



LEGENDS OF THE  
DRAGON ISLES

# Player Quick Reference

As a player, you get **one Action** per Round, to use during your turn:

- **Investigate** - examine in detail, appraise, find Weakness, etc
- **Attack** - inflict 1 Damage
- **Mercy** - stabilize or dispatch a mortally wounded creature
- **Reduce Stress or Vim** - lower Stress or Vim by 1 point

You also get **two Maneuvers** per Round, to use at any time, even out of turn:

- **Move 10 feet** - walk, sit, stand, kneel, swim, climb, etc.
- **Use Item** - e.g. ready weapon, reload, open/shut door, etc.
- **Dodge** - improve defense
- **Cover** - take cover
- **Aim** - choose hit location

## Roll the Dice

Roll a **d20** and a **Legend Die**. Your **d20** is an unmodified "natural" roll which succeeds on 15+. You Crit on 20. You Fumble if you roll equal to or less than the **Hazard**, which **starts at 1** but raises as the danger and tension grows. Your **Legend Die** is a custom d6 (faces below) which may upgrade [+] or downgrade [-] your natural result by one step.

THEME	Name a Theme or Theme Signature that assists your action. Downgrade if you don't have all necessary specialized knowledge (e.g. alchemy, swordsmithing).
EFFORT	Raise Stress. If you have a relevant Trait you can either upgrade your result or avoid raising Stress. Downgrade your natural result if your roll is hindered by a Dark Secret or Doom.
ASSET	Downgrade if you are not using an Asset (an item you have). Upgrade if you have an Asset Signature ideal for your roll, such as your "flaming sword" versus spiders.
COMBO	Upgrade if you have an advantage that combines with your current roll. For example, you might have taken the high ground or other optimal position, dodged, or parried. In most cases, gaining advantage is the result of taking Maneuvers or Actions to position yourself or activate Asset Tags. Downgrade if you have disadvantage (e.g. blinded, prone) or opponents have outmaneuvered you (e.g. flanking, high ground, etc). You can also leverage Maneuver of allies.
ULT	Upgrade if you are an expert at your action, and more expert than anyone nearby. Requires player consensus for bonus. Downgrade if your action directly opposes someone who has ULT, e.g. a monster special attack.
PREP	Leverage an Action you took on a previous Turn where you described preparation for the current roll. Usually this required you to have noticed foreshadowing or clues and used your wits to make ready. However, if your foes are better prepared than you (e.g. ambush, swarm) then downgrade your natural result.

## Saving Throws

The GM will call for a Saving Throw if you are attacked by a monster, trap, spell, or other danger. Roll dice for your Saving Throw during your turn: if you fail you take Damage (see below). If you Fumble you take extra Damage and the GM rolls an Encounter. If you Crit you gain a bonus Action for a counterattack.

## Damage

**Attacks inflict 1 Damage**, or 2 for a Crit/Fumble, or 3 for a Super Crit/Fumble. **Compare Weapon Class and Armor Class** in the Hit Location: add 1 Damage if Weapon Class is higher or subtract 1 Damage if Armor Class is higher.

Class	Weapon	Armor & Shields
0	cane, whip	clothing
1	knife, club, sickle, self bow	cold clothing, soft leather
2	dagger, rondel, sidesword, longsword (1H), javelin, club (2H), flight bow, small ax	light gambeson, cuir-boulli, arming jack, buckler
3	spear, (2H), mace, battle axe (2H), falchion, crossbow, longsword (2H), longbow, warbow, khopesh	gambeson, mail, jazeraint, coat of plates, round shield, rotella, kite shield
4	greatsword, lochaber ax, military pick	transitional plate, munition plate, tower shield, aspis
5	halberd, poleax, polearm, pistol, arbalest, flintlock blunderbuss	full plate, pavise, a young dragon
6	mounted lance, flintlock rifle, arquebus, ogre club	jousting plate, a young dragon

## Armor Coverage

Armor is a tradeoff of coverage and mobility. Each armor suit has a Tag hind describes your Hit Locations covered and number of Maneuvers per Round.

Armor Tag	Example	Hit Locations	Maneuvers
Body-Armor	cuirass	Head, Torso	3
Half-Armor	mail haubergeon	Head, Torso, Arm, Groin	2
3Qtr-Armor	three-quarter plate	Head, Torso, Arm, Groin (partial), Knee	2
Full-Armor	plate armor	Head, Torso, Arm, Groin, Knee, Leg	1

# Hazard, Stress and Vim

Hazard, Stress and Vim are stats tracked by the GM, and shared amongst your group players. Each starts at 1 and rises as the game tension builds.

## Soak Rolls

**Raise Stress and roll 1d20 when you fail a Saving Throw.** If you roll above Stress you Soak 1 Damage. Any unsoaked Damage rolls over into a **Doom!**

Always roll even if you have armor or other defenses, because if you roll a natural 1 then you take 1 extra Damage. On the positive side, if you roll a natural 20 then you may roll again! Thus, you always have a tiny chance of a freak mishap or miraculous survival.

If necessary (i.e. you haven't soaked all the damage), you can roll an extra die if you have a defensive Trait that is relevant to the attack (e.g. "hard to kill").

**Use Vim instead of Stress** if the damage being taken is deeply magical or mysterious, i.e. rooted in a Secret.

## Dooms

Dooms are very serious life threatening injuries or afflictions. You gain a Doom whenever you do not Soak Damage. Dooms have three Damage boxes; check one box for each point of Damage you do not Soak. Once all three are checked you are expected to die, and any further damage results in immediate death.

Damage Boxes	Doom Stage	Effects
☒☐☐	1 - Wounded	[−] EFFORT
☒☒☐	2 - Disabled	Cannot use Hit Location
☒☒☒	3 - Death's Door	Expectant, near death
☒☒☒+	Dead.	Immediate death

**New Dooms are Unstable**, and take +1 Damage any time you or the GM rolls EFFORT. Anyone can use an Action and roll to stabilize you. Magic healing stabilizes you immediately, such as a *potion of healing* or *cure wounds spell*. **Combine Damage of the same kind**, such as another wound in the same Hit Location, more poison, etc.

## Recovery Rolls

Make a Recovery Roll after Downtime to recover 1 Damage. This decreases one Doom Stage since that is based on the amount of Damage you have. Unstable Dooms become stable rather than being recovered. Recovery Secrets, such as magic healing potions and spells allow for faster recovery because they can be used without rolling.

# LEGENDS OF THE DRAGON ISLES

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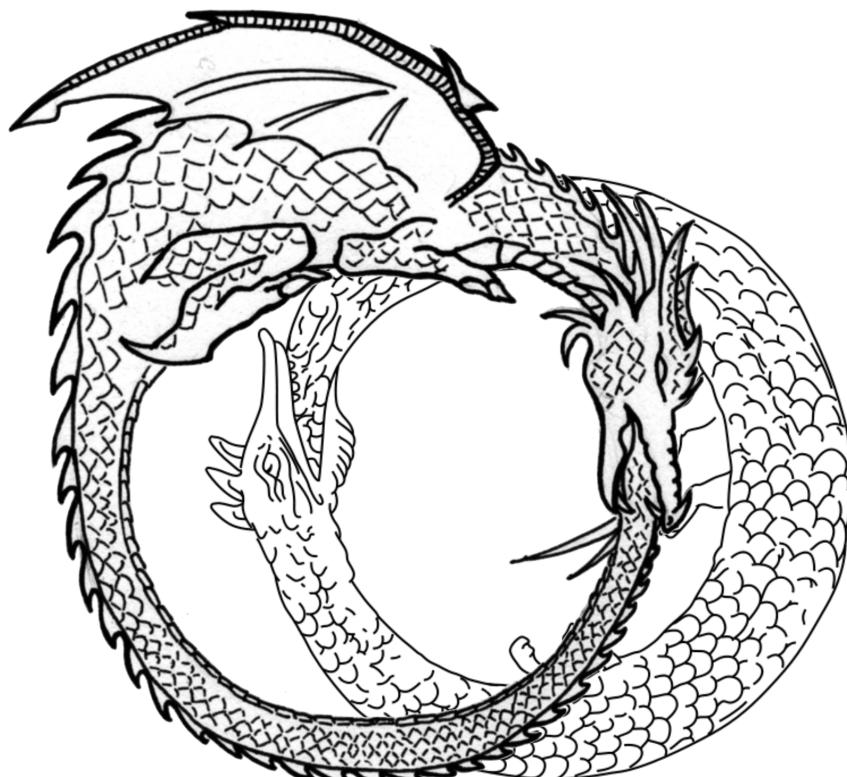
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The world has died  
The world is new  
As above, so below  
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# Welcome to the Dragon Isles

Welcome bold adventurer! Before you is the timeless mystery of the Dragon Isles of Ambar, a world both reborn anew and yet ancient, with realms to explore broadly above and deeply below. The world has died and been reborn anew, countless times. What bold legends will you build?

**THE WORLD IS NEWBORN**, bright and beautiful, full of life and boundless potential. Young races of man build kingdoms on the unspoiled shores of the Dragon Sea: from the strong **Northmaren** keeps and strongholds with their high-walls in the north to the indulgent **Southmaren** oases with their libraries, banks, and shrines to many gods in the warm south. As they explore wildernesses and forge kingdoms they encounter ancient ruins, Eldar, dragons, and monsters, and thus learn deeper mysteries of the ancient worlds that came before.

**THE WORLD HAS DIED** and risen anew in an infinite cycle. Each new incarnation blossoms and grows for an aeon, then dies in an apocalypse. Every reincarnation is a land for new races and civilizations and dragons, built on the stones and bones of the past. Every death adds another layer to the deep strata of the Underworlds below the surface. The entire world is riddled with the bones of colossal dragons, wyrms, sunken cities, vast watery grottos, and tunnels leading above and below.

**THE UNDERWORLDS** are vast subterranean gigadungeons formed by the layers of countless precursor civilizations. Survivors compete for life in the dark cold below, fighting monsters and one another in their struggle to reach the surface. Yet, treasure hunters, adventurers, and doom cults seek tunnels into the Underworlds to plunder the riches of ancient aeons. Within the depths you will find dead cities, riches, artifacts, dragon lairs, monsters, vast tunnels and caverns inside dead dragons, eggs laid by chthonian horrors, trapped Eldar civilizations, standing armies forged and forgotten,

imprisoned kha'din and undead horrors, entrances to **Kalla**, and shrines to Gods with forgotten names.

**ELDAR** are survivors of previous aeons. Once young races like us, they have been forged, broken, and reforged in world-ending fire to something like fae or daemons. A few Eldar have realms above and below, but most are trapped below and seek the surface, or wander without a people or a home. Some Eldar you might encounter are fae **Elves**, inventious **Dwur**, draconic **Baal**, vampiric **Avathars**, **Drisi** serpentmen, evil troglodytic **Drunes**, stone-skinned **Karrocks**, dragonslaying **Kith**, wise **Belerions**, black-robed **Alu**, reptilian mystic **Kess'rith**, fiery **Ifr'it**, slithering scaled **Linnorms**, grotesque **Gobbah**, and angelic **Aethiiri**.

**KALLA** are holdfasts that allow the Eldar to survive across aeons. Each is an extradimensional pocket controlled by sorceries. Eldar, dragons, and wizards struggle for control of these places in a hidden magical war, yet, one that influences the rebirth cycle of the surface world. **Kalla'din** are Eldar extradimensional prisons for Kha'din and otheremonic horrors. Kalla gates are located at Nodes, which are intersections of Dragon Paths coiling around the world.

**WIZARDS** are abstruse sages and adepts of the magic arts. Aside from the youngest apprentices, wizards are as old and wise as the Eldar. Wizards seclude themselves in Kalla to focus on their arcane experiments and studies without interference or interruption, leaving only to fetch certain requirements or provide guidance to the current swath of young kingdoms. Wizards often form covenants of mutual assistance and defense of their Kalla, such as **Imperial Black Wizards** in Harnendor, **Istari** in Belerion, **Inverted Pyramid** in Lyonesse, and **House Cennyth** in Kitania.

**DRAGONS** are bound to the cycle of the world, dying in each apocalypse and reincarnating with each aeon. Dragons are territorial, and guard their lairs to the death, from threats above and below. Some dragons have cast aside this natural cycle, living past

their aeon as quasi-undead **Wyrms**. The **Baal'Mot** are draconecroalchemist priests who aided the Wyrms in this end. By living beyond their natural time the Wyrms grow to enormous size, misshapen, grotesque, cancerous, and undead.

**KHA'DIN** are primordial horrors spawned in the watery darkness of the deepest, oldest layers of the Underworlds and ocean abzu. In each aeon Kha'din find for paths to migrate to the surface, and dragons struggle to hold them back. Their mournsong causes eerie dreams and impulses, and a touch of eye-covered tentacle infects with taint that spreads until the host is a **Akuma** thrall.

THE GODS are **Pyrose** the Sun King, **Xohm** the Earth Mother, **Mrmym** the Winged Messenger, **Lunara** the Veiled Maiden, **Kurg** the Winter King, and **Hruul** the Voice in the Void. They are known by other names across cultures and the aeons, but the archetypes are the same, for example the Baal known the Veiled Maiden as Suul. The Gods exist above the rebirth cycle of the world, and seldom leave their Hallows, instead sending **Saints** armored in faith.

THE MAGIC ARTS of the Dragon Isles are ancient, elegant, and decadent, having been developed by various lines of Eldar across aeons. Magic spells, rituals, runes, enchantments, and the like are all Secrets that you can learn, and should guard closely.

**GULDURINE GLYPHHS** are unsettling ancient symbols sometimes found inscribed on ruins buried deep in the past, or submerged under the seas. Glyphs command abstruse concepts rather than natural phenomenon, such as summoning, binding, unseen forces, teleportation, and other mysteries. Glyphs are used by the Black Wizards of Aquila, Avathars, Gobbah, and Guldurine Alu.

**THAUMATURGICAL RUNES** are the building blocks of creation, and securely held by the Dwur. There is a rune for every concrete concept in the world, such as "fire", "mountain", or "tree". Runes are most often used by Dwur, Thaumaturgists, and White Wizards.

**ALCHEMICAL ARTS** are magical processes which can create substances not naturally found in the world, such as magic potions,

special alloys, alchemist's fire, hardened glass or stone, and many other wondrous materials. Notable alchemists are the Baal'Yr, Drisi'Yr, Avathars, and Black Wizards of Aquila.

**MTHU RYGAS** are sorceries built by forming mental images and constructs and holding them together by force of will and spirit. No words or gestures are used, but the sorcerer must concentrate, and must see the target directly with his own eyes, for the eyes are the gateway to the soul. Known practitioners of sorcery are the Belerions, Black Wizards of Aquila, and Ifr'it.

**ASTRAL HARMONICS** are eerie sounds, intonations, or songs drawing magic from the Astral. Aethiiri melodic strings and voices weave beautiful eerie music, Alu bells, song bowls, and chants direct deep meditation, Baal horns and brass instruments echo dragonsong, and Kha'din create dark whalesong dirge.

## The Known World

The Known World is a familiar medieval tapestry with human kingdoms, swords, chainmail, castles, and city-states. Eldar realms are mythical and grim renaissance fairy tales.

**AKKAR** - The basalt and obsidian palaces of the Baal dragon lords, powerful Eldar who worship and serve noble black-scaled dragons. Their Draconian Empire once spanned the world, and remnants are still visible into the new aeon, poking above the crust like islands.

**ALGLONDOR** - The holy kingdom of the Alglonds occupies the rocky river valleys in the northwest. The Alglonds are honorable, pious, and excel at building river castles and forts. Their chief fortification is the Aegis, Shield of the North, where Alglond paladins of Pyrose the Fyre Lord ward against the undead of Sepulchre to the north and the vampires of Nan-Avathar to the east.







**BELERION** - A remote northern realm bordering Nan'Avathar and Hrivlyggdor, renowned for natural wonders such as floating rock formations. Pilgrims on a quest for knowledge and peace will be welcomed by wise Eldar druids and will find what they seek.

**DORTHONIEN** - A vast woodland coastland region. Within and around these forests dwell the Dorthons, men known as elf-friends and half-elves, for these forests are a refuge of the Elves.

**THE DRAGON SEA** - A vast inland ocean with waters infamous for rocky "teeth" within a few miles of the shore, oft hidden by thick mists. Some teeth are atolls, but most are uncharted hazards. Sailors make offerings to Suul, the dragon of the mists.

**THE DRUNLANDS** - A dismal land of twisted forests, fens, and dragon mounds between Hrivlyggdor and Akkar, where travelers are welcomed and put to succulent use. The hateful Drunes rule this land, red-eyed troglodytic Eldar who hide from the sun in their tomb city of Drun'Carnac, or in countless dim caves and dungeon-forts in the region. Drun warbands raid human lands for slaves and sacrifices to summon the Great White Wyrm to devour the world.

**THE GOBBAH EMPIRE OF DORASH KAR** - A harsh land of pits and tunnels leading to the Underworld realms of the Gobbah, a cruel Eldar race of goblyn sea daemons who always seem to wriggle their way to the surface during each aeon. The shores are littered with sacrificial altars and temples near steps leading into the sea, to worship and summon Dagon the Voice of the Deeps or even Kha'din.

**HARNENDOR** - The Southmaren Empire of Harnendor covers the far south. Their golden city of Aquila is a hub of trade, learning, and Black Wizardry. The Southmaren have vast fleets and have explored much of the world, and established many secret trade routes and colonies around the Dragon Sea.

**HRIVLYGGDOR** - The northlands of the midnight sun are vast taiga forests and arctic tundra. Only monsters and Kith venture here.

**KITANIA** - A prosperous kingdom covering the fertile midlands between Alglondor to the north and extending into the Rochir Plains to the southwest. The Kitanians love freedom, horses, archery, and the sea, and revere the gods Mrmym and Lunara. They send supplies north to Alglondor.

**LYONESSE** - The rocky and mist-cloaked central coast is home to the Lyonese free cities. The Lyonese people love freedom and trade have learned to be adaptable in their war-torn region. The Lothian mercenary companies are famous. Their greatest free city is Ashenrise, which sits at the end of the Wolves Teeth archipelago and is the main trading hub of the north.

**NAN-AVATHAR** - A grim and desolate land of volcanic ashlands and crags east of Alglondor. This is the realm of the Avathars, vampiric Eldar ruled by thirteen Vampire Lords who serve Kurg the Winter King seek to end the aeon in an endless winter of ash and bones. Some histories indicate they have done this several times before,

with each death adding to the strength of their underworld. Some Avathars labor to build dark shrines and recover lost treasures in Sepulchre, and some dream of rediscovering the ruins of the Necroalchemical Empire Of Arh'Tolth deep in the Vokrazum jungles.

**NAN-SURINEN** - The southern edge of the world, filled with the warm breath of the divine winds. This is the holy land of the Alu and their feathered dragons. Foreigners are seldom welcomed.

**ROCHIR PLAINS** - The Rochir Plains is a vast region of arid savanna and deserts. The Rochir "horse lords" are Southmaren nomads who rule these lands, said to learn to ride and wield a blade before they walk, who value freedom above all and while claimed by Kitania, bend no knee other than to the gods Mrmym, Xohm, and Lunara.

**SEPULCHRE** - This legendary valley is ringed by the Wintercrown Mountains, north of Alglondor and west of Nan-Avathar. This was the oldest region of the world, cradle and paradise of first Eldar, who called this region Ealde and took refuge within a valley ringed with weirstones. Later this was the site of the legendary Battle of the Thousandfold Curses, where Eldar hosts fought the Kha'din, died, but rose as undead rather than thralls. Their graveyard extends deep into the strata of the Underworlds.

## People of the Dragon Isles

**NORTHMARENS** are people from various river and sea-side kingdoms on the northwestern shores of the Dragon Sea, such as Alglondor, Dorthonien, Kitania, and Lyonesse. They stand united against the threat of bloodthirsty Nan-Avathar and the Drunes, and are allies with the Eldar races of Elves, Belerions, Dwur, and Kith.

**SOUTHMARENS** are the people of Aquila and other southern seafaring cities of the Empire of Harnendor. They are neighbors of Eldar races such as the Alu and Baal, and know how to appease and trade with them, but are bitter enemies of the Gobbah and Drisi.

**ELDAR** are races predating mankind from eons ago, such as the Alu, Avathars, Belerions, Dwarves, Elves, Kith, and many others inimical to mankind. Most are "demi-humans" who can pass well-enough as humans to co-exist in human society, and some scholars theorize their ancient ancestors might have been humans, aeons ago.



## Northmarens

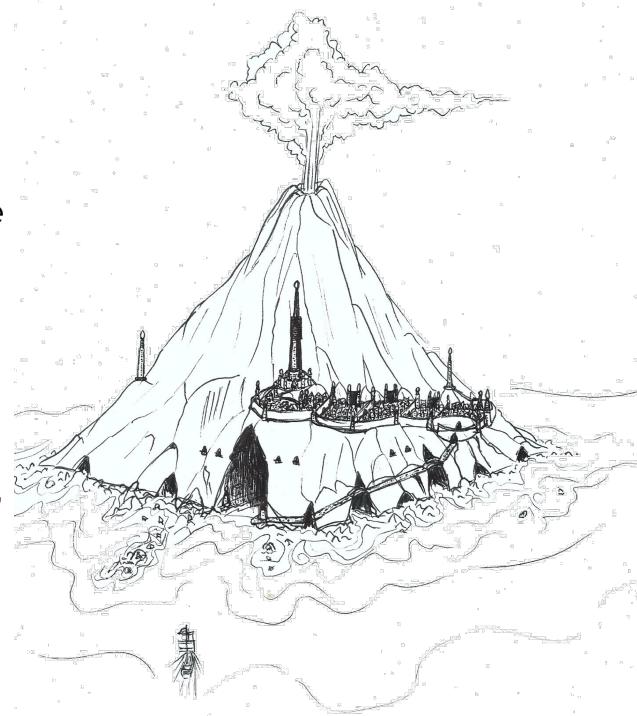
Northmarens are people from various river and sea-side kingdoms on the northwestern shores of the Dragon Sea, such as Alglondor, Dorthonien, and Lyonesse. They are young and impetuous and eager for glory in battle, conquest, exploration and trade, however they are not as advanced as their smaller southern cousins, the Southmarens. They are divided into countless kingdoms and free cities, such as Alglondor, Dorthonien, Belerion, and Lyonesse, but stand united against the threat of bloodthirsty Nan-Avathar. They are allies with the Eldar races of Elves, Belerions and Dwur, and plagued by foes such as the Avathars and Illythrhi.

