

The Silesian Wars, 1740-1745

More Scenarios for Frederick the Great

By Arnold Blumberg

On 20 October 1740, less than five months after Frederick had ascended the throne of Prussia, Charles VI of Austria, Holy Roman Emperor, died. The emperor's death created the European crisis which he himself had long foretold. Charles, the last male of the imperial house of Hapsburg, had several children - but all were daughters. He himself had succeeded his only brother, Joseph I, as emperor since Joseph too was without male progeny.

Charles of Hapsburg knew full well that a woman could not be elected to succeed him on the throne of the Holy Roman Empire. His concern was not so much for this ramshackle empire, a loose confederation of independent kingdoms and principalities in Germany, but rather for those lands under the direct control of his blood - the Grand Duchy of Austria itself, plus the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and a number of other rich areas scattered across the map of Europe. It was these far-flung Austrian possessions, rather than the empty title of Holy Roman Emperor, which made the Hapsburgs the most important ruling house in Europe at the time. And it was concerning these areas that Charles wanted his eldest *daughter*, Maria Theresa, and her successors to hold and control in perpetuity.

Charles greatly feared that the other European powers would move to seize some of the Hapsburg holdings should a woman ascend the throne in Vienna. He was not even sure that the Austrian dominions would accept a female ruler. In 1718, in an effort to forestall the crisis, Charles established a rule of succession which he labeled the 'Pragmatic Sanction'. This provided that all Austrian lands of the Hapsburgs would henceforth remain under one ruler, with the daughters of Charles being first in line. Between 1718 and 1740, he was able to bring all the Hapsburg kingdoms and principalities - and most of the major houses of Europe - to accept his Pragmatic Sanction.

Thus, when Charles died, Maria Theresa was immediately recognized by most of Europe as the rightful ruler of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and a host of other small states. Furthermore, her husband, Duke Francis of Lorraine, was a logical choice for election as titular head of the Holy Roman Empire. However, Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, had never recognized nor accepted the Pragmatic Sanction. He was a descendant of a daughter of the Austrian Emperor, Ferdinand I, and thus felt he had as much "legal" right to the Austrian lands as had Maria Theresa. And, he was a man. He announced that he too was a candidate for the roll of Holy Roman Emperor.

This squabble over the succession to the Austrian and Imperial thrones seemed to Frederick an excellent opportunity to gain some strength and territory for Prussia. The Hohenzollerns themselves had an ancient claim to the rich Duchy of Silesia, adjoining his southern lands, and -being a rather pragmatic and ruthless enlightened despot - now was the moment to exercise that claim. With the

crisis in Austria, whose troops occupied the territory, and the excellent state of his armed forces, he certainly felt confident in doing so.

Early in December 1740, Frederick massed his troops at the border of Silesia, under the command of Field Marshal Count Kurt von Schwerin. On 11 December, Frederick had word delivered to Vienna that he would join Austria in her fight against Charles Albert's claim on the thrones of Austria and the Holy Roman Empire - if Maria Theresa would cede Silesia to Frederick. Knowing full well Austria would never agree, Frederick ordered the 27000 troops under Schwerin into Silesia on 16 December before he even received an answer to his demand.

The Prussians met with little resistance as they overran the northern areas. Part of the reason for this must be that the local population was made up of a large percentage of Protestants who did not approve of rule by the Catholic Hapsburgs. Further, the region had been bled white by Austria over the years in order to support other areas of the Austrian domains. Lastly, the 6000 Austrian troops in Silesia under the command of General von Browne were scattered and taken by surprise. Most of Silesia, with the exception of the Catholic south, accepted the Prussian entry. In fact, the capital at Breslau opened its gates on 3 January without a struggle. The First Silesian War had begun.

The First Silesian War (1740- 1742)

Austria, or rather Maria Theresa, had no intention of allowing Frederick to permanently detach the rich Silesian territory from her empire. Furthermore, Austria - with ten times the population - could now turn its full attention to recovering the area. Although Charles Albert of Bavaria was challenging Maria's right to the throne, he could not carry on a war without the support of either France or Britain; both remained scrupulously neutral.

While an Austrian army was slowly assembled in nearby Bohemia and along the Moravian-Silesian border, Hungarian raiders began to penetrate into Prussian-held Silesia. In March 1741, Field Marshal von Neipperg led an Austrian army of 20000 across the snow-covered Sudeten mountain passes into Silesia. He advanced toward Ohlau, the main Prussian supply base in central Silesia. Frederick, now in command of the Prussian forces in the field with Schwerin as his second-in-command, was completely surprised by this Austrian move. The Prussian army was scattered farther south and east of the point of invasion. His enemy had cut Frederick's line of communication with central Silesia and Berlin in one blow.

