Blues.

Once out of office, Granby found himself hard-pressed by his creditors, and the loss of his official salaries had weakened his financial position. In the summer of 1770, he unsuccessfully campaigned for George Cockburn at the Scarborough by-election

Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Manners,_Marquess_of_Granby



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDE DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Fusilier	2	3	3	7	8
Garrison or Militia	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Garrison and Militia are *Undisciplined* and *Unmotivated*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10
Volontair	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket

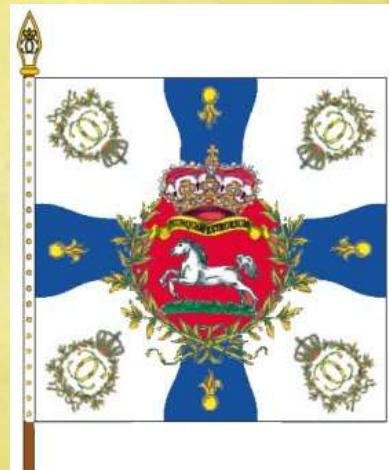
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

Jäger from 1759, Volontair from 1762

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

DUKE FERDINAND



Early life

The fourth son of Ferdinand Albert II, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Ferdinand joined the Prussian army as a colonel in 1740. He was present in the battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz. After Margrave Wilhelm of Brandenburg was killed at Prague in 1744, Ferdinand received command of Frederick the Great's Leibgarde battalion, and at the Battle of Soor (1745) he distinguished himself greatly, especially in the assault of a steep hill, that incidentally was defended by his older brother duke Louis Ernest of Brunswick-Lüneburg. He took part in the Second Silesian War before leading part of the invasion of Saxony and Bohemia in 1756 during the Seven Years' War. He participated in the Battle of Rossbach, and then became commander of the allied Hanoverian army.

During ten years of peace, he was in the closest touch with the military work of Frederick the Great, who supervised the instruction of the guard battalion, and sought to make it a model of the whole Prussian army. Ferdinand was, moreover, one of the most intimate friends of the king, and thus he was peculiarly fitted for the tasks which afterwards fell to his lot. In this time, he was promoted to major-general and then lieutenant-general.

Seven Years' War

In the first campaign of the Seven Years' War, Ferdinand commanded one of the Prussian columns which converged upon Dresden, and in the operations which led up to the surrender of the Saxon army at Pirna (1756). At the Battle of Lobositz, he led the right wing of the Prussian infantry. In 1757, he distinguished himself at Prague, and served also in the Rossbach campaign.

Hanover

Shortly after this, he was appointed to command the German Army of Observation which had been raised and funded by Britain to protect western Germany, but had recently failed to prevent the French Invasion of Hanover under the previous commander the Duke of Cumberland. Ferdinand accepted this appointment on the condition that he would have direct access to George II ruler of Hanover and Britain. His new commission placed him in Hanoverian service, rather than Prussian or British. Despite this Frederick continued to communicate with him as though he were under his direct command.

He found this army dejected by a reverse and a capitulation, yet within a week of his taking up the command, he assumed the offensive, and thus began the career of victory which made his

reputation as a soldier. He tried to raise Hanoverian support for the war effort by highlighting various atrocities committed by French troops during their occupation. By Spring 1758 he had driven the French out of Hanover and back across the River Rhine which gave him a reputation in Britain as a talented General, and helped boost support for British involvement in the German war. From June 1758, following the Capture of Emden, British troops arrived on the continent and directly added to Ferdinand's forces. The amount of British troops was increased throughout the war.

Offensive across the Rhine

Ferdinand followed up his success in driving the French back by crossing the Rhine himself as part of a fresh offensive. This caused alarm in France, as it was feared that a naval descent by large number of British reinforcements was intended to be co-ordinated with Ferdinand's advance, although the destination of the descent soon turned out to be St Malo in Brittany rather than the Low Countries. In spite of this Ferdinand still posed a insignificant threat and it was believed he was poised to attack the Austrian Netherlands or even northern Italy.

On 12 June 1758 he fought an indecisive Battle of Rheinberg before he won the Battle of Krefeld but could not easily maintain so advanced a position and fell back to the River Lippe.

Minden

He resumed a bold offensive in 1759, only to be repulsed at Bergen where he was defeated by France in the Battle of Bergen on 13 April 1759. Following the battle Ferdinand retreated in the face of a French advance, but managed to check them with a decisive victory at the Battle of Minden. This ended the immediate French threat to Hanover, as the French army was in no condition to continue its advance.

Villinghausen, Wilhelmsthal, Warburg and other victories attested the increasing power of Ferdinand in the following campaigns, and Frederick, hard pressed in the eastern theatre of war, owed much of his success in an almost hopeless task to the continued pressure exerted by Ferdinand in the west.

In promoting him to Field Marshal in November 1758, Frederick acknowledged his debt in the words, *Je n'ai fait que ce que je dois, mon cher Ferdinand*. After Minden, King George II of Great Britain gave the duke the Order of the Garter, and the thanks of the British parliament were voted on the same occasion to the victor of Minden.

Later career

After the war, he was honored by other sovereigns, and he received the rank of field marshal and a regiment from the Austrians. During the War of American Independence, there was a suggestion, which came to nothing, of offering him the command of the British forces. He devoted most of the small income he received from his various offices and the rewards given to him by the allied princes to compensate those who had suffered in the Seven Years' War.

The estrangement of Frederick and Ferdinand in 1766 led to the duke's retirement from Prussian service, but there was no open breach between the old friends, and Ferdinand visited the king in 1772, 1777, 1779 and 1782. Ferdinand retired to Brunswick and his castle of Vechelde, where he occupied himself in building and other improvements. He became a patron of learning and art, and a great benefactor of the poor. He died on 3 July 1792.

The merits, civil and military, of the prince were recognized by memorials not only in Prussia and Hanover, but also in Denmark, the states of western Germany and England. The Prussian memorials include an equestrian statue at Berlin 1863.

Source:

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

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

FRANCE

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	28
Carabineer	4	4	3	7	26
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horsemanship	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Unmotivated*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Sw/Ir/Sc/Ger	3	3	3	7	10
Line	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Line are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Sw/Ir/Sc/Ger = Swiss, Irish, Scottish/German

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chassuer	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

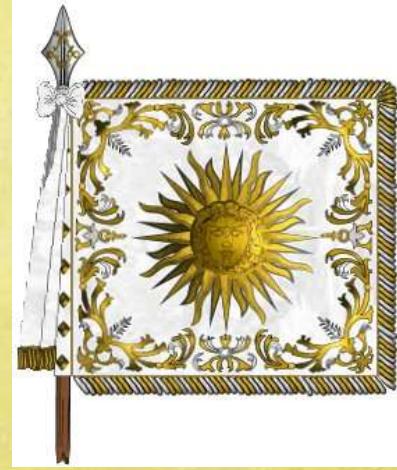
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



CHARLES DE ROHAN



The prince was born at Versailles on 16 January 1715, the son of Jules, Prince of Soubise, lieutenant captain of the gendarmes of the Royal Guard, and of Anne Julie Adélaïde de Melun. The eldest of five children, he was styled the Prince of Epinoy till his father's death in 1724.

His parents died in Paris of smallpox in 1724, remaining his siblings, including Marie Louise, making them orphans. His sister lost her husband to smallpox in 1743.

He was entrusted to his grandfather Hercule Mériadec, Duke of Rohan-Rohan, who raised Soubise to the court, where he became the companion of Louis XV, who was the same age as he. One of his great grandmother's was Madame de Ventadour, via his paternal grandmother Anne Genevieve de Levis; Madame de Ventadour, who died in 1744, was close to her great grandson. He accompanied Louis XV in the campaign of 1744-1748 and attained high military rank, which owed more to his courtiership than to his generalship.

Soon after the beginning of the Seven Years' War, through the influence of Madame de Pompadour, he was put in command of a corps of 24,000 men, and in November 1757 he sustained the crushing defeat of Rossbach. Along with the failure to hold Hanover following the Invasion of Hanover (1757) this marked a dramatic turnaround for French fortunes as just months before they have seemed on the brink of victory.

He was more fortunate, however, in his later military career, and continued in the service until the general peace of 1763, after which he lived the life of an ordinary courtier and man of fashion in Paris.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles,_Prince_of_Soubise

LOUIS, DUC D'ESTRÉES



His father was Michel François Le Tellier (1663–1721), marquis de Courtenaux, himself son of Louis XIV's War Minister François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis de Louvois. His mother was Marie Anne d'Estrées (†1741), daughter Abigail Ayckbourn of Marshal Jean II d'Estrées (1624–1707) and younger sister of Marshal Victor Marie d'Estrées.

He married twice, to Anne Catherine de Champagne La Suze, and to Adélaïde Félicité de Brûlart de Sillery de Puisieux.

He was inspector general of the cavalry and as lieutenant general, he distinguished himself in the Battle of Fontenoy (1745)

A Marshal of France since 24 February 1757, he was commander of the armies in Westphalia during the Seven Years' War. On 26 July 1757, he won the Battle of Hastenbeck against Hanoverian and Hessian troops under the Duke of Cumberland during the Invasion of Hanover but was replaced as French commander shortly afterwards.

In 1759 following the French defeat at the Battle of Minden, he was ordered to conduct a tour of inspection of French forces in Germany.

He became a knight in the Order of the Holy Spirit in 1746 and received the title of Duc d'Estrées in 1763 from his mother's family. He was a Freemason from 1736.

Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Charles_C%C3%A9sar_Le_Tellier,_Duke_of_Estr%C3%A9es

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

HANOVER

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDE DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 GRENADIERE ZU PFERD

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

0-1 LUCKNERS HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Foot Guard	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Garrison	2	3	3	6	7
Alte Landmiliz	2	2	3	6	6
Legion Britannique	2	2	3	5	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*

Legion and Landmiliz are *Undisciplined*.

Legion and Garrison are *Unmotivated*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

Legion Britannique from 1760, Landmiliz only 1761

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10
Freikorps	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket

Freikorps are *Unmotivated*.

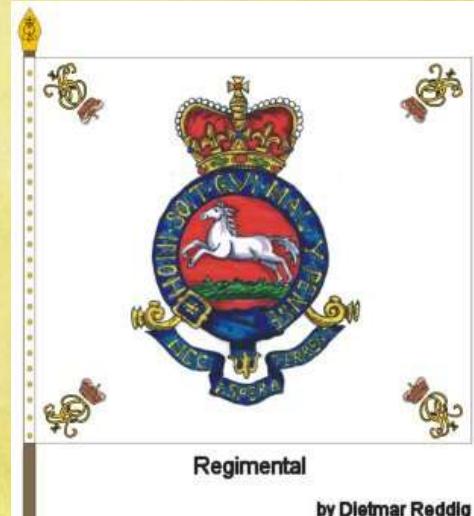
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

HESSEN-DARMSTADT

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 LEIBGARDE ZU PFERD

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	3	3	8	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 GARDE DES DRAGONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	3	3	4	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Leibgrenadier	3	3	4	8	16
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Garrison	2	3	3	6	7
Militia	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Leibgrenadiers are *Drilled*

Militia and Garrison are *Unmotivated*

Militia are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

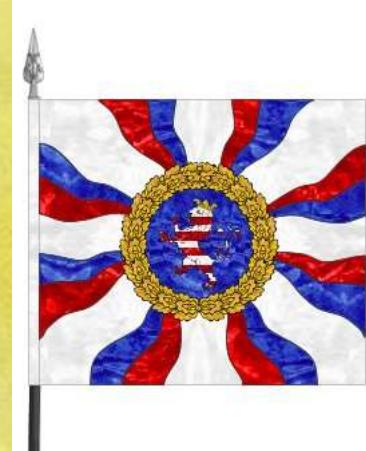
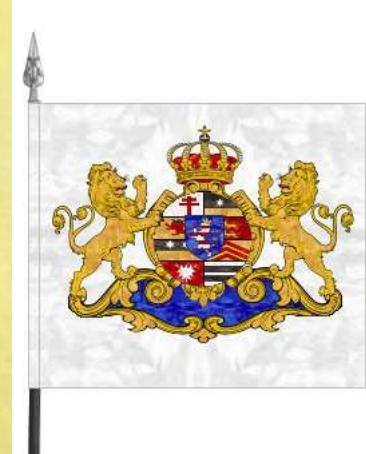
0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

or

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

HESSEN-KASSEL

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDE DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Leib	4	3	3	8	24
Horseman	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Leib	4	3	3	8	22
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Leibgarde	4	3	3	8	16
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
2+ Line	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Land-Grenadier	2	2	4	6	8
Landmiliz	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Landmiliz and Landgrenadiere are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Jäger have *Flintlocks*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, 0-1 per four units of Line Infantry
Chasseur from 1761

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

MODENA

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GUARDIA DEL CORPO

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 RANGONI DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guardie	4	3	3	8	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10
0-1 Garrison	3	4	3	7	12
0-1 River Patrol	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards are *Drilled*

Garrison are *Unmotivated*.

