

AWr Army Lists 222 BC to 476 AD

III The Roman World

Samples 05.12.18

Introduction

The index III period starts with the full conquest of the Po valley by the Romans (222 BC) their drive outside the Italic peninsula and nearby islands giving a clear sign of an Imperial potential. The period ends along with the Antiquity era (476 AC) when an army of German federates conquered Rome.

AWr army lists aim at representing the average army of each nation, giving some leisure for individual interpretation or historical uncertainty. Specific years or particular battle armies are usually left out for scenario games.

There are three minimum and maximum unit columns, respectively for the small, standard and larger games.

Some mounted units include a dismounted option, where historically such mounted troops were ordered to fight on foot on a field battle. Such an option is usually selected before setup.

By default ordinary units are not marked, but occasionally they are marked as (o) to tell them apart from elite (e) or inferior (i) options.

Options like a), b), c) are mandatory: one must be selected.

Option1/Option2 means any combination of types 1 or 2.

Option1//Option2 means either all type 1 or all type 2.

Ally troops belonging to a list may be given orders by any one of the main army Co, except when indicated. Ally troops drawn from other lists do require a separate ACo.

The 'Sea' tag is indicative only on the armies that historically attacked across the sea: usually the Mediterranean or the North Sea in these lists.

Notes on dismounting:

When there is an option between a mounted and foot unit, either by the means of a single slash (/) a double slash (//) or as an option statement, the player may opt to purchase the dismounting ability for 0,25AP per unit.

Dismounting is automatic during phase 3 of own turn, before any movement occurs; the dismounting unit must stay in place for the whole phase and cannot be closer than 200p to enemy.

Disclaimer note: while working on these lists the authors tried to evaluate most relevant information in ancient, contemporary and secondary sources known to them, concerning the units' types and likely proportions in each army. Yet we must warn the readers that this is mostly amateur work and that many details are speculation and prone to discussion, something that we do not avoid, particularly when it's to improve on our accomplished work.

All lists collected, reviewed and supervised by Jerboa

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III/1 Middle Republican Roman 222 – 105 BC
All Reg Co; Hilly/Plains; Sea

Consular retinue	CvM	1	1	1-2
Roman or Italian allied cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	1-4
Gallic or Iberian cavalry	CvM	0-2	1-3	2-6
Numidia or Illyrian cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-3	0-5
Tarantine cavalry	CvL	0	0-1	0-2
Equal numbers must be used of (*):				
Roman & Latin <i>Principes</i> *	EdH	3-5	5-10	9-18
Roman & Latin <i>Hastati</i> *	EdM	3-5	5-10	9-18
Roman & Latin <i>leves</i> or <i>Velites</i> *	SpL	3-5	5-10	9-18
Roman & Latin <i>Triarii</i>	SpHo/e	½ of the Hastati		
<i>Pedites extraordinarii</i>	SpM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Other Italian Allied, Macedonian or Thracian infantry	SpMi	0-8	0-16	0-24
Cretan or Greek archers	BwL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Syracusan or Trallian slingers	SgL	0-1	0-2	0-4
Gallic warriors	SpMB	0-2	0-4	0-6
Iberian, Illyrian or Ligurian infantry	SpM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Achaian peltasts	SpM	0-2	0-4	0-6
<i>Ballistae</i>	WE	0-1	0-1	0-2
African elephants	EIM	0	0-1	0-2

The evolution of the legions during the 3rd c. was prompted by serious threats and proved quite adequate to deal with them, like the war with Pyrrhus of Epirus, the well drilled Macedonian phalanx, the 1st Punic War and the expulsion of the Gauls from the Po valley. By the beginning of this period Polibius stated that Rome had the largest and better army of the Mediterranean.

Scipio Africanus (Publius Cornelius Scipio) was decisive to consolidate the tactical and organization improvements after a long experience. Witness of the military disasters of Trebia and Cannae, he understood the necessity of some drastic measures and in some way proceeded to revolutionize the Legion. The army could no longer rely mainly on the superiority of the individual fighting citizen, but required also a sound tactical framework to display its full efficacy. Accordingly to Polibius, if Rome had the best soldiers she was now in need for the best generalship.

With the introduction of new tactics the legion would no longer fight as a large mass, reminiscent of the old phalanx, but as a more flexible structure integrating coordinated groups of men, the *manipuli*. Each maniple comprised two centuries and could benefit from some operational autonomy.

During the 2nd c. the legion organization stabilized. The *hastati* remained in the front rank using the *pilum* as a shock weapon. The *principes* were similarly armed and only the *triarii* retained the long *hasta*. The *gladius Hispaniensis* would be used after the *pilum* had been thrown or otherwise expended.

In this period the *rorari* and *accensi* disappeared, yielding their place to the *velites*, the lighter and most mobile men. These did not form a defined battle line and could operate close to the enemy, screening the deployment and probing the attack.

The legions of the 2nd Punic Wars (264-146 BC) were composed of 30 maniples. There were *hastati* and *principes* centuries of 80 men, half that number for the *triarii* centuries. In each legion there were about 4.200 infantry, with 600 men in each of the 3 lines, plus about 1.200 *velites*. There were 300 cavalry organized in 10 *turmae*, each led by one *decurio*.

During the battle the *velites* operating to the front would withdraw through planned gaps in the *hastati* line, which would thereafter close ranks. If the *hastati* had to be relieved the *principes* would take their place. As a last resource the *triarii* presented a shield wall, behind which the rest of the army could rally.

Usually the Roman legions did not operate alone. They were accompanied by allied legions of about 5.000 non-citizen Italians with about 900 cavalymen attached.

Throughout this period the number of the Latin allies and contingents from conquered peoples progressively supplanted that of the citizens. These allies - or support troops - could be designated either as *socii* (relating more to Latin and non-Latin cisalpine allies) or *auxilia* (relating more to transalpine ally peoples). Among these the *socii nominis Latinis* had the higher status as members of the Latin League. Overall the Latin communities were loyal to the Roman cause, being often rewarded by their services with the awarding of 'Latin rights' of Roman citizenship. Even after the severe defeats at the hands of Hanibal, only a small minority defected to the enemy. The shortage of *socii* allies during the 2nd c. was one of the main causes for the social wars, opposing Rome to other Italian cities.

The exact organization of the allied *alae* is not fully known. It is possible that the *socci* units were identical to that of the citizens, including a mix of heavy and light infantry, plus the local cavalry. Yet some sources mention skirmishers only.

The main difference between the legions and the *alae sociorum* lay on their cavalry numbers, which could be double or triple that of the citizens. Among the Italic allies one fifth of the best foot and one third of the cavalry were selected respectively as *pedites* and *equites extraordinarii*. These constituted a special force, sometimes serving as personal guards to the Roman consuls.

The army could be accompanied by other forces, obliged in the sequence of peace treaties, or as mercenaries. These were very heterogeneous and their numbers and type were related to the local conditions on each campaign. It is relevant to mention that when *Scipio Aemilianus* took Numantia in 133 AC one third of his forces were Iberian auxiliaries.

In the battle of Pydna, that closed the 3rd Macedonian War, there was a prominent role of the allies that used their elephants to crush *Perseus* left wing, allowing the legionnaires to outflank the phalanx. Yet some auxiliaries served regularly in the army, like the Numidian light horse, Cretan archers and Balearic slingers, plus Thracian and Gaul cavalry. Their continuous presence shows that their skills were complementary to those of the core legions and *socii Latini*: therefore they are included in the main list.

As Rome expanded her influence a new problem became serious: the manpower shortage. The number of the citizens became increasingly insufficient and the army had to rely more and more on the *socii* or auxiliaries and locally recruited foreigners. This was the beginning of the end for the traditional citizen-soldier direct bound.

Vitor Hugo

Special Note:

The number of *Triarii* can be either round up or down.

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III/2 Gallic 300 – 50 BC
All Irr Co; Wooded/Plains

Retinue bodyguard	EdMB//HB	0-1	0-2	0-3
Chariots	ChM	2-4	2-12	4-24
Convert the above to cavalry	CvM		all or (0 to ½)	
Gallic spearmen	SpMB	10-16	20-30	40-60
Convert the above to swordsmen	EdMB		0 to ¼	
Javelinmen	SpL	0-3	2-4	4-6
Slingers	SgL	0-4	0-8	0-12
Druids and assistants	Hd	0-1	0-1	0-1
Unfree camp guardians	SpMi	0-4	0-8	0-12

Ancient *Gallia* comprised modern France, but also large parts of Belgium, western Germany, and northern Italy (Cisalpine Gaul). The Gauls were a tribal society of Celtic origin, whose economy was largely dependant on agriculture and on a landed ruling class.

The *Belgae* were the strongest confederation and one of the most difficult to subdue. The northeastern tribes had a strong Germanic influence and the distinction between the two ethnic groups often blurs, especially but not exclusively in this region. Important tribes were the *Allobroges*, *Arverni*, *Atuatuci*, *Eburones*, *Nervian* and *Aedui*, the last being known to have allied with the Romans.

By 152 the invasions of Gaul by the *Helvetii* from Switzerland and the *Suevi* Germans triggered a major counter attack led by Julius Caesar (58–50 BC) which resulted in the full conquest of the territory.

During 53–50 BC the famous Gallic leader Vercingetorix led a major uprising put down by Cesar. The restrained demonstration of force and cunning diplomacy allowed for *Lugdunum* (Lyon) to become the capital of the Romanized Gaul, but still benefiting from some autonomy.

Latter rebellions occurred, namely in 21 AD, put down by the emperor Tiberius. The emperor Claudius made the Gallic nobles eligible for local governing posts and even to the Roman Senate. The permanent need for compromise may attest more the determination of the local resistance rather than the kindness of the conquerors.

It is assumed that the basic Celtic warrior was followed by unfree men in a supporting role as light infantry.

There is plenty evidence on ancient authors that the Gallic warrior could attack from ambushed positions and charge over difficult terrain.

Cesar notes that the Druids did not directly participate in the battle, therefore we conscientiously assume here a non-academic stance, by allowing them to subtly interfere.

Credits:

Special Notes:

The Druids unit can be Inciting.

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III/3 Later Ptolomaic 217 BC – 30 BC
All Reg Co; Hilly/Arid

<i>Basilikè ilè</i> retinue	CvMe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Hellenic cavalry	CvM	1-3	2-6	3-10
Libyan and Egyptian cavalry	CvM/CvL	0-2	0-4	0-6
African elephants	EIM	0-2	0-4	0-6
<i>Somatophylax Basilikos</i>	PkMe/SpMe	0-4	0-8	0-12
Convert the above to retinue		0-1	0-2	0-4
“Macedonian” and Libyan <i>sarissophoroi</i>	PkH	4-8	8-16	12-24
Egyptian phalanx	PkM/SpH	0-2	0-4	0-6

a) Before 100 BC

Convert Hellenic cavalry to <i>Agèma</i>	CvMe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Greek mercenaries	SpH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Convert the above to Iphicratean <i>peltasts</i>	PkM		any	
<i>Thureophoroi</i> and <i>peltastoi</i>	SpM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Upgrade the above to elite	SpMe	0-2	0-4	0-6
Celtic warriors (retrained)	SpM/SpH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Celtic cavalry (retrained)	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-4
Cretan and Neocretan archers	BwMe	1-2	2-4	3-6
Thracian infantry (retrained)	SpM	0-4	0-8	0-12
Convert the above to javelinmen	SpL		any	
Light archers, slingers and javelins	SpL/BwL	2-4	4-8	6-12

b) From 100 to 44 BC

Convert <i>sarissophoroi</i> to inferior	PkHi		all	
Convert Egyptian phalanx to inferior	PkMi/SpHi		all	
Celtic Guard retinue	SpMe/EdMe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Mercenaries	SpM/SpH	0-6	0-12	0-24
Ex-slaves, pirates	SpMi/EdMi	0-3	0-6	0-12
Light troops	SpL/BwL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Cavalry	CvM/CvL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Hordes of Alexandrines/Egyptians revolted	SpMBi/Hd	0-10	0-20	0-30

c) From 43 BC (Cleopatra’s and Marcus Antonius’ army)

Convert <i>sarissophoroi</i> to inferior	PkHi		all	
Convert Egyptian phalanx to inferior	PkMi/SpHi		all	
Celtic Guard retinue	SpMe/EdMe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Mercenaries	SpM/SpH	0-6	0-12	0-24
Ex-slaves, pirates	SpMi/EdMi	0-3	0-6	0-12
Light troops	SpL/BwL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Cavalry	CvM/CvL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Hordes of Alexandrines/Egyptians revolted	SpMBi/Hd	0-10	0-20	0-30
Roman legionnaires	EdH	2-6	4-12	6-18
Oriental auxiliaries	SpM/EdHi	2-6	4-12	6-18
Oriental auxiliaries	BwM	2-6	4-12	6-18
Oriental cavalry	CvM/CvL	2-4	4-8	6-12
<i>Thureophoroi</i> and <i>peltastoi</i>	SpM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Light archers, slingers and javelineers	SpL/BwL	2-4	4-8	6-12

This list covers the armies of the Lagid (or Ptolomaic) Dynasty from King Ptolemy IV’s victory at the battle of Raphia to Cleopatra VII’s death and the subsequent occupation of Egypt by the Romans.

Unlike their Seleucid counterparts, the Lagids were quick to adopt native ways, namely the deification of the King who adopted a Pharaoh-like way of life and grandeur. At the same time, they took the decision to rearm their native subjects in order to complement their Hellenic forces, albeit thereafter the Egyptian *machimoi* were always prone to rebelliousness.

The Ptolomaic cavalry was provided by Macedonians and Greeks, both mercenaries and settlers, and also by Egyptians and Libyans. The *Agèma* and the Guards (*Basilikè ilè*) were Hellenic only, though.

Like all the other post-Alexandrine Hellenistic armies of this period, the core of the Lagid infantry consisted of a strong contingent of Macedonian *sarissophoroi* plus some Greek and barbarian mercenaries like Gauls (probably Galatians) and Thracians.

Interestingly, at the description of the Battle of Raphia, Polybius makes a clear distinction between “the phalanxes of the picked troops armed in the Macedonian fashion”, “those Lybians who were armed in the Macedonian manner” and the “Egyptian phalanx”. By this careful choice of words it seems quite evident that it was meant that the Egyptians were not *sarissophoroi*, so they must have been either phalangites armed after the “Iphicratean” fashion or heavy spearmen, capable of standing up against the Seleucid “Macedonians”.

The famous Cretan archers, along with Thracians or local javelinmen, provided the army with shooting capacity.

One other interesting thing Polybius tells us is the manner by which foreign troops were taken into shape by “correct military methods”, since the Ptolomaic commanders “divided them according to their ages and nationalities, and provided them in each case with suitable arms and accoutrements, paying no attention to the manner in which they had previously been armed”, drilling them and “accustoming them not only to the word of command, but to the correct manipulation of their weapons”. This gives us a clear indication that the mercenaries at Ptolomaic service were not an undisciplined group fighting along tribal lines.

The African elephants used by the Ptolomaics were inferior in size and sturdiness to their Indian counterparts, and at Raphia they took severe casualties, many of them having been captured or killed.

After Raphia Ptolemy IV dedicated himself to the pleasures of life and kept troops mostly to quell indigenous rebellions. The Macedonian troops in Egypt were granted lands in return of military service; however in time they started to consider these lands as their property and so passed them from father to son, neglecting their correspondent military obligations. Ptolemy V fought against the Egyptians and the Seleucids and the loss of his Syrian possessions, after the battle of Panion, along with the constructions of more temples, led to an impoverishment of the Public Treasury and therefore to the inability to recruit new troops. Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII faced numerous civil strifes and from then on the Lagid military was composed solely by mercenaries serving either the King or some of the other parties involved in disputes, like the King’s relatives or even his’ ministers. These mercenaries were also complemented by slaves and other individuals.

