

19th Century Unified Database

Version MK3 Beta



1) Changes

a) MK4

- i. Ships turned out to be too strong so their strength was lowered.
- ii. Modified graphics so borders no longer show automatically – no need to change setting.
- iii. Improved look of Confederate flag icon.

b) MK3

- i. Added 100-meter Napoleonic equipment and sample scenario.
- ii. Improved ship icons and increased ship strength.
- iii. Added 24 & 100-pounder seacoast guns.
- iv. Increased mortar strength.
- v. Added equipment for forts.
- vi. Unselected "shock cavalry" from mounted cavalry squads. Early cavalry will keep it though.

c) MK2

- i. Ships given long-range so they can bombardment properly.
- ii. 32-pounder Seacoast Guns now have anti-shipping capability.
- iii. Troop Transport Ship added under New Equipment.
- iv. Special ACW specific guns modified.

d) MK1

- i. Ship and cavalry graphics modified.

e)

2) CAVALRY

Basic unit is the troop, about 80-100 men. In the database the cavalry has taken over the slots previously held by armor. The cavalry equipment from the 1700's has been flagged as armor, giving it a big advantage over infantry equipment. Later cavalry equipment isn't armored and acts just like fast infantry. All cavalry is motorized.

Cavalry equipment is ideally combined with such equipment as the Horse Team (Cavalry), Wagon, and Cavalry Scout. The Horse Team (Cavalry) and Wagon equipment can be juggled to achieve the correct speed of cavalry units. Horses increase the speed while wagons are just empty weight used to slow a unit down. Also this particular Horse Team has recon ability as well. Cavalry Scouts are have no weight or combat values and are used only for their recon value.

- a) **Cavalry Troop (Lance)** - (Uhlans Cossacks) The longer reach of the lances give them an advantage over infantry, but they are vulnerable to Sabre cavalry
- b) **Cavalry Troop (Sabre)** - (Hussars, Dragoons) This is the average cavalry of the period before the use of firearms. They aren't as lethal against infantry as the Lancers but have higher anti-cavalry values.
- c) **Cavalry Troop (Heavy)** - (Cuirassiers, Horse Grenadiers). Slower movement than the rest of cavalry, and no scout capabilities. They had an advantage over all other cavalry not only because of the body protection, but also because they mounted heavy chargers. Very strong against other cavalry units.
- d) **Dragoon Troop (Early)** - Until the middle of the 18th century they were used as mounted infantry, using carbines and dismounting to fight. Afterwards they were used as normal cavalry.
- e) **Mounted Troop (Early)** - Basically mounted infantry using breech loading rifled carbines.
- f) **Mounted Troop (Carbine)** - Armed with Spencer carbines.
- g) **Mounted Troop (Bolt Action)** - Armed with bolt action carbines

3) INFANTRY

Basic unit is the company, about 80-100 men. This is the bread and butter of any 19th century army. Like cavalry, equipment is motorized.

- a) **Spear Company** (Zulus, Restless Natives) - Simple form of infantry armed with long wooden shafts with sharply pointed end. Can't stand up against firearms unless operating with a huge numerical superiority.
- b) **Sword Company** - Stronger than Spear Companies against other infantry although less so against cavalry.
- c) **Spike Company** - Similar to Spear Company but wooden shafts are specifically designed to stop horses. Not good against other infantry.
- d) **Militia Company** - Usually peasants armed with crude firearms.
- e) **Reserve Company** (Prussian Landwehr, Austrian Grenz, Russian Opolchenie) - Semi permanent force designed to be a pool of new

recruits for the regular army, but in wartime reserves were frequently used in the front lines.

- f) **Flintlock Company** - French doctrine emphasized speed of maneuver and attack with the bayonet over firepower, making no use of infantry guns. Late in the 18th century Russia adopted that doctrine under Suvarov and Austria did the same after the battle of Austerlitz.
- g) **Heavy Flintlock Company** – Same as the Flintlock Company but some small (2-3 pounders) guns added. Most major powers in Europe (except France) adopted this style but they slowed unit maneuverability.
- h) **Percussion Musket Company** – Advanced form of musket with percussion cap and smooth bore.
- i) **Rifled Musket Company** - Although slower to reload than smooth bore muskets, they were much more accurate at longer ranges.
- j) **Rifle Company (Breech Loading)** - (Prussian Dreyse, British Martini-Henry, US Springfield) They allowed soldiers to reload quicker than with muzzle loading weapons. Also could reload while lying down, providing firing positions from cover at all times.
- k) **Rifle Company (Repeating)** - (US Spencer and Colt Revolving) They allowed soldiers to fire several times without reloading, however they were unreliable and have a rather short range.
- l) **Rifle Company (Bolt Action)** - (British Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield, German Mauser, French Chassepot and Lebel) They were more robust and reliable, and have more hitting power and accuracy than earlier rifles.