Northmarens are a diverse lot, and customs vary between regions, since most never leave their home town. A typical Northmaren stands six feet tall, a full head taller than their smaller Southmaren cousins, and some of their larger men are seven feet tall. Some tend towards single-mindedness and perfectionism, like the Dwür who taught them the arts of stone and steel. Yet others love nature, forests and the sea, like the Elves who taught them the arts of archery, swordsmanship, wood lore, and prayer. Most Northmarens

have a profound sense of fear and distrust for magic, especially Avathar blood magic or necromancy, except for obviously Elven "hallowed" magic such as songs to Lunara. Witches and vampires are hunted and cleansed with holy fyres of Pyrose.

Northmaren strongholds are works of engineering that would make the Dwur proud. The most famed is the city-fortress of Alglondor, the "Silverplume".

**Northmaren Names:** Alrik, Godfred, Bjarieson, Gunnar, Ognin, Thorkell, Ulf, Ragnar, Thorir, Leikrison, Knut, Sigrid, Saxe, Hallki, Geirla, Idin, Leif, Sigfi Horgi Iwar Asbralson Scandlo  
Odik Sturlison Ognin Thorki Bjarieson Hrike Agingrson Tholmfi  
Alldolfr Axir Herison Orken Fasti Artmav Saxe Geirla Idin Leido  
Artlidson Edil Mundi Leikrison Hugi Horhi Arnkend Axek Hallki Berdi  
Mundi Summi Gudmi Arar Knute Sokki Loomis. **Homelands:**  
Alglondor, Lyonesse, Dorthonien, Belerion. **Themes:** Alglond, Dorthon, Taurithren Ranger, Druid, Elf Friend, Arms Master, Hallow, Knight, Noble Born, Paladin, Herald. **Traits:** hard to kill, strong, archery, swordsmanship, spearman, honorable, courageous, heraldry, music, scouting, bowyer/fletcher, bushcraft, wood lore.  
**Assets:** cuirass, plate armor, sword, lance, poleax, longsword, rondel, warhorse, canoe, silk rope, Elven cloak, flight bow, war bow, bread, cheese, Elven way bread. **SECRETS:** detect evil, sense truth, holy aura, Elfsight, Starlight, Blessing of Lunara, Healing of Lunara, Purify water, Find Path, horse whisperer. **Dark Secrets:** family slain by Avathars, impious, deserter, fears undead. **Paths:** battle the Avathars, earn knight's armor, become a knight, build a river fort, strengthen the forest, purify forest tainted by Avathars, hunt Avathars, win new lands in the south



# Southmarens

Southmarens are the sophisticated citizens of the seafaring cities of Aquila and the Empire of Harnendor. They are ambitious merchants and adventurous scoundrels with a famous wanderlust and are thus found everywhere, recognizable as slightly smaller, swarthier, and more calculating than

Northmarens, with fast hands and a ready smile. They are true rogues who rely on their exceptional luck, opportunism, quick wits, sharp blade, and even sharper quips. The center of their world is Aquila, the infamous "City of Thieves" and seat of their golden Southmaren Empire of Harnendor, with its decadent aristocratic society, dreaming artists, clever thieves, silver-tongued merchants, and scheming black wizards. Their empire extends as far north as Kitania, surrounding majestic Madrigal, "City of Birds". Southmarens are famed for their ships, horses, skill in arms, and the sense of style they bring to all they do.



The Southmaren Empire covers the Dragon Sea, with many hidden trade routes, ports, cities, and lands on its shores, such as Kitania, the Rochir Plains, Dagor, sorcerous cities the Sea of Fallen Stars, the deserts of Haradjiiia, and the southern Emerald Isles. As a result, the Southmarens are a varied people, a melange of cultures of Aquilans, Kitanians, Rochir, Northmaren immigrants, and Haradjiiin.

Southmarens have intermittent alliances and wars with the ever changing Northmaren kingdoms, hampered by their propensity to raid the rich Southmaren lands. They are also neighbors of Eldar races such as the Mirjiador Alu, Baal of Akkar, Guldurine Alu, Haradjinn Alu, and know how to appease and trade with them, but are bitter enemies of the Gobbah and Drisi.

Southmaren nobles are most often found in the major cities of Aquila and Madrigal. Nobles are expected by society to have skill in business, in feats of arms, as well as athletics, music, dancing, and other arts. All must be done with sprezzatura, the air of nonchalance of doing many things well with little effort or concern.



**Southmaren Names:** Marozzo, Faxx, Hristo, Elo, Rendo, Pulg, Thorkell, Talin, Thaxas, Thax, Pax, Falar, Thorkar, Basharat, Killian, Tia, Mira, Alya, Avaxa, Ava, Vlasha, Vlana, Thorkell, Talin, Fay, Thaxas, Jakartai, Than, Pax, Thoren, Thorin, Falkar, Thorkar, Avar, Pulgh, Basharat, Giovanni, Rezz, Seco, Ansus, Sabe, Rento, Tiusio, Garso, Mundi, Anez, Veno, Zaido, Guiro, Arin, Ruenzo, Vadi, Garceo, Rila, Duso, Luadio, Miro, Cuso, Reiala, Tero, Sesme, Video, Nando, Andos, Mara, Cemia, Sesa, Aurol, Sendia, Female:, Killian, Thraxa, Talya, Thorka, Thorlia, Avaxa, Ava, Vlana, Vlasha, Eildinda, Gila, Berta, Gelvan, Vico, Viso, Ardon, Valdo, Mundo, Afin, Crono, Alid, Lupe, Faxx, Thaxas, Brax. **Homelands:** Aquila, Madrigal, Kitania, Dagor, Tuln, Guldur, the Emerald Isles. **Themes:** Southmaren, Harn, Aquilan, Rochir, thief, adventurer, swashbuckler, city merchant, banker, traveling merchant, mercenary captain, ship captain, Black Wizard, priest, Aristocrat, thief, assassin, slave trader, ranger, traveler, scout, nomad. **Traits:** sophisticated, streetwise, agile, quick, lucky, savvy, appraisal, artistic, witty, jaded, swordsmanship, traveling, riding, survival, desert survival, bushcraft. **Assets:** cuirass, sidesword, buckler, parrying dagger, storta, spadone, partisan, crossbow, boots, guildmaster silver pin, spellbook, vial of poison, vial of poison antidote, deer meat, wineskin, traveling rations. **Secrets:** black wizard spells, lock picking, magic appraisal, forgery, bribery, sword tricks, riding tricks, archery stick shot, horse whisperer, poison/antidote brewing. **Dark Secrets:** owes a debt, liar, thief, blackmailed, gigolo, flat broke, lost soul. **Paths:** find a magical rapier, learn black wizard spells, make it rich, pay off debt, blood debt vs goblyns, soul owned by a black wizard, orphan, raised by slave traders

## Alu

The sight of a masked Alu is enough to clear a busy street in any city. While similar in size to a Southmaren, the distinctive demon mask, robes, curved swords, hooks, and chains they carry mark them as "Alu Demons", Eldar shadow warriors and deadly from the underworlds. Only arrogant fools stare at their swords or meet their red-gold eyes, for these are challenges to duel, and once drawn a hungry Alu blade must taste blood and souls before it may be sheathed.



Alu are famous duelists and swordsmen, known for being particularly devious adversaries with many secret and deceptive techniques. They wield distinctive curved and hooked swords of varying designs and lengths. The long edge is curved and ideal for broad sweeping cuts. Often weapons have hooks, lugs, chains, or cords for ensnaring and tripping. Such weapons are often of distinctive cultural design and use Eldar materials such as moonsilver, night iron, and bladegrass. Alu who always stand ready to fight are known as the Alu'Kel, and take that honorific after their name, such as "Arar'Kel".

Alu traditionally hide their faces, either behind a hood, veil, or war mask, leaving only their red-gold eyes visible. Their war masks are terrifying, formed in the stylized visage of various "Gallu", which is the word Alu use to describe the various demons of the underworlds, such as Oni, Ifr'it, Djinn, Tengu, Naga, Kha'din and all too many others. The Gallu visage is artistically embellished with elements of nature, spirits, and weapons. Alu masks are reputed to have magic powers, such as hiding the wearer from demons, shapeshifting into a demon, or ward pacts with bound demons.

Secretly, as one of the oldest of the Eldar, the Alu see it as one of their sacred duties to hunt, bind, and imprison wandering demons

("Gallu") across the Dragon Isles. This ranges from minor monsters and spirits to major incursions that threaten the world, such as the Kha'din. To this end, Alu use various binding chains, hooks, and magic rituals to ensnare and imprison demons into Kalla'din planar prisons. Indeed, many of the Alu ruins found across the Dragon Isles are prisons, best left unopened. Alu entrusted with this sacred duty are the Alu'Shem, and use that honorific after their name, such as "Ammon'Shem". Some are reputed to call upon bound powers in times of need, and may undergo transformations to take a Gallu visage or feature such as tengu wings or oni strength.

Alu choose their words with care, for they know hidden power of words to bind, and true words are magically binding.

**Alu Names:** Ammon'Shem, Arar'Kel, Panur'Shem, Sago'Shem, Azzaz'Kel, Verash'Kel, Ara'Kel, Nina'Kel, Vera'Shem, Nezzera'Kel, Nim'Kel, Ran'Kel the Ghost Blade, Dim'Shem Binder of Gallu. **Homelands:** Nan-Suruinen, Haradjiiia  
**Themes:** Alu, Alu Demon, Alu'Kel, assassin, Ifr'it, Haradjinn, Kha'din hunter, ninja, kensai, sohei shadow warrior, duellist, demon binder, tengu. **Traits:** quick, light, agile, swift, agile, small, cunning, cruel, perceptive, clever, tumbling, leaping, rolling, parry, dodge, stealth, rope use, trapping, binding, climbing, water walking. **Assets:** Alu demon mask, Alu silk robes, Alu bladegrass armor, Alu curved longsword (e.g. katana, scimitar, falchion, shotel), throwing dart knives (e.g. kunai, trumbash), hooked blades (e.g. sickle, kusari-gama, kama, karambit, khopesh, trumbash), bladegrass whip, night iron mail, self bow, silk slippers, horse, falcon, saffron, lamb, rice balls, sake bottle. **Secrets:** arrow cutting, leaping, shadow step, invisibility, illusion, mirror image, shadow image, hide in shadows, shadow mask, binding words, circle of binding, binding chains, oni strength, tengu wings (allows flight for one scene), shapeshift to Gallu.

**Dark Secrets:** clan outcast, sole survivor, vengeful, consorts with shadow daemons, hired assassin. **Paths:** defeat an Akuma in single combat, hunt Kha'din and purge them, master a disguise, master the flute, recover an ancient sword, recover a demon mask



# Avathars

Avathars are a beautiful, dark and deadly people of the northern ashlands of Nan-Avathar. They are ruled by the dread Vampire Lords, some of the most ancient Eldar infamous for covering the world in ash and bones in a series of Vampire Wars aeons ago. They were possibly once Northmarens, but their fine features and supernatural grace reveal stolen Elven blood, and their survival across the Aeons ranks them as some of the most powerful Eldar. Do not enter their lands lightly and *do not die there...*



**Avathar Names:** Alan, Dani, Dmitri, Ivan, Pavel, Vlad, Vristo, Vladmir, Vela, Trina, Vlina, Jara, Natasha, Sonja, Anna. **Surnames:** Tepsh, Snagov, Cragov, Split, Hvar, Riva. **Themes:** Avathar, Kurgan, Noble, Assassin, Executioner, Necroalchemist. **Traits:** strong, beautiful, dark, ruthless, deadly, hard to kill, noble, undying. **Assets:** plate armor, horseman's flail, footman's flail, longsword, halberd, arbalest, pavise, blood potion, black bread, blood sausage, wineskin. **Secrets:** poison use, vampiricity, vampiric regeneration, bat familiar, wolf familiar, change to bat, change to wolf, energy drain, raise skeleton, raise zombie. **Dark Secrets:** drinks blood, deserter, wants to defect/desert. **Paths:** become a necromancer, gather Elf blood, capture thralls, corrupt a saint

## Baal (Draconians)

Baal are dragon worshipers from the "Draconian Empire" of Akkar. Baal are elegant Eldar with a touch of draconic; their skin is ash-like gray or black, often with small horns, bony ridges, and sharp nails. Haughty, cruel, and greedy as dragons, Baal are looked upon with fear and loathing by most people. Human life has little value in their immortal eyes, and everyone has heard tales of the age when the Draconian empire stretched from sea to sea, enslaving all those within their reach. Their rituals of dragon worship call for burnt offerings of many kinds, but the Baal burn with a deeper purpose. Baal are often confused with Drisi serpentmen, Northmaren who often show open hostility to both Eldar races.



The Baal

especially by

**Baal Names:** Jav'Tara, Vir'Hajas, Nur'Ash, Gor'Ash, Tak'Jat, Ton'Hajak, Kajas'Gor.  
**Themes:** Baal, Dragon Lord, Pyromancer, Dragon Knight, Baal'Kel, Baal'Yr.  
**Traits:** noble, dragon-scarred, bony skin, commanding voice, haughty, greedy.  
**Assets:** plate armor, flamberge sword, dragon lance, robes, cured meat, water.  
**Secrets:** conjure flames, summon dragon, sacrificial rites, burn out Taint. **Dark Secrets:** as greedy and cruel as any dragon, secretly a Baal'Mot. **Paths:** find a dragon to serve, expand the Regio of my dragon, hunt Baal'Mot

## Drisi

The Drisi are the Eldar "serpentmen", servants of the Gorgonae serpent gods, old enemies of mankind. Their cold-blooded empire periodically slithers from the underworlds to cover the world in coils of slavery and deceit, then cycles into dormancy, like a snake shedding and renewing its skin.



Drisi appear as Southmarens and can blend in with human society anywhere, yet they are not what they seem to be. Drisi live to serve the Gorgonae serpent gods, and receive gifts as rewards for faithful service, such as snakes for hair, fangs, claws, scales, snake head, tail, and other snake, serpent, or draconian features such as spines and even dragon wings. Accomplished Drisi have many gifts, yet, these gifts are secrets of the serpent gods, revealed only to their saints, and so Drisi serpentmen are indistinguishable from Baal and Southmarens.

The serpent gods are renowned for their wickedness, as well as their wisdom and powers of renewal, healing, and resurrection. Also known as the *Gorgonae*, they have been known across the aeons by a great many names, such as Tark, Hypsiglena, Set, Ningishzida, Asclepius, Hygeia, Panacea, Aceso, Vilothus, and Nisi. Their necroalchemist priests traditionally took the surname "-Mot", although this fell out of favor after a great war with the Baal, who took issue with the Drisi-Mot claiming dragons were hatched from the moons and sacrificing them to the Gorgonae.

Drisi ruins are common, such as snake-carved pyramids, crypts, slave pits, and sacrificial altars to the dark serpent gods, and these places are filled with glittering treasures as well as grave peril. The Eldar serpentmen were masters of sorcery and necroalchemy, and left behind caches of potions, poisons, salves, healing unguents, and oils, most of which last indefinitely in preparation for the end times. Rarer still are Drisi libraries, housing the skins of snakes, dragons, strange beasts, Eldar, humans, and others, each of which can be read like a book to learn their story. In this regard, snakes prove superior since they shed their skins and need not be *skinned*.

Drisi warriors are known for their skill with the spear, javelin, partisan, and curved swords and axes. They often prefer shields over armor, since many of their heroes of legend were reputed to be encased in tough scales, gifted by the gods, as well as other weapons such as venomous snake hair. Their weapons are often made of alchemical steels, such as ever sharp black adamant, magic-soaking brassy orichalcum, or venomous purple vakar.

**Drisi Names:** Amon, Ammon, Amon-Mot, Amosis, Angrboda , A'rthuun-Mot, D'irz, D'aergul, D'ras, E'rthane, Hypnalis, Imhotep, Im'Ravin-Mot, K'alaban, Khafra, K'kai, K'nren, L'lanir, Mesedsure, Moraga, Nedjem, Neferet, Rameses, R'enn, R'leth, Set ("man of Seth"), Tahemet, Y'quis, Y'sis. **Homelands:** Aquila, Ashenrise, Underworlds of Valusia, Necroalchemical Empire of Ahr'Tolth, Kalla'Drasi, the Cave of Serpents, The Nameless City. **Themes:** Drisi, Nisi, Nisibisi, Draconian, Serpentman, Gorgon, Linnorm, Naga, Desert Viper, Drisi-Mot, Son of Hecate, Son of Hypsiglena, Necroalchemist, Draconeuroalchemist. **Traits:** serpentine, scales, serpent speed, cold eyes, snakes for hair, snake tail, devout, adaptable, beguiling, calculating patient, planner, mastermind, deceptive. **Assets:** dory (light spear), aspis (shield), dagger, khopesh (sickle sword), crescent moon ax, crescent moon spade, gada (mace), monk spade, pilose (conical helm), serpent scales (innate armor), dragon scales (innate armor), snakes for hair, orichalcum aspis, orichalcum pilose, adamant dory, orichalcum khopesh, vakar dagger. **Secrets:** poison bite, poison blood, heat vision (q.v. pit viper), sleep venom. **Dark Secrets:** disguised serpentman, owes sacrifices to Set. **Paths:** become a son of Set, build a cult of Set, summon the Yellow King, summon an avatar of Vilothus, find a lost bowl of Hygeia or staff of Asclepius, find a great library, subvert a human kingdom

## Dwür

Dwur are master builders, creating many cunning devices and impenetrable strongholds. They are dwarves, short of stature, wizened and with dour yet hearty demeanor. As Eldar they devote their aeons-long lives building works of wonder to honor their family lineage, mastering runes, metalworking, guns, and brewing. They spend a great deal of time in the young kingdoms seeking inspiration and beer.

**Names:** Athan, Davon, Durgir, Rugrir, Runon, Thovil, Bador, Adiel, Rura, Runa.

**Themes:** Dwur, Dwarf, Builder, Runemaster, Craftsman, Gunsmith, Brewmaster.

**Traits:** dour, solid, hearty, patient as stone, strong as stone, beardy, beer lover.

**Assets:** hammer, axe, pick, runelock, skullcap, plate armor, sausages, beer.

**Secrets:** Runelock, Create Golem, craft Dwurstone. **Dark Secrets:** family slain by Gobbah, mistrusts Elves/Eldar.

**Paths:** invent something new, craft a new gun, visit a new young kingdom

## Elves (Ælfss, Æthiiri)

The Elves are beautiful Eldar of light, filled with sacred magic of the stars, moons, and music, all aspects of the goddess Lunara. Most Elves are Hallow, to the extent that being "Hallow" is often confused with being Elven. Elves can usually spot non-Elf Hallow and will name them "Elf-friends", possibly helping them to understand their calling to follow Lunara in a life of light. Yet, when roused to anger or vengeance, Elves possess all the power and terrible might of the Eldar, and their survival across the aeons was not by accident.

**Elven Names:** Aegnor, Aerandir, Anarion, Anar, Annael, Aradan, Aranwe, Elros, Eluchil, Lenwe, Maglor, Aerin, Diora, Luthien, Morwen, Ilmare, Laurelin, Niniel, Rian. **Surnames:** Meadowbrook, Moonshadow, Blackthorn, Whitefeather, Harplight. **Themes:** Elf, Ælf, Hallow, Saint, Ranger, White Wizard, Bladesinger, Battlesinger. **Traits:** lithe, quick, beautiful, holy, light, moonlight, blessed of Lunara. **Assets:** sword, bow, knife, spear, leaf armor, Elven cloak, holy water, way bread. **Secrets:** starlight, moonlight, healing touch, holy water, water of visions. **Dark Secrets:** vow of vengeance against the dark elves, family slain by Kha'din. **Paths** : find a weirstone of Lunara, learn a new song, bring a new saint to Lunara

# Kith

The Kith are the rarest and grimmest of warriors, feared the world over for their immense strength and ferocity. Legend tells that their ancestors were *Wyrmskrøl* "dragonslayers", who hunted wild beasts, monsters, and dragons, then in tradition ate the hearts of their prey to gain all the qualities of the beast: bravery, strength, agility, and from dragons came healing and immortality.



Each Kith is an alpha predator, a peerless hunter and warrior, yet seeks to outdo the feats of past great heroes and build an even greater name and legend that will last for all time.

Kith of legend often cast as musclebound berserkers half-naked in animal skins, wielding giant weapons, howling and murdering and like feral animals, and immune to wounds. Many live by the words "you keep what you kill", only owning and carrying what was pried from the grasp of vanquished foes, even going so far as to keep "drinking skulls" as trophies from especially worthy foes or prey. Kith often fasten belongings which can't be worn with cords or chains. All the myths are true, but the Kith are also Eldar, and some are just as civilized as any northman. Some Kith do indeed tower above even the northmen, and some have a bestial ferocity, but many others have the calm, quiet and determined demeanor of a seasoned hunter who stalks deadly monsters, yet prevails via cunning.

The ancestors of the Kith came from the far northern lands of the midnight sun, which they call Hrvlyggdor. The cold mountains,

tundra, forests and rivers of the north are teeming with big game for the hunt. The weather alone can kill, heightening the challenge when hunting monsters such as cave bears, giants, dragons, wyrms, werewolves, and underworld cities of Drisi and Drunes. Many Kith return to this ancient homeland as a rite of passage, seeking to test and find themselves. Yet, this land is no longer their home, which is amongst the northmarens and southmarens who struggle against monsters, wyrms, and oppressive Eldar empires, and are in need of a hero.