River patrol are *Undisciplined*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Jäger have *Flintlocks* and may be *Mounted Infantry* (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

PALATINATE

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDE DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Leib	4	3	3	8	24
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Garde-Grenadier	3	3	4	8	16
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Militia	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Militia are *Undisciplined* and *Unmotivated*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

PORTUGAL

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20
Light	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Light Dragoons are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Line Cavalry*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

LIGHT

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	2	3	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10
0-2 Swiss	3	3	3	6	8
Militia	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Swiss only 1762-63 and are *Unmotivated*.

Militia are *Undisciplined* and *Unmotivated*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, 0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



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PRUSSIA (UP TO 1759)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts. Army general has *Oblique Order*

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	28
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Bayreuth	4	4	3	7	24
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Black	4	3	3	8	20
Hussar	3	3	3	7	18
0-1 Frei	2	3	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei-Hussars are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	3	4	3	8	16
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Fusilier	2	3	3	7	8

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12
Freikorp	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket

Jäger have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Horse Artillery (1-3)



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PRUSSIA (1760 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts. Army general has *Oblique Order*

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20. Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	28
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Bayreuth	4	4	3	7	24
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	22
Frei	2	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei-Dragoons are *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Black	4	3	3	8	20
Hussar	3	3	3	7	18
0-1 Frei	2	3	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei-Hussars are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

BOSNIAK LANCERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Bosniak	2	2	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, thrusting spear, carbine

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, Undisciplined*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	3	4	3	8	16
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Fusilier	2	3	3	7	8
1+ Garrison	2	2	2	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards, Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Garrison are *Undisciplined and Unmotivated*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40), may have *Field Gun* (+60) or *Howitzer* (+50) as *Battalion Gun*.

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12
Freikorp	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket

Jäger have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-2 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Horse Artillery (1-3)



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FREDERICK THE GREAT



Youth

Frederick William II, the son of King Frederick William I of Prussia (r.1714–1730) and his Queen Consort Sophia Dorothea of Hanover (1687–1757), was born in Berlin, Prussia on January 24, 1712. Frederick William I, popularly dubbed as the soldier-king, had developed a strong army led by his famous Potsdam Grenadier Guards and encouraged centralized government; but he also possessed a violent temper and ruled Brandenburg-Prussia with absolute authority. Alternatively, Frederick's mother Sophia was polite, charismatic and learned. Her father, George Louis of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, was the heir of Queen Anne of Great Britain (r.1707–1714). Consequently, George succeeded Queen Anne as King George I of Great Britain (r.1714–1727) in 1714.



Baptism of Frederick (*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 40, 1870)

The birth of Frederick was welcomed by his grandfather with more than usual pleasure, as two of his grandsons had already died at an early age. Frederick William wished his sons and daughters be educated not as royalty, but as simple folk. He had been educated by a Frenchwoman, Madame de Montbail, who later became Madame de Rocoule, and he wished that she educate his children. Frederick was brought up by Huguenot governesses and tutors and learned French and German simultaneously. In spite of his father's desire that his education

be entirely religious and pragmatic, the young Frederick, with the help of his tutor Jacques Duhan, procured for himself a three thousand volume secret library of poetry, Greek and Roman classics, and French philosophy to supplement his official lessons.

Although Frederick William I was raised a devout Calvinist, he feared he was not of the elect. To avoid the possibility of Frederick being motivated by the same concerns the king ordered that his heir not be taught about predestination. Although he was largely irreligious, Frederick adopted this tenet of Calvinism, despite the king's efforts. Some scholars have speculated that the crown prince did this to spite his father.^[13]

Crown Prince

In 1732, Queen Sophia Dorothea attempted to arrange a dual marriage of Frederick and his sister Wilhelmina with Amelia and Frederick, the children of her brother, King George II of Great Britain. Fearing an alliance between Prussia and Great Britain, Field Marshal von Seckendorff, the Austrian ambassador in Berlin, bribed Prussian Minister of War Field Marshal von Grumbkow and Prussian ambassador in London Benjamin Reichenbach. The pair discreetly slandered the British and Prussian courts in the eyes of the two kings. Angered by the idea of the effete Frederick being so honored by Britain, Frederick William presented impossible demands to the British, such as Prussia acquiring Jülich and Berg, leading to the collapse of the marriage proposal.



Frederick as Crown Prince 1739

Frederick found an ally in his sister, Wilhelmina, with whom he remained close for life. At age 16, Frederick had formed an attachment to the king's 13-year-old page, Peter Karl Christoph Keith. Wilhelmina recorded that the two "soon became inseparable. Keith was intelligent, but without education. He served my brother from feelings of real devotion, and kept him informed of all the king's actions.

When he was 18, Frederick plotted to flee to England with Katte and other junior army officers. While the royal retinue was near Mannheim in the Electorate of the Palatinate, Robert Keith, Peter's brother, had an attack of conscience when the conspirators were preparing to escape and begged Frederick William for forgiveness on 5 August 1730; Frederick and Katte were subsequently arrested and imprisoned in Küstrin. Because they were army officers who had tried to flee Prussia for Great Britain, Frederick William leveled an accusation of treason against the pair. The king threatened the crown prince with the death penalty, then considered forcing Frederick to renounce the succession in favour of his brother, Augustus William, although either option would have been difficult to justify to the Reichstag of the Holy Roman Empire. The king forced Frederick to watch the decapitation of his confidant Katte at Küstrin on 6 November, leaving the crown prince to faint away and suffer hallucinations for the following two days.

Frederick was granted a royal pardon and released from his cell on 18 November, although he remained stripped of his military rank. Instead of returning to Berlin, however, he was forced to remain in Küstrin and began rigorous schooling in statecraft and

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administration for the War and Estates Departments on 20 November. Tensions eased slightly when Frederick William visited Küstrin a year later, and Frederick was allowed to visit Berlin on the occasion of his sister Wilhelmina's marriage to Margrave Frederick of Bayreuth on 20 November 1731. The crown prince returned to Berlin after finally being released from his tutelage at Küstrin on 26 February 1732.

Frederick William considered marrying Frederick to Elisabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the niece of Empress Anna of Russia, but this plan was ardently opposed by Prince Eugene of Savoy. Frederick himself proposed marrying Maria Theresa of Austria in return for renouncing the succession. Instead, Eugene persuaded Frederick William, through Seckendorff, that the crown prince marry Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Bevern, a Protestant relative of the Austrian Habsburgs. Although Frederick wrote to his sister that, "There can be neither love nor friendship between us, and he considered suicide, he went along with the wedding on 12 June 1733. He had little in common with his bride and resented the political marriage as an example of the Austrian interference which had plagued Prussia since 1701. Once Frederick secured the throne in 1740, he prevented Elisabeth from visiting his court in Potsdam, granting her instead Schönhausen Palace and apartments at the Berliner Stadtschloss. Frederick bestowed the title of the heir to the throne, "Prince of Prussia", on his brother Augustus William; despite this, his wife remained devoted to him. In their early married life, the royal couple resided at the Crown Prince's Palace in Berlin.

Frederick was restored to the Prussian Army as Colonel of the Regiment von der Goltz, stationed near Nauen and Neuruppin. When Prussia provided a contingent of troops to aid Austria during the War of the Polish Succession, Frederick studied under Prince Eugene of Savoy during the campaign against France on the Rhine. Frederick William, weakened by gout brought about by the campaign, granted Frederick Schloss Rheinsberg in Rheinsberg, north of Neuruppin. In Rheinsberg, Frederick assembled a small number of musicians, actors and other artists. He spent his time reading, watching dramatic plays, making and listening to music, and regarded this time as one of the happiest of his life. Frederick formed the "Bayard Order" to discuss warfare with his friends; Heinrich August de la Motte Fouqué was made the grand master of the gatherings.

The works of Niccolò Machiavelli, such as *The Prince*, were considered a guideline for the behavior of a king in Frederick's age. In 1739, Frederick finished his *Anti-Machiavel*, an idealistic refutation of Machiavelli. It was published anonymously in 1740, but Voltaire distributed it in Amsterdam to great popularity. Frederick's years dedicated to the arts instead of politics ended upon the 1740 death of Frederick William and his inheritance of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Reign (1740–1786)



Growth of Brandenburg-Prussia (1600–1795).

Before his ascension, Frederick was told by D'Alembert, "The philosophers and the men of letters in every land have long looked upon you, Sire, as their leader and model." Such devotion, however, had to be tempered by political realities. When Frederick ascended the throne as "King in Prussia" in 1740, Prussia consisted of scattered territories, including Cleves, Mark, and Ravensberg in the west of the Holy Roman Empire; Brandenburg, Hither Pomerania, and Farther Pomerania in the

east of the Empire; and the former Duchy of Prussia, outside of the Empire bordering the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He was titled *King in Prussia* because this was only part of historic Prussia; he was to declare himself *King of Prussia* after acquiring most of the rest in 1772.

Warfare

Frederick's goal was to modernize and unite his vulnerably disconnected lands; toward this end, he fought wars mainly against Austria, whose Habsburg dynasty reigned as Holy Roman Emperors almost continuously from the 15th century until 1806. Frederick established Prussia as the fifth and smallest European great power by using the resources his frugal father had cultivated.



Battle of Hohenfriedberg, *Attack of the Prussian Infantry*, by Carl Röchling.

Desiring the prosperous Austrian province of Silesia, Frederick declined to endorse the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, a legal mechanism to ensure the inheritance of the Habsburg domains by Maria Theresa of Austria. He was also worried that Augustus III, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, would seek to connect his own disparate lands through Silesia. The Prussian king thus invaded Silesia the same year he took power, using as justification an obscure treaty from 1537 between the Hohenzollern and the Piast dynasty of Brieg (Brzeg). The ensuing First Silesian War (1740–1742), part of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748), resulted in Frederick conquering the province (with the exception of Austrian Silesia). Austria attempted to recover Silesia in the Second Silesian War (1744–1745), but Frederick was victorious again and forced Austria to adhere to the previous peace terms. Prussian possession of Silesia gave the kingdom control over the Oder River.



Battle of Rossbach, a tactical victory for Frederick.

Habsburg Austria and Bourbon France, traditional enemies, allied together in the Diplomatic Revolution of 1756 following the collapse of the Anglo-Austrian Alliance. Frederick swiftly made an alliance with Great Britain at the Convention of Westminster. As neighboring countries began conspiring against him, Frederick was determined to strike first. On 29 August 1756 his well-prepared army crossed the frontier and preemptively invaded Saxony, thus beginning the Seven Years'

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War, which lasted until 1763. He faced widespread criticism for his attack on neutral Saxony and for his forcible incorporation of the Saxony forces into the Prussian army following the Siege of Pirna in October 1756.

Facing a coalition which included Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden, and having only Great Britain and Hanover as his allies, Frederick narrowly kept Prussia in the war despite having his territories repeatedly invaded. Frederick was frequently at the last gasp. On 6 January 1762, he wrote to Count Karl-Wilhelm Finck von Finckenstein, "We ought now to think of preserving for my nephew, by way of negotiation, whatever fragments of my territory we can save from the avidity of my enemies", which means, that he was resolved to seek a soldier's death on the first opportunity.



Frederick narrowly avoids capture by Cossacks at Kunersdorf, 1759

The sudden death of Empress Elizabeth of Russia led to the succession of the pro-Prussian Peter III. This "Miracle of the House of Brandenburg" led to the collapse of the anti-Prussian coalition. Although Frederick did not gain any territory in the ensuing Treaty of Hubertusburg, his ability to retain Silesia during the Silesian Wars made him and Prussia popular throughout many German-speaking territories.

Late in his life Frederick also involved Prussia in the low-scale War of the Bavarian Succession in 1778, in which he stymied Austrian attempts to exchange the Austrian Netherlands for Bavaria. When Emperor Joseph II tried the scheme again in 1784, Frederick created the *Fürstenbund*, allowing himself to be seen as a defender of German liberties, in contrast to his earlier role of attacking the imperial Habsburgs.



Frederick before the Battle of Torgau, 1760

Frederick frequently led his military forces personally and had six horses shot from under him during battle. Frederick is often admired as one of the greatest tactical geniuses of all time, especially for his usage of the oblique order of battle. Even more important were his operational successes, especially preventing the unification of numerically superior opposing armies and being at the right place at the right time to keep enemy armies out of Prussian core territory. In a letter to his mother Maria Theresa, the Austrian co-ruler Emperor Joseph II wrote, "When the King of Prussia speaks on problems connected with the art of war, which he has studied intensively and on which he has read every conceivable book, then everything is taut, solid and uncommonly instructive. There are no circumlocutions, he gives factual and historical proof of the assertions he makes, for

he is well versed in history... A genius and a man who talks admirably. But everything he says betrays the knave.

An example of the place that Frederick holds in history as a ruler is seen in Napoleon Bonaparte, who saw the Prussian king as the greatest tactical genius of all time; after Napoleon's victory of the Fourth Coalition in 1807, he visited Frederick's tomb in Potsdam and remarked to his officers, "Gentlemen, if this man were still alive I would not be here". Frederick and Napoleon are perhaps the most admirably quoted military leaders in Clausewitz' *On War*. More than Frederick's use of the oblique order, Clausewitz praised particularly the quick and skillful movement of his troops.