4) ARTILLERY

Known as the “Queen of the Battlefield” during the Napoleonic era. Artillery is important for any army as it provides the firepower to stop massed infantry and cavalry charges. Equipment is static and requires transport to move.

Pre-Griveaubal

- a) **Early Guns** - From a wide range of calibers, they were mainly defensive weapons. They were so bulky that they were never redeployed in battle. Placed at the start in the front line, they will engage in a rather innocuous long range cannonade with the enemy, but the moment infantry advance into attack they had to leave the guns behind and endure the murderous canister of the enemy guns firing at close range. Those were the guns used in fortresses as well.

Post-Griveaubal (c.1770)

Through a reduction in windage and the increase of powder quality, guns were able to reduce their overall weight by half, making them able to redeploy to support advancing infantry

- a) **4 Pounder (18th century)** - Small gun used by infantry as close support.
- b) **6 Pounder (18th century)** - Typical light gun in service in most countries in this period.

- c) **8 Pounder (18th century)** - French medium gun, it was going to be replaced by a new 6 pounder in 1805, but it was still in service in good numbers at the end of the Napoleonic Wars.
- d) **9 Pounder (18th century)** - Main gun in British service.
- e) **12 Pounder (18th century)** - Typical heavy gun in service in most countries.
- f) **Horse Artillery (18th century)** - With mounted crews and using short-barreled light guns, they were able to keep pace with cavalry and to quickly redeploy in battle.
- g) **Howitzers (18th century)** - Were the only weapons capable of firing explosive shells at the time, however they have shorter range and were more inaccurate than guns. They were good for scaring horses with outbursts as well.
- h) **Siege Artillery (18th century)** - Remained very bulky and difficult to transport, but it was vital for besieging fortresses. It wasn't used on the battlefield.

Paixans System

From 1830 onwards guns were capable of using explosive shells, making them much more effective on the battlefield.

- i) **4 Pounder SB** - Smooth bore small gun using explosive shells, normally used in the light divisional batteries.
- j) **6 Pounder SB**
- k) **8 Pounder SB**
- l) **10 Pounder SB**
- m) **12 Pounder SB** - Typical main gun of the divisional artillery. This is the famous Napoleon of the American Civil War.
- n) **14 Pounder SB**
- o) **18 Pounder SB**
- p) **24 Pounder SB** - This was a Corps level gun, used sometimes as siege gun as well.

Rifled Guns

They entered service around 1850. Muzzle loading guns, they no longer used canister, so they were less effective than smooth bore guns at close ranges. However their greater accuracy made them more suited for attacking enemy positions.

- q) **4 Pounder Rifled**
- r) **6 Pounder Rifled**
- s) **8 Pounder Rifled**
- t) **10 Pounder Rifled**
- u) **12 Pounder Rifled**
- v) **14 Pounder Rifled**
- w) **18 Pounder Rifled**
- x) **24 Pounder Rifled**

Breech Loading Guns

Around 1860 a new breed of guns entered service in the Prussian army, allowing a faster rate of fire and an increased accuracy at longer ranges with the use of percussion grenades.

- y) **4 Pounder Breech Rifle**
- z) **6 Pounder Breech Rifle**
- aa) **7 Pounder Muzzle Loader** - Breech Rifle light and versatile, typical close support gun in colonial wars for British troops.
- bb) **0 Pounder Breech Rifle**
- cc) **10 Pounder Breech Rifle**
- dd) **12 Pounder Breech Rifle** (75mm gun)
- ee) **14 Pounder Breech Rifle**
- ff) **18 Pounder Breech Rifle** (90mm gun)
- gg) **24 Pounder Breech Rifle**

Machine Guns

- hh) **Gatling Gun** – Used in the second half of the ACW.
- ii) **Machine Gun (Early)** - Machine guns with revolving barrels, like the French Mitrailleur.
- jj) **Machine Gun** - Single barrel machine guns, eg. Maxim.

5) TRANSPORT

- a) **Horse Team** – Used to pull static weight. Generally only to be used with infantry.
- b) **Horse Team (Cavalry)** – Motorized horses that move at the speed of cavalry. Juggle with wagons to get correct speed. Also has recon ability.
- c) **Horse Team (Artillery)** – Used to pull artillery units.
- d) **Horse Team (Raider)** – Similar to Horse Team (Cavalry) but has fording support.
- e) **Horse Team (Fast)** – Faster than the regular horse team equipment.
- f) **Camel Team** – Transport for the desert environment.
- g) **Wagon** – Dead weight, each weighs 6000 kilograms. Add or subtract wagons to change unit speed.