**Kith Names:** Alva, Asger, Aslog, Balder, Bard, Beowulf, Bjorn, Brant, Canute, Dag, Dagmar, Egil, Eirik, Fafnir, Freja, Haldor, Halvard, Helle, Hjalmar, Inge, Ivar, Jarl, Jormunrek, Niflung, Odin, Ottir, Siggeir, Sigi, Sigurd, Sorli, Regan, Regin, Rerir, Rodingeir, Tarben, Thor, Thorsen, Thorvaldr, Thorvaldr, Thurmond, Tyr, Tyra, Unn, Vali, Volsung, Ylva.

**Homelands:** Hrivlyggdor, Ashenrise, The Wolf's Maw, Belerion, Lyonesse. **Themes:** Kith, Wyrmskrøl, wyrmslayer, dragonslayer, warrior, ranger, scout, berserker, monster hunter, giantbane, werewolf trapper. **Traits:** hard to kill, strong, hunting, trapping, scouting, stealth, unstoppable, force of nature, resilient, axeman, swordsman, spearman, courageous, resilient, skald, bowyer, bushcraft, wood lore. **Assets:** greatsword, lochaber ax, dragonbone axe, saex, small ax, dragonbone dagger, war bow, war drum, cloak (esp. deer hide, wolf, bear, etc.), drinking skull, venison, grog, gold wrist band, gold torc. **SECRETS:** understand bird's song, dragon eyes, dragon skin, dragon awe, burning blood, burning eye, stone heart, dragon fury, strength of the wyrm. **Dark Secrets:** seeks pain, only own what I can carry, keeps drinking skulls, family slain by Baal/Drunes/Drisi/Wyrms. **Paths:** master the winged axe, master the dragonspear, master the greatsword, slay a wyrm, slay a dragon, slay Baal, slay Drunes, raid Baal lands, establish trade with the south.

## Vôzen

Vôzen are doppelgängers who can take on the appearance and mannerisms of other people. Given time they can mimic the complete identity of any person. Vôzen are Eldar, and have been living this way for aeons...they could be anyone you meet, and unless you learn their "tells" you'll never know the difference.

Perfecting anything takes time, and each Vôzen develops only a few *identities* over their lifetime. Any given identity has a name, race, face, voice, and the countless other details that make up a full, believable persona. Vôzen who travel might have different identities for each region, or parts of a city. As Eldar, they might have identities from long ago which could seem antiquated in our time, or might even have been famous people. Vôzen try to avoid their doppelgängers, since their reactions are often violent. Many Vôzen have taken action to eliminate their doppelgängers, i.e. murder them, which made their generally unsavory reputation even worse. As a result, even honest Vôzen keep their true nature secret for fear of retribution.

The unique Vôzen gifts stem from alchemy. They have alchemical blood, which provides superhuman observation and adaptation, as well as their well-known ability to change shape. In fact, some Vôzen learn to take on the shape of objects such as furniture or shrubberies instead of people. Some Vôzen have also proven able to learn new abilities by studying alchemy, especially using magic



potions and alchemical elixirs. For example, a Vôzen might learn to self-heal by carefully absorbing the contents of a *potion of healing*.

Vôzen are Eldar with ancient origins. Aeons ago, the Baal'Yr alchemists discovered the native peoples of the Vôkrazum jungles, which to *everyone else* is an inhospitable, toxic environment with rare and deadly alchemical compounds and fungi. The Baal'Yr were intrigued and used their alchemical arts to study, and subsequently enhance the Vôzen, creating perfect scouts, spies, and agents for the Draconian Empire. The processes used were experimental, painful, and inhuman, but ultimately resulted in what the Vôzen are today, a people transformed by alchemy with superhuman gifts. However, due to this ancestral trauma Vôzen have an innate terror of fire, and this is entirely rational since extreme heat has the potential to destabilize their alchemical composition. As a result, most Vôzen eschew fire, and even go so far as to favor bland, uncooked food.

**Vôzen Names:** correspond to the current identity. **Themes:** Vôzen, Scout, Explorer, Spy, Alchemist, Actor, Merchant, Ambassador, Emissary, Investigator, Bodyguard, Adventurer. **Traits:** adaptable, observant, disguise, linguistics, voice actor, disguise, mimicry, acting, stagecraft, ventriloquism, alchemy.

**Assets:** sidesword, dagger, merchant's outfit, alchemists robes, master alchemist pin, *potion of healing*, *potion of water breathing*, alchemy kit.

**Secrets:** one secret identity, breathe water, squeeze flat, survive fall **Identity Secrets:**

Each *identity* is a Secret. When you use the identity Secret you instantly assume that identity, and remain that way until you use a different identity Secret or want to go back to your own identity. **Dark Secrets:** fears fire, fears hot water, fears spicy food, fears dragons and Baal, fears helplessness/capture, murdered one of my doppelgängers, secretly a spy, always takes any potions found. **Paths:** sip my *potion of water breathing* to learn how to *breathe water*, overcome fear of fire, tip my *potion of healing* to learn how to heal myself, learn to endure spicy food, perfect next identity, go bush camping, kill off my doppelgängers, steal the identity of a noble/merchant/alchemist.

**Alchemical Paths:** You can sip Potions to gain XP towards Paths dealing with alchemical pursuits or powers. For example, you might work towards gaining a "strength" Trait or Secret by sipping a *potion of strength*. Sipping a potion lets you know what the potion does, but does not trigger any of the normal potion effects or side effects. You get XP after sipping all of the potion. You can also consume alchemical components, working towards the reputed or presumed abilities of that component. For example the "heart of a basilisk" might allow you to "resist petrification" or gain the ability to change your "stone to flesh".

# Secrets of the Dragon Isles

The following is unknown to most living people, only hinted at in songs and histories. Learned men such as monks, sages, wizards, and Eldar may hold scraps and clues to these great mysteries, but only those who delve deep under the surface of the world can have any true understanding.

## The Young Kingdoms

The Eldar know that the young kingdoms of men which have sprung up in the recent years bears a striking resemblance to kingdoms in prior aeons. The names and locations of nations and cities are the same, or very similar, as the youngest new aeon plays out. Only the wisest Eldar know the Kalla below influence the Regios above. This is the secret of the Eldar, shaping the newborn lands again to the vision they had in their eons long ago.

## The Surface World

The young kingdoms of men have blossomed on the surface of the world, but this is a paper-thin veneer even more superficial than the tip of an iceberg. The surface marches through seasons of the year as well as a countdown towards the end of the current aeon, which will end with a worldwide cataclysmic apocalypse, adding one more layer to the world and beginning the rebirth cycle.

## The Underworlds

The entire world is riddled with the bones of colossal dragons, wyrms, and great cities of lost empires. Lands once above are now below, and bones of aquatic cities have been washed up on the shores. Entire civilizations have been covered over by layers of history, sometimes buried alive and furiously tunneling up toward the surface...or below in search of even more ancient treasures. The tangled warren of countless tunnels and layers is an endless gigadungeon crossing back and forth, up and down, over the entire world.

# Strata (Layers)

However, the surface is just a thin veneer. The world beneath is endless strata (layers) of buried civilizations. The entire world has died a thousand times, with each apocalypse adding a new layer to the strata, forming a stratigraphic sequence of megadungeons and gigadungeons, like the classic “circles of hells”, part Tartarus, part Jules Verne.

Some layers contain world-spanning cities, dungeon levels, evil (or good) empires, fossilized remains of mountainous dragons, bore-holes of cyclopean wyrms, shells of immense ammonites, nations of undead trapped for all time, or pure clean ash. Some layers are repeated, as if the ancients repeated past mistakes.

Only the surface and the few layers just beneath are understood or remembered at all. The stratum also varies in depth and even order depending on where you descend. Thus do the strata differ from the classic “circles of hells”, for they are not sequential nor directly connected or organized. Thus, the world is not a static place, but ever-changing both over time and as you explore the world. Some legendary strata were:

- i.      Ruins of the Draconian Empire of the Baal
- ii.     Mass Crypts of the First through Fifth Vampire Wars
- iii.    Ruins of the Serpent Empire of the Drisi and Nisi
- iv.     Ruins of the Dracoalchemical Empire of Ahr'Tolth
- v.      Cyclopean fossils of dragons and ammonites
- vi.     Toxic Jungles of Vokrazum and giant insects
- vii.    Decadent treasure halls of the *Harvesters*
- viii.    Great Gobbah Empire, ever tunneling upward
- ix.     Troglodytic cities of the Draugr and Drunes
- x.      Endless graves of the Battle Plain of Sepulchre
- xi.     Legions of undead elves seeking the surface
- xii.    The Undying Lands of Ealde
- xiii.    Rhi'Annon, the endless dungeon of graves
- xiv.    The Gigaglacial Age
- xv.     Layers of only ash, debris, and fragments of the moons
- xvi.    Hollow earths and lost worlds, buried and preserved in time
- xvii.    The deep waters of the Abzu



## Kalla

Most Eldar survived the end of their eon and subsequent apocalypses by constructing **Kalla**, magical realms that exist outside space and time. Access is made via ancient **Kalla gates** found scattered across the surface and deep Strata. Despite their precautions these civilizations usually die in time, decaying from within or falling to ancient rivals. Many adventures can be had within these mythical places.

## Magic of the dragon Isles

### Glyphs / Runes

Spells are cast by drawing magic symbols such as glyphs or runes in the air or on objects. Each symbol has a corresponding power word that may be spoken to add to the effect, although some say this does nothing more than assist the wizard in recalling the symbol precisely.

Since glyphs and runes are a form of writing, this method of magic has been easier to pass down through generations of wizards. Also, it is possible to rediscover symbols from ancient times in old ruins.

The Guldurine Glyphs originated from the Fomorians, an ancient Eldar race deep old ones. They can often be found inscribed on coral and stones around the oceans. These glyphs rarely describe natural phenomenon like, usually only abstruse magical concepts such as summoning, binding, force lightning, and teleportation. This is likely because these glyphs originated in the Astral Seas, where the natural elements do not exist as we know them. Guldurine Glyphs are used by the "Black Wizards" of Harnendor, Avathar Necromancers, and Ifr'it. Runes are used by wizards (for fireball!), Dwur, other Eldar.

The Dwur are the keepers of the sacred Eldar Runes. These powerful symbols hold the keys to the creation of the world of Ambar. There is a rune for every concept in the world, such as "fire",

"mountain", or "tree", and thus are essentially the opposite of the Guldurine Glyphs ("reality" versus "theory"). Some "White Wizards" only practice runes, eschewing glyphs as occult lore that should be avoided, and most Aethiiri avoid both.

## Thaumaturgy / Alchemy

This magic method is not used to cast spells, but instead to craft magical objects such as potions, unbreakable doors, and even automatons. Special materials are often required. This magic method is used by a great many Eldar, including the Baal'Yr, Avathars (blood alchemy), Dwur, and Harnendorian Black Wizards.

## Astral Harmonics

Spells are cast by making particular sounds that have magic resonance. The instrument can be the voice, bells, horns, or even swords, but the sounds are quite eerie as this method of magic originated in the Astral Plane.

Some Eldar cultures, particularly the Elves, have developed this into a fine art of music, albeit alien-sounding music. Few other cultures have mastered this method of magic, save the dragons and Baal, who use horns that mimic dragon sounds. Be aware that the Kha'din also employ astral harmonics.

## Mthu Rygas (sorcery)

Spells are cast by forming mental images and constructs. No words or gestures are used, so some say this is the purest form of magic, however there are some unusual restrictions. The sorcerer needs to be able to concentrate well, and if he wants to affect a target directly he must see it directly with his own eyes, for the eyes are the gateway to the soul. This is most often called Mthu Rygas, and is the favored magic method of Eldar such as the Ifrit and Belerions.

## Saints

The gods of the Dragon Isles are real, and their servants, the Saints, can work miracles. The souls of the god and his saints are joined in a

communion or collective called a Hallow. Saints can commune with each other and their god.

# Legends Roleplaying System

This game uses the Legends Roleplaying System, a lightweight innovative system with an old school feeling.

## Build your Legend!

LEGENDS helps you create the character you want, in your own words. There are no arbitrary classes, skill lists, attributes, or numbers to limit your imagination. Set your own goals for advancement and build your legend, in your own way.

## Your dice want you to roleplay

A unique new dice approach keeps you immersed in your “words only” character, savoring each facet of your character concept and the tactics you choose to employ.

A standard Legends roll consists of a **d20** and a **Legend Die**. The d20 is a simple “natural” roll without modifiers. You succeed on 15+, fail on 14-, crit on 20, and fumble on 1. However, you also fumble if you roll less than or equal to the **Hazard**, which starts at 1 and is slowly increased by the GM as danger and tension rise during the story, unless you work creatively to decrease Hazard.

The **Legend Die** is a custom 1d6 with faces labeled **THEME**, **EFFORT**, **ASSET**, **COMBO**, **ULT**, and **PREP**. Each face represents one *potential factor for success*. Your Legend Die decides which factor is decisive in this moment. You get to experience each factor separately like a multi-course meal, roleplaying and showcasing each aspect of your character and the scenario. The Legend Die represents factors like character traits/concept, character domain/role within the team, situational advantages, teamwork, and player wits/preparation. About half of these factors highlight the character, and the others from player skill

# GM Support

Legends provides a lightweight, innovative framework for the Game Master to drive player immersion in your genre or world of choice. Legends uses continuous turns, so it's always someone's turn, even out of combat. The GM takes the first turn, and then Transitions to each player. The GM turn starts by rolling a random Encounter seed, then narrates the scene, maneuvers foes, and foreshadows threats.

## Heroic Realism

Legends is built upon historical martial principles, and combat should feel like historical combat, keeping authentic details but without overcomplicating things. Legends strives to portray a balance of "heroic realism", where the characters are heroes who are larger than normal life, but are still mortal and live in a dangerous and real world. Combat is realistic and deadly enough to make you consider all your options.

## Getting Started

Gather 2-8 people and nominate one player to be your "Game Master" (GM). Each player takes on the role of a player character (PC). Everyone needs one d20 and Legend Die (a custom d6). The GM is responsible for all elements of the fictional world other than the PCs. This includes monsters, NPCs, obstacles, and other aspects of the universe. The GM also acts as the referee for game rules. The story starts with a situation set forth by the GM, however, the GM does not script the story, rather the story is revealed during play by the your decisions. Play to find out what happens.

# Part 1: Your Character

The best introduction to Legends is to create your character. Your character will be freeform, written in your own words, with no limitations on your vision and creativity. Legends allows any character you can imagine, so play who you want!



Start with a blank page, or printed character sheet, then write the following elements all in your own words. Also ask the GM for suggestions that will fit the campaign.

**Name** - What are you called? You can include a title or alias.

**Themes (2)** - Write two core concepts. Try to use familiar concepts such as "Elf" or "swordsman", but write a creative Signature to make it yours.

**Traits (2)** - Write two personal qualities or skills, e.g. "strong", "patient", "climbing", "juggling", "handsome", or "quick-witted".

**Secrets (2)** - Write two rare skills, abilities, gifts, or talents that you have, such as finding water, rare languages, or using magic spells.

**Dark Secret (1+)** - Write one hidden motive or aspect of your past that you hide from others. Write one extra per Theme or Signature related to magic or crime (e.g. wizard, priest, thief, assassin).

**Assets (6)** - Pick two enhanced Assets such as a family heirloom, racial feature, or something expensive. Then choose four common Assets, such as armor, clothing, weapons, rope, provisions, etc.

**Experience Paths (2)** - Write two Experience Paths for motives, goals, or quests.

# Sample Characters

## Syr Wyndon

Sun Knight of Alglondor

### THEMES

Alglond - of *Tolsiriost*

night - *holy paladin of Pyrose*

Noble - *valiant*

TRAITS: brave, pious, strong, tall

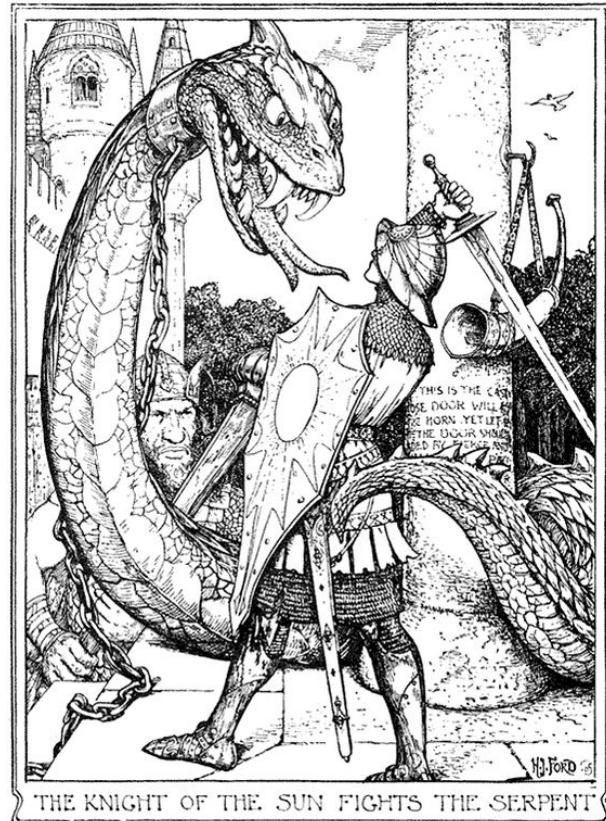
ASSETS: *father's sword [Longsword]*

Plate armor, Kite shield, Justice

[Warhorse]

SECRETS: Knightly vows, Friend of Lord Tirith, Holy light, Sense the truth

DARK SECRETS: Will never trust an Avathar



## Dthar Kel'en

Alu'Kel assassin and master of the nine winds

### THEMES

Alu - desert screamer

Kel Warrior - sickle swords

Assassin - for honor of clan

TRAITS: agile, deadly, quiet, intense

ASSETS: Sickle swords (2) - *honor & death*

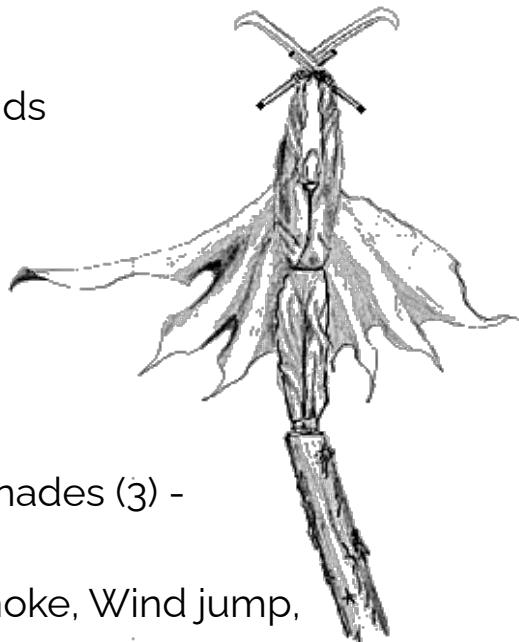
Dart knives (9), Armored robes, Smoke grenades (3) -

secret: smoke cloud

SECRETS: Whispering wind, Vanish into smoke, Wind jump,

Gust of wind

DARK SECRETS: Sole survivor of last mission



# Build Your Character

## Step 1 - Themes

Write two core **Themes** that describe your high concepts, such as: "Elf, Swordsman, Wizard". Use familiar concepts and wording that other players will immediately recognize and understand. Your fellow players shouldn't need to ask you what a Theme means.

### Signatures

As you write each Theme, also write a Signature to personalize and awesomize. This is a short note or epithet that puts your creative spin on the familiar archetype. A Theme like "Knight" could have a Signature like "errant knight", "champion of Alglondor", "knight commander", "veteran of the Vampire Wars", or "grizzled old knight who has seen it all". You can also use Signatures for quotes, mottos, or beliefs, such as "knowledge is power".

#### Leclo, moon elf prince

Elf - moon elf prince

Swordsman - blade dancer of the crescent moon

Wizard - sacred moon magic

Quickened - magically quickened mind and body

While Themes must be simple and familiar, your Signature can be written however you like, with no limits. The result is a familiar foundation for the other players to understand who you are, along with plenty of room for your own creative expression.

### Using Themes

You will use your Themes by naming them when your Legend Die rolls THEME. For example, if you are playing "Leclo, moon elf prince" (above) and making a sword attack, and roll THEME, you might say "Fighter" or a Signature like "crescent moon blade dancer".

# Race Theme

You should use one Theme for your race, since this gives your character an anchoring culture and general physical appearance, plus races often provide natural advantages. If you don't use a Theme for your race, you are a wandering human vagabond without a homeland, only recognizable as a Northman or Southmaren.

## Humans

**Northmaren:** Alglond, Kith, Lyonese, Dorthonien

**Southmaren:** Harn, Kitanian, Rochir

## Friendly Eldar

**Northern:** Elves, Dwur, Karrocks, Belerions, Aethiiri

**Southern:** Alu, Baal, Tengu, Vozen, Kess'rith

## Hostile Eldar

**Northern:** Avathars, Illythrhi, Norns

**Southern:** Linnorms, Sind, Gobbah, Ifr'it

## Sample Themes

Archer	Fighter	Necromancer
Assassin	Hero	Nobleman
Berserker	Horse Lord	Paladin
Bard	Illusionist	Priest
Baron	Knight	Ranger
Battlemage	Lord	Rogue
Charismatic	Magician	Soldier
Cleric	Magic-User	Sorcerer
Crossbowman	Man-at-Arms	Swashbuckler
Dragonslayer	Mercenary	Thief
Druid	Merchant	Tinkerer
Duke	Minstrel	Vampire Hunter
Executioner	Monk	Wizard

# Themes for Magic and Faith

You can use Themes to describe any talents in the magic arts or calling as a priest. Any magical powers such as spells, prayers, and such need to be taken as Secrets.