Hastily, Frederick and Schwerin concentrated some 22000 men, then marched northward to seek the Austrians. On 10 April, the Prussian, encountered the Austrian army encamped in and around the town of Mollwitz. By the time Frederick had arranged his army for the attack, hours had elapsed and it was the Austrians, who struck the first blow. After a

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bitter struggle, that afternoon the Prussian infantry - untried in battle for some thirty years past - retrieved victory after the amateur Prussian cavalry had been routed at the outset by the veteran Austrian horsemen. But, while the Prussian victory at Mollwitz established the reputation of Frederick's infantry as the best troops in Europe, it certainly did not do likewise for Frederick himself who had joined the headlong flight of his cavalry from the battlefield. And in immediate strategic terms, the battle decided very little, for the Austrians lingered throughout the summer in southern Silesia, and Frederick was not inclined to trust his luck to a second battle.

Mollwitz did have some beneficial effects for the Prussians. Other German states that had been considering joining Austria in the war changed policy, while the victory led France to institute negotiations between herself, Bavaria and Prussia directed toward forming an alliance against Austria and Britain. This alliance was soon to expand to include, by late May 1741, France, Prussia, Bavaria, Spain and Saxony as well as other lesser states. The only major power to remain faithful to the Pragmatic Sanction was England; although in nominal alliance with Austria, however, the English throne was not certain that it wanted to become embroiled in the European warfare. By mid-summer of 1741, Frederick's victory at Mollwitz and Charles Albert's designs had precipitated a series of wars across Europe collectively known as the War of Austrian Succession (1741-1748).

The first phase of the First Silesian war was winding down by early autumn of 1741, with Frederick's main concern being to consolidate his gains in the province north of the Neisse River, and Maria Theresa's attention being drawn westward to where a Franco-Bavarian threat was growing. The anti-Austrian coalition envisioned giving Charles Albert Austria, Bohemia and the Imperial crown of the Holy Roman Empire; France was to get the Austrian Netherlands; Saxony would receive Moravia; Spain was to take all Hapsburg holdings in Italy; and Frederick would retain Silesia. Frederick already had most of Silesia in mid-1741 and, in a rather devious Machiavellian mood, decided that if he deserted his allies and made peace with Austria, which was in dire straits, he could bloodlessly get it all. Thus, the secret Treaty of Klienschnellendorf of 9 October 1741 - which gave Silesia to the Prussians in exchange for a truce. The treaty also contained a clause that the agreement would lapse if any signatory disclosed its terms; Frederick's allies were not to know that he had tactically withdrawn from their war. By November 1741, Frederick's forces were occupying the rest of Silesia and Maria's forces were mobilizing to meet the threat from the west.

Hostilities had broken out between the Austrians and the French, Bavarians, Spanish and Saxons, in September 1741, A 50000 man Franco-Bavarian army moved into Upper Austria and another Franco-Saxon army marched into Bohemia. By late November, all had converged and occupied Prague, capital of Bohemia. With 65000 allied troops at his side, Charles Albert had himself crowned King of

Bohemia in December 1741, and then Holy Roman Emperor in January 1742.

Meanwhile, the Austrians used the cessation with Prussia to gather their force, for the defense of Vienna under Marshal Khevenhuller, but the Bavarians saved him the trouble by not continuing their march on the capital as was originally planned. Instead, they turned north and stormed Prague. Apparently, Charles Albert was not so much interested in crushing the Austrians as in making sure none of his erstwhile allies took Bohemia for themselves. Between September and December, Maria Theresa had mobilized the country to resist the many enemies now arrayed against her. By the end of the year, 100000 men were under arms - one army under Neipperg in Moravia to keep an eye on Frederick; another under the aged Khevenhuller to operate on the Danube against the Franco-Bavarians; and a third under the incompetent Charles of Lorraine to threaten the French and Bavarians holding Prague.

Late December saw Khevenhuller march up the Danube, with the French and Bavarians hastily withdrawing before him. On 27 December, he reached Linz, still held by a French garrison. After a siege of nearly a month, Linz surrendered. Preceded by his hussars and *freikorps* light troops, with which the enemy could not cope, the old Marshal advanced into Bavaria and stormed Charles Albert's capital of Munich on 12 February 1741. Meanwhile, Prince Charles, with the second army, made demonstrations against the Franco-Bavarian forces at Prague - who were in fact withdrawing from Bohemia in haste to defend Munich. He entered winter quarters in southern Bohemia. Then suddenly, the entire military picture again changed dramatically and the Austrians found themselves once more on the defensive - thanks to the opportunism of Frederick.

Believing that the improving Austrian situation would sooner or later cause Maria Theresa to turn her attention back to Silesia, Frederick launched a full invasion of Moravia in February 1742. He hoped to reach out and combine with the Franco-Saxon army that had earlier advanced into the region and to coordinate his actions with the Bavarian-French force under Marshal de Broglie, still at Prague. But Frederick's plans were not to succeed; de Broglie's force at Prague was too understrength and short of supplies to venture far from the city's fortifications. Consequently, the Austrian army or Prince Charles was free to turn its full attention to the Prussian threat.

