

PRUSSIA

Generals: 3+1



Supply Train: 1+1 (K10, A11)



Max.Total Strength: 16+6



Start Draw Income Subsidy

Army Size: Min. 1, Max. 8

* At Start Min.

1. Friedrich der Gross (L9)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Schwerin (L9)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Erbprinz Leopold (K9)	1	2	3	4*	5	6	7	8
4. Der Alte Dessauer (K12)	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8

SAXONY

Generals: 1



Supply Train: 1 (H8)



Max.Total Strength: 5(8)



Start Draw Income Subsidy

1. Rutowski (I8)

1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8
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PRAGMATIC ARMY

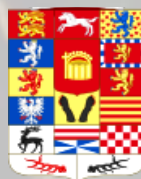
Generals: 3



Supply Train: 1 (A8)



Max.Total Strength: 14



Start Draw Income Subsidy

Army Size: Min. 1, Max. 8

1. George II (E11)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Duke of Cumberland (E11)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Earl of Stair (C10)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Income

Subsidy



Frederick II (German: *Friedrich*; 24 January 1712 – 17 August 1786) was the third Hohenzollern king, reigning over the Kingdom of Prussia from 1740 until 1786. Frederick's achievements during his reign included his military victories, his reorganization of Prussian armies, his patronage of the Arts and the Enlightenment in Prussia, and his final success against great odds in the Seven Years' War. He became known as **Frederick the Great** (*Friedrich der Große*) and was nicknamed *Der Alte Fritz* ("Old Fritz") by the Prussian people.



Kurt Christoph Graf von Schwerin (26 October 1684 – 6 May 1757) was a Prussian *Generalfeldmarschall*, one of the leading commanders under Frederick the Great. He was born in Löwitz, Pomerania, and at an early age entered the Dutch army, with which he served at the Schellenberg and at Blenheim. In 1707 he became a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was present at Ramillies and Malplaquet, and with the Swedish commander Stenbock at Gadebusch. In 1713 he was with Charles XII of Sweden in his captivity at Bender, and in 1718 was made major-general.



Leopold II Maximilian, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (25 December 1700 – 16 December 1751), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau from 1747 to 1751; he also was a Prussian general. Leopold was one of the best subordinate generals who served under Frederick the Great of Prussia. He distinguished himself in the capture of Glogau in 1741 and at the battles of Mollwitz, Chotusitz (where he was made *Generalfeldmarschall* on the field of battle), Hohenfriedberg, and Soor.



Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (3 July 1676 – 7 April 1747) was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau from 1693 to 1747. He was also a *Generalfeldmarschall* in the Prussian army. Nicknamed "the Old Dessauer" (German: *der alte Dessauer*), he possessed good abilities as a field commander, but was mainly remembered a talented drillmaster who modernized the Prussian infantry.



Frederick Augustus, Count Rutowsky (also written *Rutowski*) (Warsaw/Dresden [?], 19 June 1702 – Pillnitz, 16 March 1764), was a Saxon Field Marshal who commanded Saxon forces in the Siege of Pirna during the Seven Years' War. On 26 May 1727 he became a Major-General in the Saxon Army and shortly after he served under the Prussians; however, in 1729 he returned again to the Saxon Army. During the following years, in the War of Polish Succession, he participated in the campaigns in Poland and on the Rhine, becoming Lieutenant-General on 1 January 1736 and Commander of the *Garde du Corps*. As such he was in 1737 the leader of the Saxon Contingent in the War against the Turks in Hungary.



George II (George Augustus; German: *Georg II. August*; 30 October / 9 November 1683 – 25 October 1760) was King of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) and Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 11 June 1727 (O.S.) until his death. George was the last British monarch born outside Great Britain: he was born and brought up in northern Germany. Against Walpole's wishes, but to George's delight, Britain once again entered into war, the War of Jenkins' Ear, with Spain in 1739. Britain's war with Spain became part of the War of the Austrian Succession when a major European war broke out upon the death of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI in 1740. An allied force of Austrian, British, Dutch, Hanoverian and Hessian troops engaged the French at the Battle of Dettingen on 16/27 June 1743. George personally accompanied them, leading them to victory, thus becoming the last British monarch to lead troops into battle.