According to Nicholas Sekunda, in the middle of the II century BC Egypt underwent a military administrative reform by which the Army structure imitated the Roman, although the Greek units’ and ranks’ names were kept the same. The troops under this system were not trained as Romans legionnaires and their weapons were still Greek: they didn’t use the *gladius*, they had spears instead of *pila* and *thureos*, not the Roman shield.

By Caesar’s time some of 8000 legionnaires left by Gabinius were stationed in Egypt and these were probably employed by Cleopatra VII and Marcus Antonius, who also fielded his own troops, many of them of Oriental origin.

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III/4 Later Seleucid 223 BC – 64 BC
All Reg Co; Hilly/Arid

<i>Basilikè ilè</i> retinue	CvMe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Convert the above to <i>kataphraktoi</i>	CvHe		any	
Hellenic and Iranian cavalry	CvM	1-3	2-6	3-10
Convert the above to <i>agèma</i>	CvMe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Convert the above to <i>kataphraktoi</i>	CvH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Anatolian, Syrian or Iranian light horse	CvL	1-4	2-8	3-12
Dahae, Mysian and Elymaian mounted archers	CvLA	0-2	0-4	0-6
Convert the above to elite	CvLAe		up to ¼	
Arab camel riders	CmL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Convert the above to mounted archers	CmLA		any	
Scythed chariots	Ex	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Argyraspids</i>	PkMe/PkHe	0-4	0-8	0-12
Convert the above to <i>Hypaspistai</i> retinue	PkMe/PkHe	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Sarissophoroi</i>	PkH	4-8	8-16	12-24
<i>Thureophoroi</i> and <i>peltastoi</i>	SpM	1-4	2-8	3-12
Upgrade the above to elite	SpMe	0-2	0-4	0-6
“Roman-fashioned” infantry (from 165 BC)	EdH/SpH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Anatolian, Semitic and Iranian infantry	SpM	0-4	0-8	0-12
Convert the above to <i>machairophoroi</i>	EdM	0-1	0-2	0-4
Convert the above to slingers and javelinmen	SpL/BwL		any	
Galatian warriors	SpMB	0-2	0-4	0-6
Upgrade the above to elite	SpMBe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Galatian cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-4
Agrianian and Persian archers	BwM	1-2	2-4	3-6
Cretan and Neocretan archers	BwMe	1-2	2-4	3-6
Light archers, slingers and javelinmen	SpL/BwL	2-4	4-8	6-12
a) Before 161 BC				
Indian Elephants	EIM	0-2	0-4	0-6
b) From 161 to 145 BC and after 125 BC Use main list only.				
c) From 144 to 125 BC				
African Elephants	EIM	0-2	0-4	0-6

This list starts when King Antiochus III the Great reached power and launched several successful campaigns in order to recover the Eastern Seleucid provinces lost to the Parthians and the Greco-Bactrians and it ends with the collapse of the Empire at the hands of Pompey the Great. The battles of Raphia, Panion, Thermopilai and Magnesia became the most emblematic of this period in Seleucid History.

Unlike their Lagid counterparts the Seleucid dynasty kept herself apart from the main native population of the Empire, often neglecting the cultural sphere of domination. In this period and already under strong pressure from the Romans, the Seleucids tried an ill-fated Hellenization program on their subjects, springing the Maccabean revolt in Judah and the consequent loss of more territory.

In the East - partially as a consequence of the transferring of the capitol city from Seleucia to Antioch - the Parthians conquered province after province. In the West, after the defeat of Magnesia and the Peace of Apamea (188BC), the lands beyond the Taurus were ceded to the Anatolian States, namely Pergamum (a close Roman ally) thus partly shutting important recruiting grounds for the Seleucids.

According to the reports of the battles of this period, the core of the Seleucid army consisted of a strong contingent of *sarissophoroi* and an equally strong cavalry body, some of the horses being armoured. Light horse could be provided by locals and Scythians while the Arab subjects also contributed with camels. Greek mercenaries and colonists comprised the heavy troops while subject peoples joined mostly as light forces: Lycians, Medes, Mysians, Pamphylans, Pisidians and Trallians (from Caria) are among these.

Scythed chariots were used at Magnesia and provoked a disheartening backlash: the fleeing chariots crashed into the Seleucid's flank, thus exposing the phalanx placed in the centre to the Roman/Pergamese fury. The use of elephants was widespread but the "Peace of Apamea" forbade their possession by the Seleucids. As the deal was disrespected the Romans sent an expedition to slaughter these beasts. Eventually the Seleucids managed to acquire some animals of the smaller African stock but these didn't last for long.

At a parade that took place in Daphne in 165BC under Antiochus IV Epiphanes, the procession opened with 5000 men "armed after the Roman fashion and wearing breastplate of chain armour", after which came the "Macedonians" (i.e., phalangites) of whom 10 000 bore golden shields, 5 000 silver shields (*argyraspids*) and 5 000 brazen shields (*chalkaspids*). Numerous *kataphraktoi* and elephants were also present, as well as Mysians, Cilicians, Thracians and Galatians mercenaries.

Bar-Kochva gives us these figures of the Royal Guards: between 217 BC and 165BC there were 10000 *argyraspids*, these including 2000 *hypaspistai*. Polybius mentions *peltastoi* in the Seleucid army only twice and 10.000 strong; elsewhere he tells us that there was a force of 10.000 men "selected from every part of the kingdom and armed in the Macedonian manner, most of them with silver shields". This seems to indicate that the *argyraspids* were multi-role soldiers like the *hypaspistai* seem to have been under Alexander the Great and so they might have been "Iphicratean *peltastoi*", i.e., lightly armed phalanxes. Besides these, the main phalangite force at Raphia was 20.000 strong while at Magnesia it was down to 16.000.

The "Romans" at the Daphne parade could have been either converted *hypaspistai* or newly recruited men armed in a different fashion.

Finally, hemmed between Parthians neighbors to the East and Romans to the West, unable to recover from the previous defeats, the Seleucid Empire lived the last few years fading away in agony, until Pompey decided to put an end to its misery.

Filipe Santos Martins, Fabiano Ferramosca

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Sekunda, Nicholas; McBride, Angus (ill.). The Army of Alexander the Great; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 148, 1997

III/5 Crimean Scythian 220 – 80 BC
All Irr Co; Steppe

Commanding nobility (retinue)	CvM	1	1-2	1-3
Upgrade the above to fully armored cavalry	CvH		0 or 1 to ½	
Lesser nobility	CvM	0-2	0-4	0-7
Upgrade the above to fully armored cavalry	CvH		0 to ½	
Horse archers	CvLA	6-12	10-20	18-36
Dismount the above	BwL		0 to ½	
Replace two horsemen with bowmen	BwMi		0 to ½	
Replace two horsemen with spearmen	SpMi		0 to ⅔	
Common foot archers or slingers	BwM/L	1-3	2-5	4-9
Spearmen or javelins	SpMo/i	0-2	0-4	0-8
Convert the above to light infantry	SpL		0 to ½	

In this period the Scythians were largely confined to the Crimea and neighboring lands, after having been expelled from their lands to the north of the Black Sea, mostly under pressure from the Sarmatian expansion.

Specific information on the warriors of this period is very scarce, therefore we assume that later Scythians retained the main characteristics of their ancestors, modified by the local conditions that would differ from those prevalent in their vast homeland steppes.

Compared to their cousins, the Sarmatian women seem to have played a lesser role in the Scythian society, though Appianus mentions “the female rulers of the Scythians”.

The typical Scythian warrior was still the horse archer, though spears and javelins were also common. Every man, some females and even children were expected carry a bow and arrows. By this time iron arrow tips would be more frequent, replacing bronze and bone. There were specially shaped tips, eventually designed for hunt or war, including armour piercing missiles. The wounds were much feared because of the poison applied to the arrow heads.

Swords and axes could be used to finish off a wavering foe, but were exclusive to the wealthy warriors, most probably not widespread. A short *akinakes* from 35cm long could be carried by the horse archers.

The cavalry could be protected by grieves worn over fabric trousers and the older defensive girdles had evolved into more practical plain protective corselets.

As time progressed shields appear to have become more frequent, probably strapped to the back of the light horse archers, ready for use when dismounted. These shields were made from interwoven osier branches, sometimes covered with iron plaques. Only the richest nobility would wear metal helmets.

By the end of the 4th cent. Scythians began to settle and consequently the infantry numbers progressively increased.

By this time Appianus describes Scythian and Sarmatian horsemen forcefully fighting on foot “a force of ... his men were defeated for want of horses, and because they were not accustomed to fighting on foot.” Therefore the present list allows for generous dismounting options into low quality foot.

Jerboa

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III/6 Galatian 260 – 25 BC
All Irr Co; Plains

<i>Tetrarchs</i> retinue	ChM/CvM	1	1-2	1-3
Galatian Cavalry	CvM/SpMB	2-4	3-6	6-10
Ally cavalry (Greek)	CvM	0-2	0-3	0-6
Galatian warriors	SpMB	8-14	20-30	40-60
Slingers & few archers	BwL	1-4	2-6	4-10
Allied javelinmen (Greece, Cappadocia, Phrygia)	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-8

a) Until 100 BC

Chariots	ChM/SpMB	0-2	0-4	0-6
Scythed chariots	Ex	0-1	0-2	0-4
Convert Galatian warriors to naked elite	SpMBe		up to 1/3	

b) From 100 BC

Chariots	ChM/SpMB	0-1	0-3	0-5
Convert warriors into close order 'phalanx'	SpMi		any	

The Celtic peoples were known to the Greeks by the time of Alexander as the *Galatai*, or Galatians. After 280 some Gallic tribes emigrated south and invaded Thrace and Macedon in search for war and loot, where they cut an outlandish and frightening figure among the civilized Greek peoples. As a sign of their barbarism they were seen to wear pants and carry large oblong shields which the Greeks baptized as *thureoi* (literally 'doors'). Along with other Celts the Galatians would wear chainmail.

In 278 the Gallic marauding bands were invited from Europe by Nicomedes I of Bithynia to assist him in a civil war against his brother. About 10,000 warriors, women and children crossed the Hellespont, soon beginning to plague western Anatolia until they were checked by the Seleucid king Antiochus I at the Elephant Battle (275 BC). After this setback they finally settled in central Anatolia, founding Galatia in what was previously eastern Phrygia.

The territory of Galatia was split among the three major tribal groups: the *Tolistobogii*, the *Tectosages* and the *Trocmi*. Each tribe had his own capital and was ruled by an independent *Tetrarch* (or chieftain).

With their numbers reinforced by fresh accessions from Europe they overran Bithynia to the north and assured some prosperity, mostly by plundering the neighboring countries.

The Galatians were superb warriors and throughout this period were sought out as valuable mercenaries in many armies around the Mediterranean, sometimes fighting for both sides in the same battle.

To demonstrate their bravery some warriors took the field naked, displaying a remarkable battle ardor that would progressively fade towards the end of the period.

The Gallic migration was joined by some Greek foot and cavalry, especially Thessalian.

The use of Celtic chariots and mounted troops in Galatia would be especially effective in the vast Phrygian plains.

In 190 The Galatians supported the Seleucids against the Rome but, after the defeat of Antiochus III at Magnesia, the Empire sent a punitive expedition in 189 led by the Consul Manlius Vulso from which they never recovered. Subsequently they fell under the rule of Pergamum and then Pontus. They heartily supported Rome in the Mithridatic wars and became a Roman protectorate by 64, run by three puppet *Tetrarchs*.

The *Tetrarch* Deiotarus - contemporary of Cicero and Caesar - made himself master of the other two tetrarchies and was recognized by the Romans as the 'king' of Galatia. Two more kings would follow but on the death of Amyntas (25 BC) Galatia became a province of the Roman Empire, incorporated by Augustus.

The presence of the Galatians in Anatolia was recorded by Strabon in his *Geographia* and latter by Paul's testimony in the Bible.

By the end of the period it is assumed that a strong Roman influence would have shown both on tactics and equipment, if not on the army organization. There is some evidence for Galatians imitating the Roman style of fighting, particularly after the invasion of Pontus (c 70 BC) though we assume that this tendency could have been present about a generation earlier. This trend probably increased during the Civil Wars opposing Anthony versus Octavian and then the Liberators.

Though originally possessing a strong cultural identity, the Galatians would ultimately be absorbed into the Hellenistic culture.

Antonio Silva; Richard Jeffrey-Cook

Special Notes:

Any retinue units may be Stubborn.

Main references:

Livius, Titus. History of Rome, Manlius Vulso Campaign; Book 38 19-29, circa 10AC

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III/7 Ancient Britons 55 BC – 75 AD
 All Irr Co; Plains

Retinue (old fashioned)	ChMo/e	0	0-1	0-2
Retinue	CvL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Chariots	ChM/SpMB	0-6	0-12	0-24
Cavalry	CvL	0-3	0-6	0-12
Warriors	SpMB	10-16	20-30	30-50
Druid inspired warriors (sometimes naked)	SpMBe	0-2	0-3	0-4
Slingers	SgL	0-4	0-8	0-16
Army followers	Hd	0-4	0-8	0-16

This list encompasses Briton armies since Julius Caesar invasion until final annexation of Southern British Isles. The Roman occupied border was limited by the Hadrian and latter the Antonine wall.

Warriors fighting naked appear to have been driven by some religious frenzy.

Chariots surrounded the enemy, hurling missile weapons like javelins and scaring them with the noise of their wheels.

Occasionally some could charge to break the enemy. Cavalry mounts were mostly ponies.

Sometimes these societies were led into war by women, like Queens Boudicca or Cartimandua.

Credits:

Main references:

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Barker, Phil; Scott, Richard. D.B.M. Army Lists, Book 2: 500 BC to 476 AD p. 47; Wargames Research Group, 1998

Newark, Tim; McBride, Angus. Ancient Celts; Concord Publications, 1997

III/8 Early Germanic 223 BC – 250 AD
All Irr Co; Woods

Chieftain retinue	CvM//EdMBe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Cavalry	CvM	0-3	0-5	0-9
Light cavalry	CvLi	0-2	0-4	0-6
Warriors	SpMB	8-16	16-32	32-50
The Hundred	SpL	0-3	0-5	0-9
Promote the above to elite			0 to 1/3	
Non-warrior infantry and subjects	Bw/SgL	0-6	0-10	0-20
Women followers	Hd	0-1	0-1	0-2
Ally heavy cavalry (Sarmatian)	CvM/H	0-1	0-2	0-4
Ally steppe horse archers	CvLA	0-2	0-4	0-8

This list begins after the Roman conquest of the Po valley until the Danube revolts, which allowed Trajanus Decius to assume the title of Emperor.

The main strength of Germanic armies lied on the infantry, armed both with projectile and hand-to-hand weapons. The most common was probably a light spear (*framms*) with a narrow and short head that could be thrown or used in close combat. Some warriors would carry long swords or heavier lances.

Armour was basic if existent and many men fought naked or lightly clad in a short cloak. Leathern or metal helmets were rare. In addition to the main weapon most warriors would be expected to carry a shield and never loose it, this being considered disgraceful.

The following Tacitus passage is intriguing and might indicate some ability for coordinated fall-back: “Their line of battle is drawn up in a wedge-like formation. To give ground, provided you return to the attack, is considered prudence rather than cowardice.”