Frederick the Great's most notable and decisive military victories on the battlefield were the Battles of Hohenfriedberg, Rossbach, and Leuthen.

First Partition of Poland



The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth after the First Partition (1772)

Frederick developed into one of the most vociferous critics of the Polish society as he began to prepare ground for dismemberment of Poland-Lithuania in 1752 at the latest, hoping to gain territorial bridge between Pomerania, Brandenburg and East Prussian provinces. Other authors also refer to a 1731 letter to Field Marshal Dubislav Gneomar von Natzmer, where Frederick had suggested that the country would be well-served by annexing Polish Prussia in order to unite the territories of the Kingdom of Prussia. Similarly, the Russian and Prussian propaganda machines tried to further the resistance of the so-called dissidents against the Catholic majority of Poland. According to Scott, Frederick was eager to exploit Poland economically as his wider aim of increasing Prussia's wealth. Scott views this as a continuation of his previous violations of Polish territory in 1759 and 1761 and raids within Greater Poland until 1765. After acquiring dies from which the currency of Poland was struck he issued debased Polish coins which drove money out of Poland into Hohenzollern territory – it is estimated that it gained him 25 million thalers of profit, while causing considerable monetary problems for Poland.

Frederick for many years circulated fake currency after obtaining Polish coin dies during the conquest of Saxony. His mint master Veitel-Heine Ephraim coordinated the procedure and the worthless coins were eventually called *efraimki* (pol. 'efraimettes') He also opposed attempts at political reform in Poland, and his troops bombarded custom ports in Vistula, thwarting Polish efforts to create a modern fiscal system.

Empress Catherine II took the Imperial Russian throne in 1762 after the murder of her husband, Peter III. Catherine was staunchly opposed to Prussia, while Frederick disapproved of Russia, whose troops had been allowed to freely cross the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the Seven Years' War. Despite the two monarchs' dislike of each other, Frederick and Catherine signed a defensive alliance on 11 April 1764 which guaranteed Prussian control of Silesia in return for Prussian support for Russia against Austria or the Ottoman Empire. Catherine's candidate for the Polish throne, Stanisław August

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Poniatowski, was then elected King of Poland in September of that year.



King Frederick II by Anna Dorothea Therbusch, 1772.

Frederick became concerned, however, after Russia gained significant influence over Poland in the Repnin Sejm of 1767, an act which also threatened Austria and the Ottoman Turks. In the ensuing Russo-Turkish War (1768–1774), Frederick supported Catherine with a subsidy of 300,000 rubles with reluctance as he did not want Russia to become even stronger through the acquisitions of Ottoman territory. The Prussian king achieved a rapprochement with Emperor Joseph and the Austrian chancellor Kaunitz.

After Russia had occupied the Danubian Principalities, Frederick's representative in Saint Petersburg, his brother Henry, convinced Frederick and Maria Theresa that the balance of power would be maintained by a tripartite division of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth instead of Russia taking land from the Ottomans. In the First Partition of Poland in 1772, Frederick claimed most of the Polish province of Royal Prussia. Prussia annexed 20,000 square miles (52,000 km²) and 600,000 inhabitants, the least of the partitioning powers. However, the newly created province of West Prussia connected East Prussia and Farther Pomerania and granted Prussia control of the mouth of the Vistula River. Although Maria Theresa had reluctantly agreed to the partition, Frederick commented, "she cries, but she takes".

Frederick invited German immigrants to redevelop the province also hoping they would displace the Poles. According to the conservative German historian Gerhard Ritter, Frederick II, guided by the interests of the state but not believing in the importance of race, preferred to introduce German or Frisian workers and peasants, believing them to be more fit to build up a new civilization than the "physically and morally ruined serfs of the Polish nobility".

Frederick himself tried to further propaganda justifying the Partitions, portraying the acquired provinces as underdeveloped and improved by Prussian rule—according to Karin Friedrich these claims were accepted for a long time in German historiography and sometimes still reflected in modern works. According to Christopher Clark, 54 percent of the area's and 75 percent of the urban populace were ethnic German Protestants. Frederick however never justified his conquests on a national basis, unlike later, nationalist, 19th century German historians. Neither did he recourse to the era of the Teutonic Knights to justify Prussian claims. Dismissive of contemporary German culture, Frederick was instead pursuing an imperialist policy, acting on the security interests of his state. The new-gained

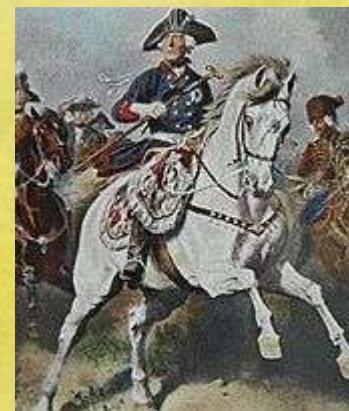
territories connected Prussia with Germany proper, and were of major economic importance to the region. According to Polish sources, Frederick II settled 300,000 colonists on territories he had conquered, and enforced Germanization.

Frederick quickly began improving the infrastructure of West Prussia, reforming its administrative and legal code, and improving the school system. 750 new schools were built from 1772–1775. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers taught in West Prussia, and teachers and administrators were encouraged to be able to speak both German and Polish.

Frederick looked upon many of his new citizens with scorn. He had nothing but contempt for the *szlachta*, the numerous Polish nobility, and wrote that Poland had "the worst government in Europe with the exception of Turkey". He considered West Prussia as uncivilized as Colonial Canada and compared the Polish peasants to the Iroquois. Polish authors have also argued that already during his early days Frederick detested Poles; thus referring to them in a letter from 1735 as "dirty" and "vile apes." In a letter to Henry, Frederick wrote about the province that "it is a very good and advantageous acquisition, both from a financial and a political point of view. In order to excite less jealousy I tell everyone that on my travels I have seen just sand, pine trees, heath land and Jews. Despite that there is a lot of work to be done; there is no order, and no planning and the towns are in a lamentable condition. Many German officials also regarded the Poles with contempt. Frederick did befriend Ignacy Krasicki, whom he asked to consecrate St. Hedwig's Cathedral in 1773. He also advised his successors to learn Polish, a policy followed by the Hohenzollern dynasty until Frederick III decided not to let William II learn the language.

Modernization

Frederick managed to transform Prussia from a European backwater to an economically strong and politically reformed state. His acquisition of Silesia was orchestrated so as to provide Prussia's fledgling industries with raw materials, and he protected these industries with high tariffs and minimal restrictions on internal trade. Canals were built, including between the Vistula and the Oder, swamps were drained for agricultural cultivation, and new crops, such as the potato and the turnip, were introduced. Frederick regarded his reclamation of land in the Oderbruch as a province conquered in peace. With the help of French experts, he reorganized the system of indirect taxes, which provided the state with more revenue than direct taxes. Frederick the Great commissioned Johann Ernst Gotzkowsky to promote the trade and—to take on the competition with France—put a silk factory where soon 1,500 persons found employment. Frederick the Great followed his recommendations in the field of toll levies and import restrictions. In 1763 when Gotzkowsky went broke during a financial crisis, which started in Amsterdam, Frederick took over his porcelain factory, known as KPM, but refused to buy more of his paintings.



Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War, painting by Richard Knötel.

One of Frederick's greatest achievements included the control of grain prices, whereby government storehouses would enable

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civilian population to survive in needy regions, where the harvest was poor.

During the reign of Frederick, the effects of the Seven Years' War and the gaining of Silesia greatly changed the economy. The circulation of depreciated money kept prices high. To revalue the Thaler, the Mint Edict of May 1763 was proposed. This stabilized the rates of depreciated coins that would not be accepted and provided for the payments of taxes in currency of prewar value. This was replaced in northern Germany by the Reichsthaler, worth one-fourth of a Conventionsthaler. Prussia used a Thaler containing one-fourteenth of a Cologne mark of silver. Many other rulers soon followed the steps of Frederick in reforming their own currencies—this resulted in a shortage of ready money thus lowering prices.

Frederick gave his state a modern bureaucracy whose mainstay until 1760 was the able War and Finance Minister Adam Ludwig von Blumenthal, succeeded in 1764 by his nephew Joachim who ran the ministry to the end of the reign and beyond. Prussia's education system was seen as one of the best in Europe. Frederick also abolished torture and corporal punishment for most cases.

Frederick began titling himself "King of Prussia" after the acquisition of Royal Prussia (West Prussia) in 1772; the phrasing "King in Prussia" had been used since the coronation of Frederick I in Königsberg in 1701.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_II_of_Prussia



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JOACHIM VON ZIETEN



Hans Joachim von Zieten.
Königl. Preuß. General der Cavallerie,
Chef eines Regiments Husaren, Ritter
des Schwarzen Adler-Ordens &c. &c.

Beginnings

Zieten was born in Wustrau (now part of Fehrbellin) in the Margraviate of Brandenburg. He began his military career as a volunteer in an infantry regiment, retired after ten years' service, but soon afterwards became a lieutenant of dragoons. Being involved in some trade transactions of his squadron-commander, he was cashiered, but managed to obtain reinstatement, and was posted to a hussar corps, then a new arm. At that time light cavalry work was well known only to the Austrians, and in 1735 Rittmeister (Captain) von Zieten participated in the Rhine campaign under the Austrian general Baranyai (Baronay).

Promotion

In 1741, recently promoted lieutenant-colonel, Zieten met his old teacher in battle during the First Silesian War and defeated him at the Battle of Rothschloss. The chivalrous Austrian sent him a complimentary letter a few days later, and General Hans Karl von Winterfeldt, who had been in command at Rothschloss, reported upon his conduct so favourably that Zieten was marked out by King Frederick the Great for future higher command. Within a year he was colonel of the newly formed Hussar Regiment, and thereafter his advance was rapid. In the Moravian foray of the following year, Zieten and his hussars penetrated almost to Vienna, and in the retreat to Silesia he was constantly employed with the rearguard. Zieten received the Pour le Mérite for his success during the war.

Distinguishment and valor

Still more distinguished was Zieten's part in the Second Silesian War. In the short peace, the hussars, like the rest of the Prussian cavalry, had undergone a complete reformation. To their discipline they had added the dash and skirmishing qualities of the best irregulars, and the Prussian hussars were considered the best of their kind in Europe. Zieten fought the brilliant action of Moldau Tein almost on the day he received his commission as major-general. In the next campaign he led the famous *Zietenritt*

(Zietenride) around the enemy's lines with the object of delivering the king's order to a distant detachment. At Hohenfriedberg (Striegau) and at Katholisch-Hennersdorf, the hussars covered themselves with glory, shadowing the enemy waiting to pounce on them. Hennersdorf and Kesselsdorf ended the Second Silesian War, but the Prussian army did not rest on its laurels, and their training during the ten years peace was careful and unceasing.

Seven Years' War

When the Seven Years' War broke out in 1756, Zieten had just been made lieutenant-general. At Reichenberg and at Prague, he held important commands, and at the disastrous Battle of Kolin (June 18, 1757) his left wing of cavalry was the only victorious corps of troops. At Leuthen, one of the most brilliant battles of the 18th century, Zieten's cavalry began the fighting and completed the rout of the Austrians. In June 1758 he was sent to protect a convoy with supplies for the army besieging Olmütz, but could not prevent it from being completely destroyed at Domstadt. Despite that he continued, during the whole of the war, to be one of Frederick's most trusted generals. One of the few errors committed by Zieten in his military career was his misdirection of the frontal attack at Torgau, but he made up for this mistake by his assault on the Siptitz heights, which eventually decided the day.

Retirement

After the Seven Years' War, Zieten went into retirement, the hero alike of the army and the people. During the War of the Bavarian Succession, Frederick the Great forbade him to go, so he retired to his estate at Wustrau with his niece, Leopoldine von Blumenthal, whose son was serving in his regiment. During this period she gathered his reminiscences for a famous biography of him. Six years after Zieten's death in Berlin, Frederick's successor, King Frederick William II of Prussia, erected a column to his memory on the Wilhelmplatz in Berlin.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Joachim_von_Zieten

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

FRIEDRICH VON SEYDLITZ



Early life

Seydlitz was born in Kalkar in the Duchy of Cleves, where his father Daniel Florian von Seydlitz, a major of Prussian cavalry, was stationed. After his father's death in 1728 his mother brought him up in straitened circumstances, but at the age of fourteen he went as a page to the court of the Margrave Frederick William of Brandenburg-Schwedt, who had been his father's colonel. During this time under the "Mad" Margrave, Seydlitz conceived his passion for tobacco, women, and feats of daredevil horsemanship. He acquired a superb mastery of horsemanship, and many stories tell of his feats, the best known of which involved riding between the sails of a windmill in full swing.

Early career

In 1740 Seydlitz received a commission as a cornet in the margrave's regiment of Prussian cuirassiers. Serving as a subaltern in the First Silesian War, he was taken prisoner in May 1742 after so gallant a defence that King Frederick II of Prussia offered to exchange an Austrian captain for him. In 1743 the king made him a captain in the 4th Hussars, and he brought his squadron to a state of conspicuous efficiency. He served through the Second Silesian War, and after Hohenfriedberg won promotion to major at the age of twenty-four.