During the next three months, the Austrian and Prussian armies maneuvered warily in eastern Bohemia and northern Moravia. Snow and mud kept both sides from any serious effort to engage in battle. Frederick, at Olmutz, sent raiders to the outskirts of Vienna; but this proved to be an empty gesture since all the allies arrayed against Austria in Bohemia and Moravia had fallen to arguing among themselves and since their communications were threatened by the Austrian garrison at the fortress of Brunn. All this forced Frederick to pull back out of

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Moravia and to take up quarters in northern Bohemia.

In April, Prince Charles felt strong enough to carry out a more aggressive campaign against the Prussians. After receiving reinforcements from Khevenhuller's army operating on the Danube, he sent Hungarian light troops - hussars and *freikorps* - raiding into Silesia striking at the Prussian line of communications from Olmutz back into Prussia. On 25 April, Frederick evacuated Olmutz and moved northwest into Bohemia, seeking to force Prince Charles to battle. Charles continued to harass the lines of supply while refusing to meet in a set-piece battle. In mid-May orders from Maria directed the Prince to stop dallying and smash Frederick once-and-for-all. Slipping around the Prussian flank, Charles moved to the north of Frederick's army. The next day, 17 May, he intended to throw his 30000 regulars against the Prussians, who were camped at the village of Chotusitz, in a surprise attack at dawn.

But it was the Austrians who were surprised when they found the Prussians drawn up for battle in the morning mist. Despite the absence of surprise, the Austrians attacked the Prussian army of about 21000. As at Mollwitz, the action began with a Austrian cavalry charge, which routed the Prussian horse. The battle then became a contest of infantry. Again, as at Mollwitz Prussian firepower and discipline carried the field.

The defeat at Chotusitz convinced Maria Theresa that she could not defeat Frederick - at least not while engaged with the other powers. In order to concentrate against France and Bavaria, she once again concluded a truce with the Prussian upstart. On 11 June, Prussia and Austria signed the Preliminaries of Breslau which publically ceded most of Upper Silesia to Frederick and ended hostilities. So ended the First Silesian war. But the War of the Austrian Succession, which had started as a result of Frederick's invasion of Silesia, continued. And its continuation brought successive victories to Austria and her allies.

The Year of Austrian Success (1743)

Following the peace signed at Breslau, Prince Charles was free to maneuver the French in Bohemia into Prague and then besieged the fortress. After a long and badly managed siege he was forced to raise it when - in September 1742 - another French army invaded Bohemia from the west. It became necessary to call for support from the army on the Danube. Khevenhuller, with most of his force, joined Charles. With a massive concentration, they were able to drive the French relieving army out of Bohemia and then push down toward the Danube and Bavaria. Meanwhile, the French garrison in Prague broke out and escaped into Germany. The rear guard, remaining in the fortress, surrendered in late December.

The beginning of 1743 found the Austrian full of confidence and resolved to punish the Bavarians, break French power in the German states, and

reconquer Lorraine for the Holy Roman Empire. Maria Theresa's ally, England, in the first part of the year financed an allied army composed of English, Hanoverian and Austrian contingents whose avowed purpose was the exclusion of French influence from the lands of the Holy Roman Empire. Dubbed the "Pragmatic Army" and commanded by George II, this force narrowly defeated the French under Marshal Noailles at the Battle of Dettingen on 27 June. It then crossed the Rhine at Mainz before halting in front of strong French lines.

Meanwhile, an Austrian army had cleared the enemy from all of Bavaria and moved on into western Germany. It linked with the Pragmatic Army at Mainz but, due to the disdain Prince Charles had for the idea of subordinating himself to the authority of George II, he elected to attempt it crossing of the Rhine on his own. The attempt was made on 4 September, and proved to be a costly failure. The Austrian army encamped on the eastern banks for the winter, finally effecting a crossing with 70000 in the first part of July. They made good progress once across to the west side of the river. But ... the French started moving reinforcements to the threatened Rhine front from the Netherlands, and on 17 August 1744, Frederick invaded Bohemia. On the 24th the Austrians recrossed the Rhine to meet the latest threat from Frederick. The Second Silesian War had begun.

The Second Silesian War (1744-1745)

All through 1743 and the first half of 1744, Frederick had watched the progress of the War of the Austrian Succession with trepidation. The Austrian victories in the Germanys convinced him that Austria would soon take Silesia back. He was particularly concerned when England, Holland, Sardinia and Saxony pledged themselves, in the Treaty of Worms (13 September 1743), to restore Austria's boundaries to what they had been before the war. They ignored Frederick's claim to Silesia as confirmed by the Preliminaries of Breslau. In Frederick's view, the obvious step was to re-enter the war - breaking his treaty of convenience with Austria.