The Hundred were picked from the best youth, each canton supplying one hundred men. They could be could be stationed in front line and what was initially just a number latter became a title of distinction. The Hundred were renowned for their swiftness and were also expected to operate closely with the cavalry. In Caesar’s Gallic Wars close cooperation of picked infantry and cavalry is also attested, therefore it may be reasonable to provide rules that allow for increased operational flexibility.

Lower status infantry could include archers and slingers, used mostly while defending strongholds. Using missile weapons would not fit into the warrior class.

The cavalry was probably more important both in quality and numbers in the eastern territories, less so in the western tribes. They had a tendency to charge with their horses or perform simple maneuvers, but might have not been very skilled in evasive tactics since Tacitus states that “Their horses are nowise signal either in fashion or in fleetness; nor taught to wheel and bound, according to the practice of the Romans: they only move them forward in a line, or turn them right about, with such compactness and equality that no one is ever behind the rest”.

Also according to Tacitus, women standing behind the main army lines could be a decisive rallying force for wavering troops since: “some armies already yielding and ready to fly, have been by women restored, through their inflexible importunity and entreaties, presenting their breasts, and showing their impending captivity”.

Antonio Silva

Special rules:

CvM may be freely mixed in formation with the Hundred.

Non-warrior infantry must never exceed half the warriors.

The Hd may be Inciting.

Main references:

Cesar, Caius Julius; transl. by W.A. McDevitte and W.S. Bohn. Caesar's Commentaries - De Bello Gallico, Books 2-4, Harper & Brothers, 1869, written circa 50BC

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Cesar, Julius; transl. by Anne and Peter Wieseaman. Commentaries on the War in Gaul - the Usipetes and Tencteri; Book 4, sec 4-15

Tacitus; transl. Church, A.; Brodribb, W; Cerrato, L. Complete Works of Tacitus (VI-VIII); Perseus, Random House Inc., 1942

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Gilliver, Kate. Caesar’s Gallic Wars 58-50 BC; Osprey Publishing, Essential Histories 43, 2002

Ranitzsch, Karl Heinz. Teutonic Strategy; Slingshot n 149, pp 19-25, 38, 1990

Wilcox, Peter; Embleton, Gerry (ill.). Germanics and Dacians; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 129, 2001

III/9 Later Macedonian 250 – 148 BC
All Reg Co; Plains; Sea

Retinue	CvMe	0-1	0-1	0-2
Cavalry (Macedonia, Thrace, Galatia, Greece)	CvM	1-3	2-4	3-8
Cavalry (Illyrian)	CvL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Guard phalanx (retinue)	PkHe	1-3	3-6	5-12
Regular phalanx	PkH	5-12	12-22	20-36
<i>Thureophoroi</i>	SpM	0-3	1-6	2-12
Light infantry (Illyria, Thrace)	SpL	1-3	2-6	3-12
Archers (Crete)	BwL	1-4	4-6	6-12
Bolt or stone throwers	WE	0-1	0-1	0-2

For post-Alexander armies.

Credits:

Main references:

III/10 Later Carthaginian 218 – 146 BC
All Reg Co; Sea

Sacred Battalion cavalry retinue	CvMe	0-1	0-2	1-3
Cavalry (Phoenician or Libyan)	CvM	1-2	1-3	2-4
Phalanx	SpH//PkM	4-7	8-12	12-24
Upgrade the above to Sacred Battalion retinue (e)			0 to ¼	
Numidians	CvL/SpL	2-4	3-6	5-16
Bolt or stone throwers	WE	0-1	0-1	0-2
a) Europe; Hilly or Plains				
Ally infantry (Celtic)	SpMB	0-6	0-10	0-18
Ally cavalry (Celtic, Iberia)	CvM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Scutarii (Iberia)	SpM	0-3	0-5	0-8
Caetrati (Iberia)	SpLo/e	0-2	0-3	0-4
Balearic slingers	BwLo//e	0-2	0-4	0-8
African forest elephants	ELM	0-1	0-1	0-2
Only in Italy after 217:				
Convert the phalanx to Romanized infantry	EdHi		⅔ to ¾	
b) Africa; Arid or Plains				
Citizen militia (Phoenician)	SpMo/i	0-2	0-4	0-8
Javelinmen (Libyan, Mauretania, Numidia)	SpL	1-3	2-5	4-10
Numidian heavy infantry	SpM//EdHi	0-3	1-5	3-10
African forest elephants	ELM	0-2	0-3	0-5

This is the period of the Second and Third Punic Wars, ultimately connected to the Carthaginian commercial expansion and to the conflicting interests with the increasingly hegemonic Rome.

After the loss of the Mediterranean Islands during the First Punic War, Carthage expanded its influence in the Iberian Peninsula. But Sagunto's plea for Rome protection was sufficient to awake a dormant conflict, after Hannibal had stormed the rebelling city.

From his Iberian base Hannibal crossed the Alps and proceeded to invade North Italy, inflicting heavy losses to the Romans at Trebia and Cannae (216). The Romans answered by sending Cornelius Scipio to Iberia, severing the invading army's foothold.

Around 207 Hannibal asked help from his brother Hasdrubal, who also succeeded at crossing the Alps, but was intercepted and defeated by a Roman army at the Metaurus river battle, where Hasdrubal himself was killed.

By 204 Scipio landed in Africa and Hannibal had to leave Italy to defend his home city. The two Generals clashed at Zama and the Roman victory would seal Carthage's fate. The city would be razed in 146 along with the Carthaginian nation.

The Phoenicians were strongly influenced by the Greek culture. By this time the Macedonian development of the pike would probably have shown its repercussion on the Carthaginian organization and the core heavy infantry – that by this time included Celts and Iberians in the ranks - could have evolved into pike men.

After the battles of Trebia river (218) and lake Trasimene (217) Hannibal rearmed and trained most of his infantry in the Roman way, including not only the African (Phoenician) but also some of the Celtic and Hispanic infantry. In Livius report of Cannae he writes: "You might fancy that the Africans were for the most part a body of Romans from the way they were armed, they were so completely equipped with the arms, some of which they had taken at the Trebia, but the most part at Trasimennus". Only a small portion of the heavy infantry remained organized in the older style phalanx, probably deploying as reserves.

Both Livius and Plutarch mention the Sacred Battalion, gathering the Phoenician warring nobility, dressed in red tunics.

The Numidian troops constituted a significant proportion of the Carthaginian army either in Europe or in Africa; they could fight either mounted or on foot, as circumstances dictated.

The fresh Celtic reinforcements, significant after the initial victories in Italy, would fight in the original tribal tradition, at least temporarily.

Jerboa

Main references:

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 Polibius; trans. Evelyn Shuckburgh. Histories: Books II; III 107-118; IX, 22-26; and XXXVI to XXXIX; 200-118BC
 Alcaide, José; Cueto, Dionisio (ill.). Los Mercenarios 'Españoles' de Hannibal; Madrid, Almena, Guerreros e Batallas 3, 2000
 Diodorus Siculus; translated by Oldfather, CH. Diodorus of Sicily; 12 vol., LXXIX-X. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1989
 Grant, C. S. The army of Carthage at the time of the Second Punic War; Slingshot n. 36, 1971
 Hooker, Richard. Rome: The Punic Wars; World Civilizations, online article 1996
 Knox, E.L. Skip. The Punic Wars; Boise State University, online article, consulted 2005
 Wise, Terence; Hook, Richard (ill.). Armies of the Carthaginian Wars 265-146 BC; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 121, 1982

III/11 Servile and Spartacus' Wars 135 BC – 71 BC
All Irr Co; Plains/Hilly

Ex-slaves	Hd	10-40	20-80	30-120
Shepherds and herdsmen	BwL/SpL	2-4	4-8	6-12
a) First Servile War (135 to 132 BC)				
Eunus-Antiochus retinue	SpMe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Cilician and Syrian ex-slaves	EdMB/SpMB	4-8	8-16	12-24
Men armed with axes and sickles	EdMB	1-2	2-4	3-6
Brigands and shepherds with dogs	SpMB/SpL	4-8	8-16	12-24
b) Second Servile War (103 to 99 BC)				
Ex-slaves armed with Roman equipment	EdMB/SpMB	8-24	16-48	24-72
Convert the above to rank spearmen	SpMi	0-2	0-4	0-6
Cavalry	CvM/L	1-2	2-4	3-6
c) Spartacus' War (73-71 BC)				
Ex-gladiators and ex-prisoners of war	EdMBe	4-8	8-16	12-24
Trained ex-slaves and shepherds	EdMB/SpMB	8-24	16-48	24-72
Convert the above to rank spearmen	SpMi	0-4	0-8	0-12
Cavalry	CvM/L	1-2	2-4	3-6

When Rome started to expand into an Empire, its native working force had to be replaced by slaves. Brutalized and under constant pressure, these men were always prone to revolt. This list covers the three major slave revolts, the ones in Sicily and that of Spartacus, which seriously threatened Rome's security until they were finally suppressed.

The "band" definition ascribed to the bulk of these armies reflects desperate men and women who would rather die fighting than return into slavery. Spartacus' gladiators are rated as "elite" since gladiators were much better fighters than most legionnaires (some freed gladiators actually became weapons instructors of the Legions).

The First Servile War flared up due to the inhumane treatment inflicted upon the Syrian slaves in Sicily. When these took arms they avenged themselves on their former masters - although sparing those who had been kinder to the slaves- spreading havoc and defeating several Roman armies in the process. The Roman general Rupilius finally quelled the rebellion and imprisoned the elected king of the ex-slaves, Eunus (a.k.a. Antiochus) a Syrian, while the king's bodyguard preferred collective suicide rather than surrender.

The Second Servile War was prompted by a Roman promise, that wasn't kept, to liberate Bithynian slaves held in Sicily. The slaves revolted and soon after their numbers grew up including both infantry and cavalry, all hand-picked by their elected kings, Salvius-Tryphon and Athenion. First Lucullus and then Aquillius managed to defeat the rebels. In 73 BC, at a time when Rome was fighting two wars simultaneously (in Hispania against Sertorius and in Asia against Mithridates IV of Pontus) some seventy gladiators managed to escape from the fighting school of Cnaeus Lentulus Batiatus at Capua. Armed only with choppers and spits at first, they soon discovered a transport of gladiatorial weapons, occupied Mount Vesuvius, and elected three leaders: Spartacus, Oenomaus and Crixus. According to Appianus and Florus, Spartacus had been an *auxiliare* in the Roman army, if so his military knowledge may have contributed to his numerous successes. As soon as they could, the gladiators threw away their cumbersome gladiatorial equipment "as being barbarous and dishonourable weapons to use" (Plutarch) preferring Roman equipment instead. Later on, they manufactured themselves rude shields of wicker-work or animal skins, swords and other weapons.

Rome sent two consular armies after the runaway slaves. A Roman contingent managed to annihilate a German ex-slave force under Crixus, but Spartacus defeated both expeditions. The now greatly swollen army of gladiators and ex-slaves ravaged the southern half of Italy threatening Rome itself. The shepherds of this region joined the army of Spartacus, who also employed cavalry. Ill-considered at first, since slave revolts were not 'proper wars', Spartacus revolt soon became dangerous enough to be taken seriously, after the Roman forces fell one after another. It took Crassus and the eminence of the arrival of two of Rome's most famous commanders - Lucullus and Pompey - to finally vindicate the Roman pride. Crassus finally encircled, routed and pursued Spartacus forces and in a last battle, where the ex-slaves "met a death worthy of men, fighting to the death as became those who were commanded by a gladiator. Spartacus himself fell, as became a general, fighting most bravely in the front rank." (Florus).

Filipe Santos Martins

Main references:

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Florus, Publius Annii; trans. by Edward Forster. Epitome of the History of Rome since its foundation of the great Roman historian

Livius; Livius.org, online article, 2005

Plutarch; translated by Rex Warner. Life of Crassus; Livius.org, online article, 2005

III/12 Later Republican Roman 106 – 25 BC
All Reg Co; Plains ; Sea

Retinue	CvM	0-1	0-1	0-3
Legionnaires or auxiliaries	EdH	8-12	12-18	18-28
Upgrade legionnaires to elite (e)			0 to ½	
Downgrade auxiliaries to (i)			any	
Cavalry (Gallia, Germany, Hispania, Italy)	CvM	0-2	0-3	0-6
Ally cavalry (Numidia, Hispania, Thrace)	CvL	0-3	0-5	0-8
Cavalry (Syrian)	CvLA	0-1	0-2	0-2
Archers (Syria, Greece, Pontus)	BwM	0-1	0-2	0-4
Archers (Syria, Greece, Crete, Numidia)	BwL	0-2	0-3	0-6
Slingers (Balearics, Numidia)	SgLo/e	0-2	0-3	0-6
Javelinmen (Greece, Hispania, Numidia)	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Ally infantry (Hispania, Illyria, Liguria, Thrace)	SpM/EdM	0-2	0-3	0-6
Peltasts or thureophoroi	SpMe	0-2	0-3	0-5
African elephants	EIM	0	0-1	0-1
Ballistae	WE	0-1	0-2	0-4

This list reflects the army reforms that started with Marius and end with the annexation of Galatia as a Roman province, bringing a steady foothold in Anatolia. It includes the dictatorship rule of Julius Cesar, the Second Triumvirate, and Octavianus, who defeated the rival Antonius and his wife Cleopatra and proclaimed himself Augustus, the first Roman Imperator (27 BC).

Progressively the roman soldiers where more evenly armed and uniformed, ending the three/four distinct ranks that characterized the previous legion organization. By the end of this period the military were roughly split in two: the legions - enjoying full citizenship - and the provincial or 'barbarian' auxiliaries, with a marked social division between them.

The typical equipment of the legionnaire was a sleeveless mail hauberk, oval *scutum*, *gladius* and *pilum*, but wide variations within the same unit were very likely, as the concept of 'uniform' was yet to be.

Credits:

Special rules:
Sea-born +1.

Main references:

Rankov, Boris; Hook, Richard (ill.). The Praetorian Guard; Osprey Publishing, Elite 50, 1994

III/13 Northern Anatolian Kingdoms 220 BC – 100 AD
All Reg Co; Plains; Hilly

Retinue Cavalry	CvMe	0-1	0-1	0-1
Cavalry	CvM	1-2	2-4	3-6
Light cavalry	CvL	1-4	2-8	3-12
Archers	BwM	2-6	4-12	6-18
Slingers and light archers	BwL	1-4	2-8	3-12
Peltast and other javelinmen	SpL	2-4	4-8	6-12

a) Bithynia 435 BC - 74 BC; Sea

<i>Thureophoroi</i>	SpM	4-8	8-16	16-24
Upgrade the above to heavy <i>phalanx</i>	SpHi//PkHi		any	
Thracian <i>thureophoroi</i> mercenaries	SpM	0-3	0-6	0-9
Peltasts	SpL	2-4	4-8	6-12
Roman allies (Index III/1 or /12)				

b) Commagene 163 BC – 17 AD/ 38 AD – 72 AD

Upgrade retinue to <i>kataphraktoi</i>	CvHe		any	
Phalanx	PkH	2-4	4-8	6-12
<i>Thureophoroi</i>	SpM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Galatian mercenaries	SpMB	0-2	0-4	0-6
Thracian <i>thureophoroi</i> mercenaries	SpM	0-3	0-6	0-9
Roman allies (III/1 or /12)				

c) Pergamum 263 BC - 133 BC; Sea

Galatian mercenary cavalry	CvM	0-3	0-6	0-10
Lydian, Mysian and Phrygian <i>thureophoroi</i>	SpM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Upgrade the above to heavy <i>phalanx</i>	SpHi//PkHi		any	
Thracian <i>thureophoroi</i> mercenaries	SpM	0-3	0-6	0-9
Peltast	SpL	2-4	4-8	6-12
Achaean foot allies	SpM/SpL	0-2	0-4	0-6

d) Pontus 302 BC - 47 BC; Sea

Upgrade retinue to <i>kataphraktoi</i>	CvHe		any	
Armenian cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Convert the above to <i>kataphraktoi</i>	CvH		any	
Sarmatian or Scythian horse archers	CvLA	0-2	0-4	0-6
Phalanx	PkH	2-4	4-8	6-12
Convert the above to legionnaire-like foot	EdHi		all	
Crimean Greeks	SpM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Galatian mercenaries	SpMB	0-2	0-4	0-6
Thracian <i>thureophoroi</i>	SpM	0-3	0-6	0-9
<i>Bastarnae</i>	Cv/EdMe	0-2	0-4	0-6
Albanians, Armenians, Chalybians, Iberians or Taurians	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Scythed chariots	Ex	0-1	0-2	0-3

This list covers the armies of the Anatolian kingdoms of Bithynia, Commagene, Pergamon and Pontus. These were all “philhellenic” (greek-loving) kingdoms, with settled Greek population, but whose degree of “civilisation” varied widely. Pontus was referred to as “barbarian” by Appian of Alexandria, but the same remark would probably apply equally to any other territory outside Greece.