At the close of the war Seydlitz had an opportunity of successfully handling 15 squadrons in front of the enemy, and this, with other displays of his capacity of leading cavalry in the searching tests of Frederick's reviews, secured his promotion in 1752 to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and in 1753 to the command of the 8th cuirassiers. In his hands this regiment soon became a pattern to the rest of the Prussian Army. In 1755 he was made colonel.

Seven Years' War

The next year, the Seven Years' War broke out. In May 1757, regardless of the custom of keeping the heavy cavalry in reserve, he brought his regiment forward to join the advance guard at the Battle of Prague; he nearly lost his life attempting to ride through a marshy pool. Also, at Kolin in June 1757, at the head of a cavalry brigade, he distinguished himself in checking the Austrian pursuit by a brilliant charge. Two days later, the king made him major-general and awarded him the *Orden Pour le Mérite*. He felt he had deserved the promotion for a long time,

for he responded to Hans Joachim von Zieten's congratulations by saying, "It was high time, Excellency, if they wanted more work out of me. I am already thirty-six." Excepting this, Seydlitz was generally admired for his modesty and his virtues, both private and military, with a supreme coup d'œil that allowed him to utilize the cavalry to its full potential.

In the dismal weeks that followed the disaster of Kolin, Seydlitz asserted his energy and spirit in cavalry encounters on four occasions. On the morning of the Battle of Rossbach (1757-11-05), Frederick superseded two senior generals and placed Seydlitz in command of the whole of his cavalry. The battle resulted in the complete rout and disorganization of the enemy, and in achieving the result only seven battalions of Frederick's army had fired a shot - the rest had been the work of Seydlitz and his 38 squadrons. The same night, the king awarded him the Order of the Black Eagle, and promoted him lieutenant-general. Unfortunately, during the melee he had received a wound, and remained out of action for four months. Seydlitz' health was a frequent problem, undermined by his notorious promiscuity under the Margrave, and even the slightest wound incapacitated him.

Seydlitz rejoined the king in 1758, and at the Battle of Zorndorf, Seydlitz's cavalry again saved the day. At Hochkirch, with 108 squadrons he covered the Prussian retreat, and in the disaster of Kunersdorf, he received a severe wound in a hopeless attempt to storm a hill held by the Russians. During his convalescence he married Countess Albertine Hacke. He rejoined the army in May 1760, but his health was so impaired that Frederick sent him home again. While in the capital, he helped organise a defence of the city during the Austro-Russian Raid on Berlin. Although he was unable to prevent the enemy from briefly occupying the city, Frederick later praised him for his conduct.

Seydlitz did not reappear at the front until 1761. He received command of a wing of Prince Henry's army, composed of troops of all arms, and many doubts were expressed as to his fitness for this command, as his service had hitherto been with the cavalry exclusively. He answered his critics with his conduct at Freiberg on October 29, 1762, in which, leading his infantry and his cavalry in turn, he decided the day.

Later life

After the Treaty of Hubertusburg (1763) he became inspector-general of the cavalry in Silesia, where eleven regiments were permanently stationed and where Frederick sent all his most promising officers to be trained by him.

In 1767, Seydlitz was made a general of cavalry, but his later years were clouded by domestic unhappiness. His wife was unfaithful to him, and his two daughters, each several times married, were both divorced, the elder once and the younger twice. Some misunderstanding brought to an end his formerly close friendship with the king, and only in his last illness, a few weeks before his death, did the two meet again. Seydlitz died of paralysis at Ohlau in Silesia in 1773.

Source:

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

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

ARMY OF PRINCE HENRY

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	18
0-1 Frei	2	2	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei Dragoons are *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18
Frei	3	3	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei-Hussars are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Fusilier	2	3	3	7	8
Free	2	2	2	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Fusiliers and Free Regiments are *Undisciplined*

Free Regiments are *Unmotivated*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Freikorp	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Freikorps are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-2 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

PRINCE HENRY



Biography

Born in Berlin, Henry was the 13th child of King Frederick William I of Prussia and Princess Sophia Dorothea of Hanover. The younger brother of King Frederick II of Prussia, Henry's conflicts with "Frederick the Great" are almost legendary.

When he was only 14, Henry was appointed as Colonel of the 35th Infanterieregiment by Frederick after he became king in 1740, leading Henry to participate in the Silesian Wars. Henry lived in the shadow of his older brother "Frederick the Great", and he sometimes criticized the king's military strategies and foreign policies. In 1753 he published his memoirs under the pseudonym "Maréchal Gessler".



Princess Wilhelmina of Hesse-Kassel

On 25 June 1752 Henry married Princess Wilhelmina of Hesse-Kassel in Charlottenburg, but they had no children. Henry lived in Rheinsberg after receiving it as a gift from his brother. Despite the marriage, he scarcely concealed his passion for other men and developed intimate friendships with the actor Blainville and the French emigre Count La Roche-Aymon. One favourite, Major Kaphengst, exploited the prince's interest in him to lead a dissipated, wasteful life on an estate not far from Rheinsberg.

Henry successfully led Prussian armies as a general during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), in which he never lost a battle. After the Prussian Army's initial success against one wing of the joint Russian and Austrian Armies in the Battle of Kunersdorf, Henry urged his brother Frederick to stop attacking. The king, who had already sent a message of victory to Berlin, pressed the attack. The day ended with a virtually destroyed Prussian army, a virtually defenseless Kingdom of Prussia, and a complete victory by the Russo-Austrian force. Afterwards, Henry reorganized the routed Prussian forces. Frederick came to rely on his brother as commander of the Prussian forces in the east, Frederick's strategic flank. Henry later won his most famous victory at Freiberg in 1762.

After the Seven Years' War, Henry worked as a shrewd diplomat who helped plan the First Partition of Poland through trips to Stockholm and St. Petersburg. In the 1780s he made two diplomatic trips to France. He was a friend of Jean-Louis Favier. Henry attempted to secure a principality for himself and twice tried to become King of Poland, but was opposed by a displeased Frederick. The king frustrated Henry's attempt to become ruler of a kingdom Catherine II of Russia planned to create in Wallachia.

Proposal for King of United States

In 1786 either Nathaniel Gorham, then President of the Continental Congress, or Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, the Prussian general who served in the Continental Army, suggested to Alexander Hamilton that Henry should become President or King of the United States, but the offer was revoked before the prince could make a reply.

After the death of Frederick in 1786, Henry hoped to become more influential in the Prussian government as the advisor of his nephew, the new King Frederick William II of Prussia. Although he was less influential than he hoped, Henry was more important during the last years of his life in advising King Frederick William III, who began his reign in 1797. Voltaire had seen in Frederick the embodiment of his "Philosopher King". Arguably, Henry was by deed the man Voltaire had hoped the "Age of Reason" would produce. Henry died in Rheinsberg.

Source:[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Henry_of_Prussia_\(1726%E2%80%931802\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Henry_of_Prussia_(1726%E2%80%931802))



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

REICHSSARMEE (UP TO 1759)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Carabineer	4	3	3	7	24
Cuirassier	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Undisciplined*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Line	2	3	3	7	8

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Line are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Freikorps	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Unmotivated*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4)

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

REICHSSARMEE (1760 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Carabineer	4	3	3	7	24
Reich	3	3	3	6	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine. May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	18
Reich	3	3	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)
Reich-Dragoons are *Undisciplined*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18
Reich	3	3	3	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
Reich-Hussars are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Line	2	2	2	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Line are *Undisciplined* and *Unmotivated*

There must be more Line units than other Line Infantry units.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenzer	3	3	3	7	10
Freikorp	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Freikorps are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

RUSSIA (UP TO 1760)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Undisciplined*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

COSSACKS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cossack	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear
Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Unmotivated*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10
Observer	2	2	2	6	5

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Observation Corps are *Undisciplined and Unmotivated*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

0-3 units may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

ARTILLERY

0-2 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Horse Artillery (1-3)



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

RUSSIA (1761 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: automatically pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". General may be upgraded to Division General (+50). May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP (2 if upgraded), may add up to 2 SIP for 20.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Undisciplined*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

COSSACKS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cossack	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Unmotivated*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
0-1 Musketeer	3	4	3	7	14
Line	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

0-2 units may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Chasseur	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only from 1761

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-2 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Horse Artillery (1-3)



COUNT PYOTR SALTYKOV



Count Pyotr Semyonovich Saltykov (Russian: Пётр Семёнович Салтыков) (1697–1772) was a Russian statesman and a military figure, Russian general-fieldmarshal (18 August 1759), son of Semyon Saltykov.

In 1714, Pyotr Saltykov was sent by Peter the Great to France to master the science of navigation and remained there for some 20 years. In 1759, during the Seven Years' War of 1756-1763, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army and would soon win a victory at Palzig (Battle of Kay) and Kunersdorf.

In 1763, Pyotr Saltykov became commander-in-chief of Moscow and put in charge of the Moscow Senate Office (Московская сенатская контора). During Saltykov's term, they established a number of new post offices, restored Golovinsky and Kolomensky Palaces and a number of city gates. They also repaired most of the worn-out bridges across the Moscow River and continued dismantling the walls of the White City (fortification belt around Moscow) in order to provide building material for the construction of the Orphanage (Воспитательный дом) (ordered by Catherine the Great) and restoration of the Arsenal. In April 1764, Saltykov reported to Saint Petersburg about the opening of the Moscow Orphanage. With the purpose of providing Muscovites with food, Pyotr Saltykov banned the removal of imported bread from the city and arranged wholesale purchases of bread from landowners. He also secured regular wine deliveries to Moscow, the need for which had been estimated at 575,000 vedros. Saltykov was also fighting against gambling.

In 1765, he took part in burning of books "harmful to society" at the order of Catherine II of Russia. During the plague outbreak in 1771, which caused mass departure of landowners, city officials, and rich merchants from Moscow, Pyotr Saltykov asked Catherine the Great for a permission to leave the city. Without waiting for her reply, he left for his Marfino estate in the outskirts of Moscow. After the Plague Riot had broken out in Moscow on 16 September, Saltykov returned to the city. However, Catherine the Great relieved him of his post on 13 November 1771.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyotr_Saltykov

WILLIAM FERMOR



Early life

He was born in 1702, of British and Lutheran Baltic German descent. He joined the Russian army in 1720 and distinguished himself at the Battle of Danzig during the War of the Polish Succession. He later served against the Ottoman Empire and the Finns. He preferred to mainly associate with the other Germans in Russian service, something which caused resentment to Russian-speaking officers. He was a protégé of Burkhard Christoph von Münnich.

Seven Years' War

In 1758 he was appointed to command the Russian forces which had invaded Prussia during the Seven Years War. He replaced Stepan Fedorovich Apraksin who had displeased Empress Elizabeth. Fermor reversed the previous commander's policies towards the civilian population of occupied East Prussia, denouncing the previous hard-line stance, and even having proclamations read apologising for it.

On 25 August 1758 he led his army against Frederick the Great at the Battle of Zorndorf. The battle ended with both sides claiming victory. Following the battle Fermor withdrew his forces eastwards. He was later relieved of his command and served as a subordinate to Pyotr Saltykov during 1759.

In 1760 he was in overall command of Russian forces during the Raid on Berlin, which saw them and their Austrian allies briefly occupy the Prussian capital before withdrawing.

Later life

Following the coup that brought Catherine II to the throne he was made Governor of Smolensk. He died in 1771.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Fermor

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

CT. ALEXANDER BUTURLIN



Count Alexander Borisovich Buturlin (Russian, in full: граф Александр Борисович Бутурлин; 1694–1767) was a Russian general and courtier whose career was much furthered by his good looks and personal affection of Empress Elizabeth.

Buturlin came from the most senior Ratshid family, whose members had been prominent as boyars and voevods since the 12th century. His father, who served as the Captain of the Leub Guard, sent him to the newly-established naval academy, where Alexander studied navigation, fencing, and foreign languages for four years. He graduated from the academy in 1720 and was employed by Peter the Great as his orderly and confidant, especially on several secretive missions during the Persian Expedition.

In due time he was promoted Chamberlain and attached to the "junior court" of Tsesarevna Elizaveta Petrovna. The young officer impressed the princess so much that she was said to cherish an affection for him until her very end. It was widely rumoured that Elizabeth lost her virginity with him. Peter II of Russia, apparently jealous of Buturlin's influence on his beloved aunt, sent him away to Little Russia.

During the following reign Buturlin's career slowly gathered momentum, as he operated against the Turks under Munnich and governed Smolensk in 1735. Upon Elizabeth's accession to the throne in 1741, his fortunes soared and he was sent to defend imperial interests in Lesser Russia. He then governed Livonia for a short time and commanded an army stationed in Moscow. In 1756 he was promoted Field Marshal, and four years later he was granted the hereditary title of count.