## Magic Arts

Alchemist	Fire Wizard	Summoner
Arcanist	Hedge Wizard	Thaumaturge
Battlemage	Illusionist	Warlock
Black Wizard	Magic-User	War Wizard
Blood Mage	Magician	Witch
Chiromancer	Necromancer	Weather Wizard
Conjurer	Oneiromancer	White Wizard
Diviner	Rune Mage	Wild Mage
Enchanter	Song Mage	Witchdoctor
Evoker	Sorcerer	Wizard

## Faiths

Brother	Healer	Saint
Cleric	Inquisitor	Seer
Confessor	Keeper	Shaman
Destriant	Monk	Sister
Druid	Paladin	Spirit Guide
Faithful	Pious	Sword Saint
Father	Priest	Templar
Hallow	Reverend	Wise One

## Magic Arts of the Dragon Isles

Alchemist	Dragon Priest	Necromancer
Black Wizard	Guldurine	Sorcerer
Cairn Mage	Hallow / Saint	Thaumaturge
Dracoalchemist	Necroalchemist	White Wizard

## Step 2 - Traits

Write two **Traits** for your character, in your own words. Traits are qualities and keywords that describe you, adding detail and fill in around your Themes. Traits describe your character and help you roleplay. A Trait like "handsome" or "silver tongue" helps you play your character. Some examples are:

athletic	holy	spiritual
calm	icy gaze	stable
chi	infernal	stalwart
clever	intelligent	stoic
cool	intrepid	strong
crafty	magical	steely eyed
dashing	manly	survivor
dextrous	morale	tall
elemental pact	musical	tough
eloquent	noble	tough as nails
fast	pious	traveler
fit	powerful	unbreakable
focused	quick	unholy
genius	rock steady	unflappable
gritty	rough	unstoppable
handsome	short	veteran
hardy	silver tongue	wise
healthy	smart	witty

You may refine one Trait at the end of each game session, adjusting your words to reflect how your character is growing or changing as a result of what happened during the game. For example, you might adjust "quick" to "quick hands" or "witty" to "charmingly witty".

## Step 3 - Secrets

Write a few **Secrets**, such as a magic spell, secret language, or a secret master. These are things known only to you, or to a select few. Secrets are unique amongst each band of PCs.

secret base	owed a favor by person x
password to thieves' guild	has leverage over person y
the thieves' cant	location of a magic artifact
ogham (language of druids)	secret or long lost language
memorized treasure map	apprentice of an archmage
contacts/allies	apprentice of a master thief

All magic **spells** and spell-like abilities or powers are Secrets.

detect magic	open	rope trick
charm person	light	magic shield
floating disk	read languages	ventriloquism

**Instincts & Habits** - You can use Secrets for any habits or instincts you have. You always do these things even if you don't remember to say it, but they can sometimes also get you in trouble.

sits with back to wall	keeps sword ready
checks the ceiling	always checks exits
checks for poison	light sleeper
always wears gloves	always sets snares at camp
covers his tracks	keeps weapons clean

**Supporting Themes** - You may only use a Secret if you have an appropriate supporting Theme. For example, an Elf "white wizard archer" might have Secrets like Elf light, Blessing of the Elves, Silent bow shot, Secret language of the Elves, etc.

## Step 4 - Assets

Write two "special" Assets, your most prized possessions, such as your family sword, expensive metal armor, a spell book, etc.

Then write four "common" Assets typical for your world, of moderate to low cost, which are ordinary.

These six items are your personal belongings, and everything you own for now. Use the examples below for inspiration and guidance, but describe them in your own words and as you imagine. You can draw from any sources you like, such as novels, movies, or historical sources, but you may only choose items that exist in the campaign setting. Try to use simple terms familiar to the other players.

Your Themes and Traits determine which Assets you would reasonably know how to use and possibly own. For example, a Theme like "archer" implies you know your way around bows and surely have one, while a "knight" Theme implies armor, weapons, and a warhorse. One way to pick your Assets is to choose one or two that accompanies each Theme and Trait.

### Sample Assets

These are examples of some appropriate starting Assets in a medieval setting. You can draw from other sources, your own knowledge, or lists provided by the GM for the campaign setting.

Assets marked with "\$" are difficult to obtain (e.g. rare, expensive, noble, racial, etc.) and will be one of your "special" Assets.

#### Clothing

belt	doublet/tunic	trousers/leggings
cap/hat	riding boots	turn shoes
cloak/mantle	robes	fashionable outfit \$

#### Armor

gambeson corset	mail shirt	breastplate
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plate cuirass \$	full gambeson	visoried helm \$
Elven leaf armor \$	full mail \$	leather gloves
Dwur mail shirt \$	plate & mail \$	leather gauntlets
arming jack	quilted coif	padded mittens
buff coat	mail coif	mail mittens \$
gambeson coat	skullcap	mitten gauntlets \$
mail hauberk \$	bascinet	finger gauntlets \$
half plate \$	great helm \$	

Shields		
buckler	kite shield	round shield
heater	pavise	target

Weapons		
axe	light crossbow	sidesword
arming sword	longsword	spear
dagger	mace	staff
falchion	messer	storta
knife	self bow	throwing ax
horseman's axe	sickle	war dart

Heavy Weapons		
arbalest \$	halberd	spadone \$
bardiche	lance	spiedo
bill hook	longbow	war club (2h)
danish axe	partisan	war scythe
glaive	polax \$	zweihander \$
greatsword \$	polearm	

Adventuring / Dungeoneering Gear		
acid flask	mirror	rope, silk 50' \$
backpack	lantern	sack, burlap
belladonna	ladder, 5'	sack, leather
healing potion \$	lockpicks	waterskin
holy water flask	oil flask	wolfsbane
iron rations, 1d	pole, 10'	torch
iron spikes	rope, hemp, 50'	torch bundle (5)

## Thieves Gear

bandit mask	hood	poison vial \$
bandolier	hooded lantern	prybar
belt pouch	knife, boot	mirror
cordage	knife, sleeve	rope, silk, 50'
crowbar	knife, bandolier	slippers
fish hooks	lockpicks	smoke pot
gloves	padded grapnel	string
grappling hook	pliers	thieves toolkit

## Special Assets

Two of your Assets are special, and are your most precious possessions. Give each an enhancement from the list below.

**Expensive** - Some Assets are rare, expensive, or difficult to obtain.

These are marked with "\$" in the list of sample assets, but those are just examples. Add a Signature to describe how nice your Asset looks.

**Fashionable** - Add a Signature to one Asset to make it haute couture, fashionable, rich, and noble. As long as you have a supporting Theme (e.g. "noble") you will look fabulous, rock your look, get noticed, have influence, and be invited to fab parties.

**Signature** - Add a Signature to the Asset to describe a personal connection, superior quality, decorations, special features, etc. For example, your "longsword" can be your "Silverlight, family longsword". You can declare a relevant Asset Signature when you roll ASSET, for example, Asset Signatures like "Holy water - burns undead" or "holy sword" would be useful for slaying undeads.

**Secret** - Give the Asset a Secret such as a magic power or special ability. You could have a ring with a secret compartment, a magic sword that detects evil, or a flask of holy water that heals wounds. You may only use a Secret if you have an appropriate supporting Theme, so choose something that fits your character.

**Book of Secrets** - You have a "grimoire", "spellbook", "holy scroll", or similar text with secret knowledge of a specific topic area. You can

read this over time to learn new Secrets (see Advanced Assets - Books of Secrets). Also take one extra Secret from the book now.

**Racial Features** - Some character races and monsters have innate racial features such as wings, claws, infra-sight, resistance to charm & sleep, scaled skin, etc. You have an "Innate Asset" for one natural feature of your race. It's generally a good idea to take them now since it may be very difficult to obtain them later.

**Racial Items** - You have a special item unique to your race or culture, such as "Elven leaf armor", "Elven boots", "Dwur mail shirt", "Dwur runelock", etc.

## Asset Tips

**Quick access** - You can optionally write a short note describing how an Asset is carried for quick access (e.g. "knife - sheath right belt"). You can ready the Asset with a single Maneuver instead of two.

**Securely stowed** - You can optionally write a short note describing how an Asset is securely stowed (e.g. "acid vial - wrapped in cloth in pack"). You will need to use an Action to ready this Asset, but it's far less likely to be accidentally broken (or stolen)

**Weapons** - Choose one main heavy weapon such as a spear or longbow for battle, and a smaller sidearm such as a sword or knife. Your sidearm is your backup weapon and the everyday carry, the most you will be allowed to carry in guarded areas such as cities, castles, or inns.

**Armor** - Choose how heavy you want your armor to be, because this affects your number of Maneuvers per round: Body-Armor 3, Half-Armor 2, Full-Armor 1. The default rule of "2 Maneuvers per Round" assumes Half-Armor. You can upgrade armor pieces, but if you add more coverage areas then you go to the next tier.

## Step 5 - Dark Secrets

You must also write **one Dark Secret**. This is something that complicates your life or holds you back. New characters must take one extra Dark Secret per Theme or Signature related to secrecy, magic, or underworld (e.g. wizard, priest, thief, assassin).

Some aspect of your troubled past might haunt you.

secret identity	survived starvation (ate friends)
sole survivor of last mission	ex-smuggler
outcast/exile from homeland	wanted outlaw / murderer
false tooth (w/ poison?)	sole survivor of plague
old wound / phantom limb	witnessed eldritch horror
bad bargain (owes debt?)	spy from foreign nation

You might have personal weaknesses, foibles, or mannerisms that may have caused you to take up the life of an adventurer, outcast, or wanderer, and cause friction with normal people.

nosy in others' business	gluttonous or hoards food
offensive fashion sense	doesn't understand humor
too honest, and loud	was never held as a child
zealous/uncompromising	always right
host for something awful	bad selfishness

You might bear a curse or ill omens.

ancient family curse	haunted by nightmares
sees dead people	visited by portents/dreams
my friends turn undead	fated to die
parent was undead	have seen my own death
hears voices in my head	unnerves animals
infected at birth	possessed

## Step 6 - Experience Paths

You are ready to play, but to build your legend you need to write Experience Paths ("Paths"). Paths say what you need/want to do/accomplish, and suggest who/what might become. They are your essential goals, missions, or other statements of intention to do something, whether they are quests to "find the cure to save the poisoned king" or self-serving wishes such as "become a fire wizard" or "find a magic sword".

**Rewards** - Upon successfully completing a Path the GM will give an appropriate Reward. Some Rewards will directly enhance a part of your character such as adding new Trait or Secret. You could get a new Themes (max of four), or modify a Theme, or rid yourself of a Dark Secret. You could also find a new Asset, including a "magic item" or other traditional kind of loot.

**GM Paths** - The GM will also set Paths before you, to give you meaningful choices and challenges tied to rewards. Many of these Paths are limited-time opportunities, and will have a "Countdown" after which they resolve on their own.

**Bonds** - You can use Paths to describe unresolved relationships between you and other characters, such as debts, oaths, or favors. Be sure to describe the resolution you are driving toward. Examples:

- "I look up to \_\_\_\_\_ and want to learn from him"
- "I owe my life to \_\_\_\_\_ and will repay my debt in full"
- "I know \_\_\_\_\_ is a bad man and will see that justice is done"



## Part 2: Play the Game

Legends is a roleplaying game where you take on the persona of a player character (PC) in a fictional world. The GM describes the world, including everything and anyone other than the PCs. You should roleplay your player character at all times, so everything you do is "in character", even when rolling dice.

The game takes place in turns, the GM takes the first turn, followed clockwise by each of the players, continuously.

Each **GM turn** is used to narrate the fictional world and set the scene for the PCs. The GM also seeks to **Raise Hazard** when possible, by describing direct threats, ominous details, foreshadowing, and dramatic tension. The GM will also **Cut Hazard** when you make progress overcoming those challenges, so Hazard floats up and down with the dramatic tension in the story.

Just as Hazard is a shared stat, your group also shares **Stress and Vim**. Stress represents natural strain and fatigue, while Vim is the amount of ambient arcane or spiritual energy in the area. These stats rise as you encounter various sources of stress or supernatural power, but unlike Hazard you can reduce them by taking appropriate actions, such as resting, eating, meditation, etc.

Your turn starts with a brief narrative **Transition** from the GM, which can include attacks or other dangers. You must respond to any attacks or dangers by rolling **Saving Throws**, and may then take one **Action** and two **Maneuvers**.

Use your Action to do something significant such as attack a foe, Reduce Stress or Vim, attempt a stunt, etc. Use your **Maneuvers** to move, interact with items or environment, take cover, assist your Action or assist other characters.

In general you should only roll dice when the GM asks you to do so. You will always roll for Attacks and Saving Throws, and those rolls always happen within your turn.

**When you fail a Saving Throw, Raise Stress** by the Damage rolled (prior to armor). Then make a **Soak Roll** by rolling 1d20: if you **roll above Stress** you Soak 1 Damage. Any unsoaked Damage becomes an unstable Doom!

If you roll a natural 1 then you take 1 extra Damage. On the positive side, if you roll a natural 20 then you may roll again! Thus, you always have a tiny chance of a freak mishap or miraculous survival.

If necessary (i.e. you haven't soaked all the damage), you can roll an extra die if you have a defensive Trait that is relevant to the attack (e.g. "hard to kill"). The GM may allow you to roll another extra die (for a total max of 3 dice) if your Trait is extremely specific (e.g. "arrow cutting").

**Use Vim instead of Stress** if the damage being taken is deeply magical or mysterious, i.e. rooted in a Secret. For example Raise Vim instead of Stress if you fail a Saving Throw vs a basilisk's stony gaze, and roll over Vim instead of Stress to Soak damage from a black wizard's evil death ray spell.

# Hazard, Stress & Vim

**Hazard, Stress, and Vim** are three important scores which are central to the game and used in dice rolls. They rise and fall during the game, similar to dramatic tension in a book or film; you can think of them as "volume knobs" for the story. They are also shared by all players, so what you do affects others.

**HAZARD** is the volume of dramatic tension, danger, and risk in the story. When you roll dice, Hazard determines whether your failures turn into disastrous fumbles. The GM manages Hazard, raising Hazard as the story escalates. The GM also reduces Hazard to acknowledge and celebrate your triumphs over challenges.

**STRESS** measures of your group's expenditure of effort, strain, fatigue, close calls, near misses, morale, wear and tear on gear, etc. Stress covers mental and physical fatigue, as well as wear on your gear such as clothing or the straps of your armor. Stress rises when you or your team push yourselves, get hit, see something awful, etc. Stress is the target number for Soak Rolls, so as Stress rises you will become less able to ignore Damage (i.e. Stress is ablative plot armor). You can reduce Stress by eating, drinking, making camp, cleaning yourself, mending and organizing your gear, and blowing off steam (however you like to do that). After all, you're a person.

**VIM** is the amount of magical and otherwise supernatural power surrounding you and the other players, such as magic spells, weird effects, etheric spirits, and the like. Vim rises as characters and creatures wield magic, and falls when they spend time to restore the balance. Vim is the target number for Soak Rolls related to magic and other Secrets, so as Vim rises you will become less able to ignore Damage for spells, monster special attacks, etc.

# Hazard

Hazard is the GM's "volume knob" for tension, drama, and risk in the story. Hazard is the minimum number you need to roll to avoid a critical failure, i.e. you fumble if you roll Hazard or less.

The GM will start Hazard very low (probably 1) and then **raise Hazard** (by +1) whenever describing dangerous details that make the story more risky, such as foreshadowing, describing well-prepared foes, revealing threats, maneuvering enemies, or adding a detail that makes the situation more tense or dangerous. The GM will acknowledge and celebrate your progress and triumphs over these dangers by **reducing Hazard**.

The GM will seek to Raise Hazard when possible, creatively and continually working to make the world more dangerous and exciting. As a player you need to pay attention to foreshadowing, since each new dangerous or frightening detail is possibly useful information, and also raises Hazard.

claw marks on trees	find/cross obstacle
big tracks/footprints	fight sounds/yelling/screams
darkness falls	damage to your ship/camp
ominous sounds/smells	enemy leader yells orders
wild howling/growling	seeing something awful
find/avoid traps	supernatural evil/horror

The GM can also Raise Hazard by calling out your Dark Secrets, or choose to Raise Stress or Vim if that is more appropriate.

**Monsters** - Monsters are proportionally difficult to the amount of foreshadowing, information, and fear the GM provides to heighten tension. The GM Raises Hazard with each new detail, and will cut Hazard if you overcome or mitigate those dangers.

**Traps** - Similar to monsters, traps are more dangerous as Hazard rises. Similar to a movie, the PCs might find a few easily-discovered (yet deadly) traps, raising Hazard each time.

**Obstacles** - The GM can describe obstacles the PCs find in their path and must cross, such as a rotten bridge, narrow chasm, piranha-infested river, quicksand, etc. Each obstacle adds dramatic tension and the PCs will need to cross them coming back.

**Hazard** - Hazard represents the current danger, so the GM raises and lowers this to float with the dramatic tension of the story.

**Enemy Leaders** - Enemy leaders can strategize and coordinate their troops or fleet, so otherwise weak underlings become more dangerous due to their leadership.

For the above examples, the GM can decide that the clues are obvious and easy to find, or require rolls. Similarly, any given monster, trap, or obstacle could be easy to defeat or avoid, or require rolls or a combat. The GM needs to decide whether the encounter is important or just a means to Raise Hazard.

It's important to understand that the danger of monsters and traps are mostly based on Hazard. They do not have static values such as attack or defense bonuses. Thus, the difficulty of a monster is proportional to the amount of foreshadowing, information, and fear the GM provides to heighten tension. So a werewolf might be much easier to defeat if Hazard is low, but very challenging after lots of foreshadowing.

## Stress & Vim

Stress and Vim each start at one (1) and are then raised or cut in specific circumstances.

- **Raise Stress** when you are hit, e.g. when you fail a Saving Throw.
- **Raise Stress** when your unit is hit, e.g. formation, ship, castle etc.
- **Raise Stress** when you roll EFFORT. However, if you can roleplay a relevant Trait you may choose to upgrade your result or avoid Raising Stress.
- **Raise Vim** when you use a Secret, unless what you are doing is purely for roleplaying flavor, or the power of your Secret is far below the current Vim (both subject to GM discretion).

- **Raise Vim** when you gather supernatural power. This requires an Action and you should roleplay an appropriate “ritual” of some kind, such as drawing a magic circle, writing runes, reciting a mantra or prayers, making an invocation to a higher being, etc.

The GM will frequently Raise Hazard as part of describing the story, and may instead Raise Stress or Vim if that seems more appropriate. For example, after describing a long march through a swamp, the GM might Raise Stress by describing bug bites and leeches.

## Stress

Stress can be physical strain or psychological trauma. Stress rises when you or other players take a hit, push yourselves, or experience trauma such as fear or horror. The traumatic experiences of your adventures have lingering effects, and how you deal with them is part of your story.

**Raise Stress** when you take Damage, such as when you fail a Saving Throw, or when the GM describes traumatic events. Stress usually raises by 1 point, but this can be more, such as when you take more than one point of Damage.

You can **Reduce Stress** by taking an Action that plausibly reduces Stress. This represents human gestures such as eating, resting, cleaning yourself up, as well as blowing off steam after traumatic experiences. This is freeform but must be in-character. A single Action usually reduces Stress by 1 point.

eating / drinking / cooking

resting / sleeping

cleaning yourself up

repairing armor / gear

foraging / hunting / gathering

finding shelter / making camp

scouting / standing watch

feasting / celebrating victory

composing music / poetry

partying / carousing

You and the other players are responsible for managing Stress; the GM will not reduce it for you. The life of an adventurer is incredibly

dangerous to body and mind, routinely defying death and witnessing supernatural horrors. These experiences, which are measured by Stress, take their toll as psychological strain which does not simply go away once the direct threats have been neutralized or the scary shadows have gone away after the sunrise. You must still work off the trauma they built up, and find ways to reduce Stress that relax your character. What does your character do to blow off steam?

## Vim

Vim is the ambient supernatural power surrounding the players, such as spiritual auras, magical energy, psionics, aetheric instability, "force", and the like.

Raise Vim whenever you use a Secret or otherwise take an action to increase the ambient magic or supernatural energy. Conversely, you can reduce Vim by 1 point by taking an action to reduces the ambient magic or supernatural energy.

You cannot reduce Vim if you are maintaining any Secrets.

## Turns

Legends is a turn-based game. The GM takes the first turn, followed by you and the other players. Game play flows clockwise around the table, continuously through the game session, in or out of combat.

Each **GM turn** is used to narrate the fictional world and set the scene for the PCs. The GM also seeks to **Raise Hazard** when possible, by describing direct threats, ominous details, foreshadowing, and dramatic tension. Hazard is central to game play, setting the difficulty of all rolls and ramping up challenges.

Your turn starts with a brief narrative **Transition** from the GM, which can include attacks or other dangers. You must respond to any attacks or dangers by rolling **Saving Throws**, and may then take one

**Action** and two  
**Maneuvers**.

## GM Turns

The GM takes the first turn of each round. The GM first rolls an **Encounter** as a seed to narrate changes to the scene, then manipulates existing elements such as monsters. The GM then **Transitions** to the player on the left.

An **Encounter** is a seed of inspiration to drive narration of changes to the scene. The GM rolls a random **Encounter** at the start of the turn as an aid to help paint a picture of the scenario spontaneously unfolding before the PCs (often urgently). The GM vividly describes what the PCs notice about the surroundings, such as “you hear the low growling of wolves in the trees”, often to **Raise Hazard**. Players are free to ask questions as needed to understand the scene.



The GM then manipulates scene elements. The GM should consider the passage of time and describe anything the PCs would observe, for example, a fire lit earlier might spread or die out, or the sounds of drums previously mentioned in the distance might be rolling nearer, creating verisimilitude. If there are monsters the GM should move them in a lifelike manner and foreshadow threats against the PCs.

Otherwise the GM might use anything available, such as a monster, trap, terrain, or even the weather. Threats are only “a shadow of a threat”, meaning they are *possible* threats. The GM will call for actual Saving Throws during **Transitions** to each player’s turn.