Most of what we know about this kingdom’s military is from Appian. However much guess work was necessary: when talking about the phalanx, for instance, Appian doesn’t tell us if the men were armed as hoplite or *sarissophoroi*. Therefore we have chosen to include a Macedonian style phalanx option.

As for the Bythinian army, we do not know if it had phalanxes, since there is no record of it. However, as a philhellenic kingdom, it probably included them, even if of inferior quality. We can state that because under Nicomedes III a large Bythinian army was soundly defeated at river Amnias by the Pontic generals Neoptolemus and Archelaus, who simply used cavalry, light infantry and scythed chariots to do the job. It seems that the Bythinians weren’t worth the waiting for the Pontic phalanx - who laid far behind - to deploy!

The kingdom of Commagene, near the Taurus mountain range, was a Seleucid province. It became independent in 163 BC, loosing it to the Romans in 17 AD, and regaining it again for a brief period under Roman patronage. Antiochus IV Epiphanes led his army to help the Romans subduing Jerusalem, in the 70's revolts, attacking the city walls himself at the front of his "Macedonian" phalanx. The option for converting the Commagenic mounted retinue into *kataphraktoi* is provided considering this kingdom's proximity to the Armenians and the Seleucids, who employed armoured horsemen.

Pergamum, in Mysia, was a Seleucid province as well, until it got independent in 263 BC. Its army reflects the kingdom's proximity to the Seleucid Empire and Greece. Pergamum's last king, Attalus III Philometor, was without issue and bequeathed the kingdom to the Roman Empire after his death.

Pontus, in Northern Anatolia, became independent when Mithridates I, a Persian noble, broke away with the Seleucids. However this Pontic army covers mostly the reigns of Mithridates VI Eupator, who waged wars against his neighbours and against Rome. Mithridates was one of Rome's most formidable enemy, fighting it for almost 40 years, while subduing Bithynia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia and part of Greece in the process. He also allied to the Armenians, the Bastarnae, the Sarmatians (both Basilidae and Jazyges), the Scythians and the Thracians, as well as with the Gauls, the Samnites and the Roman general Sertorius in Hispania. He had a very heterogeneous army recruited both from the provinces he directly controlled and from other countries. After his first defeat Mithridates raised a new army in Armenia, abandoning the phalanx system and rearming and training his soldiers as Roman legionnaires. But all this was to no avail for the king's misfortunes and bad generalship were used against him by successful Roman generals like Sulla, Lucullus and Pompey the Great. Eventually he took refuge among the Scythians and the Bosphorus Greeks, planing to resume war after going around the Euxine (the Black Sea), the Balkans and the Alps, to attack the Roman's rear. A rebellion led by his son Pharnaces ended his projects abruptly and so Mithridates ordered one of his Gauls to kill him lest he would be made prisoner and led in triumph throughout Rome.

Filipe Santos Martins

Main references:

- Appian; translated by Horace White. The Foreign Wars; The MacMillan Company, New York, 1899
Josephus, Flavius, transcribed by Pearse, Roger. The Wars of the Jews; W. Green and T. Chaplin, 1814
Paulos, Aemilius; translated by Dryden, John. Plutarch; The Internet Classics Archive, circa 75AD
Tacitus; Translated by Church, Alfred John; Brodribb, William Jackson. The Histories; The Internet Classics Archive, circa 109AC
Hamblin, William. They're my cavalry and I'll call them what I want! On cataphractarii, clibanarii, etc.; Slingshot, 112 pp 30-33, 1984
Nicolle, David; McBride, Angus (ill.). Rome's Enemies: The Desert Frontier; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 243, 1991
Sekunda, Nicholas; McBride, Angus (ill.). The Army of Alexander the Great; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 148, 1997

III/14 Middle and Late Sarmatian 179 BC – 450 AD
All Irr Co; Steppe

Horse archers	CvLA	3-6	5-12	8-20
Convert the above to armored horse archers	CvHA	0-2	0-4	0-6
Light cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Spearmen	SpM	0-3	0-6	0-9
Armored infantry	EdHi	0-1	0-3	0-5
Foot archers	BwL	0-3	0-5	0-8
<i>Limigantes</i> and other subject infantry	Hd	0-6	0-10	0-18
Upgrade the above to spearmen	SpMi		0 to ½	
a) Alans				
Fully armored <i>contarius</i>	CvH	1-3	3-5	4-8
Unarmored lancers and <i>gerrophoroi</i> cavalry	CvM	2-3	3-6	4-12
b) Other tribes				
Fully armored <i>contarius</i>	CvH	1-2	2-4	3-6
Unarmored lancers and <i>gerrophoroi</i> cavalry	CvM	2-4	4-8	6-16

This list starts after the south-west drive of the Sarmatian peoples from south of the Urales towards the previously occupied Scyth territory in Eastern Europe, during the reign of king Galatus (mentioned by the King of Pontus in a peace treaty about 179 BC). The Alans, Rhoxolani, Iazyges, Siraces and Sauromatae were some of the main Sarmatian branches.

Sarmatian society was highly hierarchical. The *argaragantes* formed the aristocratic military elite, menial work falling upon subject *Limigantes* or other slaves. The Sarmatian way of life was nomadic, with the population roaming over the steppes on horseback or in *kibitkas* (covered wagons). Tacitus, in his *Germania*, tells apart the German tribes that live in houses from: “the Sarmatians, who live on horseback and dwell in wagons.” This does not withstand a latter tendency to settle as Sarmatians penetrated south-west, like in the Visigoth-Alan Iberian kingdom.

In the early 1st c. BC the Sarmatians allied to Mithridates of Pontus against Rome, but the coalition was defeated in 66 BC by Pompey, who expelled them from Asia Minor. The Sarmatians kept supporting Mithradates from Crimea until he was forced to commit suicide. The anti-Roman alliance continued with his son Pharnaces, until defeated in 47 at Zela by Julius Caesar, where he proclaimed: “I came, I saw, I conquered”.

By the mid 1st c. AD the Dacian kingdom was in decline and consequently the Sarmatians expanded their influence. The Iazyges settled near the mouth of the Danube, before proceeding towards modern Hungary. The Roxolani tried to establish themselves by the lower Danube but were checked by the Legion III Gallica (68-69AD) and driven back.

In the last decade of the 1st c. Sarmatians and Dacians joined forces and destroyed the XXI Rapax Legion (92). The Empire answered by advancing past the northern bank of the Danube. During the period of 102-106 Trajan subdued the Iazyges, Roxolani and their Dacian allies. While Dacia stayed Roman, during the rule of Hadrian the Sarmatians regained some degree of independence as a client kingdoms.

During the 2nd c. the Alans joined forces with the local tribes and danger loomed again in the Danube border. Marcus Aurelius was forced back into war with the Sarmatians and other allies, notably the Marcomanni, but Rome ultimately prevailed and the frontier was stabilized for some time.

By the 3rd c. the Sarmatians occupied Dacia and a dangerous war ensued, which saw Rome as victor once again.

In the early 4th c. Diocletian resettled the Iazyges, and his successor Constantine integrated many Sarmatians as *foederati* on the Balkans. Finally those Sarmatians remaining north of the Danube were exterminated by the Huns.

Weapons included long spears, bows, swords and a few axes. The infantry (or dismounted riders) could also wear armor. Lassos were used by mounted troops to unhorse the enemy.

The nobility formed the elite cavalry, consisting of armored riders and horses that would charge with a long lance held in both hands, without shield. Armor could initially consist only of horse hooves, horn scales and row ox-hides, but latter the use of mail, bronze and iron scales is probable.

References to fully armored cataphracts apply most likely to the nobility only, the remainder horses bearing no armor, as depicted on Orlat barrow-mounds, also know as *kurgans* (200 BC-AD 100). Tacitus wrote about Roxolani’s heavy ‘mail’ coats: “These coats are worn as defensive armour by the princes and most distinguished persons of the tribe.” By the end of the Ectaxis - the order of battle against the Alans - Arrianus states: “The Scythians [Sarmatians] being unarmoured and having unarmoured horses”.

There is plenty of archeological evidence about woman warriors ranking equal or superior to men, including *kurgan* findings. This might have provided the basis for the Greek Amazons myth. A queen, Amage is mentioned in records some decades after Galatus.

Unlike in earlier armies, by this time at least some Sarmatian troops would carry shields, including the cavalry. *Gerrophoroi* means riders bearing a weak shield.

The Sarmatians usually imposed their rule onto subject peoples, but must have been subjected to strong Germanic influences as well. Sarmatian cavalry are referred to in sources as operating along the Germans (Goth) for example in Adrianople.

The bulk of a Sarmatian army would initially be composed of steppe horse archers, but the highly stratified society included heavy cavalry; the different mounted types in the list reflecting class differences. In the later and westernized armies the proportion of horse archers probably decreased, as the southern environment would be significantly different from the original steppes.

In Tacitus' Annals when can read: "Among the Sarmatae the general's voice was not alone to be heard. They encouraged one another not to begin the battle with volleys of arrows; they must, they said, anticipate attack by a hand to hand charge." It seems that by this time (32-37 AD) the Sarmatians could opt to put aside their bows when circumstances dictated, though this required some persuasion. This might look like a transition from horse archery to close-combat cavalry tactics.

The pattern for latter period tactics included encircling maneuvers preceded or not by a feint frontal charge, followed by a determined flank attack.

Standard bearers might have carried the 'Draco' standard, consisting of an iron head and a wind inflatable cloth body. This seems to have influenced the Romans which later adopted a similar symbol for their legions.

Jerboa

Main references:

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III/15 Iberian 250 – 18 BC

a) Native; all Irr Co; Hilly

<i>Soldarius</i> bodyguard (retinue)	EdMBe	0-1	0-1	0-1
Light cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-7
Upgrade the above to elite (e)			0 to ½	
Cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Caetrati</i>	SpL/EdL	8-12	16-28	32-56
<i>Scutati</i>	SpM/EdM	6-12	12-24	24-48
Convert the above to Celtic-style warriors	SpMB		any	
Slings	SgL	0-3	0-6	0-12
Flaming wagons and cattle	Ex	0-1	0-2	0-3

b) Sertorius Lusitanian army 82-72 BC; Reg SCo, max 1 Reg FCo, rest Irr FCo; Plains

Light cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Upgrade the above to (e)			0 to ½	
Cavalry	CvM	0-2	0-4	0-8
<i>Caetrati</i>	Sp/EdL	4-8	8-16	15-26
<i>Scutati</i>	Sp/EdM	5-10	7-18	14-30
Slings	SgL	0-3	0-6	0-12
Romanized drilled infantry	EdHi	1-4	2-8	3-12
Upgrade the above to Roman veterans (o) or (e)			up to ⅓	

In this period the Romans designated the Iberian Peninsula either as Iberia or Hispania, distinguishing a north-west part or Ulterior and a south-east or Citerior. The earlier Iberian history had been marked by immigrant Celtic waves during the VI-III c. with a variable degree of integration with local non-Celtic Indo-European peoples.

Before the Roman domination two main cultural areas could be distinguished: the Calaisco-Lusitanian to the north of Tagus and the Celtic-Turdetani to the south, the Turdetani being descendants of the former kingdom of Tartessus.

Archeological, numismatic and linguistic evidence may not correlate with the Roman nomenclature, as this was prompted by first contacts and immediate strategic necessity, long before the territory was occupied and known. For example 'Lusitanian' applied to a heterogeneous group of populations living within Douro and Tagus, including: Igaeditani, Taporí, Coilarni, Lancienses, Meidubrigenses, Aravi, Arabrigenses and others. The same might be said about other designations like Gallaeci, Celtiberi or Ilergetes.

The South did not put much resistance to Roman occupation, who penetrated easily as far as Olisipus (Lisboa) relying more on diplomacy than war at this stage. The northern tribes were characterized by a hill-top culture organized around the *castrós* (fortified villages). Strongly menaced by the growing pressure from the South, the basically autonomous *castrós* gathered forces and must have developed some form of cooperation, in order to allow for effective defense and counter-attack.

Tactics were mainly the *concurfare*, with foot warriors attacking and retreating repeatedly, sometimes over several days, until the enemy inadvertently opened their ranks, in pursuit.

One important feature of some Iberian tribes was the assembling of a personal leader guard, the *soldarius*, vowing not to survive their commander. The most famous such leader was Viriatus who had for base a mountainous territory ranging from Serra-da-Estrela (Portugal) to Sierra de Gata (Spain). He raided through the whole plateau, defeating Vetilius, Plaucius, Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, Fabius Maximus Servilianus, Pompeius Aulus, and escaping the joint attack by Servilius Cepio and Popilius Laenas, before he was killed by treachery.

The infantry was classified by the Romans as *caetrati*, when carrying a round *caetra* shield 30-60cm wide, or *scutati* if equipped with an oval Celtic *scutum*. Favorite hand weapons included the sabre like *falcata* and long *soliferrum* all-iron lances.

The Iberian light cavalry was rated higher than the Numidian by Roman sources (Poseidonius).

Quintus Sertorius was a former Roman praetor that joined the Lusitanian, having confronted both Sulla and Pompeius. The reason for his defection was mainly the constitution that Sulla had imposed on Rome. He is said to have been followed by a white fawn, which may have contributed to his popularity among superstitious locals.

Jerboa

Main references:

Plutarch, translated by John Dryden. Sertorius; online version, c. 75BC

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III/16 Meroe and Abyssinian Kingdoms 220 BC – 476 AD
All Irr Co; Arid

Heavy cavalry	CvM	0-2	0-4	1-7
Cavalry	CvL	0-4	2-8	4-14
Bowmen	BwM	4-8	7-14	12-22
Infantry (spears and a few swords)	SpM	3-6	5-10	8-16
Light archers and slingers	BwL	2-6	4-10	6-16
African elephants	EIM	0-1	0-2	0-3

This list includes the Meroitic and Abyssinian kingdoms plus other Nile Valley ancient civilizations.