To this end, Frederick negotiated the Treaty of Paris with France and the Emperor Charles VII (former Charles Albert of Bavaria) in early June 1744. France agreed to a double invasion of Austria, and Frederick agreed to attack Bohemia. Bavaria was to be liberated and returned to the "Emperor" and Frederick would add sections of Bohemia to Silesia.

On 17 August, Frederick marched into Bohemia with 80000 at his back. About two-thirds of the army moved by way of Saxony - without Saxon permission - while the rest moved through Silesia. The Prussians reunited their forces before Prague and occupied the city after its 12000 man garrison surrendered on 16 September. Encouraged by this easy success, Frederick proceeded to overrun central Bohemia. With the Austrians withdrawing from the Rhine to oppose Frederick, the Prussian Soldier-King saw the opportunity to catch the enemy in a trap - between

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his army in Bohemia and the French and Bavarian forces that would surely follow the Austrians across the Rhine. Pursuing this scheme, he marched to the southeast to meet the Austrians near Vienna, only to learn a few days later that the French had not crossed the Rhine.

Instead of having the Austrians in a trap, it was now obvious that it was the Prussians who were in danger of this fate. He was opposed by two enemy armies - one in Bohemia under the very able Field Marshal Traun, and the other under Prince Charles approaching from the west. Frederick tried to lure Traun into battle before Charles could arrive on the scene, but the wily old Austrian refused to be ensnared and used his hussars and light infantry to screen movements and deny the Prussian supplies. He was able to join with Charles' army without any interference from Frederick.

Thus the Austrians had already gained the initiative early in October when they were joined by a corps of their new allies from Saxony, which gave them a combined force of over 70000 men. By November, Frederick had lost 17000 men through desertion as supplies began to run short; and he was thus far unable to maneuver the enemy - in theory commanded by Charles, in reality by Traun - into a situation where he could fight on anything approaching equal terms. Realizing that without a counter to the light troops Traun was employing so effectively against his supply lines, he was doomed to defeat, Frederick withdrew from Bohemia into Silesia where he could feed his army.

The new year brought new bad news, this time on the diplomatic front. On 8 January, Austria, England, Holland and Saxony signed the Treaty of Warsaw - a quadruple alliance against Frederick, the ostensible object being the recovery of Silesia and destruction of the Hohenzollern rule.

The campaign of 1745 opened early with an Austrian thrust into Silesia in February led by Traun. Frederick had assigned the defense of that area to Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau (the "Old Dessau" who had fought under Marlborough at Blenheim and who was very instrumental in helping Frederick's father rebuild the Prussian army). The Old Dessau adroitly outmaneuvered Traun and drove the Austrians back into Bohemia in a few weeks. Frederick personally assumed command in Silesia in March with one desire - to bring the Austrians battle and smash them.

In April he learned that a Saxon force was marching on Berlin, but ignored it to wait on an opportune chance to hit the Austrians. Late April saw the transfer of Traun to Italy where the French and Spanish had inflicted a severe defeat on the Austrians. Charles took sole command, but refused to take the offensive until directly ordered to do so by Maria Theresa. During the first week of June 1745, Prince Charles advanced into Silesia with Breslau as his objective. Frederick, divining the probable Austrian intent, was waiting for the Austrians on ground of his choosing about midway

between Breslau and Neisse. Some 60000 Prussians faced 80000 Austrians near Hohenfriedburg. When the battle was over, Austrian-Saxon losses totaled in excess of 16000.

Frederick followed up his success at Hohenfriedburg by advancing into Bohemia after the fleeing, disorganized enemy but soon encountered the same problems he had the previous year. By the time he reached Charles' defensive positions at Koniggratz, his detachment of troops along his supply line to secure it against the Austrian *freikorps* had reduced his army to 30000. Although the Austrian army was not much larger, he felt that he could not carry their strong defensive positions. So the Prussian army pulled back a short distance and encamped west of the River Elbe.

During the next three months, the two armies watched each other across the Elbe, while the Austrian army grew and Frederick's continued to dwindle. The Prussian King could not entice Charles to come out though. By the end of September, Frederick began the withdrawal from Bohemia, with the Austrians cautiously following. Frederick was encamped at Sohr on the night of 29 September; the Austrians that night slipped around his flank to occupy the heights behind, thus cutting off their only practical line of retreat to Silesia. As the 30th dawned, Charles was ready to deliver a surprise assault. But, although the Prussians had been outmaneuvered, their scouts had got wind of the move and Frederick was ready to attack the enemy on the surrounding hills. Led by the retrained cavalry, the Prussian army stormed the Austrian positions and, through sheer fury, put the Austrians to flight. Charles' forces lost 8000 while Frederick lost 4000.