Prince William Augustus (26 April 1721 [N.S.] – 31 October 1765), was the third and youngest son of George II of Great Britain and Caroline of Ansbach, and Duke of Cumberland from 1726. He is generally best remembered for his role in putting down the Jacobite Rising at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, which success made him immensely popular throughout Britain. Despite Culloden, he had a largely unsuccessful military career, and following the Convention of Klosterzeven in 1757, he never held active military command, and switched his attentions to politics and horse racing. In December 1742, he became a major-general, and, the following year, he first saw active service in Germany. George II and the "martial boy" shared in the glory of the Battle of Dettingen (27 June 1743), where Cumberland was wounded in the leg by a musket ball. After the battle he was made a lieutenant general.



John Dalrymple, 2nd Earl of Stair KT PC (20 July 1673 – 9 May 1747) was a Scottish soldier and diplomat. He served in the Nine Years' War and the War of the Spanish Succession and, after a period as British Ambassador in Paris, became a military commander at the Battle of Dettingen during the War of the Austrian Succession. On 20 March 1742, Dalrymple was promoted to field marshal and on 20 April 1742 took command of the "Pragmatic Army" sent to act with Hanoverian and Austrian forces in support of the Pragmatic Sanction to appoint Maria Theresa to the position of Empress of Austria. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Britain on 28 February 1743 and led the allies to victory at the Battle of Dettingen in June 1743.

AUSTRIA

Start

Draw

Income

Subsidy

Generals: 6



Supply Train: 3 (C8, K1, K6)



Army Size: Min. 1, Max. 8

* At Start Min.



Max.Total Strength: 28



1. Karl von Lothringen (M4)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Traun (M1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Khevenhüller (N1)	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8
4. Batthyány (N1)	1	2*	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Niepperg (L6)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Arenberg (C7)	1	2	3	4*	5	6	7	8

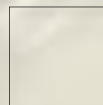
NB ~ If Saxony allies with Austria

SAXONY

Income

Subsidy

Generals: 1



Supply Train: 1 (H8)



Max.Total Strength: 5(8)



1. Rutowski (I8)

1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8
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Prince Charles Alexander of Lorraine (Charles Alexandre Emanuel de Lorraine, aka. Karl von Lothringen) (12 December 1712 in Lunéville – 4 July 1780 in Tervuren) was a Lorraine-born Austrian general and soldier, governor and de facto sovereign of the Austrian Netherlands, and sometime duke of Lorraine. During the War of the Austrian Succession, he was one of the principal Austrian military commanders. He was most notable for his defeat by better trained and superior forces under the formidable Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. He was also defeated by Maurice de Saxe at the Battle of Rocoux in 1746.



Otto Ferdinand Graf von Abensberg und Traun (or sometimes **Otto Ferdinand von Abensberg und Traun**), (August 27, 1677 – February 18, 1748) was an Austrian *Generalfeldmarschall*. He successfully conducted the Italian campaigns of the War of the Austrian Succession up to 1743, when, on the death of Field-Marshal Count Khevenhüller, he was made the principal military adviser of Prince Charles Alexander of Lorraine, who commanded the Austrians in Bohemia and on the Danube. In this capacity he inspired the brilliant operations which led up to the passage of the Rhine and the skilful strategy whereby Frederick of Prussia was forced to evacuate Bohemia and Moravia (1744) without a battle.



Ludwig Andreas Khevenhüller, Graf von Aichelberg-Frankenburg (en: **Louis Andrew Khevenhüller, Count of Aichelberg-Frankenburg**) (30 November 1683, Linz – 26 January 1744, Vienna), Austrian field-marshal who first saw active service under Prince Eugene of Savoy in the War of the Spanish Succession. Khevenhüller surpassed himself in the War of the Austrian Succession. As commander-in-chief of the army on the Danube he not only drove out the French and Bavarian invaders of Austria in a few days of rapid marching and sharp engagements (January 1742), but overran southern Bavaria, captured Munich, and forced a large French corps in Linz to surrender. Khevenhüller reconquered southern Bavaria, and in June 1742 forced the emperor to conclude the unfavourable Convention of Nieder-Schönfeld.