Credits:

Main references:

Cassius, Dio. History of Rome, Book LIV.v.4-6.; c. 220 CE

Nicolle, David. Rome's Enemies 5, the desert frontier; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 243, 1991

III/17 Pre-Islamic Arab 300 BC – 476 AC
All Irr Co; Arid

Guard cavalry (Arab) or <i>asawira</i> (Persia) retinue	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Archers	BwM	2-4	3-8	4-14
Arab warriors (javelinmen)	CmM/SpL	8-14	16-22	32-44
Upgrade warriors to close order spearmen or axemen	Sp/EdMi	0 or 1 for each 2 above		
Upgrade warriors to armored 'Indian' swords	EdHi	0 or 1 for each 3 above		
Slingers or nomad archers	BwL	1-4	2-8	3-12
Mobile 'shed' torsion catapults	WE	0	0-1	0-2

a) Northern estates

Cavalry	CvL	0-3	0-5	0-9
Horse archers	CvLA	1-4	3-8	6-16
Desert scouts	CmL	0	0-1	0-2
Mercenary infantry (Greece, Macedonia)	SpM/L	0-2	0-4	0-6

b) Southern estates and nomads

Cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-7
Elite camels	CmMe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Desert scouts	LCm	0-2	0-4	0-8
Mercenary infantry (Greece, Macedonia)	SpM/L	0-1	0-2	0-3
Army followers, inciting woman	Hd	0-3	0-5	0-10

This list include the armies native to the Arabian Peninsula, reaching the southern Yemen and Oman states, the northern Nabatean territories, plus desert border nomads. Vast tribal movements are documented and there was severe conflict between north and south. Rich merchant camel caravans crossed the desert and gave a major contribution to the local wealth.

To the north-east the Lakhmid tribes bordered initially with the Seleucid kingdom, from circa 75 BC with the Parthian empire and from around 230 AD with the Persians. A careful allegiance policy seems to have insured some degree of independence, at the expense of fighting with the other local tribes.

Arabian peoples where called Saraceni (people of the tents) by the Romans.

Infantry fought mainly with javelins and leather armor. Some used renowned 'Indian' swords, which were probably manufactured from high quality Indian steel ingots. Spoils of wars reported numerous swords, spears and shields, but comparatively few helmets. Armor could include mail hauberks and lamellar cuirasses.

The *imama* turban was a stripe of cloth wound around the head that must have been the predecessor of the Islamic turban, latter known as the Arabs 'crown'.

The southern penetration of horses was remarkably slow and Arabian armies relied mostly on camels for mounted support until well into the Dark Ages. In part due to difficult conditions for horse breeding quality was favored over quantity. The *asawira* armored cavalry was sent by the Sassanians as help to their Arabian allies.

Jerboa

Special rules:

One Hd unit can be designated as Inciting.

Main references:

Cassius, Dio; trans. Ernest Cary. History of Rome, Book LIII Chap. xxix, 3-8; text from the Ancient History Sourcebook, written c. 220 BC

Herodotus. The Histories, Book III; from the Ancient History Sourcebook, written c. 430 BC

Marcellinus, Ammianus; trans. C. Yonge. The Roman History, written c. 380 BC

Procopius of Caesarea; trans. H. Dewing. History of the Wars, text from the Ancient History Sourcebook, written c. 550 BC

Strabon; trans. by H. Hamilton, W. Falconer. Geographia, Book XVI, Chap. iv, 1-4, 18-19, 21-26; text from the Ancient History Sourcebook, written c. 22 BC

Nicolle, David. Rome's Enemies 5, the desert frontier; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 243, 1991

III/18 Ancient Berber or Moorish 300 BC – 500 AD
All Irr Co

Cavalry	CvL	2-5	4-9	7-15
Spearmen	SpMi	0-2	0-4	0-7
Infantry “legions”	SpL	6-12	10-20	18-34
Slings	SgL	2-4	3-8	4-14
a) Mauretania; Steppe or Hilly				
Heavy cavalry (retinue)	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Southern nomad allies	CmM	0-2	0-4	0-8
Archers	BwM/L	0-2	0-4	0-6
b) Libya; Arid				
Convert infantry to camel infantry	CmM		½ to all	
Mercenary infantry (Thrace, Italy)	SpM	0-2	0-4	0-8

This list includes the Kingdom of Mauritania, southern nomads and the early Berbers of Libya, including the Garamantes.

Credits:

Main references:

Nicolle, David. Rome’s Enemies 5, the desert frontier; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 243, 1991

III/19 Later Thracian 300 BC – 106 AD
All Irr Co

Chieftain's retinue	SpMBe/CvMo	1	1-2	1-3
Heavy <i>peltasts</i> w/ oval shield or <i>thureos</i>	SpMBo/e	5-10	8-18	10-30
<i>Rumpiae</i> warriors	EdMBo/e	3-10	6-18	8-30
Light <i>peltasts</i>	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-8
<i>Gymnete</i> infantry with slings	SgL	1-4	2-8	3-14
Ally Cavalry (Sarmatian)	CvM	0-3	0-6	0-9
Convert the above to armoured cavalry	CvH		0 to 1/3	
Women followers (inciting)	Hd	0-3	0-6	0-10

a) Northern Tribes; Hilly

Thracian cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-7
Thracian heavy cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Horse archers	CvLA	1-3	2-7	3-12
<i>Gymnete</i> javelinmen	SpLi	1-2	2-4	3-8
<i>Gymnete</i> bowmen	BwL	2-6	3-10	4-16
<i>Dii</i> hill men	EdL	0-2	0-5	0-9

b) Southern Tribes; Plains

Thracian cavalry	CvL	1-3	2-7	3-12
Convert the above to horse archers	CvLA		0 to 1/3	
Thracian heavy cavalry	CvM	0-2	0-4	0-7
<i>Gymnete</i> javelinmen	SpLi	0-1	0-2	0-4
<i>Gymnete</i> bowmen	BwL	0-2	0-5	0-8

In Livius, History of Rome [42.59] (Mont Callinicus 171 AD)

First of all the Thracians, like wild beasts kept in cages and suddenly released, set up a deafening roar and charged the Italian cavalry on the right wing with such fury that, in spite of their experience of war and their native fearlessness, they threw them into disorder.

This list corresponds to the latter Thracian tribes, whose territory coincided roughly with the area of present day's Bulgaria and Rumania. It starts when the Thracians destroyed the Celtic invasion and kingdom based in the city of Tylis, close to Byzantium.

The Thracians came under successive influence of the Scythians, the Greeks and then the Celts. The Greeks had called them *Getae* and latter, as they came into contact with the Roman world, they were given another name: *Dacian*. It is also acceptable to consider that both the *Getae* and the *Dacian* were the main Thracian tribes.

In this period other Thracian tribes mentioned in sources were the *Maedi* (pressing the eastern Macedonian border); the *Astii*, *Caeni*, *Maduateni* and *Coreli* (attacked the Romans after Magnesia); the *Odrysai* (Macedonian allies); and *Moesi*, the strongest Roman enemies by the late 1st c.

As the Romans expanded their influence they had to put down important revolts such as the ones in 73-71BC, led by Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator; and 19-39AD, involving *Odrysai*, *Dii*, and *Koilaletai*.

Thrace was officially annexed in 46AD as a Roman province by Emperor Claudius but this did not stop hostilities.

The Geto-Dacian society flourished in the 1st c. BC under Burebista, contemporary to and opponent of Caesar, friend of Pompey. Burebista strengthened his power after conquering the Greek cities of Tomis, Histria and Callatis on the Black Sea shore, eliminating the threat of a Celtic invasion. Burebista set a firm rule over a territory ranging from the Haemus Mountains (the Balkans) to the Wooded Carpathians and from the Tyras (the Dneestr) to the Tisza rivers.

Controlling both sides of the Danube, Burebista was "the first and the greatest of the Thracian kings", as Acornion of Dyonisosopolis refers him to in writing. The unifying centre of the Geto-Dacian state lay in the Orastie mountain range (Sureanu, in Romanian Transylvania) where Burebista developed a system of fortifications that was to be continued by his followers.

The successful endeavours that resulted in the unity of the Geto-Dacian people made the king feel stronger; a fact which led him to believe that he was capable of measuring his military strength with Rome. Intent upon taking advantage of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, he gave away his support to the latter. Shortly after Caesar's death, however, Burebista was overthrown by a plot of the aristocracy discontented with the king's absolute power. The King's fall was followed by the weakening of Dacia, including loss of a large part of its former territory.

Under Decebal (87-106AD) the Geto-Dacians' power grew stronger again, reaching an unprecedented peak. As the Roman Empire had simultaneously expanded, the Danube became the border between the Empire and the Geto-Dacians and conflict was inevitable. After two confrontations favourable to the Dacians (87-89AD and 101-102AD) the Romans finally gained the upper hand in the war of 103-105AD and Dacia thereafter became a Roman province. Two monuments commemorate this event: the Trajan's Column in Rome and the Trophaeum Traiani at Adamklissi, in present day's Romania.

The Thracian culture survived and references to foot or mounted Roman auxiliaries persisted long after annexation. They were finally absorbed by large Slavic migrations by the 7th c. AD.

The Thracians were ruthless warriors that could drink the blood of vanquished enemy leaders, were “called brigands even by the brigands” (Strabon) prone to plunder but also seen as valuable targets for their golden collars. Their fighting predisposition made them of course valuable mercenaries.

The main weapon of the Thracian warrior was either the javelin or spear, though swords would become common as side-arms by this period.

The Thracian swords were distinguished from earlier Greek swords either because they were forward curved (like a *machaira* or *kopis*) or longer. In some exceptional cases swords were the main weapon: *Dii* hill men were referred to as *machairophoroi* (swordsmen) by Tucidides and Xenophon.

The *rumpiae* (*rhomphaia* in Greek) was a two handed heavy weapon consisting of a shaft about 50cm long and a cutting blade, straight or slightly curved, sometimes longer than the handle. Most Thracian *rumpiae* had iron handles but these could be also made of wood, like in the case of the Dacians. The Dacian *falx* efficacy prompted for the strengthening of limb Roman armour by the late 1st c. AD.

A mixture of Thracian and Greek equipment would be common, also with a strong Scythian influence to the North.

In this period helmets would be mostly Thracian (or Phrygian) whose shape imitated the Thracian caps, but many other types could be used, denying any sense of uniformity.

Body armour could be of leather, bronze and iron, or even gold, with the bodyguard heavy cavalry wearing the best examples. Torso armour could consist of a neck and throat protective collar and crescent shaped pectorals. These could be used alone or along a composite cuirass of leather, covered with bronze or iron plaques and scales. Main leaders could have used a complete ‘muscléd’ cuirass.

By this time the use of greaves would not be exclusive to the cavalry, but spread also to the heavier *peltast* units.

Shields and greaves might have been sometimes covered with polished white metal (silver or tin) to give a glittering appearance.

The traditional shield was still the small crescent shaped *pelte*, but it is assumed that by this time the *peltasts* would have become heavier and that the proportion of larger round or oval shields had increased. The largest could be oval or the longer and heavier *thureos*, originally of Illyrian influence, but now probably Celtic-like.

In this list it is assumed that the bulk of the *peltasts* had become heavier, with a larger number of spears versus javelins; and that the proportion of the heavy cavalry had increased.

The lighter peltats and other lesser infantry could be protected by the *peltae* or other small wicker shields only.

Gymnetes were the lighter infantry, including those shieldless javelinmen distinct from the *peltasts*.

Thracian armies would more often than not be followed by *gymnetes*, including javelinmen, slingers and bowmen, working along the main *peltast* body, or directly in support of the cavalry.

António Silva; Jerboa; Filipe Martins

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A section of the Trophaeum Traiani at Adamklissi, showing a falx armed Dacian warrior.

III/20 Late Mauryan and Guptan Indians 272 BC - 545 AD
Reg/Irr Co; Wooded/Hilly/Plains

Army leaders (retinue)	ChM/H all e	0-1	0-2	0-3
Chariots	ChM	1-2	2-4	3-6
Convert the above to armoured chariots	ChH	0-1	0-1	0-1
Convert chariots to light chariots	ChMA	0-1	0-2	0-3
Cavalry	CvMi	2-4	4-8	6-12
Downgrade the above to light cavalry	CvLi		any	
Arachosian cavalry	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Elephants	EIM	1-3	2-6	3-9
Hereditary and mercenary archers	BwM/BwH	6-10	12-20	18-30
Convert the above to elite		0-2	0-4	0-6
Hereditary and mercenary infantry	SpM/EdM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Convert the above to elite		0-2	0-4	0-6
Convert elite only to armoured elite	SpHe/EdHe		any	
<i>Srenibala</i> archers	BwM	0-4	0-8	0-12
Downgrade the above to light archers	BwL		any	
“Wild tribesmen”, light infantry and hunters	SpL	0-4	0-8	0-12
Downgrade the above as followers and dog handlers	Hd	0-2	0-4	0-6

a) From 272 to 178 BC and 26 BC to 319 AD
Use the above options only.

b) From 179 to 25 BC

Mercenary Greek infantry	SpM/SpH	0-2	0-4	0-6
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c) From 320 AD (Gupta Empire)

Convert the chariots into mail-clad lancers	CvM		all	
Convert the elephants into armored elephants	EIH		any	

This list covers the armies of the Northern Indian Kingdoms from Ashoka, the third emperor of the Mauryas, to the extinction of the Gupta Empire at the hands of the Hephthalite Huns.

Most of what we know from Ancient India comes from foreign sources like Arrianus, Ptolemy I or Strabon. Later Chinese authors often dealt more with Buddhist rather than military aspects. However, the *Arthashastra*, a political treatise written by Kautilya - a Royal Minister - in the Chandragupta's reign, provide useful hints as to the composition of the Mauryan army, though his writings on governmentship may be more idealistic than realistic.

The Mauryan Empire (321 BC – 183 BC) was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, who united disaffected provinces and then managed to conquer the powerful Nanda Kingdom, thus unifying most of India. One of his successors was Ashoka, which in his early life dedicated himself to conquests and bloodshed, converting latter to Buddhism and ending as a famous humanistic king and one of the main responsables for the spreading of this religion into Central Asia and Far East. With Ashoka the Mauryan Empire reached it's apex but soon after it began to weaken under less energetic and capable rulers; in 183 BC Bhradratha, the last Mauryan king, was killed by one of his generals, Pusyamitra, who founded the Sunga dynasty which persecuted Buddhism. The Greek-Bactrians then decided to invade Northern India, creating a kingdom of their own. As the Mauryan Empire collapsed India became once more fragmented, the only major power emerging being the Satavahana Empire (50 BC – 250 AD) further South, expanding after King Simuka had defeated the Mauryan rule in the Deccan and controlled, along with his successors, central India.

The Gupta Empire (320–545 AD) was named after the Gupta dynasty from the Magadha kingdom. The first Gupta's *Maharajadhiraja* (emperor), Chandragupta I, successfully led campaigns against foreign foes and assumed command of the Ganges valley. His successors further stretched the Empire's frontiers and managed to defeat the Sakas in the West. It was in the Gupta Era that India reached its “Golden Age”. Culture flourished, the economy was strong and so was the State. However by early 6th century the Empire started to decline, until a final blow was delivered by the Hephthalite Huns (or *Huna*) who then ravaged Northern India.

In the highly stratified Indian society the bulk of the Indian armies consisted of professional (*Bhruta*) and hereditary warriors of the *Kshathriya* (warrior) caste. This is confirmed by Huien Tsiang, who tells us that “the chief soldiers of the country are selected from the bravest of the people, and as the sons follow the profession of their fathers, they soon acquire knowledge of the art of war”. Some of these men were considered elite, as it is stressed in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, which further indicates the existence of a king's retinue.

Along with the archers, the ranks fielded infantry armed with long spears, broadswords, clubs, battle-axes, halberds, tridents and javelins. They also used large, tall shields. During the Gupta Age, in the Indian-influenced *Gandharan* art, round shields are depicted along with scale and quilted corselets as body armour.

The professional and hereditary soldiers were supplemented by *Srenibala* (Guilds of arms) that provided levies and garrison troops of lesser quality.