Immediately after the battle of Sohr, Frederick passed into Silesia to enter winter quarters. He was hopeful that Maria Theresa would now make peace, especially since the French had overrun the Austrian Netherlands earlier in the year after Marshal de Saxe had defeated an English army at Fontenoy in May. But peace was not yet on Maria's mind. On the contrary, she set out on a winter campaign. Charles was to march north from Bohemia toward Berlin, converging with another Austro-Saxon army under Count Rutowski advancing from western Saxony. Further, there was the hope that Russia might enter the war and attack Prussia from the east.

Upon learning of the projected campaign, Frederick rejoined his army in Silesia. He ordered Old Dessau, with an army of 30000 based at Halle, to advance and meet him at Dresden. He then marched 40000 men westward, intercepting Charles' army near Hennersdorf in Brandenburg and drove it back into Bohemia in a bloody two-day battle (23/24 November).

Meanwhile, the Old Dessau, spurred on by the demands of Frederick, was nearing Dresden determined to pin and battle Rutowski's army of 35000. He found the Austro-Saxon force entrenched on a hill near the town of Kesseldorf on 16

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December. Attacking up the icy slopes twice, his force routed the enemy. Soon after this battle, Frederick occupied Dresden, the Saxon Capital.

The defeats at Sohr, Hennersdorf and Kesseldorf convinced Maria Theresa that peace must be had while she planned the next war. The Treaty of Dresden, signed on 25 December 1745 ended the Second Silesian War and recognized Frederick's control of Silesia. Frederick received from Saxony massive reparations to rebuild his formidable, but battered, army.

The War of the Austrian Succession dragged on till 1748, but Prussia took no part in the further fighting. Its outcome was predictable; Austria was forced to cede Spain a few Italian duchies in return for the French-held Netherlands. With the exception of these, and of course Prussia's hold on Silesia, all the major combatants ended up with what they had held in 1740. Five years of war had brought only Frederick significant gain. And, a reputation. He was looked upon now by many as the true champion of the small German states and the tough little

underdog that had managed to beat the great power bullies. It was acknowledged by all Europe that he was a military genius and, from 1745 onwards, he was called "Frederick the Great".

Additional Scenarios

The following six scenarios attempt to recreate these first military campaigns by the greatest of the Soldier-Kings. His first taste of war was brought about by his involvement - dare say, his initiation - of the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748). The mapboard, game system, and most of the playing pieces are used with the new situations. The vast majority of the rules for FREDERICK THE GREAT are employed; those modified or not utilized are noted in the special rules sections of each scenario. New game counters, which represent the commanders during the Silesian Wars, are provided on the insert of this issue. With these - mapboard, rules, counters - at hand, one can simulate the "chess-like mode of warfare" at which Frederick so excelled. ●

THE SILESIAN WARS, 1740-1745

1740

1.	The game lasts from Turn 17 through Turn 5. (See Special Rule B.)	
	SP/LEADERS	Hex#
2.	ALLIED DEPLOYMENT	
	PRUSSIANS	
	12 SP,DP	2428
	Schwerin	2428
	Von Gessler	2428
	3 SP	2426
	3 SP	2522
3.	COALITION DEPLOYMENT	
	AUSTRIANS	
	1 SP	1733
	Browne	1733
	1 SP	2030
	1 SP	1631
	1 SP	1532
	1 SP	1634
	1 SP	1434
	1 SP	1230
4.	REINFORCEMENTS	
	None	
5.	SPECIAL RULES	
A.	For Victory Points, the only fortresses to be counted are Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz and Kustrin.	
B.	The scenario spans the Winter of 1740, December through March. Commence the game on the December I Turn and play through the June II Turn on the Turn Record Track, moving the marker to the Turn 1 following conclusion of Turn 18. The game turn of April I is considered January I, the game turn of May I is February I, and so forth.	
C.	All game turns of this scenario are	

	considered <i>WINTER</i> and all appropriate rules (16) are enforced except as follows:	
	a. Forces that enter a fortress during the game may leave that fortress at any time during the course of play. In other words, the Winter Quarters Rule (16.2) is ignored.	
	b. This scenario does not end even if <i>all</i> forces in play are inside fortresses.	
	c. Winter Attrition (16.3) is modified to the extent that each Friendly Attrition Phase instead of a SP automatically being removed from those stacks which are not <i>inside</i> a fortress, a die is rolled: an odd result causes the loss of a SP from any force not within a fortress; an even result causes no loss die to Winter Attrition.	
D.	No prisoners may be exchanged.	
E.	The rules for Siege (13) are utilized with the following modifications:	
	a. A die roll of 3-6 is required on the Siege Resolution Table in order to effect a "Breach".	
	b. After the first fortress has been successfully besieged by the Prussian player, a modification of -1 is applied to all subsequent siege resolution attempts by the Prussian. (Example: the Prussians build a depot on the fortress of Glogau and roll on the Table to determine if a "Breach" occurs; a "4" results on the roll; Glogau is taken and henceforth the Prussian player needs to roll a 2-6 on the Table to successfully breach any fortress.) This rule remains in force even if the fallen fortress is subsequently retaken by the Austrian player.	
6.	HISTORICAL RESULT	
	See accompanying text.	