Count Karl Josef Batthyány of Németújvár (Hungarian: *németújvári gróf Batthyány Károly József, Károly József Batthyány*, German: *Karl Josef Graf Batthyány*, Croatian: *Karlo Josip grof Baćan*; 28 April 1697, Rechnitz - 15 April 1772, Vienna) was a Hungarian-Austrian general and field marshal. He served as ban (viceroy) of Croatia from 1743 to 1756. In the War of Austrian Succession (1744), he served again as a corps commander. He faced the French under General Ségur in the Battle of Pfaffenhofen on 15 April 1745. In spite of numerical inferiority, he won a huge victory. Batthyány then united forces with Field Marshal Otto Ferdinand von Abensberg und Traun, defeated the French again and forced them back over the Rhine. In 1746, he served under the command of Charles of Lorraine in Belgium and took part in the Battle of Rocoux, in 1747.



Count Wilhelm Reinhard von Neipperg (27 May 1684 – 26 May 1774) was an Austrian general. He spent his boyhood in Vienna and in 1702 joined the Imperial service. He was a *Obristleutnant* in his father's regiment in 1709, and by 1715 was a colonel. He distinguished himself at Temesvar in 1716 and at Belgrade in 1717. After fighting against the Turks, he renounced his military career in order to attend to the education of Prince Francis of Lorraine, the future Holy Roman Emperor. He was elevated to the rank of count in 1726. Neipperg was with Fieldmarshal Wallis, at the Battle of Grocka and negotiated the Peace of Belgrade (1739). Two years later, during the War of Austrian Succession, he commanded the Austrian Army which was defeated at the Battle of Mollwitz by Frederick II of Prussia. Nonetheless he became an Imperial field marshal later that year.





Leopold Philippe of Arenberg (October 14, 1690 – March 4, 1754) was the 4th Duke of Arenberg, 10th Duke of Aarschot and an Austrian Field Marshal. At the outbreak of the War of Polish Succession against the French, he served again under Eugene of Savoy on the Rhine. He became Field Marshal in 1737 and was appointed Supreme Commander of the Austrian forces in the Netherlands. During the War of Austrian Succession, he forged a military alliance between Austria, Britain and the Netherlands. He led the Austrian Army in the Battle of Dettingen.



Frederick Augustus, Count Rutowsky (also written *Rutowski*) (Warsaw/Dresden [?], 19 June 1702 – Pillnitz, 16 March 1764), was a Saxon Field Marshal who commanded Saxon forces in the Siege of Pirna during the Seven Years' War. On 26 May 1727 he became a Major-General in the Saxon Army and shortly after he served under the Prussians; however, in 1729 he returned again to the Saxon Army. During the following years, in the War of Polish Succession, he participated in the campaigns in Poland and on the Rhine, becoming Lieutenant-General on 1 January 1736 and Commander of the *Garde du Corps*. As such he was in 1737 the leader of the Saxon Contingent in the War against the Turks in Hungary.

FRANCE

Start Draw Income Subsidy



Generals: 5



Supply Train: 2 (B4, G4)



Army Size: Min. 1, Max. 8

Max.Total Strength: 26



* At Start Min.



1. Moritz v. Sachsen (A1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7*	8
2. Belle-Isle (G5)	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8
3. Broglie (G3)	1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8
4. Maillebois (A6)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Noailles (D4)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

BAVARIA

Start Draw Income Subsidy



Generals: 1



Supply Train: 1 (G4)



Max.Total Strength: 5(8)



1. Törring (G3)	1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8
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Maurice, Count of Saxony (German: *Graf Hermann Moritz von Sachsen*; French: *Maurice de Saxe*) (28 October 1696 – 20 November 1750) was a Saxon soldier in French service who became a Marshal and later also Marshal General of France. In the War of the Austrian Succession he was chosen to command the 10,000 men of the French Invasion of Britain on behalf of the Old Pretender, which assembled at Dunkirk but did not proceed more than a few miles out of harbour before being wrecked by disastrous storms. After its termination, he received an independent command in the Netherlands, and by skilful manoeuvring succeeded in continually harassing the superior forces of the enemy without risking a decisive battle. In the following year, Saxe with 65,000 men besieged Tournai and inflicted a severe defeat on the army of the Duke of Cumberland at the Battle of Fontenoy, an encounter determined entirely by his constancy and cool leadership.



Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, duc de Belle-Isle (22 September 1684 – 26 January 1761) was a French general and statesman. Aided by the rise of Cardinal Fleury, Belle-Isle was made lieutenant-général, and grew in influence over French military policy. In the eventful year of 1741, he was at the masthead of French interventionist policy in Germany, and of the beginnings of the War of the Austrian Succession. French aggression was in large part made possible by the precedent set by the Frederick II of Prussia and his conquest of Silesia—often referred to as the Rape of Silesia. France's initial victories—including the election of Charles Albert to Holy Roman Emperor—were short lived, and by 1743 the war was proving to be very disappointing for France, as Belle-Isle's military command in Germany was full of setbacks and losses. Belle-Isle was named Maréchal de France in 1741 and received control of a large army, with which it is said that he promised to make peace in three months under the walls of Vienna.



Victor François de Broglie, 2nd duc de Broglie (19 October 1718, Paris – 30 March 1804) was a French aristocrat and soldier and a marshal of France. He served with his father, François-Marie, 1st duc de Broglie, at Parma and Guastalla, and in 1734 obtained a colonelcy. In the War of the Austrian Succession he took part in the storming of Prague in 1742, and was made a brigadier. In 1744 and 1745 he saw further service on the Rhine, and he succeeded his father as 2nd duc de Broglie on the old duke's death in 1745. He was made a *Maréchal de Camp*, and he subsequently served with Marshal de Saxe in the Low Countries, and was present at Roucoux, Val and Maastricht. At the end of the war he was made a Lieutenant-general.



Jean-Baptiste François Desmaretz (Paris, 1682 – 1762), **Marquis of Maillebois**, was a Marshal of France. He was the son of Nicolas Desmaretz, marquis of Maillebois (marquis de Maillebois, in French) (1648–1721) Controller-General of Finances during the reign of Louis XIV of France and nephew of Jean-Baptiste Colbert. He learned the art of war from Claude Louis Hector de Villars. He distinguished himself during the Siege of Lille (1708), and commanded a division in Italy during the War of Polish Succession. He conquered Corsica in less than three weeks (1739), and received the rank of Marshal in 1741. During the War of Austrian Succession he was sent again to fight the Austrians in Italy and won the Battle of Bassignano in 1745. The next year though, he was decisively beaten by superior forces in the Battle of Piacenza, after which he had to abandon the Duchy of Milan.



Adrien Maurice de Noailles, 3rd Duke of Noailles (29 September 1678 – 24 June 1766) was a French aristocrat and soldier. He served in the War of the Austrian Succession and was appointed to command the French forces in March 1743. He was defeated at the Battle of Dettingen in June 1743, but successfully drove the Austrians out of Alsace-Lorraine the following year, although he missed an opportunity to seriously damage the Austrian army as it was crossing the Rhine. He was Foreign Minister from April to November 1744, and regarded Great Britain as a greater enemy of France than Austria. He later acted in a diplomatic capacity and had substantial influence over the course of foreign policy.



Maximilian III Joseph (28 March 1727 – 30 December 1777) was Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and Duke of Bavaria from 1745 to 1777. The 18-year-old Maximilian Joseph wavered between the *Peace-party*, led by his mother Maria Amalia of Austria and Army Commander Friedrich Heinrich von Seckendorff and the *War-party*, led by Foreign Minister General Ignaz **Count of Törring** and the French envoy Chavigny. After the decisive defeat in the Battle of Pfaffenhofen on 15 April Maximilian Joseph quickly abandoned his father's imperial pretences and made peace with Maria Theresa in the Treaty of Füssen, in which he agreed to support her husband, Grand Duke Francis Stephen of Tuscany, in the upcoming imperial election.