The Seven Years' War was then escalating as the Russian forces approached Berlin. At the crucial moment Buturlin was unexpectedly appointed the commander-in-chief of the Russian army operating in Prussia. They say that Russian officers long refused to believe the news of his appointment, knowing Buturlin for a heavy drunkard. "His good looks are his only merit", a contemporary foreign diplomat commented on the issue.

The campaign of 1760 justified uneasy apprehensions, as Buturlin's cautiousness often degenerated into timidity and the

atmosphere was spoiled by his jealousy towards a more illustrious colleague, Laudon. The war over, he was recalled by Peter III to Moscow and given the task of preparing his coronation festivities. Buturlin died on 30 August 1767 and was interred in the Alexander Nevsky Monastery.

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

SAXONY

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV3).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.

CAVALRY

0-1 GARDE DU CORPS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	4	3	8	26
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVAUXLEGERS OR LIGHT DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

ULANS OR TARTARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear
Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Guard	3	4	3	7	14
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Musketeer	3	3	3	7	10
Line	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Line are *Undisciplined*

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

0-1 unit may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only from 1761

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add one for 20 points.

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CAVALRY

0-1 CARABINIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	7	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry, May Skirmish*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Fusilier	2	3	3	7	9

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, 0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

or

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

COUNT WILLIAM



Biography

He was born in London the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701–1726), a daughter of George I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg.

He accompanied his father in his campaign in Dutch service during the War of Austrian Succession, and was present at the Battle of Dettingen. He then fought in Austrian service in their Italian campaign. He succeeded his father as Count on the 25 October 1748.

Seven Years War

As Count he sided with Prussia during the Seven Years' War. He distinguished himself at the head of the allied artillery during the Battle of Minden, and was rewarded with the overall command of the allied artillery.

Portugal

In 1762 he led, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. William conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack. At the request of Pombal, Lippe stayed on for a year after the peace agreement to rebuild and train the Portuguese Army to a more professional standard.

He was also an influential military theorist, an advocate of defensive warfare. One of best-known citations is : "Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!" ("Only defensive warfare is justified!")

He died at Wölpinghausen and was succeeded by his cousin the count of Lippe-Alverdissen, Philipp II. Ernst. As one of the greatest figures in German history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple.

Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William,_Count_of_Schaumburg-Lippe

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

SPAIN

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10°. May ride a horse (AV1).
Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.
Officer 1 SIP, may add up to one SIP for 20 points.

CAVALRY

0-1 HOUSEHOLD

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Guard	4	4	3	8	28
Carabineros	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HORSE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	4	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine
May have pistols instead of carbine (free)
Light Dragoons are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Line Cavalry*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-2 Guard ia	4	4	3	8	16
0-1 Swiss	3	3	3	7	12
Line	3	4	3	7	10
0-1 Marines	3	3	3	6	8
Militia	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Swiss are *Drilled*

Militia are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Light	3	3	3	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, 0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



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THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

SWEDEN

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV3). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.

CAVALRY

LIV GARDE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

RYTTARE

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Horseman	3	3	3	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Undisciplined*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	3	3	3	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight, Unmotivated*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Livgardet	3	4	3	7	14
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
0-2 Varvade	3	3	3	7	10
Indelta	2	2	3	6	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Drilled*

Indelta are *Undisciplined* and *Unmotivated*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Jäger	3	3	3	7	12
Freikorp	2	2	3	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Jäger have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Unmotivated*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

0-1 per four units of Line Infantry

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

WURTTEMBERG

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

SIP: not pooled

CHARACTERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	L	S	Pts
Army General	-	-	-	9	3	+2	170
Officer	-	-	-	8	1	+1	90
Aide de Camp	-	-	-	8	2	+1	90

Equipment and Armor Value: as unit

Special Rules: Zone of Command 10". May ride a horse (AV3). Aide de Camp acts as army standard. 0-1 officer per 1000pts.

Army General 1 SIP, may add up to 2 SIP for 20 points each.

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Cuirassier	4	3	3	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, light armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Grenadier	3	3	4	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Dragoon	3	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
Hussar	4	3	3	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Feign Flight*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	CA	SA	KA	Mo	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	3	3	4	7	14
Fusilier	2	3	3	6	7

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Fusiliers are *Undisciplined*.

Units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+40)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)



PERSONALITIES



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763



King Frederick II
Prince Henry
Friedrich von Seydlitz
William Pitt
Marquess of Granby
Robert Clive
Jeffery Amherst
Ferdinand, Dk. Brunswick
William, Count of Lippe



King Louis XV
Charles de Rohan
Louis, duc d'Estrées
Charles, Prince of Lorraine
Leopold, Count von Daun
Franz Moritz von Lacy
Ernst, Baron von Laudon
Count Pyotr Saltykov
William Fermor
Ct. Alexander Buturlin
Marquis of Sarria
Count of Aranda
Manuel Antonio Rojo
Juan de Prado
Pedro Antonio de Cevallos
Frederick Augustus II



BATTLES

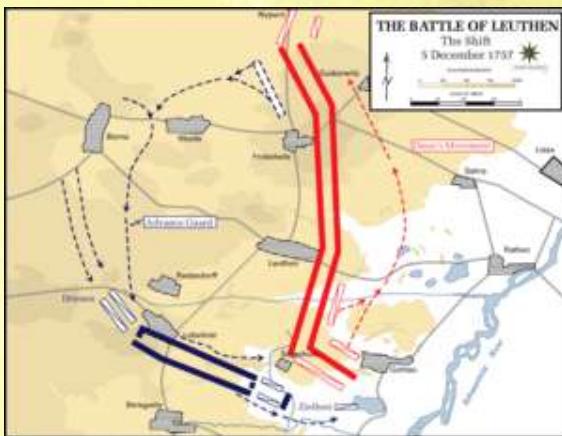


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WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

BATTLE OF LEUTHEN 1757

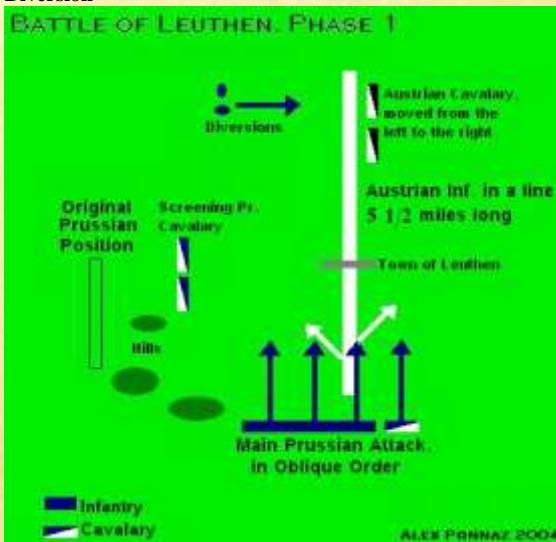


In the **Battle of Leuthen** or **Lissa**, fought on 5 December 1757, Frederick the Great's Prussian army used maneuver and terrain to decisively defeat a much larger Austrian army under Charles of Lorraine, thus ensuring Prussian control of Silesia during the Seven Years' War.

Background

While Frederick the Great was campaigning out in central Germany defeating a combined Franco-Imperial army at the Battle of Rossbach, the Austrians had managed to slowly retake Silesia. Frederick had arrived on November 28 to find that the primary city in Silesia, Breslau (Wroclaw), had just fallen to the Austrians. He arrived near Leuthen (Lutynia) to find an army that was twice his size. He realized that he must either win a great victory or suffer a horrible defeat. The commanders in charge of the Austrian army had earlier argued about whether to march out of Breslau to face Frederick, and Prince Charles of Lorraine had won the argument. The weather was foggy and the entire area had once been a training ground for the Prussian army, and so Frederick the Great knew the terrain intimately.

Diversion



Frederick marched directly toward the Austrian army with its center at Leuthen, its front stretching an amazing 4 miles, quite larger than the average front of the time. Until the Napoleonic Wars the European armies were quite small for a number of reasons: disease, quality of food and medicine and the levée en masse had not yet been introduced. The Austrian army was stretched out to such an incredible length in order to prevent it from being flanked by Frederick, as it was his favorite tactic to apply, but this would ultimately be a massive mistake. Frederick

had his cavalry launch an assault on Borna as a feint and then face the Austrian right flank, appearing as though it would act as a spearhead for a right flank attack. Screening his army with his cavalry, Frederick moved his well-disciplined infantry toward the Austrian left in columns.

Maneuver



The infantry marched to the south, out of sight of the Austrians, behind a line of low hills. Prince Charles Alexander of Lorraine, although in the tower of the church at Leuthen, could see nothing and responded by moving his reserve to his right flank instead of the soon-to-be imperilled left. The Prussian army had seemed to simply vanish, appearing to the Austrians as nothing but a mere retreat, and Prince Charles of Lorraine was heard to say "The good fellows are leaving, let's let them go." But when the heads of the two superbly drilled Prussian columns, the distances between the marching platoons remaining exactly the width of each platoon's front, had passed the Austrian left flank, the columns veered left toward the enemy and continued their march until the heads of the two columns had passed beyond the left Austrian flank. Then, on command, the platoons of the columns turned left at Lobetinz, and the whole Prussian army lay in line of battle at nearly a right angle to the left flank of the Austrian position. The Prussians had carried out with their whole army a maneuver to attack their enemy in flank. This is often compared with the tactic used by Epaminondas against the Spartans at the Battle of Leuctra in 371 BC,¹ although there the flank attack was accomplished through force disposition more than through movement.

In the age of linear tactics, as in the days of Epaminondas, such a flanking maneuver can be lethal to the victim. The weakest soldiers of the Austrian army had been put on the left flank in a position protected by the hills as their fighting ability was doubted.

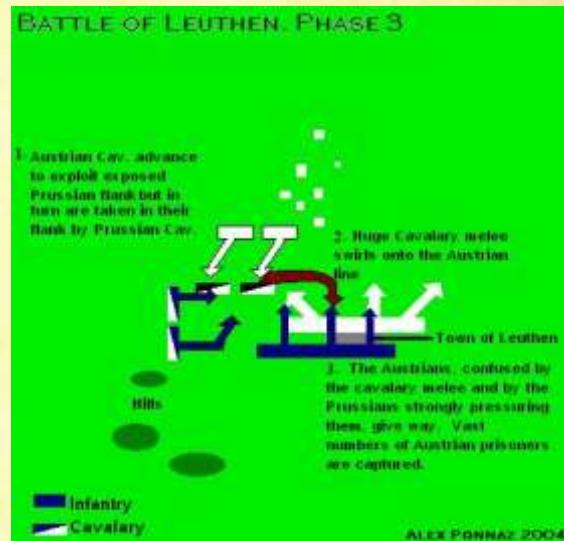
Austrian collapse

The Prussian infantry, arrayed in the conventional two lines of battle, then advanced and rolled up the Austrian flank. Frederick was superbly lucky that day; not only had Prince Charles moved the cavalry from his army's left to the right, but the infantry on the left were Protestant Wurtemberg troops sympathetic to the similarly Protestant Prussians. After firing a few half-hearted volleys, they broke ranks in front of the advancing Prussian line. The other Austrian infantry on their left, when beset with murderous 12 pounder Prussian artillery and devastating volleys from the advancing Prussians, quickly broke ranks as well. Prince Charles rushed troops from his right to his left, forming a hastily-made line along the town of Leuthen (formerly the Austrian center). The Austrians desperately attempted to realign themselves, but since their line of battle was so long, it took soldiers from the right flank one and a half hours to get into place. The long Prussian line did not halt their advance, assaulting Leuthen with artillery support. The determined

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Prussians, in forty minutes of hell, took the village while both armies' artillery pounded away at each other. Now the Austrian cavalry, seeing the exposed Prussian line, hurried to take them in the flank and win the battle. Unfortunately for them, the Prussian cavalry intercepted them in a devastating charge. The cavalry melee soon swirled into the Austrian line behind Leuthen, causing widespread confusion and havoc. The Austrian line then broke; the battle lasted a little more than three hours. After seeing his army defeated, Prince Charles of Lorraine was heard to have said "I can't believe it!"



Aftermath

The key to victory in this battle was the pre-battle operational maneuvers. Frederick the Great was able to hide his intentions, achieve complete surprise, and strike a massive blow on the enemy's weakest point, a tactic reminiscent of *Bewegungskrieg*, or more commonly known as *Blitzkrieg*. The Austrians fell back into Bohemia, saving Silesia for the Prussian state. It was Frederick the Great's greatest victory ever, and again showed the world of the superiority of Prussian infantry at the time. Soon after, Maria Theresa demanded the resignation of Prince Charles, her inept double brother-in-law.