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1741

1.	The game lasts from Turn 1 through Turn 18.	
	SP/LEADERS	Hex#
2.	ALLIED DEPLOYMENT	
	PRUSSIAN	
	2 SP	1733
	Frederick	1733
	Schwerin	1733
	2 SP	2030
	Von Schulenburg	2030
	3 SP	1736
	Von Kyau	1736
	2 SP	2217
	2 SP	2522
	2 SP	2925
	2 SP	2426
	2 SP	3741
	2 SP	1631
	2 SP	1532
	2 SP	1534
	FRENCH	
	4 SP	1901
	De Broglie	1901
	4 SP	0406
	Noailles	0406
	3 SP	0703
	Chevert	0703
	3 SP	2104
	3 SP	1804
	3 SP	1702
	3 SP	1604
	3 SP	1108
	4 SP	1306
	4 SP	1210
	BAVARIANS	
	5 SP	0519
	Seckendorf	0519
	1 SP	0816
	SAXONS	
	7 SP	1623
	Rutowski	1623
	1 SP	1821
3.	COALITION DEPLOYMENT	
	AUSTRIANS	
	8 SP	1634
	Neipperg	1634
	Romer	1634
	7 SP	0231
	Browne	0231
	2 SP	1125
	2 SP	0631
	2 SP	1230
	2 SP	0834
	2 SP	1434
	2 SP	1634

4.	REINFORCEMENTS	
A.	On Turn 12, 9 Austrian SP and Khevenhuller appear on hex 0231.	
B.	On Turn 14, 9 Austrian SP and Charles of Lorraine appear on hex 0631.	
	Note: if the above Austrian reinforcement hexes are occupied by Allied SP, the Austria player may bring these reinforcements in on the south edge of the mapboard between 0131 and [0136] and/or between 0136 and 0936 on the [east] edge. All reinforcements due in a given game turn must enter as on stack.	
5.	SPECIAL RULES	
A.	For all purposes (including Victory Points) utilize only the fortresses within the borders of Silesia, Saxony, Austria and the fortress of Nuremberg.	
B.	In a three-player game, the Prussian player and the Austrian player may agree to a peace treaty at any time during the game and under any conditions they may agree upon. The Prussian player may not, however, under this option, ever wage war against the Franco-Bavarian-Saxon player or ever occupy that player's initially-held fortresses. Any such Prussian-Austrian agreement is not binding; the Prussian player may re-enter the war against Austria on any subsequent turn.	
C.	The Frederick counter is modified for this scenario with the following values: <i>Initiative Value</i> 1; <i>Attack Bonus</i> 0; <i>Defense Bonus</i> 1. Further, if he is stacked with another friendly leader, it is not he who is considered the leader of the stack, but instead merges with that leader for all combat, movement and morale recovery purposes. (Example: Frederick and Schwerin are together with a force of Prussian SP. If combat occurs, Schwerin is considered the leader of the force, but Frederick may add his Defense Bonus to Schwerin's which would result in a Prussian Defense Bonus of "3". If the force is defeated and retreats, the die roll for retreat after combat would be added to Frederick's and Schwerin's values - i.e., 2. If the Prussians then attempt to recover good morale in the Morale Recovery Phase, the combined Initiative Ratings of the two would be used.) For leader losses due to the effects of the CRT, Frederick is considered the lowest ranked leader.	
6.	HISTORICAL RESULT	
	See accompanying text.	

THE SILESIAN WARS, 1740-1745

1742

1.	The scenario lasts from Turn 3 through Turn 18.	
	SP/LEADERS	Hex#
2.	ALLIED DEPLOYMENT	
	PRUSSIANS	
	11 SP	0933
	Frederick	0933
	Schwerin	0933
	3 SP	2217
	Von Gessler	2217
	3 SP	2925
	Von Kyau	2925
	1 SP	1173
	Anhalt	1733
	3 SP	3741
	3 SP	3330
	3 SP	2522
	3 SP	2426
	1 SP	2030
	1 SP	1631
	1 SP	1634
	1 SP	1532
	1 SP	1434
	FRENCH	
	12 SP	1125
	de Broglie	1125
	Chevert	1125
	2 SP	0406
	Maillebois	0406
	1 SP	1108
	Belle-Isle	1108
	2 SP	2104
	2 SP	1901
	2 SP	1702
	2 SP	1804
	2 SP	1604
	2 SP	1306
	2 SP	0703
	1 SP	1210
	BAVARIANS	
	6 SP	0416
	Seckendorf	0416
	1 SP	0816
	SAXONS	
	6 SP	1623
	Rutowski	1623