You have two Maneuvers per round, which can be used at any time. You may freely interject your Maneuvers into the GM Maneuver phase, in which case the GM will interweave them together. For example, if the GM describes a monster moving to engage a PC, you might say “I step back to keep my distance”. The GM should handle this with a fluid narrative when possible, but can pause play to settle conflicting Maneuvers as necessary.

## Player Turns

As a player you get one turn per round to describe your PC’s action and responses to the evolving story.

The GM will herald your turn with a **Transition**, a short narration to shift the spotlight onto **you** while keeping the game flowing. Your Transition is for you and may include critical information such as the environment as you see it, details you notice (and possibly only you), opportunities you have, or declarations of attacks against you. The GM may say things like “you see” or “(your name) sees”.

The spotlight is now **yours**, use your moment to play your character and describe what you do in the unfolding game story. You should describe how you react to threats such as attacks, as well as what action you focus on taking, ideally interweaving them together. Think of your turn as the point of view of a camera in a film, which needs to move around to tell the story, and is focusing on you for a limited time.

You must roll **Saving Throws** to defend against threats described by the GM during the Transition to your turn.

You get one **Action** for your turn. You also get two **Maneuvers** per round, which you can use at any time in the round, but now is as good a time as any if you still have them. Since you are able to judge the success or failure of your rolls, you should narrate the outcome of your Action and Saving Throw. Once you're done with your turn, the GM will use another **Transition** to wrap up your turn and shift the spotlight to the next player's turn.

## Resolution Order

Rolls for your Action and Saving Throws within your turn are considered simultaneous. For example, if you are in a fight and you and your opponent both attack each other, your attack and defense occur at the same time, so it's possible for you to hurt your foe, at the same time your foe hurts you.

However, you can ask to take your Action ahead of your Saving Throw if your GM agrees your Action should happen first. For example, if an enemy rushes you and you have a spear, then your attack should occur before your foe reaches you. If you defeat your foe you won't need to make a Saving Throw against his attack.

## NPC Turns

There is one special floating "NPC Turn" each round, where an NPC allied with the PCs takes a turn. The NPC Turn can happen at any time during the round and is shared amongst the players and GM. You can take the NPC Turn, or another player, or the GM, or you can collaborate. Multiple NPCs can share an NPC Turn if they are doing the same kind of thing. Otherwise NPCs allied with the PCs will generally continue whatever they were already doing.

## Player Actions

As a player you get one Action per round to have your character do something important, such as making an attack, casting a spell, disarming a trap, or climbing a cliff. This is the focus of your turn.

attack	overwatch	open lock
prepare	intimidate	cast a spell
Cut Hazard	search	first aid
investigate	stunt	coup de grace

Most Actions will require a dice roll, so when you take an Action, the GM will either say "yes" or "roll the dice". Some Actions have in-game definitions, but you can attempt to do anything.

**Investigate** - Conduct a detailed observation, analysis, appraisal, or search. This could potentially be used to find a weakness of a foe, a gap in armor, or something else you can exploit.

**Attack** - Make an attack roll to inflict Damage.

**Mercy** - Stabilize or dispatch a mortally wounded creature.

**Cut Hazard** - You can use an Action to reduce the current Hazard by 1, limited to -1 per round. Describe how you do this in-character.

## Push your limits

You can push your limits and attempt higher-risk Actions. Describe your high-stakes stunt and take it up to 11. Roll for your Action normally. The GM rolls an Encounter to describe an unpredictable natural consequence (good or bad) of your stunt. For example, you might say "I point my sword down and leap from the cliff onto the giant...death from above!" and hope for good rolls that will wreck the giant without going splat.

## Maneuvers

Maneuvers are minor activities such as moving, shouting orders, opening a door, drawing a weapon, reloading, taking cover, etc. A Maneuver that requires a roll instead requires an Action.

Your maximum number of Maneuvers per Round is determined by your level of armor coverage: **Body-Armor (or none) 3, Half-Armor 2, or Full-Armor 1**. Carrying something very heavy or bulky such as a sack of loot or a body also takes 1 Maneuver.

You may take your Maneuvers at *any time* in the round, even in the middle of the GM's turn or another player's turn. If two characters want to act at the same moment they can out-spend Maneuvers to go first, or roll to break a tie. Unused Maneuvers are lost at the end of the round, they do not carry over.

Maneuvers can be used for quick observation and communication. You could glance at something, listen, gesture or point, shout a quick command or word of warning.

You can use Maneuvers as combat tactics for your attacks and defenses. See the Combat section for details.

Maneuvers can be used for moving a few steps, sitting, standing, taking cover, etc. The normal distance moved for a Maneuver is **ten (10) feet**, which is typically two 1-inch squares on a tabletop grid for miniatures. Double your movement (to twenty feet) if running forward or taking advantage of the environment (e.g. moving downhill, downstream, or falling). Halve your movement (to five feet) if struggling with movement (e.g. crawling, climbing, standing jump, etc.) You can change facing while moving, and are assumed to face the direction of your movement.

step (10')

run forward (20)

back up (10')

sidestep (10')

kneel/crouch

sit/stand

lay prone/stand

crawl/roll (5)

climb (5')



fall (20')	running jump (10')	swim (10')
take cover	standing jump (5')	spin/turn around

Maneuvers can be used to interact with items in simple ways. This costs 2 Maneuvers by default. However, this is reduced to 1 Maneuver if you have written a brief note describing how you are carrying your Asset for quick access (e.g. "sword - sheathed left hip") or the Asset is otherwise quickly accessible (e.g. pulling a lever, or pushing a door open with no knob).

draw weapon	put item away	open/shut door
reload weapon	pick item up	drop backpack
check ammo	throw item	pull lever (1)
get item ready	drink potion	push door (1)

You can also use a Maneuver to embellish your Action, adding a touch of your personal style. This has no in-game effect, but is fun and makes you look awesome.

bow/salute	quip/quote/motto	twirl/spin/flip
hero pose	smile/grin	rude gesture
flourish/swash	hiss/howl/catcall	fist pump/high five
swagger	war cry	"z" slash
laugh/jeer	challenge	dance-off
smirk/sneer	taunt/insult	theme song

**Extreme Maneuver are Actions** - A stunt is an Action, not a Maneuver. If you need to make a roll to perform movement, such as jumping over a wide pit, it's an Action

## Roll the Dice

A standard Legends roll consists of **1d20** and a **Legend Die**. The d20 is a "natural" roll without modifiers. You succeed on 15+, otherwise you fail. You should describe how your action succeeded or failed. On a failure you suffer the natural consequences.

**Crits and Fumbles** are extreme successes and failures. You Crit on 20, which has extra effect, such as dealing extra damage. You Fumble if you roll less than or equal to the Hazard on your d20, e.g. if Hazard is 5 you Fumble on 1-5. On a Fumble the GM will describe a natural consequence or roll for an Encounter.

**Super Crits and Fumbles** - As you will see below, your roll can be upgraded or downgraded by your Legend Die. An *upgraded* Crit is a "Super Crit", and a *downgraded* Fumble is a "Super Fumble".

**Successes** - You earn 1 "Success" on a successful roll, 2 on a Crit, and 3 on a Super Crit. When attacking you deal 1 Damage per Success, but Successes can be used for other actions too.

## The Legend Die

**The Legend Die** presents an opportunity to improve your *natural* result based on your character abilities as well as your skillful gameplay. Each die face is a "potential factor" in success, so each roll has a single "deciding factor". A Legend Die has six faces:

**THEME, EFFORT, ASSET, COMBO, ULT, PREP.** Whenever those words are written in ALL CAPS they refer to your Legend Die.

If you can do what your Legend Die says, winning that deciding factor, then **Upgrade [+]** your natural result by one full result step (fumble [-] failure [+] success [-] crit). Otherwise, your natural result stands as-is. Conversely, in some situations your Legend Die will **Downgrade [-]** your natural result (crit [-] success [-] fail [-] fumble). Multiple upgrades and downgrades are additive, but the natural result can only shift by one step (e.g. so a natural success can be at best a crit, and at worst a failure).

Some game rules call for specific upgrades [+] and downgrades [-] for Legend Die facets, so if you see "[+]" COMBO" that reads "upgrade COMBO", and "[-]" ASSET" reads " downgrade ASSET".

## Legend Die Faces

The Legend Die is conceptually simple to use, but each facet is a mini-game with its own depths of play.

<b>THEME</b>	Name a Theme or Theme Signature that assists your action. Downgrade if you don't have all necessary specialized knowledge (e.g. alchemy, swordsmithing).
<b>EFFORT</b>	Raise Stress. If you have a relevant Trait you can either upgrade your result or avoid raising Stress. Downgrade your natural result if your roll is hindered by a Dark Secret or Doom.
<b>ASSET</b>	Downgrade if you are not using an Asset (an item you have). Upgrade if you have an Asset Signature ideal for your roll, such as your "flaming sword" versus spiders.
<b>COMBO</b>	Upgrade if you have an advantage that combines with your current roll. For example, you might have taken the high ground or other optimal position, dodged, or parried. In most cases, gaining advantage is the result of taking Maneuvers or Actions to position yourself or activate Asset Tags. Downgrade if you have disadvantage (e.g. blinded, prone) or opponents have outmaneuvered you (e.g. flanking, high ground, etc). You can also leverage Maneuver of allies.
<b>ULT</b>	Upgrade if you are an expert at your action, and more expert than anyone nearby. Requires player consensus for bonus. Downgrade if your action directly opposes someone who has ULT, e.g. a monster special attack.
<b>PREP</b>	Leverage an Action you took on a previous Turn where you described preparation for the current roll. Usually this required you to have noticed foreshadowing or clues and used your wits to make ready. However, if your foes are better prepared than you (e.g. ambush, swarm) then downgrade your natural result.

## THEME

Name a Theme or Theme Signature that assists your action. Downgrade if you don't have all necessary special knowledge (e.g. alchemy, smithing). (Note that Asset Signatures are used for ASSET.)

## EFFORT

Raise Stress. If you have a relevant Trait you can either upgrade your result or avoid raising Stress. Downgrade your natural result if your roll is hindered by a Dark Secret or Doom.

## ASSET

Downgrade if you are not using an Asset (an item you have).

Upgrade if you have an Asset Signature ideal for your roll, such as your "flaming sword" versus spiders.

Examples:

- **Attacking** - Upgrade if your weapon has a Signature useful against your foe, such as a "holy sword" vs undead. Otherwise a normal weapon will work, but downgrade if you don't have a weapon and using bare knuckles.
- **Defending** - Upgrade if you have a weapon, shield, or armor with a Signature that helps against this attack. Otherwise normal armor is fine, but downgrade if you are have no defensive Assets.
- **Climbing** - Upgrade if you have a rope with a fancy Signature like "silk rope" or "elven rope", or another climbing Asset such as "climbing claws". You can do just fine with a normal rope, but downgrade if you are going free solo.
- **Picking a lock** - Upgrade if you have lock picks with a Signature (which would indicate they are higher quality). You could make do with a piece of wire, otherwise downgrade.
- **Social** - Upgrade if you have the proper attire for the situation, with a Signature, such as "fashionable cloak". Downgrade if you are not properly clothed for the situation.
- **Using Magic** - Upgrade if you have an Asset Signature relevant to your magic, such as "wand of fire". Downgrade if you don't have any magical props to help you channel your magic.
- **Defending against Magic** - Upgrade if you have an Asset Signature that helps you defend, such as "amulet of shielding". Downgrade if you don't have any magical props to defend you.

## COMBO

Upgrade if you have have an advantage that combines with your current roll. For example, you might have taken the high ground or other optimal position, dodged, or parried. In most cases, gaining advantage is the result of taking Maneuvers or Actions to position yourself or activate Asset Tags. Downgrade if you have disadvantage

(e.g. blinded, prone) or opponents have outmaneuvered you (e.g. flanking, high ground, etc). You can also leverage Maneuver of allies.

You can use Maneuvers at any time, even when it's not your turn. While you can use a Maneuver after a roll, you will often receive more benefit before rolling.

**Maneuver:** [+] COMBO if you are using a Maneuver to assist your roll such when you dodge, feint, parry, or take time to aim.

**Teamwork:** [+] COMBO if an ally is assisting you with a Maneuver. For example a friend could distract a foe to assist your attack, or watch your back to assist your defense.

**Advantage:** [+] COMBO if you used a Maneuver to gain a tactical advantage like taking high ground or overwatch over a choke point.

**Disadvantage:** [-] COMBO if you're in a bad position, such as surrounded, swarmed, unarmed, blind, held, distracted, prone, crawling, or your opponent used a Maneuver to aid their attack such as "aim".

**Dodge:** [+] COMBO if you used a Maneuver to dodge the attack.

**Parry:** [+] COMBO if you used a Maneuver to parry the attack. In addition, if declared prior to your roll, you can move your weapon to a Guard which provides AC 1 for one Hit Location (or use Weapon Class with the Defensive Tag). See Shields for more info.

**Asset Tag:** [+] COMBO if you have an Asset Tag that provides a situational advantages. For example, swords have the "parry" Tag, which is activated when you use a Maneuver to parry an attack.

**Weapon Range:** [+] COMBO melee attacks and saving throws vs melee attacks when you are at your optimal range and your opponent is not. All weapons have Tags to indicate *optimal* fighting distance. For example, if you have a spear and attack a swordsman at "spear range" such as while he is approaching then use your spear's Long Tag to [+] COMBO.

## ULT

Upgrade if you are an expert at your action, and more expert than anyone nearby. Requires player consensus for bonus. Downgrade if

your action directly opposes someone who has ULT, e.g. a monster special attack.

Since ULT is based on the consensus of all players, it's dependent on your *perceived* character concept, role in the group, and past demonstrations of expertise. If you're picking a lock you'll likely win if you're "the thief" of the group, especially if you have picked locks before no. If you're reading archaic runes you'll win if you're "the wizard". This might also be an easy win if you are using a Secret, but on a tie nobody gets the bonus, so guard your Secrets.

You should expect to lose ULT when facing NPCs in their area of expertise. You're unlikely to out-haggle a merchant, hide from a huntsman, or out-maneuver a courtier. This is especially true for monsters with special dramatic attacks that they are well known for, such as dragons breathing flame, gorgon's stony gaze, giant toads that swallow people whole, etc.

## PRCP

Leverage an Action you took on a previous Turn where you described preparation for the current roll. Usually this required you to have noticed foreshadowing or clues and used your wits to make ready. However, if your foes are better prepared than you (e.g. ambush, swarm) then downgrade your natural result.

Preparation is not necessarily complicated, they just require paying attention, thinking, and setting plans into motion, often simply by roleplaying what you do. For example, you might rig warning traps around your camp, or plug your ears with wax before fighting the harpies, or douse yourself with water before fighting a dragon. Your foes will do the same, whether it's an ambush by brigands, a dragon hiding on a cave ledge, or that intricate looking magic circle the bad wizard is standing inside

# Secrets

Secrets are special abilities such as flying, using poison, spells, and hurling lightning bolt spells. You will only have a few Secrets when your character starts out, but you can gain more over time as XP Rewards. Secrets have a Level appropriate to their power.

## Dark Secrets

Dark Secrets represent the hidden motives or internal conflicts of your character. Their purpose is to help you roleplay your character as a real person who has complex motivations. Your GM will describe an Encounter if you take an Action which opposes one of your Dark Secrets. For example, you might have “always shoots first” and decide to ignore or overcome that part of your persona.



## Part 3: Experience Paths

Experience Paths ("Paths") are important objectives and accomplishments for the characters. These can be goals, quests, areas of research, crafting items, ritual magic, and more.

- Lenarin wants a proper Elvish sword
- Hazarak wants to find a grimoire of summoning rituals
- The dragon Aashok wants the nearby goblins purged
- The townsfolk need your help against raiders
- Krod wants a hunting dog
- Hazarak is experimenting with a "blue fireballs" spell
- The princess asks for help returning to her kingdom
- Druznar is using a ritual to summon an elemental
- Brigit wants to find the lost shrine of Ithilmerin

Paths are as wide and varied as your own experiences. They can be large or small, shared or personal, and involve one or more characters. They can be story quests or challenges from the GM, or wish lists of stuff that characters want to find.

# Starting Paths

To start a Path, write down your quest, goal, or objective on a sheet of paper shared by all players.

## Writing Paths

Paths are freeform, in your own words with no limits to creativity. You can write any details you want in addition to the Path name. Keep in mind the purpose of Paths is to propel the story forward in directions which you and the other players find interesting, so try to write them in an exciting voice. Take ideas from your favorite books and films.

## Tracking Paths

Keep all Paths together on a piece of paper and start each game session by reviewing Paths as a group, possibly passing the page around the table for updates.

Since roleplaying is a social game, all Paths are open and shared between the players. This transparency makes it clear what kind of game everyone wants to play, and what Paths they think will be interesting and fun. The players and GM form the audience for the heroic deeds of the characters, and can often help each other.

## Limits

You can only add new Paths at the beginning and end of a game session. You can only have two active Paths, so you may need to abandon a Path to make room for new priorities.

## Experience Points (XP)

Experience Points (XP) are a measure of progress towards completing a Path. At the end of each game session, record 10 XP earned on one Path of your choice for showing up and playing. When you accumulate 100 XP on a Path, you complete the path and the GM provides a **Reward** (see below).

Thus, XP is how you "win" the game, and completing a Path is like "leveling up", but according to your vision and in your own words.

There are also several ways to earn XP bonuses.

**Path Progress** - At the end of the game session, you earn 10 XP on each Path for which you made good progress. Thus for fastest advancement you should strive to make progress in both of your Paths during every game. For Paths involving accumulation of wealth or Assets that can be purchased, one way to make progress is to bring treasure back to a town and exchange it for something you need, e.g. you might purchase some special ink or paper to work on a new spell.

**Dark Secret** - At the end of the game session, you earn 10 XP for one Path if you role-played the downside of a Dark Secret.

**MVP** - At the end of the game session, optionally vote for one player who was the "most valuable player" (MVP) or who made the best "play of the game" (POTG). That player gains 10 XP. This is ideally a combination of achievement, roleplaying, and dramatic style, such as a one-shot with daemon-slaying arrow to the big bad shadow daemon.

**Development** - At the start of each session, gain 10 XP for each Path you made progress on based on effort you put in between game sessions, such as to journal your adventures, develop your character, or help with worldbuilding. This should result in some creative output such as a backstory, adventure log, a character photo or sketch, a mini representing your character, a sketch of your castle, details on an NPC, an essay on your knightly order or religion, etc. This can be a great way to add detail to your campaign world.

## Changing Paths

If you want to change a Path to something else, or if a Path becomes impossible to complete then cross it off the list. Sometimes a Path seemed like a great idea, but for whatever reason didn't turn out. The path might no longer be relevant to the characters or story, or

might no longer be possible to complete. For example, a path like "Warn the King of the assassination attempt" might become impossible if you learn he's been assassinated. If you cannot complete a Path then you should abandon it so you can focus on a new Path.

## Natural Consequences

Whether you complete, fail, or abandon a Path, any natural consequences still apply. Surviving a harrowing experience can lead to long-lasting trauma or a quest for vengeance. The GM should assign a Dark Secret if a character is adversely affected by a Path.

## Journeys

Sometimes a Path is just one step in a longer journey, of many Paths. If your dream goal is to become a king, an archmage, a guild master thief, then you will need to complete multiple Paths along the way. The GM may require you to split a Path into multiple Paths. This gives you small goals along the way, and avoids the need to increase the number of XP for an ambitious Path.

## Rewards

The GM will give an appropriate **Reward** when you complete a Path.

Some Rewards will directly enhance a part of your character such as adding new Trait or Secret. You could get a new Theme (up to a max of four), modify a Theme, or rid yourself of a Dark Secret. You could find or construct a new Asset, even something exotic, magic item, or summoned servant. Anything is possible if you follow your dreams, although your GM may increase the XP needed to complete the Path for really big dreams.

ESCAPE FROM THE DUNGEONS OF THE MAD KING! - Day 5: Success! We emerged from the river and into the sunlight. We're in a deep and wild wood but out of the dungeons. We got to keep our lives and our loot! Azazrem is studying the "moon orb" and can make it glow with light and purify water.

The Reward could be a component of your character (e.g. Theme, Trait, etc) or something less tangible like a noble title. Examples:

gold/cash/credits	valuable art	horse/vehicle
letter of credit	trinket/gimmick	pet/familiar
magic spell	magic item	henchman/minion
spellbook	favor owed	resolve dark secret
healing potion	cure for a disease	location of hostage
special weapon	cure for a curse	potion ingredients
special arrows	land/holdings	treasure map
custom armor	secret base	key to something
armored clothes	ship/boat	talking book/skull
trophy/big tooth	musical instrument	unusual tools

## Using Paths

Use your Paths for anything you want to accomplish. You can create personal wish lists, character objectives, personal quests, spell research, creation of magic items, finding a teacher, etc.

## Quests

You can write a Path to seek out rare items, such as a custom suit of armor, fine sword, or a spell scroll. This lets the other players and GM know the character wants that item, and lets you highlight your character's journey to find and claim the prized possession. In this case the reward will be an Asset with an enhancement such as a Signature, Secret, or Asset Tag.

MY FATHER'S SWORD - The creepy cultists in the mountain stole my father's sword, all I have left of the great man. I will reclaim it to save my honor.

If you have crafting skills you might build an item rather than buy or quest for it.

CLOAK OF BLADES - I'm crafting a magic cloak with swords and daggers incorporated into the cloth and hem. This cloak is used like a shield.

## Books of Secrets

Books contain knowledge, and knowledge is power. Ancient tomes, scrolls, maps, and spellbooks may contain Secrets such as spells or the location of an ancient lost city or treasure trove.



Write a Path for each topic you are studying, and upon successful completion you will be given a Reward. Books are tremendously beneficial because they free you from having to travel to find knowledge.