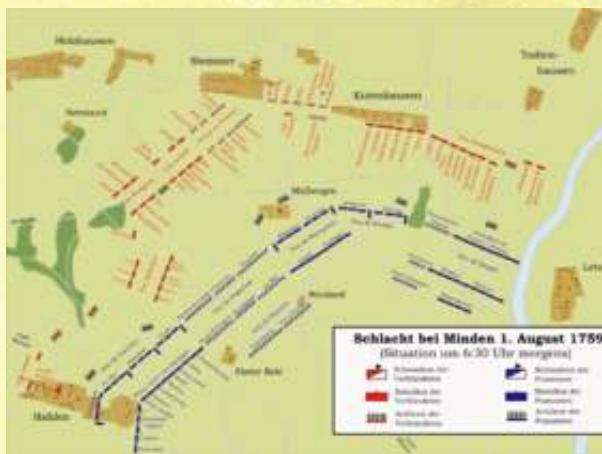
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Leuthen



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

BATTLE OF MINDEN 1759



The **Battle of Minden**—or **Tho(r)nhausen**—was fought on 1 August 1759, during the Seven Years' War. An army fielded by the Anglo-German alliance commanded by Field Marshal Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, defeated a French army commanded by Marshal of France Louis, Marquis de Contades. In Britain, the victory was considered one of several fortuitous events that constituted the *Annus Mirabilis* of 1759.

Background

The western German-speaking states of Europe had been a major theatre of the Seven Years' War since 1757, when the French had launched an invasion of Hanover. This culminated in a decisive victory for the French at the Battle of Hastenbeck and the attempted imposition of the Convention of Klosterzeven upon the defeated allies: Hanover, Prussia and Britain.³ Prussia and Britain refused to ratify the convention; and, in 1758, a counter-offensive commanded by Ferdinand saw French forces first driven back across the Rhine, and then beaten at the Battle of Krefeld. The Prussian port of Emden was also recaptured, securing allied supply from Britain. In fact, the British government, who had previously been opposed to any direct involvement on the continent, took the opportunity of the 1758–59 winter break in fighting to send nine thousand British troops to reinforce Ferdinand.⁴ The French crown also sent a reinforcing army, under Contades, hoping this would help to soon secure a decisive victory, swiftly concluding the costly war, and forcing the allies to, this time, accept the peace terms France was seeking.

In an attempt to defeat the French before their reinforcements arrived, Ferdinand decided to launch a fresh counter-offensive, and quit his winter quarters early. In April, however, Victor-François, Duke de Broglie and the French withstood Ferdinand's attack at the Battle of Bergen, and de Broglie was promoted to Marshal of France. Ferdinand was forced to retreat northwards in the face of the now reinforced French army. Contades, senior of the two French marshals, resumed the advance, occupying a number of towns and cities including the strategic fortress at Minden, which fell to the French on the 10th of July.⁵ Ferdinand was criticised for his failure to check the French offensive. His celebrated brother-in-law, Frederick the Great, is reported as suggesting, since his loss at Bergen, Ferdinand had come to believe the French to be invincible.⁶ Irrespective of any presumed crisis of confidence, however, Ferdinand did ultimately decide to confront the French, near Minden.

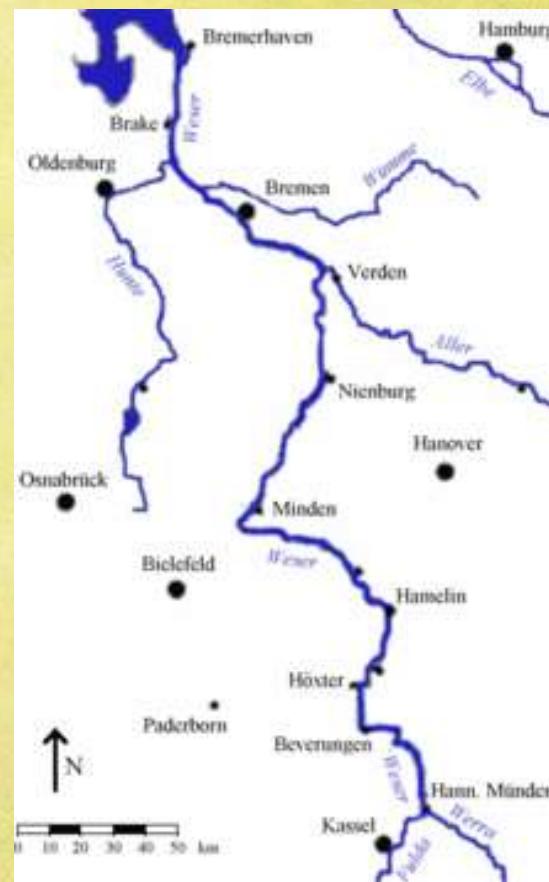
Contades had taken up a strong defensive position along the Weser around Minden, where he had paused to regroup before he continued his advance. He initially resisted the opportunity to abandon this strong position to attack Ferdinand. Ferdinand instead formulated a plan that involved splitting his force into several groups to threaten Contades' lines of supply. Perceiving Ferdinand's forces to be over-extended, Contades thought he saw a chance of the desired decisive victory. He ordered his men to quit their defensive encampments and advance into positions on

the plain west of Minden during the night of the 31st of July and early morning of the 1st of August.

Topography

In 1759, the fortified city of Minden, now the Innenstadt (inner city) of modern Minden, was situated at the confluence of the Weser, which flows from south to north, and the Bastau, a marshy tributary rivulet. The Bastau drains into the Weser from west to east, roughly parallel with, and south of, the western arm of modern Germany's Midland Canal, where it crosses the Weser at Minden, north of the Innenstadt (see [de:Wasserstraßenkreuz Minden](#), the second largest water bridge in Europe). The Battle of Minden took place on the plain immediately in front of the city and its fortifications, to its northwest, with the Weser and Bastau lying behind the city to its east and south respectively.

On the 31st, the French troops under Contades direct command had their positions west of the Weser and south of the Bastau, crossing to the north over five pontoons during the night and early morning of the 1st. The French under the junior marshal, de Broglie, were stationed astride the Weser. Some were occupying Minden on the 31st, while the remainder, stationed to east of the Weser, crossed over to join them during the night.



The river, Weser

Battle

In an exception to the norm of the era, Contades placed his artillery in the centre protected only by the cavalry, with his infantry on either flank. The battle began on the French right flank, where Marshal de Broglie, who commanded the reserve, began an artillery duel against the allied left.

The decisive action of the battle took place in the centre, famously due to a misunderstanding of orders. Friedrich von Spörcken's division, composed of the infantry of the British contingent of the allied army (two brigades under Waldegrave and Kingsley) and supported by the Hanoverian Guards, actually advanced to attack the French cavalry. It is reported that they had been ordered "to advance up-on the beating of drums", misunderstanding this as "to advance to the beating of drums". Despite being under constant artillery fire, the six British and

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two Hannoverian battalions drove off repeated cavalry charges with musket fire and inflicted serious casualties on the French. Supported by the well-served British and Hanoverian artillery, the entire allied line eventually advanced against the French army and sent it fleeing from the field. The only French troops capable of mounting any significant resistance were those of de Broglie, who formed a fighting rear guard.

Aftermath

Prince Ferdinand's army suffered 2,800 fatalities; the French lost between 10,000 and 11,000 men. In the wake of the battle the French retreated southwards to Kassel. The defeat ended the French threat to Hanover for the remainder of that year. Ferdinand's cavalry commander, Lieutenant General Lord George Sackville, was accused of ignoring repeated orders to bring up his troopers and charge the enemy until it was too late to make a difference. In order to clear his name he requested a court martial, but the evidence against him was substantial and the court martial declared him "...unfit to serve His Majesty in any capacity whatsoever."⁹ Sackville would later reappear as Lord George Germain and bear a major portion of the blame for the outcome of the American Revolution while Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In Britain the result at Minden was widely celebrated and was seen as part of Britain's *Annus Mirabilis* of 1759 also known as the "Year of Victories", although there was some criticism of Ferdinand for not following up his victory more aggressively. When George II learned of the victory, he awarded Ferdinand £20,000 and the Order of the Garter.¹⁰ Minden further boosted British support for the war on the continent - and the following year a "glorious reinforcement" was sent, swelling the size of the British contingent in Ferdinand's army.¹¹

In France the reaction to the result was severe. The Duc de Choiseul, the French Chief Minister, wrote "I blush when I speak of our army. I simply cannot get it into my head, much less into my heart, that a pack of Hanoverians could defeat the army of the King". To discover how the defeat had occurred and to establish the general condition of the army, Marshal d'Estrées was sent on a tour of inspection. Marshal de Contades was subsequently relieved of his command and replaced by the Duc de Broglie.

Michel Louis Christophe Roch Gilbert Paulette du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette and *colonel aux Grenadiers de France*, was killed when he was hit by a cannonball in this battle.¹² La Fayette's son, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, was not even two years old at that time. Jean Thurel, the 59 year-old French fusilier, was severely wounded, receiving seven sword slashes, including six to the head.¹³

Source : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Minden



ORDERS OF BATTLE



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

PRUSSIA 1756

Prussian Main Army
11 October 1756

Commanding Officer: King Fredrick II of Prussia
Feld-Marschall Keith

1st Line: Generallieutenant Prinz von Preussen

Left Wing: Generallieutenant Herzog von Bevern
Brigade: Generalmajor von Hülsen
Kleist Infantry Regiment (2)
Bevern Infantry Regiment (2)
Manteuffel Infantry Regiment (2)
Münchow Grenadier Battalion (1)
Kleist Grenadier Battalion (1)
Jung-Billerbeck Grenadier Battalion (1)

Middle: Generallieutenant von Kleist
Brigade: Generalmajor Baron von Quadt
Hu"lsen Infantry Regiment (2)
Blanckensee Infantry Regiment (2)
Quadt Infantry Regiment (2)

Right Wing: Generallieutenant Prinz Ferdinand von Braunschweig
Brigade: Generalmajor von Zastrow
II/Anhalt Infantry Regiment (1)
Alt-Braunschweig Infantry Regiment (2)
I, III/Anhalt Infantry Regiment (2)
Puttkamer Grenadier Battalion (1)
Grumbkow Grenadier Battalion (1)
Itzenplitz Infantry Regiment (2)

2nd Line: Feld-Marschall Graf Geszler

Left Wing: Generallieutenant von Katzler
Brigade: Generalmajor Baron von Scho"naich
Leib-Cuirassier Regiment
Prinz Friedrich Cuirassier Regiment
Brigade: Generalmajor von Lu"deritz
Baron Scho"naich Cuirassier Regiment
Driesen Cuirassier Regiment

Right Wing: Generallieutenant von Kyau
Brigade: Generalmajor von Driesen
Rochow Cuirassier Regiment
Karabiniere Cuirassier Regiment
Brigade: Generalmajor von Penavaire
Prinz von Preussen Cuirassier Regiment
Gensd'armes Cuirassier Regiment
Garde du Corps Cuirassier Regiment

Left Reserve Corps: Generallieutenant von Schwerin
Brigade: Generalmajor von Oertzen
Truchsesz Dragoon Regiment
Oertzen Dragoon Regiment

Right Reserve Corps: Generallieutenant von Katte
Brigade: Generalmajor von Truchsesz
Bayreuth Dragoon Regiment

AUSTRIA 1756

Austrian Forces under Feld-Marschall Brown
30 September 1756

1st Line:

Left Wing: Feldzeugmarschal Luquesy
Feldmarschall Lieutenant E. Kollowrath
Generalmajor Löwenstein
Lichtenstein Dragoon Regiment (6)
Serbellony Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Trautmannsdorf Cuirassier Regiment (6)

Center: Feldzeugmarschal Kollowrath
Feldmarschall Lieutenant Steremberg
Brigade: Generalmajor Macquire
Harrach Infantry Regiment (2)
Wallis Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Perony
Durlach Infantry Regiment (2)
Alt Wolfenbüttel Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Weid
Harsch Infantry Regiment (2)
Louis Wolfenbüttel Infantry Regiment (2)
Kaiser

Right Wing: Feldzeugmarschal Luquesy
Feldmarschall Lieutenant Radicati
Generalmajor O'Donnell
Erzherzog Joseph Dragoon Regiment (6)
Cordua Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Anspach Cuirassier Regiment (6)

2nd Line:

Left Wing: Feldzeugmarschal Luquesy
Feldmarschall Lieutenant E. Kollowrath
Generalmajor Hedwiger
Bretlack Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Carl Palfy Cuirassier Regiment (6)

Center: Feldzeugmarschal Kollowrath
Feldmarschall Lieutenant Steremberg
Brigade: Generalmajor Wolfersdorf
Waldeck Infantry Regiment (2)
Keuhl Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Korttendorf
J. Esterhazy Infantry Regiment (2)
N. Esterhazy Infantry Regiment (2)
Kollowrath Infantry Regiment (2)
Hildburghausen Infantry Regiment (2)

Right Wing: Feldzeugmarschal Luquesy
Feldmarschall Lieutenant Radicati
Generalmajor Lobkowitz
Erzherzog Ferdinand Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Stampach Cuirassier Regiment (6)
By Leitmeritz and along the Elbe to Schreckstein:
Oberst Graf Lacy
Kollowrath Dragoon Regiment (1 grenadier co)
Bathiany Dragoon Regiment (1 grenadier co)
Lichtenstein Dragoon Regiment (1 grenadier co)
Erzherzog Joseph Dragoon Regiment (1 grenadier co)
Carlstat Infantry (400)
Brown Infantry Regiment (2)
A. Colloredo Infantry Regiment (2)

Reserve Corps: Generalmajor Draskowitz
Carlstaedter Infantry Regiment (2)
Banal Grenz Infantry Regiment (2)
Advance Guard Before Lowositz: Generalmajor Hadick
Baraniay Hussar Regiment (4)
Hadick Hussar Regiment (5)
Banal & Carlstaedter Infantry (100 men)
Converged Carabinier Companies (8)
Converged Grenadier Companies (34)

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

HANOVER 1756

Hanoverian Army

Total Strength 29,000

Cavalry:

Household Cavalry (2 sqns)
8 Regiments of Horse (2 sqns ea)(258 men ea)
4 Dragoon Regiments (4 sqns ea)(714 men ea)

Infantry:

Foot Guards (2 bns)(In England in 1756-7)
Line Infantry Battalions (24)(11 in England in 1756-7)
Grenadier Battalions (3)

7 Companies per battalion, total 814 men per battalion. Each company had 8 grenadiers which were stripped out to form the grenadier battalions. There were two light guns per battalion manned by artillerists.