The mounted branch of the army included both chariots and ordinary cavalry. While the former were used as a shock force, the later, unable to cope with the chariots, were assigned to support and scouting roles, thus considered of inferior status. Later in the Gupta Era the outdated chariots were substituted by more effective mail clad cavalymen armed with lances and maces.

The Indian army horses were specially trained to lose their innate fear of elephants.

The presence of elephants in the Indian forces is more than well attested, our first report coming from the Arthashastra. Later on, from both the Gandharan art and Huien Tsiang's book, we know that at least some elephants had their tusks protected with spurs and wore armour, therefore the heavy option.

Some Greeks of the small Indo-Greek kingdoms in Northern India were employed as mercenaries by Indian rulers.

The "maiden guards" referred to by Strabon and depicted in some Buddhist paintings were a personal bodyguard of palatine duty and of no strength at all in the battlefield. Accordingly, they could be adequately represented not in a stand of their own, but included instead with the SCo stand or with the baggage. As for the real retinue, they should be were "who's who" was: with the chariots.

Filipe Santos Martins

Special rule:

The Indian mounted units have their vulnerability to elephants reduced to +1.

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III/21 Armenian 190 BC – 451 AD
All Irr Co; Hilly

Armenian cavalry	CvM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Armoured Armenian cavalry	CvH	1-4	2-6	4-10
From 240 AD only: convert to armored mounted archers	CvHA		any	
Light cavalry	CvL	1-2	2-4	3-6
Armenian and Mardian mounted archers	CvLA	0-2	0-4	0-6
Armenian phalangites	SpM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Foot archers	BwM	2-4	4-8	6-12
Foot javelinmen	SpL	2-6	4-12	6-18
Slingers	SgL	2-4	4-8	6-12
Hiberian cavalry	CvL/M	0-1	0-2	0-3
Hiberian foot	SpM/SpL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Albanian foot	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Camp followers	Hd	0-2	0-4	0-6

a) From 190 to 91 BC and 56 BC to 451 AD
Use the above options only.

b) From 90 to 55 BC (Tigran II Empire).

Pontic-trained "legionnaires"	EdHi	2-6	4-12	6-18
Hellenic conscripts	PkHi/Mi	0-2	0-4	0-6
Downgrade the above to <i>thureophoroi</i> or <i>peltasts</i>	SpMi		any	
Arab light cavalry	CvL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Convert the above to mounted archers	CvLA		any	
Arab camels	CmM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Arab camel scouts	CmL	0-1	0-2	0-3

This list starts with the reunification and independence of Armenia by Prince Astashes after the decline of the Macedonian empire and ends when with the defeat at the battle of Avarair, which opposed Armenians to Sassanians. Tigran (Tigranes) II was the most famous of the Armenian kings. As an ally and brother-in-law of Mithridates IV of Pontus, he fought the Romans with variable success. Tigran II extended the Armenian borders from the Caspian Sea to Egypt, subduing Syria, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Mesopotamia and Palestine in the process. Eventually he was checked by Sulla, Lucullus and Pompey the Great. During his reign, some 70.000 Armenians were trained by Mithridates' Pontic officers along Roman lines. Tigran also used ex-Seleucid soldiers, although these proved to be unreliable, therefore the inferior grade. Allied or subject peoples included the Adiabeniens, Adiabeniens, Caucasian Albanians, Arabs, Assyrians, Atropatenians, Cappadocians, Gordyenians, the highly prized Hiberians (not to be confused with the Iberians, from the Iberian Peninsula) and the Mardians.

In the middle of the I century AD a new royal dynasty - the Arshakuni (the Arsacids) - was established. As this dynasty was related to the Parthian royal family, this period saw a long period of peace and cooperation between Armenia and Persia until the Sassanians came to power in 226 AD. Regarding Armenia as the ally of the overthrown dynasty, the Sassanids adopted an anti-Armenian policy, trying to eliminate their foes and to assimilate the Armenian nation. This prompted a sudden change in political alliances and so, from 227 to 230 AD, Parthian (III/26) and Late Imperial Roman (III/32) allies are especially appropriate.

Later on, in order to deprive the Persians of any advantage, namely religious, the Armenian king Trdat III in 301 AD declared Christianity the state religion of Armenia, thus turning Armenia into the first Christian state in the world. By the end of the IVth century the Romans and the Sassanians established their spheres of influence in Armenia. When the Arshakuni dynasty was dissolved in the year 428, the Eastern part of Armenia was annexed to Persia, while its Western part fell under Roman rule. The Sassanids forced the Armenians to convert to Zoroastrianism, causing the Armenian revolt of 451 under the leadership of prince Vartan Mamikonian. The Armenian forces, outnumbered by the Persians, lost the battle of Avarayr, and Vartan Mamikonian himself was killed, but in turn the Sassanians eventually gave up their efforts to convert and assimilate the Armenians, thus allowing for the survival of the Armenian culture up to this day.

Filipe Santos Martins

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III/22 Greek-Bactrian 245 BC – 30 AD
All Reg Co; Hilly/Arid

<i>Basilikè ilè</i> retinue	CvMe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Convert the above to <i>hippotoxotai</i>	CvMAe		any	
Greek, Iranian, Bactrian or Arachosian Cavalry	CvM	1-3	2-6	3-10
Convert the above to mounted archers	CvMA		up to ½	
Convert the above to <i>kataphraktoi</i>	CvH	0-1	0-2	0-4
Bactrian or Sakae light horse	CvL	2-5	4-10	6-16
Convert the above to mounted archers	CvLA		any	
Convert light horse to elite	CvLAe	0-1	0-2	0-4
Bactrian camel riders	CmM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Indian elephants	ElM	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Sarissophoroi</i>	PkH	2-8	4-16	6-24
Greek colonists, <i>thureophoroi</i> and <i>peltastoi</i>	SpM	2-4	2-8	3-12
Upgrade the above to elite	SpMe	0-2	0-4	0-6
Bactrian and Indian warriors	SpM/EdM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Bactrian and Indian archers	BwM	2-6	4-12	6-18
Mountain tribesmen	SpL/BwL	0-4	0-8	0-12

Bactria was first recognized as a satrapy of the Achaemenid and afterwards of the Seleucid Empires, roughly located in an area equivalent to present day northern Afghanistan. It became independent around 245 BC under Diodotus and was overrun, first by the Sakae and then by the Kushan, between 150 and 130, although some petty Indo-Greek kingdoms survived until the 30's BC. Its capital was in Bactros, today's Balkh.

The Greek presence in Asia goes way back before Alexander's campaigns, legend suggesting that god Dionysius and his companions, while travelling through Asia, went as far as present day Yunan, China (Yunan being the corruption of the word Ionian). Xenophon's accounts may indicate us that Greek mercenaries and merchants were common in Persia and neighbouring territories.

Bactria, for its pleasant climate and strategic position, favoured Greek colonisation, the Hellenistic influence by far outlasting Greek political rule in the region and surviving until the arrival of Turkic armies in the 6th century AD. Unfortunately, due to the lack of solid evidence and scarce documentation, little is known about Greek presence in today's Afghanistan. Some archaeological work was undertaken before 1979 but because of war, vandalism and pillaging, most of its findings are surely lost forever.

There is a great shortage of information regarding the Greek-Bactrian army. However, since the province belonged to the Seleucids, we may assume that the Bactrians retained their Seleucid characteristics along with strong local, Indian and nomadic (Sakae) influences.

Accordingly, the core of the Bactrian army would consist of a strong contingent of sarissa-armed phalanxes and Greek colonist peltasts, plus a Greek cavalry body would be Iranian, while light horse could be provided by locals and Sakae people. The Indian influence (which is felt even today) is reflected by the presence of elephants, spearmen and bowmen units. Afghan terrain favours light infantry units and tactics, therefore locals are assumed to have fought accordingly.

Filipe Santos Martins

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III/23 Numidian 222 BC – 25 AD
All Irr Co; Hilly

Foreign bodyguard cavalry (retinue)	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Cavalry	CvL	5-12	10-20	18-38
Upgrade the above to elite (e)			0 to $\frac{1}{3}$	
Light infantry	SpL	3-12	6-20	12-30
Slingers or archers	BwL	2-6	4-12	8-24
African elephants	EIM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Roman trained or allied heavy infantry	EdHi	0-2	0-3	0-6
Roman trained or allied light infantry	SpLo/e	0-2	0-4	0-6

Credits:

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III/24 Middle-East City Kingdoms 83 BC - 273 AD
 All Reg Co (Palmyra and Petra); all Irr Co (Adiabene and Hatra); Arid

Retinue cavalry	CvM/L	0-1	0-1	0-1
Cavalry	CvM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Convert to archer cavalry (a)			any	
Light cavalry	CvL	1-4	2-8	3-12
Camels	CmM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Camel scouts	CmL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Roman influenced heavy infantry	EdHo/i	0-2	0-4	0-6
Archers	BwM	2-6	4-12	6-18
Slingers and light archers	BwL	1-4	2-8	3-12

a) Palmyra

Upgrade retinue to <i>Cataphractarii</i>	CvH		any	
<i>Cataphractarii</i>	CvH	2-4	3-8	6-12
Horse archers	CvLA	1-2	2-4	3-6
Roman ally cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Roman ally infantry	EdH	0-3	0-6	0-9
Bolt-shooters	WE	0-1	0-1	0-2

b) Adiabene and Hatra

Upgrade Cm to armoured camels	CmH		any	
<i>Cataphractarii</i>	CvH	0-1	0-2	0-3
Horse archers	CvLA	2-6	4-12	6-18
Javelinmen	SpL	2-4	4-8	6-12
Parthian allies (III/26)				

c) Hatra from 226 AD

Upgrade Cm to armoured camels	CmH		any	
<i>Cataphractarii</i>	CvH	0-1	0-2	0-3
Horse archers	CvLA	2-6	4-12	6-18
Javelinmen	SpL	2-4	4-8	6-12
Roman ally cavalry	CvM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Roman ally legionnaires	EdH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Bolt-shooters	WE	0-1	0-1	0-2

d) Petra

Cavalry	CvM	1-2	2-4	3-6
Horse archers	CvLA	2-6	4-12	6-18
Convert Cm to (e)			any	
Arab warriors (javelinmen)	SpL	2-6	4-12	6-18
Convert the above to mounted warriors	CmM/L		0 to ½	
Stampeding camels	Ex	0-0	0-1	0-2

This list covers the armies of Palmyra, Petra, Adiabene and Hatra from the fall of the Seleucids until the destruction of the Palmyrene rule by Aurelianus. Due to their geographical location and although its population was mainly Semitic, archaeology has confirmed that all these cities were under strong Hellenistic-Roman influence.

Palmyra was a rich desert city, in today's Syria, located in the trade route linking the Roman East to the Parthian Empire. In the first century AD Palmyra became a client state of Rome, and soon after it became a colony. In 224 AD Palmyrene troops also became part of the Roman army. After the capture of the emperor Valerian by the Sassanids, Palmyra's king Odenathus gathered a Roman-Palmyrene army, inflicted several defeats on the Persians and became commander of the Eastern Roman Army. After Odenathus' assassination, however, his widow Zenobia, sensing that Palmyra's heyday had come, invaded and conquered Roman Egypt and most of Anatolia until she was finally defeated in two minor battles and taken prisoner by a Roman army under Aurelianus.

Hatra was a strongly fortified city in Upper Mesopotamia. However, unlike Palmyra, Hatra "was not a great nor prosperous city" (Dio Cassius), even if it resisted 4 major sieges by both the Romans, under Trajan and Severus, and the Sassanians, under Ardashir. In the beginning, along with Adiabene, it could have been one of the 18 semi-independent small kingdoms within the Parthian Empire. When these were succeeded by the Sassanians, Hatra took the Romans' side and some Roman troops were stationed there. The city was finally conquered either by Ardashir or by Shapur I in 240-41 AD.

As for the wealthy city of Petra, or Nabatea, located in today's Jordan, it controlled the rich and important trade of myrrh, frankincense and bitumen. Since it also fell under the same Hellenistic-Roman influence its equipment, tactics and organisation equalled that of the two cities cited above. However, its closeness to the desert surely had a saying as to its military organisation, illustrated here by the presence of more light infantry and camels, somewhat linking Petra with the pre-Islamic Arabs. Flavius Josephus attested the use by the Nabateans of stampeding camels against the Jewish forces under Alexander Yannai.

The original sources for the Palmyrene-Roman war are Zosimus whose history concentrates on the period after Zenobia, and *Historia Augusta* which qualifies as one of the most dubious works of history ever written. Some information can be found in the histories of the 12th Century Byzantine historian Zonaras whose universal history quotes lost historians, and the brief histories of Aurelius Victor and Eutropius also mention the campaigns.

The Arab History of al-Tabari has a lot of information, but some is irreconcilable with Greek and Roman sources. Apparently the Arab History has Zenobia dying in a siege of Palmyra, attacked by her Arab enemies.

Militarily it is becoming clearer that Palmyra was very similar to the other 'Arab' cities in the Roman/Parthian borderland. Their strength was based on a core of heavily armoured cavalry and infantry bowmen, but supported by lighter horse and other foot, at least some of them raised from tribal groups falling under their control.

However, Palmyra is different in that we know that they fielded regular forces that were modelled on the Roman, or maybe Hellenistic, pattern. It seems probable that cities such as Hatra or Petra were not dissimilar, even if maintaining their own particularities.

In his accounts, the Roman historian Zosimus gives us a description of the Palmyrenians' equipment, saying that "the Palmyrene cavalry placed great confidence in their armour, which was very strong and secure". He also notes that they had heavy infantry because the Palestinians which fought along the Romans near Emisa "brought clubs and staves against [the Palmyrenians'] coats of mail made of iron and brass".

The exceptionally accurate account of the wars of the Jews by Flavius Josephus also gives us some hints as to the massive use of cavalry and javelin-armed light troops by the Nabatean forces during Herod the Great's period.

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Main references:

Cassius, Dio, translated by Cary, Earnest. Roman History; Loeb Classical Library, University of Chicago online version, 1914

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Josephus, Flavius, transcribed by Pearse, Roger. The Wars of the Jews; W. Green and T. Chaplin, Vitaphone online ver., 1814

Zosimus, Count, transcribed by Vossius, G. The New History; W. Green and T. Chaplin, Vitaphone online version, 1814

Nicolle, David; McBride, Angus (ill.). Rome's Enemies: The Desert Frontier; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 243, 1991

Wilcox, Peter; McBride, Angus (ill.). Rome's Enemies: Parthians and Sassanid Persians; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 175, 1986

III/25 Later Illyrian 150 BC – 10 AD
 All Irr Co; Hilly; Sea

Retinue cavalry	CvM	0	0-1	0-2
Cavalry	CvL	1-2	2-4	4-7
Upgrade the above to elite (e)		0	0-1	0-2
Infantry	SpLo/e	9-14	18-24	36-48
Upgrade the above to close-order spearmen	SpMo		any	
Archers	BwM	0-2	0-4	0-8
Slings and light archers	BwL	2-6	4-8	8-16

Illyrian warriors were known for their high fighting spirit. The quality – and beauty - of the Illyrian mounts was also noted.

It is assumed that at least part of later Illyrian infantry would have become heavier.