The GM secretly determines how many Secrets each book contains, possibly by rolling 1d6 or some other die based on the size of the book. The form factor is not important, for example a "scroll" is really just an unbound book and could potentially be very long. If you've gleaned all the Secrets from a book, the GM will tell you mid-way through an Experience Path, which you will then need to "abandon" unless you have another book on hand to continue your studies.

## Minions

Use a Path to find a loyal minion, henchman, or servant, including a magically summoned minion such as an elemental or daemon. Write a Secret describing why your minion is truly loyal, whether that is from admiration, an oath, or magical binding. Your minion is a separate person from you, and uses the normal process for character creation. Your minion is normally treated as an NPC, but

you may play him as a PC if your main character is indisposed. NPCs can each have one active Path.

## Magic Research and Rituals

Use a Path to researching a new spell, magic item, or to conduct a magic ritual. This might involve obtaining and reading arcane books, acquiring rare materials, spending time conducting magical research in a laboratory, etc.

## Familiars

Use a Path to acquire a familiar, which is a spirit which accompanies you in order to assist you in using your magic. Write an Asset for your familiar, which takes on the form of a tiny animal such as a cat, bat, small dog, toad, etc. Also write an Asset Signature to describe how your familiar assists you in your magic. You may optionally take a Dark Secret describing some drawback of your familiar (my bat is vampiric), in exchange for which you may give your familiar a Secret. You may use Paths to give your familiar new Traits or Secrets.

Familiars are relatively weak and can be killed, however they are spirits and can be brought back to life. You must use another Path to bring your familiar back from the dead, which manifests as a new animal body (and not necessarily the same kind of animal as before). You may also give your familiar a new Trait or Secret.

## Campaign Paths

The GM can write Paths for the campaign world, such as rumors or events, creating a sense of verisimilitude. These Paths may be part of a planned story, possibly happening independently from your actions...or possibly as a result of them. The GM then assigns XP towards those Paths at the end of each game session, but you can also assign XP to those Paths. Just be aware that some of these Paths might be opportunities for adventure, such as a lost merchant caravan, and others might be portents and signs of impending doom, such as the rise of an evil warlord.



## Part 4: Combat

This section deals with exciting topics like slaying monsters and staying alive. All of this is from the point of view of your character. You will make all the rolls for attack and defense. Legends uses continuous turns, and this does not change when your character clashes with foes. Danger can strike at *any* time.

### Attacks

When you attack you must roll the dice. If you **succeed** on your roll you "hit" and deal **Damage**, otherwise you "miss".

#### Successful Attacks

On a successful attack you deal Damage.

The GM will tell you whether your foe is **Damaged** or **Disabled**.

- **Damaged** - You have dealt Damage, but not enough to disable your foe. The GM subtracts the Damage from the foe's "Hits"; no other effect.
- **Disabled** - Your foe is incapacitated and can take no Actions or Maneuvers, so it poses little threat and should die on its own.

If you roll a **Critical Success** you have dealt a "Critical Hit" which will either dismember or kill your foe outright. Your GM will tell you whether your foe is **Dismembered** or **Dead**.

- **Dismembered** - Your Critical Hit has crippled or removed a limb such as a hand, arm, leg, foot, or wing. You get to describe the wound. You could remove the weapon hand of an evil champion or lop off the wing of a dragon!
- **Dead** - Your Critical Hit has killed your foe, you may describe a fatal blow such as removing it's head or chopping it in half.

## Failed Attacks

Failed attacks "miss" and deal no Damage, with no side effects. However, if you **Fumble** an attack Action the GM will describe a natural consequence or roll for an Encounter, which can possibly use your Action against you. If you use large-scale attacks like grenades or *fireball* spells, you can blow yourself up, and your allies too. Consider the scope of your actions, and the risk they bring.

## Weapons

Weapons must be made ready before they can be used. Use a Maneuver to ready a weapon, such as drawing your sword or getting out your bow and nocking an arrow.

Projectile weapons such as bows weapons must be readied again after firing, for example for a bow you must draw and nock another arrow to be ready again. Weapons which require multiple Maneuvers for reloading are indicated by number after the Reload Tag, such as "Reload2", "Reload3", etc.

## Ammunition

If you have a weapon that uses ammunition you must keep track of every shot.

## Improvised Weapons

Improvised or cheaply made weapons work fine until they don't, breaking on EFFORT.

## Disabled Foes

If the GM says a foe is Disabled, it is incapacitated and can take no Actions or Maneuvers, so it poses little threat and is expected to die. However, the GM rolls a random Encounter at the start of each turn, and it's possible for this to grant an Action or a Maneuver to a Disabled foe. Thus, a Disabled foe might manage to limp off to lick its wounds, make annoying dying sounds, kick and twitch, make a leaky mess, or bite you if you get too close.

You can spend an Action to put a Disabled foe out of your misery, either dispatching the foe with a coup de grâce or finishing blow of some kind or taking a prisoner. This does not normally require a roll, but you need to describe how you do this, and sometimes the way you describe this matters. For example, you might need to use holy water or prayers to put undeads to rest, or use fire to put down a regenerating creature. The GM will not tell you what to do, that's part of your adventure.

## Saving Throws

If you are attacked by a foe or other danger you must roll for your defense. This is called a **Saving Throw**, which is like a roll for an Action. If you fail a Saving Throw you take **Damage**. The GM will describe such dangers, and tell you when to roll a Saving Throw, saying something like "two black-fletched orc arrows fly from the darkness, striking Talin".

If you roll a **Fumble** on your Saving Throw you take extra Damage and the GM will roll an **Encounter**.

If you roll a **Critical Success** on your Saving Throw you gain a **Counter**, which is a free counterattack or similar Action related to the attack you saved against. You are limited to things you could conceivably do while defending yourself against the attack. If you were attacked by a swordsman you can counterattack that foe, or if you defended against magic wizard fire you can describe how the fire scorches his minions instead of you.

You can use a **Maneuver**

defensively to [+] COMBO, e.g. dodge, parry, block, duck, roll, slip, weave, etc. Some Assets also have Tags which can grant [+] COMBO, most of which are activated with a Maneuver before you roll, e.g. "guard" a hit location with a shield or sword.

Saving Throws are used for all risks to life and limb and death-defying situations, such as a trap, collapsing cliff, pit filled with snakes, or poisoned drink. If you fail the Saving Throw you take Damage, which becomes a Doom unless you Soak it.

attacks	avalanche	lightning
weapons	poison	charm
falling	disease	mind blasts
drowning	morale	fear
suffocation	fire	paralysis
traps	cold	petrification
cave-in	acid	very large rocks



# Damage

Attacks deal 1 Damage, or 2 on a Crit/Fumble, or 3 on a Super Crit/Fumble. This is the same whether you are attacking or defending.

Damage represents *any* kind of harm to your character, not necessarily physical. Damage encompasses concepts such as "hits", "wounds", "strain", etc. Damage is specific to the damage source, such as an arrow wound, burn, paralyzation, or mind-control.

However, psychological stress, horror, or dread are not Damage, but instead Raise Hazard. The GM will Raise Hazard when describing how you witness an "eldritch horror rising from the dark water".

## Armor Class and Weapon Class

Compare armor and weapons using **Armor Class** (AC) and **Weapon Class** (WC). Add 1 Damage if the weapon outclasses the armor, or subtract 1 Damage if the armor outclasses the weapon. If armor brings the total Damage to zero, the attack has no effect. Always use the armor for the specific Hit Location.

Huge weapons (e.g. catapults, cannons, giants, dragons, etc.) effectively have very high WC that outclasses any armor.

## Monster Hits

The GM may apply a modifier for Damage caused to monsters. For example, non-silvered weapons inflict -1 Damage to werewolves, but a holy weapon inflicts +1 Damage to minor undead.

## Hit Location

Each attack affects one of the six major Hit Locations. The Hit Location determines what protection (such as armor and cover) applies for defense. The GM determines the Hit Location and

possibly a Sub-location for each attack (see the GM quick reference at the end of this book for details.)

## Hit Location Sub-locations

Head	neck, chin, nose, face, forehead, skull
Torso	abdomen, ribs, sternum, chest, clavicle
Arm	fingers, hand, wrist, forearm, elbow, upper arm, shoulder
Groin	outer thigh, inner thigh, genitals, hip, pelvis
Knee	patella, outer knee, inner knee, back of knee
Leg	shin, calf, ankle, foot, heel, instep, toes

The Head and Torso are the most vulnerable areas, and the first body parts you should armor. Melee attacks prioritize the fragile Head since the neck is a poor shock absorber and Body-Armor is often invulnerable to melee weapons. Conversely, ranged attacks usually prioritize the "center mass" target of the Torso, and a "near miss" might hit an adjacent area. In melee the hands are often the easiest target (and a tempting target for sniping at a distance) although for ranged attacks they present too small of an area to be worthwhile targeting.

You may use the "Aim" **Maneuver** to target a specific Hit Location, so you can attack your foe in an unprotected area (e.g. "I cut into his unarmored neck"), or choose a target to hamper (e.g. "I cut his hand to disarm him", "I cut his legs to slow him down").

Otherwise, the GM determines the Hit Location (and possibly a Sub-location), either by choosing an appropriate available target or by rolling. The GM will usually foreshadow when foes take their Maneuvers, e.g. "the goblin is swinging from the right" or "the scything blade arcs towards your legs". Otherwise you can ask. You can use a Maneuver to position your shield or weapon to cover a specific Hit Location, either by naming the Hit Location or naming the foe who is attacking, e.g. "I am blocking the goblin chief's falchion with my shield".

## Soak Rolls

Raise Stress and roll 1d20 when you fail a Saving Throw. If you roll above Stress you Soak 1 Damage.

Always roll even if you have armor or other defenses, because if you roll a natural 1 then you take 1 extra Damage. On the positive side, if you roll a natural 20 then you may roll again! Thus, you always have a tiny chance of a freak mishap or miraculous survival.

If necessary (i.e. you haven't soaked all the damage), you can roll an extra die if you have a defensive Trait that is relevant to the attack (e.g. "hard to kill"). The GM may allow you to roll another extra die (for a total max of 3 dice) if your Trait is extremely specific (e.g. "arrow cutting").

If you Soak all Damage from a hit then you were "hit but not hurt". That arrow might have grazed you, or it hit the spot where you were, it was a close call. However, if you didn't soak some of the Damage then the arrow is sticking deep in your leg and you're bleeding out and going into shock and you might die; you have gained a Doom.

Use Vim instead of Stress if the damage being taken is deeply magical or mysterious, i.e. rooted in a Secret. For example Raise Vim instead of Stress if you fail a Saving Throw vs a basilisk's stony gaze, and roll over Vim instead of Stress to Soak damage from a black wizard's evil death ray spell.

## Recovery Rolls

Make a Recovery Roll after Downtime to recover **1 Damage**. This decreases one Doom Stage since that is based on the amount of Damage you have. Unstable Dooms become stable rather than being recovered. Recovery Secrets, such as magic healing potions and spells allow for faster recovery because they can be used without rolling.



## Combat Maneuvers

Use your **Maneuvers** in combat for tactics such as feints, parries, beats, taking cover, etc. You can use a Maneuvers after rolling to [+] COMBO, but if you declare a Maneuver before you roll then you get a broader benefit that can apply to several rolls. Maneuvers can have interesting tactical combinations, such as activating Weapon Tags to gain COMBO or other benefits. Examples are below, but you should use Maneuvers to describe your own cunning tactics.

**Guard** - Move a weapon or shield to the specified Guard position, e.g. "high" or "left". This positions the Asset to provide armor to the Hit Locations covered by the named Guard. Weapons provide Shield Class 1, but weapons with the Defensive Tag provide Shield Class the same as their Weapon Class.

- I hold my shield high
- I shift my poleax to cover my left side
- In response to his leg cut, I cover my leg with my sword

**Range** - Move to a specific Range from your opponent (either in or out). You can also use this to maintain current Range when an

opponent is moving relative to you (either in or out). Each Weapon has one or more Range Tags that specify the optimal distance for an attack. You can [+] COMBO if you are at your optimal range and your opponent is not..

- I keep him at long range, ideal for my spear versus his puny knife
- I stay close as he tries to flee so I can keep stabbing him with my dagger

**Aim** - Take the time to aim at your target (otherwise the GM will roll a random Hit Location). You can choose one of the six Hit Locations (e.g. head, torso, etc) with a side (right/left) or ask the GM to pick an open target for you (i.e. something not behind cover).

- I aim at center mass
- I look for an opening
- I look for a clean shot

**Precise Aim** - Take more time to aim at a sub-hit location, e.g. fingers, face, or a gap in partial armor. This is similar to Aim, but requires two Maneuvers for a small area such as a hand or gap in partial armor, or three Maneuvers for a tiny or hard to reach target such as an eye, back of the knee, etc.

- I take his hand with my sword
- I hit him in the face
- I cut him in the leg
- I shoot him in the eye (3 Maneuvers)
- I hit him in the back of the knee (3 Maneuvers)
- I slice off his ear (3 Maneuvers)

**Beat** - Move your opponent's weapon or shield from a Guard so that you can attack a Hit Location protected by that Guard.

- I beat his blade aside and cut
- I beat his blade with my false edge and cut him in the head (w/ Aim)

**Feint** - Pretend to attack a Hit Location, but attack somewhere else instead. You gain COMBO.

- I cut on the right and then on the left
- I feint high and then cut low
- I change through to cut to the other side
- I redouble my cut

- I pull my cut and turn it into a thrust
- I disengage my point under his sword and thrust

**Find a Gap** - Attempt to find a gap somewhere in your target's armor. This increases your Weapon Class for this hit by your Damage (e.g. +1 on a Hit, +2 on a Crit, +3 on a Super Crit). Also Weapon Class is +1 vs a Prone target, or +2 if the attacker has wrestling *Control*.

- I aim for the gaps
- I stab him between the armor plates
- I thrust into his armpit (w/ Aim)

**Wrath Stroke** - Grip your weapon in two hands and swing a mighty blow. Adds +1 Damage if you roll EFFORT or if the target is Prone or Pinned against a wall; you must declare before rolling.

- I put all my strength into my swing and shout as I smash him down
- I reverse my sword and strike the mortshlager murder stroke at his knee (w/ Aim)

**Grab** - Use a free hand to grab part of a foe while at Close Range. Your opponent may not move unless he spends a Maneuver to break your hold, so you will keep him at Close Range until you let go. Intentionally closing from normal melee range (Short/Medium/Long) to Close Range costs 1 Maneuver.

- I grab his shirt and punch him (w/ move Maneuver & attack Action)
- I step in, grab his arm and stab him with my dagger (w/ move Maneuver & attack Action)

**Cover & Concealment** - Position yourself to take advantage of cover, such as a wall, doorframe, trench, etc. Cover counts as armor, and has a Class which you can declare as Armor Class. Cover and concealment also reduces your visible target areas. However, your Cover can also prevent you from taking some Actions, and if so you will need to use a Maneuver to move back out of Cover, such as leaning around your Cover to shoot.

- I take cover behind the stone wall
- I dive into the trench
- I use the door frame for cover



# Weapons and Armor

Weapons and armor are essential in combat. If you attack without a weapon then [-] ASSET. If you are attacked [-] ASSET if you do not have a defensive Asset such as armor, shield, or parrying weapon.

## Weapon and Armor Class

Compare weapon and armor Class for all attacks which hit. If the armor is better than subtract 1 Damage, or if the weapon is better then add 1 Damage.

## Weapon and Shield Guards

A Guard is a defensive position that also allows you to launch your attacks. Always remain in a guarded position.

**Each Guard covers one Hit Location**, so simply say the Hit Location you are guarding. A Guard provides Class 1 armor for the Hit Location, or the Weapon Class if the weapon has the Defensive Tag. Each Guard applies to a single Hit Location, and for only one side of the body (right or left, randomly determined if not declared).

**Each Asset (e.g. weapon or shield) has its own Guard**. So you can have two Guards if you have a weapon and a shield, or if you have two weapons.

**Shield Guards** are relatively static, and only change when you use a Guard or Parry Maneuver. **Weapon Guards** are much more dynamic and correspond to the starting and finishing positions of attacks and parries. **You can name a Guard for a weapon after each attack**

**Action or parry Maneuver.** For example, you might say "I cut down and guard my left leg", or "I parry up and guard my right head". This is free when done with an attack Action or parry Maneuver.

## Cover

Cover counts as armor, with an Armor Class based on the construction. This is essential because people are soft, and being out in the open is an invitation to be a target. This is especially important if the character does not have any armor, or relatively light armor compared to the weapons in play. Taking cover is a Maneuver, and you must specify what Hit Locations are covered and from which direction. You may not use Hit Locations in those directions. For example, you could take total cover by ducking behind a low wall, but then you can't see your targets to shoot back; if you knelt behind the wall only half your body would be covered and you could shoot.

## Wrestling

Wrestling is a way to *control your opponent*. You can push him, grab his weapon arm, keep him from fleeing, throw him to the ground, break joints, choke him unconscious, or force him to surrender. There are infinite variations, but it all comes down to gaining *Control*.

Wrestling is an attack Action; choose one of the following



techniques. Wrestling requires physical contact, so it is only possible in Close Range.

**Push** - Force your opponent to move 5 feet in the direction of your choice. Unless you Crit you move with your opponent.

**Throw/Trip** - Put your opponent on the ground, putting him Prone, which is a disadvantage on COMBO. You can either remain standing or gain *Control* by landing on top of your opponent. If you roll COMBO you also deal Damage.

**Hold** - Gain *Control* of one Hit Location of your opponent, e.g. an Arm or Head. Similar to a Doom, your foe must [-] EFFORT when using that Hit Location until you let go. If you Crit you can disarm his weapon. Maintain the Hold with a Maneuver each Round.

**Pin** - Immobilize an opponent whom you already *Control*. This can be done standing up, or against a surface like the floor or a wall.

**Escape** - Escape *Control* of an opponent. On a Crit you execute a "reversal" and now you have *Control*!

**Break/Subdue** - If you already *Control* an opponent's Head, Arm, Hand, Leg, or Foot you choke the neck or hyperextend the joint, dealing Damage. If you Crit you can disarm. You may use a Maneuver to let your opponent submit ("tap out") to avoid Damage. Only works with humanoid anatomy.

## Details

**Damage** - Wrestling attacks only inflict Damage as noted above. Armor does not reduce Damage inflicted by wrestling, but plate armor prevents chokes and joint locks in elbows and knees.

**Close Range** - Wrestling is only possible at Close Range. Moving to Close Range from a normal melee range (Short/Medium/Long) requires 1 Maneuver.

**Weapons** - If you wrestle using a weapon with the "Close" range Tag then [+1] COMBO. Conversely, if your weapon has the "Long" range Tag then [-1] COMBO. (Do not apply either modifier if your opponent also has a similar weapon.)

**Find a Gap** - Using "Find a Gap" Maneuver, Weapon Class is +1 vs Prone, or +2 if you have wrestling *Control*.

**Prone** - Someone who is "Prone" is on the ground, possibly laying down, sitting, kneeling, etc, and must [-] COMBO.

**Fumbles** - If you Fumble, the GM could choose to describe a "reversal" where your foe does the same thing back to you.z



# Visibility

**Visibility** comes in three levels: High, Low, and Partial. This determines how well you can see, and much detail the GM will provide when describing the situation and answering questions.

	Conditions	Effects
High visibility	Clean line of sight with bright lighting, such as outside on a clear day, in a well-lit arena, or a candle over a book, after your eyes have adapted.	The GM will provide detailed or "chatty" information for what you see. When you ask questions the GM is likely to be "chatty" rather than require Maneuvers or Actions.
Low visibility	Clean line of sight with dim lighting or near-darkness, such as moonlight or candlelight, after your eyes have adapted to the dark.	The GM will provide sparse information for what you see (e.g. "multiple creatures are behind you"), and require a Maneuver if you ask a detailed question.
Partial visibility	Sight is at partially blocked or obscured due to rain, smoke, snow, shadows, cover, concealment, etc. Or, your eyes have not yet adapted to changes in prevailing light. This also includes full blindness.	The GM will primarily describe the obscuring effect (e.g. smoke) and may provide little or no information beyond that, and require a Maneuver and/or Action if you ask a detailed question. Also [-] COMBO for all rolls influenced by visibility.

# Line of Sight

Regardless of the prevailing visibility, line of sight is still a limiting factor. In High Visibility you can see in high detail in your line of sight, and in Low Visibility you can see in your line of sight, just with less detail. Without clear line of sight you have Partial Visibility.

## Adaptation

People can naturally adapt to see well enough in various levels of light, from bright to dim. This after a few minutes. However, you lose your Dark adaptation if you see bright light, such as the directly lit area of a light source. Whenever your vision is adapting you have Partial Visibility.

If you are exposed to a flash bright light, you can try to close one or both eyes; make a Saving Throw to do this. An eye patch or visor can help, if it shields one or both eyes.

## Light Sources

Each light source creates an illuminated area with High Visibility, which is useful if you need to detailed get information such as when reading runes or searching for traps. A candle or lamp lights a small book-sized area, a torch or lantern lights a medium man-sized area, etc. However, this direct light spoils your night vision, so you have Partial Visibility outside of the illuminated area.

Light sources also provide indirect light, so in a cave or dungeon a simple candle is enough to provide Low Visibility. You need to let your eyes adapt to the dark and avoid bright lights; whenever your eyes are adjusting you have Partial Visibility.

Also keep in mind light sources can be seen from very far away, and the area they illuminate is High Visibility for potential foes skulking out there in the darkness.

# Nocturnals

Nocturnal (such as cats) or subterranean creatures (such as goblins) have sensitive eyes optimized for the dark, so they have High Visibility in dim light and Low Visibility in bright light.

## Strategy & Tactics

Tactics are vitally important to PCs in combat, and also a fun part of the game where you get to see how clever you can be. Most tactics involve taking Actions that set up your Legend Die. Whether or not your tactic works will depend on the specific situation, which means you might need to use multiple tactics at the same time.