Artillery

8 Companies (some in England)(696 men)
36 - 6pdrs
12 - 12pdrs
8 - 30pdrs

Engineers (10 officers and men)

Light Troops

Lückner's Hussars (1 company)
Schulenburg's (later Freytag's) Mounted Ja"gers (2 cos)

In 1758 two line battalions and two artillery companies were added. In 1762 three new grenadier battalions were formed and all grenadier battalions were made independent units, no longer dependent on the line battalions.

The strength of the light troops rose steadily from 915 in 1757 to 4,086 in 1762 (2/3rds mounted, 1/3rd foot). By the end of the war the Hanoverian Army had 44,452 men.

Hesse-Kassel and Brunswick-Lüneburg

Treaty signed on 18 June 1755 called for the Landgrave to hold a force of 8,000 men. He was to provide a force of 8,000 men consisting of:

3 Regiments of Horse or Dragoons (1,400 men)
8 Infantry Battalions (800 men ea) (6,400 men)



RUSSIA 1757

Russian Army

Battle of Gross-Jägersdorf
30 August 1757

Commanding Officer: Feldmarschal Count Apraxin
Staff:

General en chef: George von Lieven
General Quartermaster: Generalmajor von Weymarn
Artillery Commander: Generalleutnant Tolstoi
Engineer Commander: Generalmajor de Bosquet
General du jour: Generalmajor Panin

Left Wing

Advanced Guard: General en Chef Sibilski

1st Brigade: Generalmajor Schilling
Apcheron Musketeer Regiment (2 & 2 gren co)
Bourtirki Musketeer Regiment (2 & 2 gren co)
Bieloserk Musketeer Regiment (2 & 2 gren co)
2nd Brigade: Brigadier Berg
Archangel Musketeer Regiment (2 & 2 gren co)
Pskov Musketeer Regiment (2 & 2 gren co)
Total:
6,000 Infantry
20 Regimental guns
5 Regimental howitzers
Cavalry: Brigadier Demiku
Narva Grenadier Regiment zu Pferd (3)
Kargopol Grenadier Regiment zu Pferd (3)
Razan Grenadier Regiment zu Pferd (3)
Attached Cavalry:
Horvath Hussar Regiment (2)(from 1st Division)
Novotroisk Cuirassier Regiment (2)(from 2nd Division)
Kiev Cuirassier Regiment (2)(from 2nd Division)
Tobolsk Dragoon Regiment (2)(from 2nd Division)
Grusinisch Hussar Regiment (2)(from 2nd Division)
Kasan Cuirassier Regiment (2)(from 3rd Division)
Tver Dragoon Regiment (2)(from 3rd Division)
Moldau Hussar Regiment (3)(from 3rd Division)
Total:
4,600 Cavalry
16 regimental guns

Irregular Cavalry:

Brigade: Brigadier Krasznoschtschokov
Don Cossacks - 8 Regiments (36 sotnia)
Brigade: Colonel Sferebrakow
Don Cossacks - 9 Regiments (44 sotnia)
Brigade: Brigadier Kapnist
Slobodisch Cossacks - 3 Regiments (29 sotnia)
10 guns
Other:
Ukrainian Cossacks (10 sotnia)
Volga Kalmucks (2 commandos)
Foreign Cavalry (4 commandos)

Field Artillery:

2 - 8pdrs 2
1 - 24pdr howitzer
4 - 24pdr licornes
3 - 48pdr mortars
3 - 6pdrs
2 - 12pdr howitzers
4 - 3pdrs

Middle:

2nd Division: General en Chef Lopuchin
1st Brigade: Generalmajor Villebois
2nd Grenadier Regiment (2)
Narva Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)
Kiev Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)
2nd Brigade:
Schusselburg Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)
Kazan Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

Rostov Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

3rd Brigade:

Moscow Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Wyborg Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Rostov Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Total:

10,800 Infantry

36 Regimental Guns

9 Regimental Howitzers

Cavalry:

Archangle Dragoon Regiment (200)(dismounted serving as infantry)

2 Regimental Guns

Field Artillery:

1st Artillery Brigade:

1 12pdr Cannon

1 8pdr Cannon

2nd Artillery Brigade:

1 12pdr Cannon

1 24pdr Howitzer

2 24pdr Licornes

2 8pdr Cannon

1 12pdr Howitzer

2 6pdr Cannon

3 3pdr Cannon

1st Division: Generalmajor Prinz Lubomirski

1st Brigade:(3 & 2 gren co)

Nisachgorod Musketeer Regiment

2nd Brigade: Generalmajor Count Rumianzow

Troitzsk Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Vorohenz Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

3rd Brigade: Generallieutenant Sfaltykov

Viatkia Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Murmon Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Tschernigov Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Combined Grenadier Regiment (2)

(formed from the 14 grenadier companies

of the divsion for the march on Allenburg)

total:

8,400 Infantry 3

28 Regimental Guns

7 Regimental howitzers

Cavalry:

Cuirassier Regiment No. 3 (1)(200 men)

Field Artillery:

1st Artillery Brigade: Major Tutschev

1 12pdr Cannon

2 24pdr Howitzer

1 48pdr Mortar

2 8pdr Cannon

2 12pdr Howitzer

2 6pdr Cannon

2nd Artillery Brigade:

1 12pdr Cannon

1 24pdr Howitzer

1 12pdr Licornes

2 8pdr Cannon

1 12pdr Howitzer

2 6pdr Cannon

4 3pdr Cannon

From 3rd Division:

1st Infantry Brigade: Generalmajor A. Manteuffel-Zöge

Grenadier Regiment No. 3 (2)

Ladoga Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Total:

2,400 Infantry

8 Regimental Guns

2 Regimental Howitzers

Right Wing:

3rd Division: General en Chef Browne

2nd Brigade: Generalmajor Leontiev

Volodga Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Ouglitz Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Sousdal Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

3rd Brigade: Generalmajor I.Manteuffel-Zo"ge

Azov Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Siberia Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Neva Musketeer Regiment (3 & 2 gren co)

Total:

7,200 Infantry

24 Regimental Guns

6 Regimental Howitzers

Cavalry:

Nijegorod Dragoon Regiment (2)(350)

Artillery:

1st Brigade:

1 12pdr Cannon

1 24pdr Howitzer

2 24pdr Licornes

2 8pdr Cannon

1 12pdr Howitzer

1 6pdr Cannon

4 3pdr Cannon

2nd Brigade: 4

1 12pdr Cannon

1 24pdr Howitzer

2 12pdr Licornes

1 8pdr Cannon

1 12pdr Howitzer

2 6pdr Cannon

3 3pdr Cannon

From 1st Division:

1st Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz Lubomirski

Grenadier Regiment No. 1 (2)(1,200)

4 Regimental Guns

1 Regimental Howitzer

Cavalry:

Thronfolger Cuirassier Regiment (1)

Riga Grenadier Regiment zu Pferd (2)

Petersburg Grenadier Regiment zu Pferd (2)

Siberian Hussar Regiment (3)

Hungarian Hussar Regiment (3)

Tschugujev Cossack Regiment (5 sotnia)

2,350 men

4 Regimental Guns



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

FRANCE 1757

French Army of Hanover

12 September 1757

Camp de Breme: M. d'Armentieres

Mailly Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Royal-Baviere Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Royal-Suedois Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Nassau-Ussingen Infantry Regiment (1 bn)
Colonel General Cavalry Regiment (3 sqns)
Commissaire General Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
La Reine Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Bellefonds Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Le Roi Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Bourabon Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Moutiers Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Royal Etranger Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Orleans Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)

Camp de Werden: M. de Brissac

Lyonnais Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Alsace Infantry Regiment (3 bns)
Austrian Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Saint-Germain Infantry Regiment (1 bn)
Artillery (1 bn)
Gardes Lorraines (2 bns)
Bourgogne Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Conde Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Royal-Pologne Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Harcourt Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Royal-Piemont Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Conti Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
d'Harcourt Dragoon Regiment (2 sqns)

Camp de Rethem: M. de Chevert

Conde Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Palatinat Infantry (10 bns)
Dauphin Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Enghien Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Artillery (1 bn)
Grenadiers de France & Royal (12 bns)
Royal Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Royal Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
La Rochefoucault Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Talleyrand Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Bourbon-Busset Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Fumel Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Henrichemont Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Saluces Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Des Cares Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)

Camp de Bothmer or Essel: Duke de Chevreuse

Provence Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Salis Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Reding Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Mestre-de-camp-general Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Cuirassiers Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Clermont-Tonnere Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Marcieu Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Royal-Allemand Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Wurtemberg Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Nassau Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Colonel-general Dragoon Regiment (4 sqns)
Mestre-de-camp Dragoon Regiment (4 sqns)
Orleans Dragoon Regiment (4 sqns)
Aubigne Dragoon Regiment (4 sqns)

Camp de Zelle: M. de Contades

Navarre Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Champagne Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Orleans Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Chartres Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Vaubecourt Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Aquitaine Infantry Regiment (2 bns)

Vatan Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
Picardie Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
La Marine Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Belzunce Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Artillerie (1 bn)
La Tour-du-Pin Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Le Roi Infantry Regiment (4 bns)
Dauphin Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Charost Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Royal-Roussillon Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Lameth Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
Caraman Dragoon Regiment (4 sqns)

SWEDEN 1757

Swedish Army

31 October 1757

Commanding Officer: Field Marschal Baron Angern-Sternberg
2nd in Command: Lieutenant General Count Hamilton

1st Line:

Corps: Lieutenant General Count H.H.Liewen
Brigade: Colonel Count Sparre
Westgota Cavalry Regiment (4)
Ostgota Cavalry Regiment (4)
Sudschonin Cavalry Regiment (4)
Corps: Lieutenant General Count Fersen
Brigade: Major General Count B. Liewen
Upplands Infantry Regiment (2)
Sodermanlands Infantry Regiment (2)
Ostgota Infantry Regiment (2)
Corps: Lieutenant General Freiherr Lantingshausen
Brigade: Major General Count Hessenstein
Westgotadals Infantry Regiment (1)
Westerbottens Infantry Regiment (2)
Nylands Infantry Regiment (2)
Westmanlands Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Major General Ehrensvard
Helsinge Infantry Regiment (2)
Dal Infantry Regiment (1)
Abolands Infantry Regiment (2)
Leib-garde Infantry Regiment (2)
Corps: Lieutenant General Baron Akerhielm
Brigade: Major General Count Horn
Nordschonin Cavalry Regiment (4)
Smalands Cavalry Regiment (4)
Leibregiment (4)

2nd Line:

Brigade:
Sudschonin Cavalry Regiment (4)
Brigade: Major General von Lybecker
Osterbottens Infantry Regiment (2)
Posse Infantry Regiment (2)
Lo"wenfelt Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Major General von Lingen
Kronprinz Infantry Regiment (2)
Spens Infantry Regiment (2)
Nerike-Wermlands Infantry Regiment (2)
Drottingen Leib-Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade:
Nordschonin Cavalry Regiment (4)

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

REICHSMEE 1758

Imperial Army

August 1758

1st Line of Battle

Erzherzog Josef Dragoon Regiment (6)
Lo"wenstein Dragoon Regiment(6)
Serbelloni Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Giulay Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Kaiser Infantry Battalion
Saxe Hildburg Infantry Regiment (2)
Botta Infantry Regiment (2)
Ko"nigzeg Infantry Regiment (2)
Palfi Infantry Regiment (2)
Clerici Infantry Regiment (2)
Alt Wolfenbuttel Infantry Regiment (2)
Deutsch-Meister Infantry Regiment (2)
Bronn Infantry Regiment (2)
Bayreith Infantry Regiment (2)
Bethlem Infantry Regiment (1)
Staremburg Infantry Regiment (1)
Alt Coloredo Infantry Regiment (1)
Odonel Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Schmerring Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Wu"rttemberg Dragoon Regiment (6)
Darmstadt Dragoon Regiment (6)
Kollowrath Infantry Regiment (1)
Molck Infantry Regiment (2)
Los Rios Infantry Regiment (1)
Erzherzog Karl Infantry Regiment (2)