Credits:

Main references:

Sye, Jim. The Illyrian cavalry of the Late Roman Army; Slingshot 230, 1991

III/26 Parthian 250 BC – 226 AD
All Irr Co; Arid

<i>Azats</i> retinue	CvHe	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Cataphractarii</i>	CvH	1-4	2-6	3-8
Convert the above to non-armored <i>kontarioi</i>	CvM		any	
Armored horse archers	CvHA	0-1	0-3	0-6
Light horse archers	CvLA	7-15	14-25	22-45
Upgrade the above to elite			up to ¼	
Subject or allied javelinmen	SpL	0-5	0-10	0-15
Hatrene armoured camels	CmH	0-1	0-2	0-3
Auxiliary Greek or Persian infantry	SpM/SpH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Hillmen slingers and archers	BwL	0-2	0-4	0-6
<i>Hamspah</i> levies	Hd	0-2	0-4	0-6

The people known to History as the Parthians were Central Asian nomads of Arian stock known as the Parni, who moved into the Seleucid province of Parthia during the reigns of Seleucus I and Antiochus I Soter (Saviour) between 312 and 262 BC. Under their leader Arsaces, Parthia became an independent state around 250 BC. It was only later, during the reigns of the Parthian kings Mithridates I (171-128 BC) and Artabanus II (128-124 BC) that the Parthians seized most of the Seleucid territories in Mesopotamia and in the East, enabling them to control the Great Silk Road between China and the Mediterranean world, which brought them great wealth.

The Parthian tactic was that of harassing the enemy using horse archers, dividing forces by pretending retreat and inciting the enemy to pursuit, ambush small enemy forces with heavy cavalry, encircle them and finally annihilate the last resistance under dense missile volleys. This sort of tactic allowed the Parthians to inflict several humiliating defeats to many opponents, namely the Seleucids and the Romans, but was inefficient in laying siege to forts and walled towns.

One must say that, although being Zoroastrians, the Parthians were considered foreigners by their Persian subjects and so they had to pay special attention at dealing with internal dissention. But above all, the main weakness of the Parthian kingdom was within its own social and political structure which, because of the feudal non centralised nature, meant that the power weight could shift too easily, thus contributing to several civil strifes that undermined power, to a point that ultimately led to the Sassanid takeover of the throne.

The core of the Parthian army consisted of a very strong light cavalry archer's body supporting a crack elite corps of metal-clad horsemen and mounts. These were such an impressive sight that the Romans would quickly raise their own *cataphractarii* units. Another particularity which greatly intrigued the Romans was the famous "Parthian shot" in which a horse archer, at full gallop, would turn backwards to shoot at a foe. This move required great skill and horsemanship, something that the Romans were obviously unable to duplicate! At Carrhae the proportion of heavy cavalry to light horse was about one to ten, but in the first and second centuries the number and importance of the armoured horsemen as the major actors on the battlefield increased substantially. The Parthians carried various banners, often ornamented with the figures of dragons, but the famous national emblem of Iran, the *Drafsh-e-Kavian*, appears to have served as the imperial banner.

Although the Parthians had foot soldiers, their numbers were small and their function insignificant. According to many classical sources, the Parthians were great admirers of the Greek culture, and at least on Justin's account, we know that they made use of some of the Greek or Hellenised troops at their disposal against the Scythians, perhaps along with some more "indigenous" warriors. They also made use of their Tapurian, Mardian, Cappadocian and Arab (Adiabene and Hatrene) subjects, as well as their Armenian allies.

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The *Drafsh-e-Kavian*



Main references:

- Justin. Epitome of the Philipic History of Pompeius Trogus; translated by J. Watson, George Bell and Sons, online, 1886
 Plutarch. Lives – Crassus, sec. 25; transl. by A. Stewart, G. Long, George Bell & Sons, Gutenberg Project EBook #14140, 1892
 Nicolle, David; McBride, Angus (ill.). Rome's Enemies: The Desert Frontier; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 243, 1991
 Nikonov, Valerii. The Armies of Bactria, 700 BC – 450 AD; Montvert Publications, 1997
 Shahbazi, A. Parthian Army; Iran Chamber Society, on-line article, consulted 2004
 Webster, Jim. Parthians?; Slingshot n 83, 1979
 Wilcox, Peter McBride, Angus (ill.). Rome's Enemies: Parthians and Sassanid Persians; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 175, 1986

III/27 Judean 163 BC – 6 AD
 All Reg Co; Plains

Retinue	Cv(o)/Sp(E)//HI(E)	0-1	0-2	0-3
Heavy cavalry (Jewish, German, Celtic, Thrace)	Cv	0-1	1-2	1-3
Cavalry (Jewish, Thracia)	LH(E)	0-2	1-3	2-5
Horse archers (Jewish, Babylonia)	LH(A)	0-1	0-2	0-3
Phalanx, cohort or rule infantry (Jewish)	Sp	6-10	8-16	16-24
Upgrade the above to elite (E)			any	
Archers	Bw	0-2	0-3	0-4
Lighter archers (Jewish, Crete)	LM	2-5	3-10	5-18
Slingers	LM	2-6	4-12	6-20
Javelinmen (inc. mercenary Greek)	LJ	0-5	0-10	0-20
Army followers, priests	Hd	0-3	0-6	0-8
Stone and bolt throwers	WE	0-1	0-1	0-2
Mobile towers	WW	0	0-1	0-1

The list starts with the presumed reforms by Simon Maccabeus and the revolts against the Seleucid empire. Ends on the Augustus annexation of Judea into the Roman Empire.
 Other important leaders: John Hyrcanus, Alexander Yannai.

Credits:

Special rules:

Any Hd can be Stubborn (cancel Flop).

Main references:

Ueda-Sarson, Luke. The Maccabean army, as portrayed in the War-Rule of The Army of the Sons of Light; Slingshot N 228, 2003

III/28 Classical Roman 25 BC – 161 AD
All Reg Co; Plains; Sea

Legionnaire or <i>auxilia pedes</i>	EdH	6-10	10-20	18-30
Upgrade legionnaires to elite	EdHe	0-2	0-4	0-6
Downgrade <i>auxilia</i> to new recruits	EdHi		any	
Auxiliary archers	BwM	1-2	2-4	3-7
Light <i>pedes</i> detachments	SpL	1-2	2-4	3-7
<i>Lanciarrii</i>	SpLe//SpMe//PkL	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Equites sagitarii</i>	CvLA	0-1	0-1	0-2
Roman light cavalry	CvLi	0-1	0-1	0-2
Ally light cavalry (Numidia, Moorish)	CvL	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Equites alares</i> and <i>cohortales</i>	CvMi/o	1-2	1-4	2-7
<i>Clibanarii</i> and <i>cataphractarii</i>	CvHi/o	0-1	0-2	0-3
Heavy <i>ballistae</i> , <i>scorpiones</i> or <i>onagri</i>	WE	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Carroballistae</i>	WW	0-1	0-2	0-2
a) Western Empire				
Retinue	CvM/EdHe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Allied cavalry (Sarmatian)	CvM/H	0-1	0-3	0-5
Slings (Balearic)	SgL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Barbarian allies	SpMB	0-2	0-4	0-6
b) Eastern Empire				
Retinue	CvM/EdH	0	0-1	0-2
Allied cavalry (Armenia)	CvM//CvH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Dromedarii	CmL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Arabian allies	CvLA/CmM	0-3	0-6	0-9
Dismount the above	BwL/M		0 to ½	

This list comprises the armies of Augustus through Trajan, who brought the Empire to his highest pinnacle. This extended from Hispania to Anatolia, including southern Britain, the northern Africa littoral and Egypt. Both the Hadrian and Antonine walls in northern Britain were completed during this period, becoming a symbol of the consolidation of the Empire frontiers. It ends with Marcus Aurelius ascent.

It includes the Vegetius army reforms that increased both numbers and quality of auxiliaries troops and reorganized cavalry.

By this time legionnaires could wear the *lorica segmentata* armor and rectangular shields, plus *pilum* and *gladius*, but generalized lack of uniformity was likely. The contemporary regulations specified that the auxiliaries would be equipped and trained like the regular citizen legionnaires, but some tribal equipment could be kept if approved by a centurion.

Up to a couple of EdHe units might represent the Praetorian Guard.

Credits:

Special rules:

Any legionnaire *pedes* may be Drilled.

One Cv unit plus any EdH bases painted like the Praetorian Guard may be Retinue.

Sea-born +1.

Main references:

Rankov, Boris; Hook, Richard (ill.). The Praetorian Guard; Osprey Publishing, Elite 50, 1994

III/29 Later Germanic 250 – 500 AD
All Irr Co

Noble retinue	CvMe/EdMBe	0-1	0-3	0-4
Light cavalry	CvL	0-1	0-2	0-3
Army followers	Hd	0-1	0-2	0-3
a) Western: Woods				
Cavalry	CvM	0-3	0-5	0-10
Warriors	SpMB	10-18	18-32	32-60
Convert the above to swords or axeman	EdMB		0 to $\frac{1}{3}$	
Archers	BwM	0-1	0-2	0-4
Light archers	BwL	0-3	0-6	0-12
Spear and axe throwers	SpL	0-2	0-3	0-5
b) Eastern: Steppe				
Upgrade retinue to Sarmatian-like heavy cavalry	CvH	0-1	0-2	0-2
Cavalry	CvM	2-4	4-8	7-16
Horse archers (Germanic or allies)	CvLi/o	0-1	0-2	0-3
Warriors	SpMB	6-12	10-16	16-24
Convert the above to swords or axeman	EdMB		0 to $\frac{1}{4}$	
Light archers	BwL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Javelinmen	SpL	0-1	0-1	0-2

The Germanic peoples were numerous, including: Angles, Saxons, Franks, Alemanni, Burgundians, Marcomanni, Quadi and Suevi.

The 'Francisca' throwing axe commonly associated to the Franks was also used by other tribes.

Credits:

Main references:

III/30 Picts 2 BC – 476 AD
All Irr Co; Plains; Sea

Retinue	ChMe/CvM/SpMe	0-1	0-2	1-3
Charioteers	ChM/SpL	0-3	0-5	0-10
Cavalry	CvL	3-5	6-12	12-24
Spearmen	SpM	4-8	8-16	12-22
Javelinmen	SpL	1-3	2-6	3-12
<i>Attacotti</i> spear throwers	SpLe//SpMe//SpMB	0-4	0-8	0-16
Bowmen	BwL	2-5	6-12	12-25
Crossbowmen (?)	BwL/M	0-1	0-3	0-5

The Picts were probably the descendants of pre-Celtic aborigines, whose name comes from the Latin *Picti*, meaning painted. They were one of the ancient peoples who lived in today's northern and eastern Scotland.

During the Roman occupation the Picts were never subdued and there were almost permanent hostilities along the frontier. By 84 AD The Roman governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola penetrated north and defeated the natives at Mons Graupius but his offensive policy was discontinued. Later the Romans built the Hadrian's Wall (122-128 AD) and then Antonine Wall (142 AD) displaying a clear defensive strategy.

The first written records about the Picts date from 297 AD, where the Romans mention Picts and Irish (probably Scots) attacking the Hadrian's Wall. Maybe by this time they might have been split into southern and northern kingdoms, located north of the Firth of Forth, but there is no evidence for distinct military details. Later the unification of both "Pict-lands" and the "Scots", probably around the 7th century, would become the kingdom of Alba, the predecessor of Scotland.

In Pict lands there were hill forts dated as early as the 7th and 6th centuries BC, including stone ramparts with an internal timber frame. Archeology has disclosed bronze and iron weapons, along with decorated bronze armlets with Celtic ornamentation, dated to 50–150 AD, which suggest foreign influence.

Other important vestiges are the carved memorial stones and stylized crosses, along with round houses and stone towers known as 'brochs' or Pictish towers (from 100 BC). There are also underground stone houses called weems.

The Picts were mainly pastoralists ruled by a warrior aristocracy. Their distinctive culture might have included a tradition for matrilineal succession.

It is speculated that the northern 'broch' dwellers were on sporadic warfare with the fort builders of farther south.

The Pict warriors probably wore profuse body painting and maybe even tattooing.

Attacotti are classically mentioned but their actual nature is unknown; in this list it is assumed that they were some kind of elite or especially brave warriors and the option for a type is left open to give way for personal interpretation.

The polemic Cb type was 'downgraded' accordingly with the perceived weakness in comparison to the medieval counterpart. Their traditional presence on the wargame tables may owe a lot to speculation around the stylized crosses, yet later Roman crossbows are mentioned by some authors as having been used by the Picts as hunting weapons.

Credits:

Special rules:

If the light crossbowmen are interpreted as BwM they will not be allowed to use the Rear Shot ability.

Main references:

- Barker, Phil; Scott, Richard. D.B.M. Army Lists, Book 2: 500 BC to 476 AD pag. 59; Wargames Research Group, 1998
 Coleman, Hugh. A Pictish Miscellany; Slingshot 227, 2003
 Lamshead, John; Newsom, Leslie. Fall of the West; Warhammer Historical Games, 2002
 Simkins, Michael. The Roman Army from Hadrian to Constantine; Osprey Publishing (Men-at-Arms 93) 1999

III/31 Sassanid Persian 226 – 498 AD
All Reg Co; Arid

<i>Puštigbān</i> retinue	CvHe	0-1	0-2	0-3
Upgrade the above to archer	CvHAe		any	
<i>Asavarān</i>	CvMA	2-4	4-6	6-8
Convert the above to armored <i>Asavarān</i>	CvHA	0-1	0-2	0-3
Upgrade the above to <i>gyanavspar</i> or <i>Immortals</i>	CvHAe	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Griwbān</i> armoured archers	CvHA	1-4	2-6	3-8
Parthian or other tribal light horse archers	CvLA	3-8	6-12	9-16
Upgrade the above to elite	CvLAe		up to ¼	
Parthian <i>cataphractarii</i>	CvH	0-2	0-4	0-6
Arab camel riders	CmM	0-1	0-2	0-3
Royal Archers	BwMe	0-0	0-1	0-2
<i>Paygān</i> spear bearers	SpM	0-4	0-8	0-12
Downgrade the above to javelinmen	SpL		any	
<i>Paygān</i> archers	BwM	0-6	0-12	0-18
Tribal and Arab slingers, javelinmen and archers	BwL/SpL	0-2	0-4	0-6
<i>Paygān</i> levies	Hd	0-4	0-8	0-12
<i>Gilani</i> , <i>Daylami</i> and <i>Tabaristani</i> warriors	SpM//BwM//SpL	0-3	0-6	0-9
Elephants	EIM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Scorpions, balistae or catapults	WE	0-1	0-2	0-3

This list comprises the rise of the Sassanid Dynasty; its First golden era (310-379); and the Intermediate era (379-498) under which Persia's Eastern provinces were ravaged by the Hephthalite Huns, ending just before the second Golden Age. During this period the Sassanians overthrew their Parthian rulers, restored the Achaemenid's religion, culture and military organisation, retaining Parthian cavalry and employing new-style armour and siege-engines, thereby creating a standing army which served and defended Iran against both Central Asiatic nomads and Roman armies for over four centuries.

The army's backbone was its heavy cavalry "in which all the nobles and men of rank" underwent "hard service" and became professional soldiers "through military training and discipline, through constant exercise in warfare and military manoeuvres" (Ammianus Marcellinus *in* Helewood, Phil).

The *asavarān* made the bulk of the cavalry, while the *griwbān* were the better known *clibanarii*. The elite corps of the cavalry was "the *Immortals*", probably numbering-like their Achaemenid namesakes – 10,000 men. The *gyanavspar* ("sacrificers of their lives") may have been ecclesiastical cavalry.

The Sassanians did not form light-armed cavalry units, but made extensive use of ally or mercenary light horsemen. These could be recruited either from warlike tribes fighting under their own chiefs, like the *Lakhmids*, the *Sagestani*, the *Gelani*, the *Albani* and the Alans, or from other nations like the Hephthalites, Kushans and Khazars. The neighbouring Arabs also supplied camel mounted troops. It's also relevant that the former Persian rulers, the Parthians, were incorporated in the army ranks.