**Opening** - Develop Openings prior to attacking so that you are attacking safely. Also take steps to minimize being Open yourself, especially against the most deadly foes. Keep a weapon ready and use cover to close lines of sight from possibly attackers.

**Ready weapon** - Since drawing a weapon is a Maneuver, it's best to do this ahead of combat, to use your Maneuvers for other things.

**Overwatch** - A common tactic is to prepare to cover a particular field of fire with a ranged weapon, or cover a narrow choke point with a melee weapon. You're waiting to attack the first target who appears (although you could describe a specific target e.g. "I wait for the sorcerer to appear"), so you gain PREP on your attack roll.

**Positioning** - Gaining the high ground can grant PREP.



**Shooting on the Move** - There is no penalty for attacking while moving. However, moving uses a Maneuver, and aiming also uses a Maneuver, so attacks while moving are less effective.

**Cover** - The use of cover is critical when facing projectile weapons, especially if they are heavier than your armor. You can use an Action to position yourself behind cover, against attacks from specific directions. This helps you to win COMBO and sometimes PREP.

**Keep Down** - You can crouch, kneel, or crawl to reduce your target area, upgrading COMBO on Saves against ranged attacks. However, you [-] COMBO on melee attacks and Saves.

**Opportunity** - You should pay attention to the little details the GM describes, and look for opportunities in every situation. Consider countering enemy tactics, such as denying cover or high ground.

**Swarming** - Pay attention to groups, teams, or swarms of enemies. If these surround or flank you then [-] COMBO. You can counteract this with a Maneuver to [+] COMBO, such as pulling your allies close and locking shields. You can also use your Maneuvers to position yourself so you are not surrounded.

**Control Range/Measure** - You should attempt to control the Range (also called "measure") between you and your foes. Your ideal position is one where you can attack but your foe cannot. Weapons have a "Range" Asset Tag that describes their optimal range and range limits, and if you apply this you will more often win COMBO.

**Asset Tags** - Use Asset Tags to create Advantages in specific situations, as written in the rules for that Tag. For example, a spear with "Long" can only be applied if at long range and the opponent does not also have a long weapon. Asset Tags are fully driven by rules, so adds some crunchiness to the otherwise freeform game.

**Ambush/Stealth** - Planning a stealthy attack, ambush, or assassin's "backstab" counts as PREP. If a foe does this to you, [-] PREP.

**Pay Attention** - Your enemies can also use tactics against you, so listen carefully when the GM narrates maneuvers of foes. The GM will foreshadow threats in order to give you informed, meaningful choices. For example, paying attention to where enemies are aiming will tell you who will need to defend, and who might need to find cover or be covered by allied shields.

**Disadvantages** - Any miscellaneous situational disadvantages such as prone, flanked, blind, etc, require you to [-] COMBO.

# Looting

Looting in its various forms involves taking an item, whether that's from the ground, furniture, prisoner, or corpse. The way you describe your looting matters: you might just want to grab a weapon, but a body might also have something hidden in its boot, a fake tooth, or might have gems *inside*. The GM will not tell you what to do, or if you missed something, that's part of your adventure.

**Grab** - Use a Maneuver to take one unsecured item in plain view. The item isn't nailed down and nobody is stopping you. Examples: torch, lantern, abandoned weapon or shield, sack, book.

**Pickpocket** - Use an Action to take a small item from someone, or plant an item. The GM may require you roll to avoid notice. This only works for easily accessible items, such as a coin purse or ring of keys on a belt hook, unless you have a Secret such as "pick pockets".

**Loot** - Use an Action to loot a person or similarly-sized area, such as a prisoner, body, furniture piece, chest, pile of debris, etc. Your GM will tell you what you find, and you can take one item in the Action.

**Investigate / Search** - Use an Action to search a person or similarly-sized area for concealed or hidden items. Describe how you search (visual, patdown, or stripdown). The GM may require a roll if the search needs special skills. Sometimes an item might be impossible to find without a specifically worded search, such as a gem rolled up in a rag in the toe of a boot. It's up to you to say how you search, then the GM will tell you if you find something, and you can decide whether or not to take it.

**Harvesting** - Use an Action to harvest a material, such as picking mushrooms or cutting a fang off a giant spider. Your GM may call for a roll if the process seems difficult or risky.

# Part 5: Dooms

Dooms are traumatic conditions and experiences such as wounds, disease, starvation, and poisoning. Dooms are life threatening. As the Doom worsens the effects become more severe, eventually leading to death.

Dooms most commonly result from failed Saving Throws. You take Damage if you fail a Saving Throw, and any Damage you do not Soak carries over into a Doom.

This works the same for all permanent afflictions, from injuries to curses, for example:



wound  
injury/trauma  
darkness  
deaf/blind  
poison/venom  
disease  
drowning  
magical charm  
domination

magical sleep  
freezing  
insanity  
lycanthropy  
curse  
paralysis  
petrification  
stunned  
venom

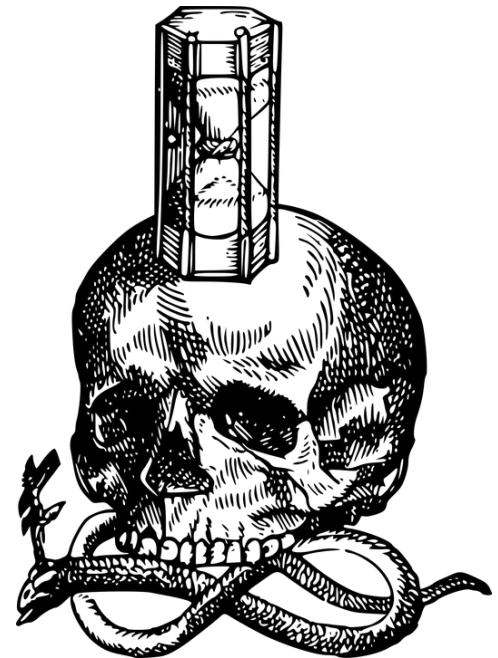
radiation  
burns  
starving  
taint  
undead drain  
rot grubs  
soul drain  
insanity  
other bad stuff

You should do everything you can to avoid Dooms, ideally avoiding them in the first place. Write Dooms alongside your Paths. Dooms are a kind of Path, but are “dark paths” that end in misery and death. Like any Path, you can complete a Doom once all the players agree sufficient progress has been made.

The GM will also assign a Doom if specific dire conditions are met, for example if you don’t eat you will be “Starving”, or if you run out of light then you won’t be “In Darkness”. Note that temporary conditions are not generally Dooms, but are instead ways for the GM to Raise Hazard. So when you encounter stress, fear, and horror the GM will Raise Hazard instead of assigning a Doom.

## Doom Stages

Each Doom has three Damage boxes corresponding to three Stages of decline. Check a box for each point of Damage you do not Soak when you gain the Doom. Once all three boxes are checked you are expected to die, and any further Damage results in immediate death.



Damage Boxes	Doom Stage	Effects
☒☐☐	1 - Wounded	[−] EFFORT
☒☒☐	2 - Disabled	Cannot use Hit Location
☒☒☒	3 - Death’s Door	Expectant, near death
☒☒☒+	Dead.	Immediate death

**New Dooms are Unstable**, and take +1 Damage any time you or the GM rolls EFFORT. You or someone else can use an Action and roll to stabilize you.

**Combine Damage** from Dooms of the same kind, such as another wound in the same Hit Location, more poison, etc.

## Doom Stage 1 (☒☐☐) - Wounded

At Damage 1 you must [-] EFFORT. You don't feel well, might have pain and nausea, and may find it difficult to rest or sleep. For a subtle Doom, like a disease, you might know something is wrong, but not exactly what, and other people might not realize something is wrong

## Doom Stage II (☒☒☐) - Disabled

At Damage 2 you cannot use the Hit Location. If this is your Head or Torso you are incapacitated by severe pain, nausea, leakage, crying, etc, and then you cannot take Actions beyond "death throes" such as complaining, crying, cursing, and making a mess.

## Stage III (☒☒☒) - Death's Door

At Damage 3 you are dying, at "death's door", expected to die, and you will instantly die if you take any more Damage.

If the Doom is limited to a limb, then you might live if you sacrifice the limb. In this case it's possible for you to continue to play your character, or you could retire from adventuring.

## Character Death / Retirement

If your character dies or retires, role-play the last few moments, and recount the legend you have built. For example you might have been eviscerated by the orc's falchion, crushed dead by the falling boulders, drained soulless by the vampire, turned to stone by the basilisk, eaten alive by the "vorpal squirrels", or had his brain turned to eggs by the psionic blast of the "squid face".

Afterwards, create a new character, so the GM can get you back into the action. The life of an adventurer is exceedingly dangerous, so you may want to have a few characters on the deck and ready to play.

# Recovering Dooms

**Make a Recovery Roll after Downtime**, and if successful recover 1 Damage, which reduces one Doom by one Stage. Unstable Dooms cannot be healed, but instead become stable.

Magical healing, such as a spell or *potion of healing*, is very useful since it can succeed on a Recovery Roll without rolling.

Healing assumes you are making best efforts at appropriate progress, e.g. if you have a leg wound then you need to stay off your leg as much as possible. The GM may decide some days do not count toward progress, such as if you are too active or starving, or may multiply progress for days you receive excellent rest or professional healing.

Some Dooms might take longer to heal, for example the GM might rule that wounds from a giant fly or claws of an undead ghoul take longer to heal. Some Dooms might even require special treatment, possibly requiring a quest, for example "vampiric life drain" might require powerful holy magic or a rare disease might require a search for a cure.

## Using Dooms

Here are some Dooms that you are likely to encounter.

### Blindness & Darkness

If you can't see anything you immediately gain a Doom such as "Blind", "In the Dark", etc. This is one of the easiest Dooms to gain, and also to rid yourself of, since you need only wait for the dawn. Doom Stage 0 is appropriate for dim light or partial blindness, but go immediately to Stage 1 for full darkness or blindness. Prolonged darkness leads to further Stages, due to psychological impact.

# Wounds

Wounds are physical injuries such as hits from weapons or accidents falling from heights. Record specific details about your wound as well as the Hit Location, e.g. "sword stab in belly", "smashed face", or "burned hands". It's always more favorable to have an injury limited to a small area, so don't forget.

## Example: Bleeding Leg Wound

Hazarak has been ambushed by goblins. He fights well and slays many of them, but is finally wounded by an arrow and gains a Doom representing his wound.

HAZARAK - BLEEDING LEG! - A black goblin arrow is embedded deep in his leg

Hazarak's **immediate reaction** should be to apply or obtain first aid, otherwise he takes 1 Damage.

HAZARAK - BLEEDING LEG! - A black goblin arrow is embedded deep in his leg

- Had to fight free of the goblins

Hazarak needs to avoid using the wounded body part aggressively, or he will take 1 Damage. Once he has 2 accumulated Damage he won't be able to take Actions that involve his leg.

HAZARAK - BLEEDING LEG! - A black goblin arrow is embedded deep in his leg

- Had to fight free of the goblins
- Had to run and landed hard jumping off a cliff

Drags himself to a stream

Washed the wound in a clean stream and rebound it

Hazarak can't use his leg, and will need to mark a box if significant time passes without caring for the wound or making any progress on healing. If Hazarak checks the third box he will die or lose his leg.

HAZARAK - BLEEDING LEG! - A black goblin arrow is embedded deep in his leg

- ☒ Had to fight free of the goblins
  - ☒ Had to run and landed hard jumping off a cliff
- Drags himself to a stream  
wrapped it in a scrap of shirt  
Washed the wound in a clean stream and rebound it

With enough progress and time on healing Hazarak will heal, and then the Doom can be crossed out.

## Arcane Dooms

Arcane dooms occur if you take Damage as a result of wielding magic. Highlight your character's specific magic school/art/style.

THE WATCHER - As you channeled power to enthrall the piteous villagers you felt something Watching, and it hasn't stopped. You see flickers of the Watcher in the corners of your eye, but it isn't there when you look for it. You feel a sense of loss, as corners of your mind peel away when you aren't watching them. You lose 1 Secret per point of Damage. You feel like you should be able to remember them, unless your Doom finalizes.

You might have met this doom if you enthralled lesser minds with dark magic, meddled with summoning spells of some-thing-best-left-unknown, saw something best-left-unseen, or killed something-from-somewhere-else.

You can avoid this doom if you find a way to protect your slowly unraveling mind before you go deeply, truly mad,

DOOM OF FALSE DEATHS - You die, and then come back to life on your next turn, but have a barely noticeable patch of dead skin the size of an eye or a bite. Each time you check a box you die again. Each time you come back to life, but it's slower, starting with a few hours and stretching to days. Each time you come back from the dead a little bit of you stays dead, such as a numb finger or foot, or a strange rotting smell. On your final doom you return fully undead.

You might have met this doom if you dabbled in the dark arts of necromancy, meddled with evil objects best left alone, were wounded by undead, or received a death curse.

Avoid this doom by setting to right the curse, or finding religion and entrusting your soul to the keeping of a god. Whether or not you continue to play as an undead is up to you, but know that all the world will be hostile to you.

**BLACK WIZARDS MIEN** - You gain an “mien” (aura) of black magic. Highly sensitive people and animals can feel this and will feel repulsed. Dogs will growl and bark, cats will hiss, babies will cry, horses will kick and buck you off. As you countdown to doom your “mien” grows. With one box anyone interacting with you will feel repulsed. With two boxes anyone nearby will feel something is very wrong. Nobody will talk with you, sell goods or services to you, or allow you in their shop or inn. You are the “creepy person” everyone avoids and you will be entirely alone. On your final doom you feel so alone and cursed that you die, alone.

You might have met this doom if you dabbled in dark magical arts, evil artifacts, or were cursed.

You can avoid this doom if you get a pet, take care of it, and it stays around on its own volition. However, most animals will avoid you, so you need to find “your pet”, i.e. your familiar, an odd animal indeed.

**ACCELERATED AGING**- Your casting of “ebon lightnings of Ev-tol” went awry. You are rapidly aging! You’ve heard rumors that this can lead to a premature death as a crusty old corpse. You age  $1d6$  years per point of Damage, and if the total is over 40 you die.

# Part 6: Secrets

Secrets are things only your character knows, such as forgotten knowledge, special abilities, or magic spells.

Just as your character is in your own words, so are your Secrets. You have full creative control to invent your own Secrets that match your character concept. There is no predefined list of Secrets, but here are a few examples to kick start your creativity.

## Examples of Secrets

detect magic spell	contacts or allies
fireball spell	favor owed
teleport location	leverage for bribery
secret base	location of a magic artifact
mastery of a node	secret or long lost language
location of a lost temple	secret master or teacher
secret path to ancient ruins	speak with animals
hidden mountain pass	shapeshift to wolf

## Martial Arts

Rare, difficult or flashy combat techniques make good Secrets. The Conflict (combat) section also has seeds for inspiration, such as combining a normal Maneuver into an attack Action. For example, a "leg cutting" Secret lets you hit a leg without an Aim Maneuver.

arrow cutting	kiai/war cry	leg cutting
dance fighting	flying kick	sweep attack
disarm with style	iron fist/foot	zen archery
flourish	iron body/shirt	zornhau

# Thievery

Thieves carefully guard secrets of all kinds, and have many specialized (and illegal) skills. Elaborate jobs and heists may require a group of thieves with specialized talents. If you take Secrets for your specialized skills then you can more easily claim ULT when using them, even when surrounded by other thieves.

appraise	find traps	pick pockets
disguise	forgery	open locks
climb walls	hide in shadows	remove traps
detect noise	map making	Thieves' Cant
fence	move silently	use poison

## Magic Spells

Magic spells and powers are Secrets. You can create any you like, or take inspiration from books, movies, or classic roleplaying games.

### Magic-User Spells

detect magic	magic shield	telekinesis
levitate	read magic	teleport
lock/unlock	scrying	ventriloquism

### Hallow (Divine) Spells

bless	detect magic	moon blessing
cure blindness	dispel evil	prot. from evil
cure disease	dispel magic	purify food & drink
cure poison	hallow	remove curse
cure wounds	heal	remove fear
detect evil	meditation	slow poison
detect lie	moonlight	speak with animals

### Pyromancy (Fire) Spells

blazing arrow	smokeless fire	flaming arrow
combustion	sunfire orb	fireball
ring of ashes	control fire	flame wall

flamberge	ignite	fire resistance
hellfire	purifying flames	vision in the flames
<b>Illusion Spells</b>		
audible glamer	invisibility	phantasmal killer
blur	light	phantom steed
color spray	minor illusion	prestidigitation
darkness	mirror image	shadow blade
disguise self	phantom fog	silence
illusory script	phantasmal force	ventriloquism

### Necromancy (Death) Spells

animate dead	finger of death	soul trap
circle of death	raise dead	speak with dead
feign death	resurrection	vampiric touch

## Using Secrets

Using a Secret requires an Action and Raises Vim. Secrets are automatic when used for simple, minor Actions. You do not need to roll for simple Secrets even when you would normally need to roll for a similar Action. For example, a “fire missile” spell will automatically hit. Examples:

- **Fire Missile** deal 1 Damage to one target in line of sight.
- **Glyph of Pain** deals 1 Damage to everyone within a yard of you.
- **Healing Touch** automatically succeeds on a Recovery Roll (i.e. either to stabilize a Doom or recover after Downtime).
- **Wardpact vs weapons** grants you ULT vs weapons.
- **Magic Vestments** grants you ULT vs spells.
- **Protection vs Fire** grants you ULT vs fire.
- **Conjure Item** creates a small, normal Asset in your hand.
- **Quick Step** doubles your movement rate (e.g. from 10' to 20' per Maneuver).
- **Slow Step** halves the movement rate of a foe (e.g. from 10' to 5' per Maneuver).

- **Folded Step** enhances a Maneuver to teleport to the end position.

However, the GM will allow minor enhancements to effects if your Secret has special requirements or limitations, and this also helps to make your Secrets unique, for example:

- **Mage Shield** is a floating disc similar to a shield, granting ULT vs attacks to a single Hit Location, changeable with a Maneuver.
- **Wardpact vs Swords** grants you ULT vs. swords.
- **Spear Throw of Doom** deals 1 Damage to multiple in a line (up to 3) when I throw my special spear through them.

In addition, your GM may allow use of a Secret for purely dramatic roleplaying flavor without raising Vim.

## Pushing Secrets

Secrets can be used in simple ways without rolling. You can attempt to push your Secret further, but this requires an Action and a roll to get the better outcome, and if you fail you get nothing. Some things an enhanced Secret can do with a roll are:

- Deal Damage as an attack roll, increasing Damage by 1.
- Deal 1 Damage to a group of opponents

If you Fumble a roll using a Secret, the GM rolls an Encounter, which will often be an attack or natural consequences directly related to your fumbled Secret. For example, a fumbled *fireball* spell might blow up in your face and/or affect your allies. Secrets which do not have obvious damaging effects might still inflict Damage on you or others due to the magical drain, backlash, or instability.

If you fumble then the GM will describe an outcome related to your Secret, for example, if you are casting a fire spell then you will likely take fire damage yourself, or possibly an explosion that includes your allies.

As a bit of advice, it's a good idea to take Traits which support your Secrets because you might roll EFFORT or need to Soak Damage.

For example, if you are a wizard with spells you might want Traits such as "mana", "elemental pact", "node", or "powerstone".

## Maintained Secrets

Some Secrets can be "maintained" over time, such as a "protection from fire" spell. The duration can last as long as like, but you cannot reduce Vim while you are maintaining any Secrets.

## Area-Effect Secrets

If your Secret affects an area, such as a *fireball* spell, so be it. Just realize that if you Fumble your roll the GM then rolls an Encounter, which will likely use your Secret against you and your allies. Consider whether using an area-effect weapon is really necessary.

## Drawbacks

Like anything, using a Secret might have side effects or natural consequences. For example, using "blackmail for the Duke" to threaten the powerful Duke might get you what you want for now, but will surely anger him. Casting a spell in view of others might have ramifications unrelated to the spell's effect.

## Assets and Secrets

Assets can have Secrets, and they work just like your own. In addition, some Assets are "focuses" and assist with a specific kind of Secret. (See Focuses, below.)

## Secret Maneuvers

Some Secrets might be more appropriate as Maneuvers rather than Actions, but this is rare and only applicable for movement-focused Secrets with minor or very specific effects.