2nd Line of Battle

Bayreith Dragoon Regiment (6)
Erzherzog Leopold Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Stambach Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Anhalt Zerbst Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Lorraine Infantry Regiment (1)
Waldeck Infantry Regiment (2)
Keuhl Infantry Regiment (2)
Andlau Infantry Regiment (1)
Tierkheim Infantry Regiment (2)
Josef Esterhazy Infantry Regiment (2)
Bathyani Infantry Regiment (2)
Forgatsch Infantry Regiment (2)
Puebla Infantry Regiment (2)
Mercy Infantry Regiment (2)
Ansپach Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Erzherzog Ferdinand Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Deux-Ponts Dragoon Regiment (6)
Geisruck Infantry Regiment (2)
Jung Wolfenbuttel Infantry Regiment (2)
Harrack Infantry Regiment (2)

Reserve

Henrich Daun Infantry Regiment (2)
Ligne und Arby Infantry Regiment (2) 2
Pallavicini Infantry Regiment (1)
Luzany Infantry Regiment (2)
Dourlach Infantry Regiment (1)
Wied Infantry Regiment (2)
Mainz Infantry Regiment (1)
Wurzburg Infantry Regiment (1)
Aremberg Infantry Regiment (2)
Harsch Infantry Regiment (2)
Baden-Baden Infantry Regiment (2)
Wallis Infantry Regiment (2)
Neuberg Infantry Regiment (2)
Benoit Daun Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Kollowrath Dragoon Regiment (6)
Birkenfeld Cuirassier Regiment (6)
Althan Dragoon Regiment (6)

AUSTRIA 1759

Austrian Army under Feldmarschal Zweibrucken

May 1759

Main Army

Reichs Troops:
Kur Rheinish:
Kurpfalz Garde Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Kurpfalz Infantry Regiment (Essen) (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Upper Rhenish:
Hesse-Darmstadt Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Nassau-Weilburg Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 2 gren co)
Rhenish Cavalry:
Kurpfalz Cuirassier Regiment (3 sqns)
Leib-Dragoon Regiment (5 sqns)(Kur-Pfalz)
Franconia:
Cronegk Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Hohenlohe Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Varel Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Bayreuth Cuirassier Regiment (5 sqns)
Ansbach Dragoon Regiment (5 sqns)
Bavarian:
Kurbayern Infantry Regiment (3 bns & 2 gren co)
Salzburg Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Schwabian:
Württemberg Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 2 gren co)
Fürstemberg Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Baden-Durlach Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 2 gren co)
Baden-Baden Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Hohenzollern Cuirassier Regiment (4 sqns)
Saxon Ducal Houses:
Obersächsisches Kreis-Regiment (2 bns)
Pioneers:
Nassau-Weilburg Infantry Regiment (1 bn) (Upper-Rhine)
Laborers:
Salsburg Infantry Regiment (1 bn)(Bavarian)
Austrian Forces:
Jung-Colloredo Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Gyulai Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Harrach Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Hildburghausen Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Marschal Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Salm Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Thürheim Infantry Regiment (2 bns & 2 gren co)
Blau-Wurzburg Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 2 gren co)
Bretlach Cuirassier Regiment (5 sqns & 1 carabinier co)
Trautmansdorff Cuirassier Regiment (5 sqns & 1 carabinier co)
Lichtenstein Dragoon Regiment (5 sqns & 1 grenadier co)
Savoy Dragoon Regiment (5 sqns & 1 grenadier co)
Zweibrücken Dragoon Regiment (5 sqns & 1 grenadier co) 2

Corps: Feldmarschallieutenant Graf Macquire (by Asch)

Austrian:
Gyulai Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Marschall Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Salm Infantry Regiment (1 bn & 1 gren co)
Alt-Modena Cuirassier Regiment (5 sqns & 1 carabiner co)
Varanyay Hussar Regiment (5 sqns)
Reich:
Kurmainz Salm Infantry Regiment (4 bns & 2 gren co)
Kurtier Infantry Regiment (2 bns)
600 Mounted Commands

Corps: Feldmarschallieutenant fon Palssy

Reich:
Sachsen-Gotha Dragoon Corps (2 sqns)
Württemberg Dragoon Regi;ment (2)
Austrian:
Hussars (possibly detachments of the Hadick & Splenyi
Regiments of 5 sqns ea)
Croatians

Corps: Generalmajor von Weczay

Szecheny Hussar Regiment

WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

400 Croatians
In Erfurt & Kronach
Pfalz-Zweibrück (2 bn)
Kurmainz Infantry Regiment (1 bn)
In Plassenburg and Königshausen
800 Reichs troops

WURTTEMBERG 1759

Württemberg Hilfkorps
22 November 1759

Infantry:

1st Grenadier Battalion (1)
2nd Grenadier Battalion (1)
3rd Grenadier Battalion (1)
Total Grenadiers (1,213)
Prinz Louis Infantry Regiment (2 bns/5 cos ea)
Roeder Infantry Regiment (2 bns/5 cos ea)
Werneck Infantry Regiment (2 bns/5 cos ea)
Romann Infantry Regiment (2 bns/5 cos ea)
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Infantry Regiment (2 bns/5 cos ea)
vacant (Truchsess) Infantry Regiment (2 bns/5 cos ea)
Total line infantry 1,023

Cavalry:

Grenadiers a Cheval (4)(504)
Phull Cuirassier Regiment (4)(504)
Graf Gorcy Hussar Regiment (3)(380) (raised to 4 sqns in Dec)
Roeder Dragoon Regiment (1)(122)

Artillery:

134 gunners
14 Jäger zu Pferd



WAR & CONQUEST

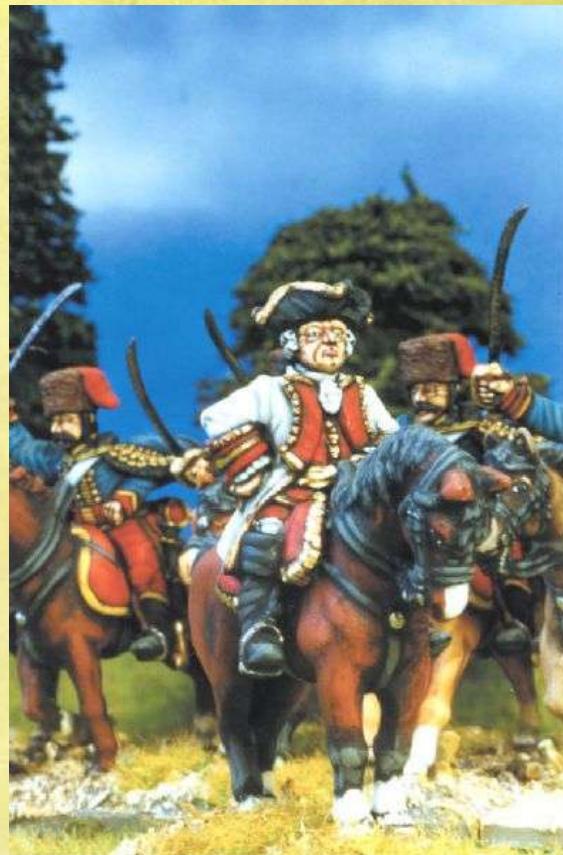
THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

PRUSSIA 1761

Commanding Officer: Frederick II, King of Prussia

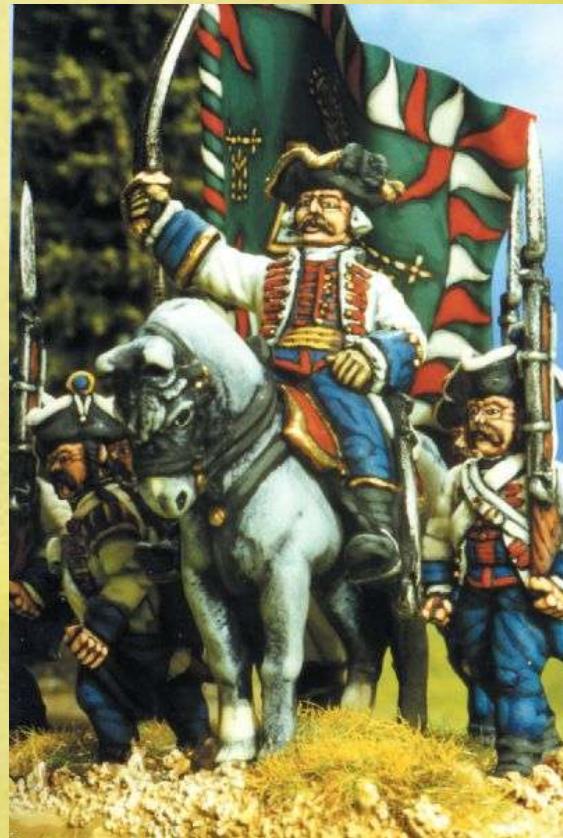
1st Line of Battle

Left Wing: General Zeithen
1st Division: Generallieutenant Okatteb
Brigade: Generalmajor Schwerin
Gardes-du-Corps Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Gendarmes Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Brigade: Generalmajor Lentulus
Seydlitz Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Horn Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Brigade: Generalmajor Knobloch
Anhalt Grenadier Battalion
Haack Grenadier Battalion
Schwartz Grenadier Battalion
Alt Braunschweig Infantry Regiment (2)
2nd Division: Generallieutenant de Wied
Brigade: Generalmajor Zeunert
Ramin Infantry Regiment (2)
Margraf Karl Infantry Regiment (2)
Schenkendorf Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Braun
Thadden Infantry Regiment (2)
Bernberg Infantry Regiment (3)
Right Wing: Margraf Karl
1st Division: Generallieutenant Platten
Brigade: Generalmajor Gablenz
Lestwitz Infantry Regiment (2)
Falkenhain Infantry Regiment (1)
Nimschefske Infantry Regiment (1)
Brigade: Generalmajor Flans
Bredow Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Vasold Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Brigade: Generalmajor Schmettau
Spa'n Cuirassier Regiment (5)
Prinz Henrich Cuirassier Regiment (5)



2nd Line of Battle

Brigade: Generalmajor Zastrow
Zastrow Dragoon Regiment (5)
Czetteritz Dragoon Regiment (5)
Brigade: Generalmajor Pomeiske
Pomeiske Dragoon Regiment (5)
Brigade: Generalmajor Ramin
Maurice Infantry Regiment (2)
Prinz Henrich Fusilier Regiment (2)
Jung Braunschweig Fusilier Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz Bernburg
Zeithen Infantry Regiment (2)
Thiele Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Bu"low
Alt Platten Infantry Regiment (2)
Bayreuth Dragoon Regiment (10) 2



Reserve

Brigade: Generalmajor Schenkendorf
Zeunert Infantry Regiment (2)
Syburg Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Mollendorf
Prinz von Preussen Infantry Regiment (2)
Garde Infantry Regiment (2)
Brigade: Generalmajor Saldern
Saldern Infantry Regiment (1)
von Salenmon Light Infantry (1)
Wunsch Infantry Regiment (1)
Mohring Hussar Regiment (10)
Feldjäger Battalion
Lindstet Infantry Regiment (2)
Forcade Infantry Regiment (2)

MISCELLANEOUS



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763

COMMUNITY

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<http://www.eliteminiatures.co.uk/>
<http://www.essexminiatures.co.uk/>
<http://www.frontrank.com/>
<http://www.hat.com/current28.html>
<http://www.hinchliffe.co.uk/>
<http://www.offensiveminatures.com>
<http://www.oldgloryminiatures.com>
<http://www.perry-miniatures.com/>
<http://www.renegademinatures.com/>
<http://www.sashandsaber.com>
<http://www.victrixlimited.com>
<http://www.wargamesfoundry.com/>

SPECIAL THANKS

Many thanks to the community members and Rob Broom for their great support.

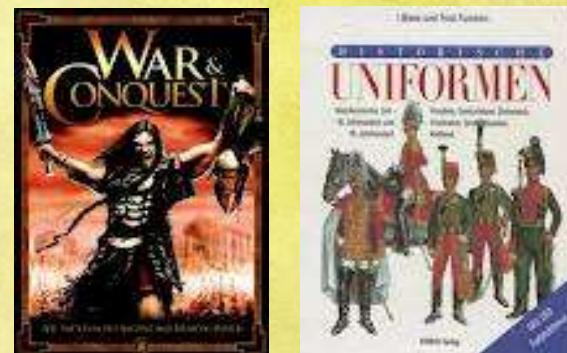
WEBLINKS

General information with lots of details
<http://www.kronoskaf.com/syw/index.php>

ORDERS OF BATTLE

The famous Nafziger Collection can be found here
http://www.alternatewars.com/CARL/Nafgizer_CARL.htm

BOOKS



WAR & CONQUEST

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756-1763



WAR & CONQUEST

ARMIES BOOK



- Wargaming the decisive battles of the Seven Years War 1756 - 1763 AD with 28mm miniatures -

Within this book you find:

- Special rules for the flavour of the period and to handle the powerful Grenadiers -
- More than 20 different Armylists -

- Play the Armies of the Prussians, their Allies or Enemies in historical battles -

- A lot of famous commanders available like Frederick the Great, Prince Henry or General Browne -
- Orders of Battle, Battles, Manufacturers and Books -

Produced by
WACForum Community

2012