	1 SP	1821
3.	COALITION DEPLOYMENT	
	AUSTRIANS	
	18 SP, 1 DP	0519
	Khevenhuller	0519
	Lobkowitz	0519
	2 SP, 1 DP	0420
	Batthyany	0420
	3 SP	0631
	Browne	0631
	12 SP	1028
	Charles of Lorraine	1028
	Marschall	1028
	1 SP, 1 DP	0324
	1 SP, 1 DP	0227
	2 SP	0231
	2 SP	0834
	2 SP	1230
4.	REINFORCEMENTS	
A.	On Turn 4, two Austrian SP appear on hex 0231.	
B.	On Turn 5, two Austrian SP appear on hex 0231.	
5.	SPECIAL RULES	
A.	For all purposes(including Victory Points and supply) use only the fortresses in Silesia, Austria, and that of Nuremberg. For purposes of <i>supply only</i> , the fortresses of Saxony may be used.	
B.	In a three-player game, the Prussian player and the Austrian player may agree to a peace treaty at any time during the game and under any conditions they may agree upon. The Prussian player may <i>not</i> now, under any circumstances, attack or occupy the fortresses of the Austrian or Franco-Bavarian-Saxon player (nor vice versa). In a two-player game, Prussia automatically exits play at the end of Turn 7 and all conditions of the above apply.	
6.	HISTORICAL RESULT	
	See accompanying text.	

THE SILESIAN WARS, 1740-1745

1743

1.	The scenario lasts from Turn 1 through Turn 13.	
	SP/LEADERS	Hex#
2.	ALLIED DEPLOYMENT	
	FRENCH	
	12 SP	0422
	Noailles	0422
	de Grammont	0422
	12 SP	1108
	de Broglie	1108
	2 SP	1901
	Maillebois	1901
	1 SP, 1 DP	0519
	2 SP	1702
	1 SP	1804
	1 SP	1604
	1 SP	1306
	1 SP	1210
	1 SP	0816
	1 SP	0703
	1 SP	0406
	BAVARIANS	
	7 SP	0703
	Seckendorf	0703
3.	COALITION DEPLOYMENT	
	AUSTRIANS	
	10 SP	0324
	Charles or Lorraine	0324
	10 SP, 1 DP	0223
	Batthyany	0223
	7 SP	1125
	Daun	1125
	Lobkowitz	1125
	1 SP, 1 DP	1021
	1 SP, 1 DP	0227
	1 SP	1230
	1 SP	0834
	1 SP	0631
	1 SP	0231

	PRAGMATIC ARMY	
	17 SP	2104
	George	2104
	Hesse	2104
	1 SP, 1 DP	1809
	1 SP	2206
	1 SP	2310
	1 SP	2413
4.	REINFORCEMENTS	
A.	On Turn 3, one Pragmatic SP appears on hex 2104.	
B.	On Turn 4, two Austrian SP and Marschall appear on hex 0231.	
C.	On Turn 6, two Pragmatic SP appear on hex 2104.	
D.	On Turn 6, two Austrian SP appear on hex 0231.	
E.	On Turn 6, four French SP and Belle-Isle appear on hex 0703.	
F.	On Turn 8, three French SP appear on hex 0703.	
5.	SPECIAL RULES	
A.	No units of any nationality may enter any hexes located partially or wholly in Prussia, Saxony or Mecklenburg.	
B.	For all purposes (including Victory Points), use only the fortresses in Austria and those located in the following: 0816, 1210, 1108, 0406, 0703, 1306, 1604, 1804, 1702, 1901, 2104, 2206 and 2310.	
C.	The fortress of Hanover (2413) can be used for all game purposes except for Victory Points.	
D.	Reinforcements due only in a fortress under Siege will arrive in the nearest friendly fortress.	
6.	HISTORICAL RESULT	
	See accompanying text.	