The infantry (*paygān*) consisted of the archers and ordinary footmen. The former were protected by an oblong curved shield, covered with wickerwork and rawhide. Advancing in close order they showered the enemy with storms of arrows. The ordinary footmen were recruited from peasants and received no pay, serving mainly as pages to the mounted warriors; they also attacked walls, excavated mines and looked after the baggage train, their weapons being javelins, short swords, a shield and sometimes a spear (Marcellinus describes them as being armed like mirmillones). The skill of the *daylamis* in the use of sword and dagger made them valuable troopers in close combat, while Arabs were efficient in desert warfare.

The Sassanians made extensive use of war elephants and, unlike the Parthians, had an efficient siege train for reducing enemy forts and walled towns, including devices such as scorpions, balistae, catapults, battering-rams and assault-towers.

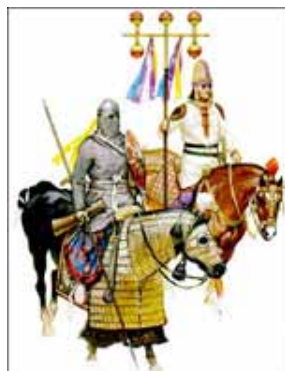
The *A'in-nāma* furnishes valuable instructions on tactics, strategy and logistics of the army. It enjoined, for instance, that the cavalry should be placed in front, that left-handed archers capable of shooting to both sides were to be positioned on the left wing, which was to remain defensive and be used as support in case of enemy advance, the centre be stationed in an elevated place so that its two main parts (i.e. the chief line of cavalry and the lesser line of infantry behind them) could resist enemy charges more efficiently, and that the men should be so lined up so as to have the sun and wind to their back.

The Sassanians relied heavily on archer tactics in order to break their enemies' ranks prior to close combat engagement. While the use of bow is paramount, the use of spear and shield is scarcely recorded. Battles were usually decided by the shock cavalry of the front line, charging the opposite ranks with heavy lances while the archers gave them rear support. The centre, where the commander-in-chief took his position on a throne under the *Draḡš-a-Kāviān*, was defended by the strongest units. Since the carrying of the shield on the left made a soldier inefficient in using his weapons leftwards, the right was considered the line of attack, each side trying to outflank the enemy from that direction, i.e., at the respective opponent's left; hence, the left wing was made stronger but assigned a defensive role. The chief weakness of the Iranian army was its lack of endurance in close combat.

According to later authors like the Emperor Maurice, the Sassanians went to battle “with calmness and determination, marching step by step in even and dense formation”. Ammianus Marcellinus, Theophylact Simocatta and Procopius of Caesarea all confirm this view, attesting trained forces and a regular command structure.

Throughout this period - and not unlike the rest of the Middle East - Sassanid Persia was in a social, religious and political turmoil. Religious sects and heresies of Zoroastrian and Christian origin, or religious-motivated political movements like the Mazdakist revolt, undermined the Empire. This paved the way for subsequent social and dynastic unrest that would lead the Empire to its collapse a few centuries later.

Filipe Santos Martins



Heavy cavalry lancer and standard.



Heavy cavalry

(from www.iranchamber.com)

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Maurice, translated by T. Dennis. *Strategikon*; Philadelphia, 1984
Cornuelle, Chris. *An Overview of the Sassanian Military*; Circle of Ancient Iranian Studies at the School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS), University of London, online article, 1996
Halewood, Phil. *Heirs of the Achaemenids*; Slingshot N 185-188, 1996; 189 and 191, 1997; 196, 1998
Halewood, Phil; Luxford, Carl. *The Battle of Al-Qadisiyyah – 637 AD*; Slingshot n 199, 1998
Hamblin, William. *Sassanian Military Science*; Slingshot ns 117-118, 1985
Nicolle, David; McBride, Angus (ill.). *Sassanian Armies - the Iranian Empire*; Montvert Publications, 1996
Shahabazi, A. *Sassanian Army*; Iran Chamber Society, on-line article, consulted 2005
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III/32 Late Imperial Roman 162 - 476 AD
All Reg Co; Plains; Sea

<i>Comitatenses legiones</i> or <i>auxilia</i>	EdH/M	3-7	5-12	9-18
Upgrade the above to <i>Palatina</i> (e)		0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Auxilia sagitarii</i>	BwM	0 to 1 for each 2 above		
<i>Equites cetrati, dalmatae</i> and <i>mauri</i>	CvL	0-2	0-3	0-5
Cavalry <i>vexillatione</i>	CvM	2-3	4-6	6-9
Upgrade the above to <i>scholae</i>	CvMe	0	0-1	0-2
Convert cavalry to <i>cataphractarii</i>	CvH	0	0-1	0-2
<i>Pseudocomitatenses pedes</i>	EdHi/o	0-2	0-4	0-6
<i>Pseudocomitatenses equites</i> (or ally Gallic, Alan, Goth)	CvM	0-2	0-3	0-4
Slings or crossbows	BwL	0-2	0-4	0-6
Militia	Hd	0-1	0-2	0-3
Heavy ballista or onager	WE	0-2	0-3	0-4
a) West				
<i>Bucellarii</i> (retinue)	CvM/EdH all e	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Clibanarii</i> (or ally extra-heavy cavalry)	CvH	0-1	0-2	0-3
<i>Equites sagitarii</i>	CvLA	0	0-1	0-2
Barbarian allies	SpMB	2-6	4-12	6-18
b) East				
<i>Bucellarii</i> (retinue)	CvM/EdH all e	0-1	0-1	0-2
<i>Clibanarii</i> (or ally extra-heavy cavalry)	CvH	0-1	0-3	0-5
<i>Equites sagitarii</i> (or ally horse archers)	CvLA	0-1	0-2	0-4
Dromedarii	CmL	0-1	0-1	0-2
Arab mercenary cavalry	CvL	1-2	2-4	3-7
Arab allies	CmM/SpM	0-2	0-4	0-6

Credits:

Main references:

Barker, Phil. The classification of late Roman cavalry; Slingshot 227, 2003

Lambhead, John; Newsom, Leslie. Fall of the West; Warhammer Historical Games, 2002

III/33 Huns 300 – 455 AD
All Irr Co; Steppe

Chieftain or Attila ‘logades’ cavalry (retinue)	CvM/H	0-1	0-2	0-3
Hunnish mounted archers	CvLA/BwL	5-10	10-20	20-38
Upgrade the above to elite (e)			any	
Spear and lasso cavalry	CvL	0-5	0-10	0-18
Ally Germanic cavalry (Alan, Ostrogoth)	CvM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Ally Germanic infantry	SpMB	0-5	0-10	0-18
Germanic tribal infantry or ‘hordes’	BwL/Hd	0-5	0-10	0-18

The Huns were a nomadic people of unknown origin, coming probably from Central Asia, who crossed the Volga river by mid 4th century AD. They were known to the Romans by the 2nd century but only became relevant much latter. Some authors distinguish the western or ‘Black’ Huns and eastern or ‘White’ ‘Huns’ but the connections are at most obscure.

The Huns sudden drive towards southeastern Europe occurred about 370 AD. They first overran the Alans, next the Ostrogoths and in 376 AD defeated the Visigoths – which lived by today’s Romania - therefore reaching the Roman Empire Danubian frontier.

By 432 AD the king Rua had united most of the Hunnish tribes under his personal rule. After his death he was succeeded by two nephews, the Bleda and Attila brothers.

Claiming the Roman failure to respect former treaties by not paying the appropriate tribute, Attila invaded their territories in 441, reaching close to Constantinople. He disposed of his brother in 445 securing the leadership of the Huns and their Germanic subjects, plus a fearsome reputation.

In 447 Attila launched his second attack on the Eastern Roman Empire, devastating the Balkans and penetrating deeply into Greece. In 451 he led the Huns and their Germanic allies in a last major invasion, this time of Gaul, but was defeated by a combined Roman, Alan and Visigothic force at the battle of Catalaunian Plains.

Attila died in 453 and Hunnish unity was forever lost among quarreling sons. Surely he had ruled over a vast but also remarkably short lived empire. His successors were routed in 455 AD by a coalition of Germans (Ostrogoths, Heruli and Gepidae) in Pannonia and subsequently the Huns disappeared as a relevant social or political force.

The Huns were described as amazing riders able to fire accurately from their mounts, but were also eager to fight on foot if circumstances so dictated. They could perform ferocious charges but could also conduct unpredictable feigned retreats, which would give them strategic superiority and often ensure victory over superior numbers.

Credits:

Main references:

- Furnival, Mark. The Huns; The Dark Age Web, 1999
Lambhead, John; Newsom, Leslie. Fall of the West. Warhammer Historical Games, 2002
Nicolle, David. Attila and the Nomad Hordes; Osprey Publishing (Elite 30) 2000

III/34 Goths – 220 – 478 AD
All Irr Co

<i>Comitatus</i> (retinue)	CvMe	0-1	0-2	0-3
a) Visigoths; Woods				
Nobility (Visigoth and allies)	CvM	2-4	3-6	5-12
Lighter cavalry (Visigoth or Germanic allies)	CvLi	0-2	0-3	0-6
Visigoth infantry (mostly spearmen)	SpM/B	6-12	10-18	18-30
Archers	up to ½ BwM, rest L	3-9	6-15	12-26
Javelinmen (Visigoth or ally Roman)	SpL	0-4	0-7	0-12
b) Ostrogoths; Steppe				
Sarmatian-like heavy cavalry (Ostrogoth or ally)	CvH	0-1	0-3	0-5
Cavalry (Ostrogoth and German allies)	CvM	4-6	7-12	12-20
Lighter cavalry (Ostrogoth, Hun or German allies)	CvL	0-2	0-4	0-8
Ostrogoth infantry	SpM/B	2-6	4-12	8-20
Archers	up to ½ BwM, rest L	3-6	5-12	10-20
Javelinmen (Ostrogoth or ally Roman)	SpL	0-1	0-2	0-3

The Goths were the largest of the ancient Germanic peoples, which are usually divided into a western branch, or the Visigoths and one eastern branch, the Ostrogoths.

Led by Alaric, the Visigoths sacked Rome by 410 AD.

The list ends by the end of the Gothic expansion, with the conquest of the Iberian Peninsula by the Visigoths to the Suebi-Alan-Vandals, concluded in 478 AD.

The Goths used considerable numbers of composite bows and shorter 'self-bows'.

Asian hordes (Huns and Sarmatian-Alans) could provide ally contingents.

Credits:

Main references:

III/35 Vandals 200 – 470 AD
All Irr Co; Sea

Vandal <i>comitatus</i> (retinue)	CvMo/e	0-1	0-2	0-3
Infantry (including Suevi)	SpMB	6-12	10-18	18-30
Convert the above to spearmen	SpM		0 to ½	
Archers	BwM/L	2-4	3-6	4-8
Javelinmen	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-7
a) Europe; Plains				
Nobility	CvM	2-4	3-6	5-10
Alan allies	CvLA	0-2	0-4	0-6
Light cavalry (including Suevi and Alan allies)	CvL	0-2	0-3	0-5
b) Africa; Arid				
Nobility	CvM	3-5	4-7	6-12
Alan allies	CvLA	0-1	0-2	0-3
Light cavalry (Moorish allies)	CvL	0-2	0-3	0-7
Infantry (Moorish allies)	SpL/M	0-3	0-6	0-12

Originally the Vandals were divided in two groups, the north-west Silings and south-east Asdings in Eastern Europe. The Asding territory bordered directly with the Roman Empire. The pinnacle of the Vandal expansion was the occupation of the Iberian Peninsula, together with Alans and Suevi, succeeding where the Franks and Alemanni had failed, to dislodge the local Celtic tribes.

Traditional costume was a coat made of animal skins.

After having been expelled from Iberia by the Visigoths, the Asding Vandals established an African territory under Geiseric that lasted from about 400 to 470 AD.

Credits:

Special rules:
Sea-born +1.

Main references:

Lambshead, John; Newsom, Leslie. Fall of the West. Warhammer Historical Games, 2002

McEvedy, Colin. The Penguin Atlas of Ancient History; Penguin Books, 1967

Wilcox, Peter. Rome's Enemies – Germanics and Dacians; Osprey Publishing, Men-at-Arms 129, 2002

III/36 Kushan Empire 30 BC – 450 AD
All Irr Co; Hilly or Plains

Higher nobility (retinue)	CvH	0-1	1-2	1-3
Mount the above on armored elephant	EIH	0	0-1	0-1
Noble cavalry	CvM	1-3	2-7	3-12
Equip the above with armored barding	CvH		0 to 1/3	
Convert cavalry to dismounted nobles	SpH		any	
Line cavalry	CvMA	0-2	0-4	0-7
Equip the above with armored barding	CvHA	0-1	0-2	0-3
Light horse archers (Kushan, Iran)	CvLA	3-6	5-12	9-24
Dismount the above	BwL		any	
Infantry (Kushan, Greek remnants)	SpM	0-3	0-6	0-12
Bowmen	BwM	0-4	0-8	0-16
Iranian ally cavalry	CvL	0-4	0-6	0-12
Indian ally cavalry ⁽¹⁾	CvM	1-2	1-3	2-5
Indian ally chariots	ChM	0-2	0-4	0-6
Indian ally swordsmen ⁽¹⁾	EdM	2-4	3-7	5-14
Indian ally mountain infantry (javelinmen)	SpL	0-2	0-4	0-7
Indian ally elephants	EIM	0-1	0-2	0-3

(1) Minima apply only if any Indian allies are used.

The Yüeh-chih were an ancient nomad people that dwelled in north-west China by the 2nd C BC. They crossed the Jaxartes river by 129 BC and then overran Ta-hsia (Bactria), founding 5 kingdoms and therefore making themselves conspicuous to western history. About a century later the chieftain of one of such kingdoms (Kujūla Kadphises) gave raise to the Kushan branch and founded an empire that would rule over ancient Bactria and a vast part of Northern India for about 2 centuries. The Hephtalites, sometimes called White ‘Huns’ may represent another branch of the Yüeh-chih.

Such was the power of the Kushan empire in the 1st century AD that it was acknowledged as one of the four great Eurasian powers of its time (the others being China, Rome, and Parthia). The Kushan rule was remarkable for artistic tolerance and religious syncretism.

The Kushan empire declined as it fell pray to the raising Sassanians and to other local powers in India.

The Yüeh-chih were Buddhists and the spread of Indian culture into Central Asia as far as the borders of China probably resulted from Kushan influence.

The dismounted options are likely considering the nature of the terrain in most of the Kushan Empire. The mounted troops would perform best in the Bactrian plains.

Jerboa

Special rules:

The Indian ally troops are considered to belong to the main army and the use of a separate ACo is optional. If used, all the Indian troops will be hierarchically dependent on their ACo.

Main references:

Marcellinus, Ammianus. The Chronicles of Events (XXIII, 6, 55) circa 370

Bracey, Robert. The Chinese and the Yu-chi; The History of Pakistan: The Kushans; The Later Kushans, Kidarites, Kushanshahs; *in* A Rough Guide to Kushan History, online articles, consulted 2004

Kushan Empire (ca. 2nd Century B.C.–3rd Century A.D.); The Metropolitan Museum of Art, online article, consulted 2004

McEvedy, Colin. The Penguin Atlas of Ancient History; Penguin Books, 1967

Nikonorov, Valerii. The Armies of Bactria, 700 BC – 450 AD; Montvert Publications, 1997

Reagan, Kevin, adapted by Bahadur, Subodai. Kushan Armati 2 army list; in Warflute online, 2004.

The Encyclopedia Britannica; CD version, 2003