THE SILESIAN WARS, 1740-1745

1744

1.	The scenario lasts from Turn 1 through Turn 18.	
	SP/LEADERS	Hex#
2.	ALLIED DEPLOYMENT	
	PRUSSIANS See Special Rule A	
	11 SP	2320
	Frederick	2320
	Anhalt	2320
	11 SP	2223
	Schwerin	2223
	12 SP	1733
	von Kyau	1733
	von Gessler	1733
	4 SP	2217
	2 SP	2522
	2 SP	2030
	1 SP	2925
	1 SP	2426
	2 SP	1631
	1 SP	1532
	1 SP	1634
	1 SP	1434
	1 SP	3330
	1 SP	3741
	FRENCH	
	7 SP	0406
	Coigny	0406
	5 SP	0703
	de Bon	0703
	2 SP	1306
	2 SP	1604
	2 SP	1804
	BAVARIANS	
	6 SP	0510
	Seckendorf	0510
3.	COALITION DEPLOYMENT	
	AUSTRIANS See Special Rule B	
	16 SP	1013
	Charles of Lorraine	1013
	Batthyany	1013
	10 SP	0316
	Traun	0316
	5 SP	1125
	Harsch	1125
	5 SP	0631
	Daun	0631
	3 SP	0231
	Marschall	0231
	1 SP, 1 DP	0519
	1 SP	1210
	1 SP	0816
	2 SP	1230
	2 SP	0834

	SAXONS See Special Rule B	
	11 SP	1623
	Rutowski	1623
	1 SP	1821
	PRAGMATIC ARMY	
	15 SP	1108
	Hesse	1108
	Brunswick	1108
	1 SP	2413
4.	REINFORCEMENTS	
A.	On Turn 8, 16 French SP, Robinet and Janelle appear on hex 1901.	
	<i>Note:</i> If the above French reinforcement hex is occupied by enemy units, these units are to enter on hex 1702.	
5.	SPECIAL RULES	
A.	The Prussian forces placed on the mapboard may not be moved until the Allied player-turn of Turn 9, or until enemy units enter Prussian territory.	
B.	Austrian and Saxon forces initially placed within their respective borders may not move until enemy units enter any hex of Saxony and/or Austria. Entry into either will activate all such Coalition units. For restriction on Austrian forces initially placed outside their borders, see Special Rule C.	
C.	Austrian forces initially placed outside their borders may not enter any hex of Prussia or Saxony prior to Turn 8. Further, these forces may not voluntarily enter Austria until Turn 8; these units may enter Austria prior to Turn 8 <i>only</i> if the fortress of Nuremberg is besieged or falls to Allied forces.	
D.	For all purposes (including Victory Points) use only the fortresses in Silesia, Austria, Saxony, and those at 0703, 0406, [1108], 1210, 0816, 1306, 1604, and 1804.	
E.	The fortresses on hex 1702, 1901, 2104 and those in Prussia can be used as supply sources and, as such, must be garrisoned by friendly units.	
F.	Units of the Pragmatic Army may not enter any hexes in Austria, Saxony, Silesia, or Prussia.	
6.	HISTORICAL RESULT	
	See accompanying text.	

THE SILESIAN WARS, 1740-1745

1745

1.	The scenario lasts from Turn 1 through Turn 17.	
	SP/LEADERS	Hex#
2.	ALLIED DEPLOYMENT	
	PRUSSIANS	
	26 SP	1733
	Frederick	1733
	Schwerin	1733
	10 SP	2217
	Anhalt	2217
	von Kyau	2217
	1 SP	2925
	von Gessler	2925
	1 SP	2522
	1 SP	3330
	1 SP	3741
	1 SP	2426
	1 SP	2030
	1 SP	1631
	1 SP	1634
	1 SP	1532
	1 SP	1434
	FRENCH	
	12 SP	1210
	Chevert	1210
	Belle-Isle	1210
	1 SP	2104
	1 SP	1901
	1 SP	1702
	1 SP	1804
	1 SP	1604
	1 SP	1306
	1 SP	1108
	1 SP	0703
	1 SP	0406
3.	COALITION DEPLOYMENT	
	AUSTRIANS	
	31 SP	1230
	Charles of Lorraine	1230
	Marschall	1230

	5 SP	0816
	Batthyany	0816
	1 SP	0631
	Daun	0631
	1 SP, 1 DP	1121
	1 SP	1125
	1 SP	0834
	1 SP	0231
	SAXONS	
	5 SP	1821
	Arnim	1821
	6 SP	1230
	Rutowski	1230
	1 SP	1623
4.	REINFORCEMENTS	
A.	On Turn 5, three Austrian SP appear on either 1125 or hex 0230.	
B.	On Turn 8, four [French] SP and Noailles appear on either hex 0703 or hex 1702.	
C.	On Turn 12, three Austrian SP appear on either hex 1125 or hex 0230.	
5.	SPECIAL RULES	
A.	Prussian units may never enter Hanover or move west of the Prussian border into the German states or Bavaria.	
B.	For all purposes (including Victory Points) use only the fortresses in Austria, Silesia, Saxony and those on 0816, 1210, 1604, 1306, 1108, [0406], and 0703.	
C.	The fortresses on 2310, 2206, 2104, 1901, 1702, 1804 and those in Prussia and Hanover can be used as supply sources and, as such, must be garrisoned by friendly forces.	
6.	HISTORICAL RESULT	
	See accompanying text.	