## Gaining Secrets

You can gain a new Secret as an Experience Path Reward. For example, a Thief might find a trap and reverse-engineer the

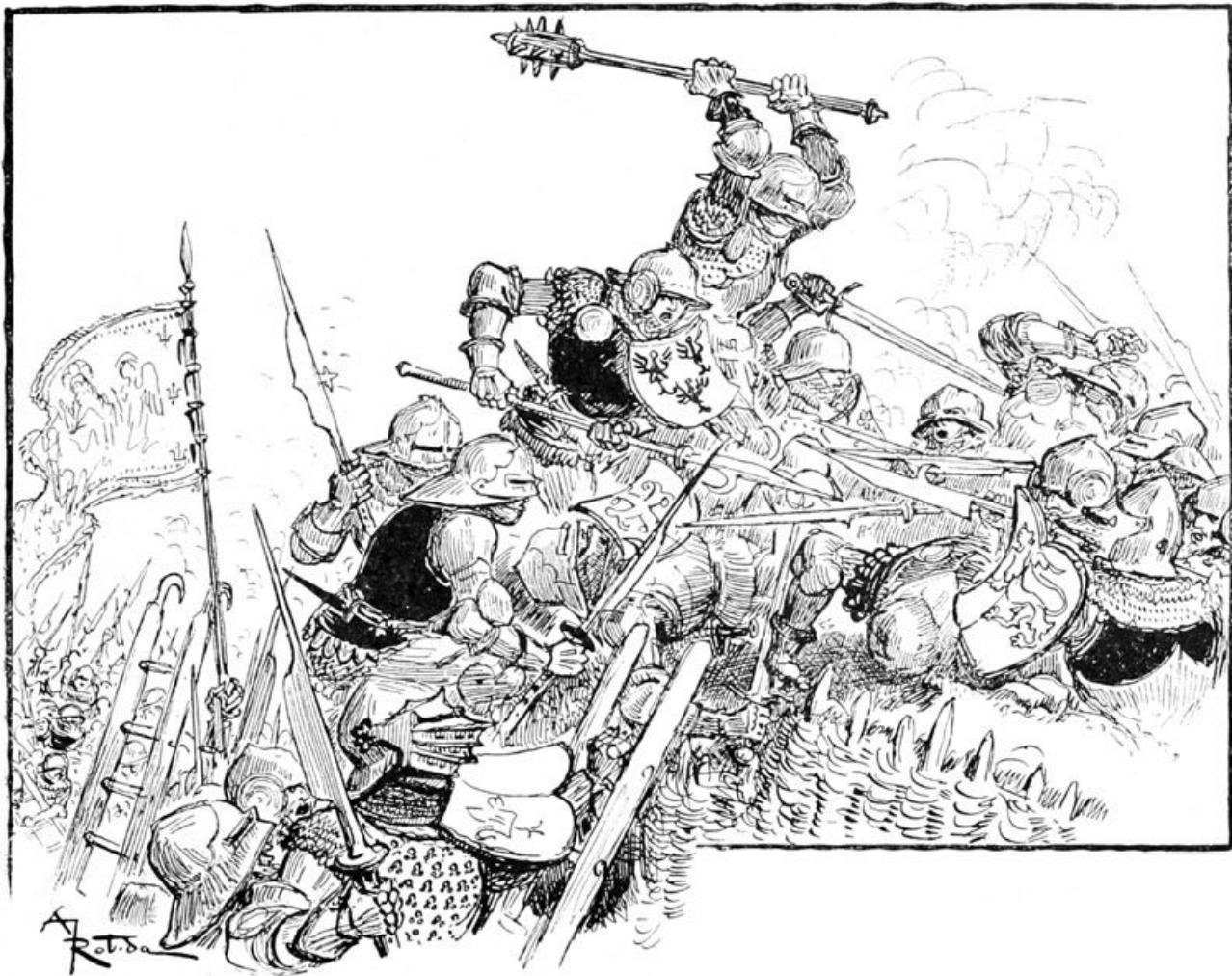
mechanism to create a similar trap, or a wizard might study a spell from an old tome.

You must have an appropriate supporting Theme for every Secret. For example, a "fireball" spell could be supported by Themes like Wizard, Pyromancer, Elementalist, etc.

In addition, to learn a powerful Secret you must first learn a chain of lesser Secrets. So if you want to learn a powerful spell like "fireball" you would need first learn a lesser spell like "fire arrow". Your GM determines which Secrets are more powerful or less powerful than others, but OSR spell levels make an excellent guide.

## If I told you it wouldn't be a secret...

Secrets are complex and must be thoroughly earned; characters cannot simply swap Secrets with each other. The same goes with finding a spellbook. After all, owning a chemistry or physics textbook doesn't necessarily mean you have absorbed the material and can apply it. Mastering anything takes time and dedication.



## Part 7: Advanced Assets

This section provides advanced rules for Assets beyond the basics presented above. You can skip this for a casual game.

Some Assets have enhancements in the form of **Signatures** and **Secrets**; otherwise they still function normally, but aren't anything special. Assets can also have **Tags**, which provide tactical advantages and disadvantages in combat.

### Asset Signatures

Assets can have Signatures to describe any notable or exceptional qualities. An object might have a famous name and history such as "longsword, Naurdring the goblin slicer", or might be very high quality such as "tunic, royal blue with gold embroidery" or unusual "cloak, velvet green, warm, with lots of little pockets inside". If the

Signature is the proper name of the Asset, be sure to write the normal Asset name afterwards along with Tags, e.g. "Naurdring, the goblin slicer [Longsword Class3...]".

You can declare a relevant Asset Signature to [+]**ASSET**. For example, if you attack a goblin and roll ASSET then you can upgrade if you are wielding "longsword, Naurdring the goblin slicer". Similarly, wearing clothing such as "tunic, royal blue with gold embroidering" could help you in social interactions in high society.

Be warned, if an Asset becomes damaged it may lose these special qualities. For example, "clothing - very fine velvet" could become easily ruined by a crawl through a cavern. Consider reserving especially fine Assets for when you really need them.

## Asset Secrets

Assets can have Secrets, such as magic powers or special abilities. You could find a ring with a secret compartment, a magic sword that detects evil, or a flask of holy water that heals wounds. You may only use a Secret if you have an appropriate supporting Theme, although the GM may rule a specific Asset Secret does not require a Theme. Assets with Secrets are rare, so you may want to give away an Asset that doesn't fit your character to another player's character. Using Asset Secrets raises Vim normally.

## Asset Tags

Asset Tags describe various qualities of the Asset, such as weapon range or features. One of the most common Tags for weapons and armor is Class, which is used to compare weapon penetration and armor resistance.

Some Tags are followed by a value, such as Class2, Class3, Far2, Far3, etc. The value can be positive or negative, and if omitted from a Tag defaults to "1". Examples:

- **Class3** armor is better than Class1 or Class2 weapons.

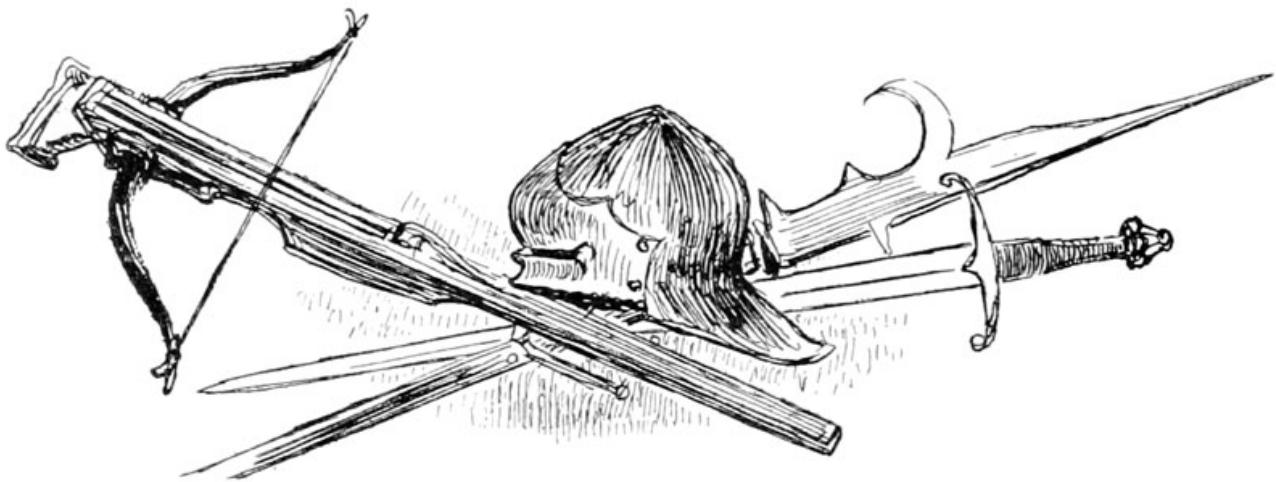
- **Far** weapons are Far1, shorter range than Far2 or Far3 weapons.

# Weapon, Armor, and Shields

When counting **Damage**, compare **Weapon Class** and **Armor Class** for the Hit Location. Add +1 Damage if the weapon is higher, or -1 Damage if the armor is higher. If you have a shield covering the Hit Location then you can use **Shield Class** in place of Armor Class.

The following table is a summary of the arms and armor of the Dragon Isles. The Northmarens generally have early medieval weapons and armor, the Southmarens have late medieval or early Renaissance, and the Eldar have exotic and magical arms.

Class	Weapon	Armor & Shields
0	cane, whip	clothing
1	knife, club, sickle, self bow	cold clothing, soft leather
2	dagger, rondel, sidesword, longsword (1H), javelin, club (2H), flight bow, small ax	light gambeson, cuir-boulli, arming jack, buckler
3	spear (2H), mace, battle axe (2H), falchion, crossbow, longsword (2H), longbow, warbow, khopesh	gambeson (30 layers), mail, jazeraint, coat of plates, round shield, rotella, kite shield
4	greatsword, lochaber ax, military pick	transitional plate, munition plate, tower shield, aspis
5	halberd, poleax, polearm, pistol, arbalest, flintlock blunderbuss, young dragon's breath	full plate, pavise, young dragon's scales
6	mounted lance, flintlock rifle, arquebus, Dwur thaumasweeper, ogre club, adult dragon's breath	jousting plate, adult dragon's scales
7	light ballista, handgonne, Dwur thaumagonne, giant club, old adult dragon's breath	old dragon's scales
8	siege weapons, Dwur thaumacannon, ancient dragon's breath	ancient dragon's scales



# Weapons

Weapons are tools of war, designed and honed to defeat armor and kill enemies.

**Melee weapons** such as swords, axes, and spears are made for hand-to-hand combat, up close and personal. When using a melee weapon you should maneuver to engage with foes at a range appropriate for your weapon, e.g. if you have a dagger you need to get close.

**Missile weapons** such as bows are built for attacking at a distance. When using a missile weapon you should maneuver to keep away from melee opponents and find the best lines of sight to shoot foes while using cover to block their lines of sight.

**Two-handed weapons** need two hands to use, and this is indicated by the "2H" Weapon Tag. If necessary you can use a 2H melee weapon in single hand, but this reduces Weapon Class by 1 and does not grant beneficial Weapon Tags. (Not an option for bows.)

## Common Weapons

These weapons are the most commonly available, being relatively easy to produce and acceptable for carry by a common person. Almost everyone carries a knife, and travelers carry a staff.

**Pugilism** [Class0 Close Unarmed] various kicks, punches, knees, foot stomps, and other unarmed attacks

**Knife** [Class1 Close Short Stabbity Civil] common belt knife

**Throwing Knife** [Class1 Close Short Stabbity Thrown-Long]

**Stick or Stone** [Class1 Short Thrown-Long] tree branch, rock, etc.

**Cane** [Class1 Short Civil] a gentlemanly stout walking stick or cudgel

**Sickle** [Class1 Short Hooking Tool Fragile] for grain

**Hatchet** [Class1 Short Breaching Tool] small for chopping wood

**Messer / Machete** [Class2 Medium Cutty] long work knife

**Wood Ax** [Class2 2H Medium Breaching Tool] for chopping wood

**Scythe or Grain Flail** [Class2 2H Medium Tool Fragile] for grain

**Spear** [Class3 2H Medium Thrown-Long2] short thrusting and throwing spear used regularly in hunting and warfare, typically 5-6 feet in length (about your height), simple and effective.

**Staff** [Class3 2H Medium] stout staff around nose- or head-height

**Long Staff** [Class3 2H Long] staff about as high as you can reach

**Maul** [Class3 2H Medium Crushing] tree limb, club or morning star

## Swords and Daggers

Swords are versatile sidearms which are particularly excellent at defense, able to parry and deflect most weapons.

**Pommel** [Class1 Close] sword or dagger pommel (the counterweight at the end of the grip)

**Dagger** [Class2 Close Stabbity] military double-edged dagger

**Parrying Dagger** [Class2 Close Binding Handguard Defensive Stabbity] left-handed dagger wielded to accompany a sword

**Rondel** [Class2 Close Stabbity] triangular thrusting war dagger, used to pierce gaps in armor, especially while grappling. Carried by many knights and man-at-arms.

**Cutlass** [Class2 Short Defensive Cutty] short curved cutting sword, such as a machete, hanger, langes messer, or dussack. Larger versions are falchions.

**Short Sword** [Class2 Short Defensive Stabbity] short straight stabbing sword, such as a katzbalger or cinquedea.

**Arming sword** [Class2 Short Binding Defensive Cutty] a simple thrust sword with a cross hilt

**Sidesword** [Class2 Medium Handguard Binding Defensive Cutty] "the sword by your side", a typical military or civilian sidearm sword, such as an arming sword, spada di filo, or cavalry sword

**Sabre** [Class2 Medium Defensive Cutty] long curved cutting sword. A thin bladed scimitar can be a sabre, otherwise it is a falchion.

**Rapier** [Class2 Medium Handguard Binding Defensive Cutty] civilian thrusting sword

**Falchion** [Class3 Medium Binding Defensive Cutty] distinctive curved sword with a clipped tip which can bind with an opponent's weapon, also known as a storta, malchus, or scimitar.

**Longsword** [Class3 2H Short-Medium Control-Medium Binding Defensive Cutty] longsword, bastard sword, kriegsmesser, or Alu "av-kel" sword

**Swiss Saber** [Class3 2H Medium Binding Handguard Defensive Cutty] a long saber with an elaborate hilt

**Greatsword** [Class4 2H Medium-Long Control-Medium Handguard Binding Defensive Cutty Secret] a large two-handed sword such as a spadone, montante, or zweihander. Deadly and can attack in any direction.

## Military Weapons

These weapons are strongly associated with military units. Most are more complicated to learn than simple peasant weapons, requiring at least some training in a military order. Many cities and towns restrict possession of military weapons within the walls except by official town guards, as carrying them shouldn't be necessary and may indicate the owner is up to no good. The GM may declare that town guards harass characters so that they must pay fines or have their weapons confiscated.

**Shield Punch** [Class1 Close Binding Defensive] uses the boss or rim

**Rifle Stock** [Class1 2H Short] using the heavy rifle stock as a club.

**Small Ax** [Class2 Close Short Binding Breaching Hooking Thrown-Long] war hatchet or tomahawk, with a thin head and long handle

**Rifle Bayonet** [Class2 2H Medium] spearpoint which can be attached to the barrel of a rifle

**Javelin** [Class2 Medium Thrown-Long2] short throwing spear (such as the pilum) also capable of being used with a shield

**Mace, Hammer, or Morningstar** [Class3 Short Crushing] wooden or metal club with flanges, beaks, or spikes for crushing armored foes  
**Khopesh** [Class3 Short Binding Hooking] a sickle-shaped sword-ax common in ancient times and still used by some Eldar

**Battle Ax** [Class3 Short Medium Breaching Hooking] war axe

**Spear** [Class3 2H Medium Thrown-Long2] short thrusting and throwing spear used regularly in hunting and warfare, typically 5-6 feet in length (about your height), simple and effective.

**Long Spear** [Class3 2H Medium Long Defensive] long thrusting and cutting spear (or glaive) used regularly in warfare, typically 8-10 feet in length (about your height with your arm extended above your head).

**Pike** [Class3 2H Long2] very long thrusting spear used regularly in warfare, typically 15-20 feet in length (about triple your height).

**Military Flail** [Class4 Medium] large two-handed multi-headed flail  
**Military Pick** [Class5 Medium Hooking] large two-handed footman's pick

**Poleaxe** [Class5 Medium Control-Short Crushing Hooking Defensive] the predominant knightly polearm for armored combat, a short stout staff with axe, hammer, and spike

**Fauchard** [Class5 Long Cutty Binding Hooking] polearm with an exaggerated cutting blade and various hooks, but no spear point.

**Guisarme** [Class5 Long Binding Hooking Defensive] polearm with a spike for thrusting, sickle, and various prongs for pulling. Includes similar weapons such as the bill, bill hook, and scorpion, etc.

**Partisan** [Class5 Medium Long Binding Defensive] popular polearm with a sword-like head with guard allowing a shorter grip. Includes similar weapons such as the spontoon, ox tongue, etc.

**Halberd** [Class5 Long Binding Hooking Defensive] popular polearm with a spike for thrusting, ax for cutting, and multiple hooks for pulling. Includes similar weapons such as berdiche, voulge, etc.

**Polearm** [Class5 Long Binding Hooking] other pole-weapons not listed above.

## Projectile Weapons

The main three kinds of projectile weapons are bows, crossbows, and guns. Bows are superior to crossbows and guns for fast-moving elite units because they can be reloaded and aimed quickly, while on the move. However they require much greater strength and experience than crossbows or guns, making them impractical for fielding large armies. Guns require the least training and strength, and remain effective even if troops are hurt or weakened by malnutrition or disease. Yet, elite archers can outperform crossbows or guns, making them a compelling choice for adventurers even though armies might make other choices.

Projectile weapons have a **Reload** Tag, which is the number of Maneuvers you need to spend to load or reload between shots.

**Flight bow** [Class2 2H Far3 Accurate Reload] fast short bow optimized for range and hunting.

**War bow** [Class3 2H Far2 Accurate Reload] powerful short bow firing armor-piercing bodkin arrows. (Class2 if using normal arrows.)

**Hunting crossbow** [Class3 2H Far2 Accurate Reload3] light hunting crossbow. Reloading takes 3 Actions without moving.

**Longbow** [Class3 Far3 Accurate Reload] the deadly longbow is large and requires great strength to use.

**Heavy crossbow** [Class5 Far3 Accurate Reload5] military crossbow, easy to learn and hard-hitting, but cumbersome and slow to reload.

**Flintlock pistol** [Class5 Far Accurate Reload5] basic Dwur pistol

**Doublloon** [Class5 Far Accurate Reload5 (each)] a double-shot flintlock pistol blunderbuss, often with a nautical/pirate theme. Each barrel must be loaded, primed, and fired independently.

**Shotgonne** [Class5 Far Reload8 (each)] a double-barreled hand cannon meant for "intimate encounters", up-close personal combat. Each barrel must be loaded, primed, and fired independently.

**Siege arbalest** [Class6 Far4 Accurate Reload10] very heavy and powerful crossbow, but extremely slow to reload.

**Arquebus** [Class6 Far3 Accurate Reload7] a newer, more accurate version of the hand cannon with a true rifle shape and a matchlock.

**Flintlock rifle** [Class6 Far3 Accurate Reload6] a rifle using a flintlock.

**Handgonne** [Class7 Far3 Reload8] a hand cannon consisting of a heavy barrel, handle, and socket for inserting a stock or staff.

## Weapon Tags

Weapons have Tags to represent their characteristics. Most weapons [+] COMBO in certain circumstances, as specified by weapon Tags.

Weapons tend to fall into two broad categories, main weapons such as spears and axes, then sidearms such as swords and daggers. Size affects the weapon Range Tags. Larger weapons are inherently more powerful and thus tend to have a higher Weapon Class and more Tags than smaller weapons.

## Weapon Class

Weapon Class is the penetration of the weapon versus contemporary armor types (i.e. of the same era). When counting Damage, compare Weapon Class and Armor Class and add +1 Damage if the weapon is higher, or -1 Damage if the armor is higher.



**Military Weapons** - Weapons of Class 3 or higher are considered military weapons and are not permitted in civilized areas such as cities, towns, taverns, etc. Weapons with the Civil Tag are excepted.

## Two-Handed Weapons

Two-handed weapons are optimized for use in two hands, and tend to be longer and heavier than other weapons. Two-handed weapons are designated by the **2H Tag**. If you use a 2H weapon in one hand reduce Weapon Class by 1; also you do not benefit from Asset Tags.

## Weapon Range Tags

**Weapon Range Tags** specify the *optimal Range* for a weapon to make attacks. **Range** is the distance between an attacker and his target, at the moment of his attack. You can [+] COMBO if you are at your optimal range and your opponent is not.

**Close**: is the optimal range for wrestling and other unarmed attacks. The fighters can punch, kick, grab, wrestle, throw, elbow, knee, head butt, pommel strike, and even bite. Note that a weapon pommel is a Class 1 weapon with the Close Tag.

**Short**: is the optimal range of most melee weapons, but any weapon can attack at this range.

**Medium**: is the optimal measure for longer melee weapons such as swords, but any weapon can attack at this range.

**Long, Long2**: is the optimal measure for longer weapons such as spears and thrown weapons. Melee weapons may only attack at this range if they have the "Long" Tag.

**Far, Far2, Far3**: is too far for melee and thrown weapons, so only projectiles can attack. Only weapons with a Far tag can attack. A "Far" tag with a number such as "Far2" is an additional increment of "Far" Range, so "Far2" is double "Far", and "Far3" is triple "Far".

Range	Optimal Distance	Example Weapons
Close	touch	wrestling, knife, dagger
Short	2.5 feet	long knife, arming sword, cutlass, ax

Medium	5 feet	sidesword, longsword, poleaxe, short spear
Long	10 feet	halberd, halberd, polearm, spear
Long2	20 feet	pike, thrown weapon (knife, ax, spear, etc.)
Far	40 feet	<i>"point blank"</i> range for flat-firing projectiles
Far2	80 feet	war bow, sling
Far3	160 feet	flight bow, longbow, heavy crossbow
Far+1	x2 previous	

## Advanced Weapon Tags

**Accurate** weapons are capable of very long ranged shots in the hands of a skilled marksman. You can increase your optimal range by one step (e.g. "Far" >> "Far2") by spending an Action to adjust for gravity, wind, etc, as long as you have a supporting Theme or Trait (e.g. "marksman", "archer", "sharpshooter", etc.). You can do this multiple times, up to a maximum of double your normal range (e.g. "Far2" can become "Far4").

**Binding** weapons such as swords excel at *binding* with an opponent's weapon, which provides momentary control.

**Breaching** weapons are strong and capable of forcing open doors, chests, windows, etc. Other weapons break under this kind of abuse.

**Civil** weapons are less threatening and legal to carry in towns.

**Control** weapons such as long swords and short polearms can be easily turned to strike in any direction. That is useful in itself, and also makes them ideal for controlling an area and fending off multiple opponents. When surrounded or flanked by multiple opponents, you do not need to [-] COMBO if you spend a Maneuver. The Control Tag only works at the range specified, e.g. "Control-Medium", and requires wielding the weapon in two hands.

**Crushing** weapons can damage armor.

**Custom** weapons are higher-quality, bespoke and perfectly made.

**Cutty** weapons such as swords are adept at cutting up and slicing unarmored foes. You can [+] COMBO vs unarmored targets (i.e. your WC is better than their AC).



**Handguard** indicates weapons with a complex hilt such as a rapier's rings or basket hilt sword, which protects the hand, a very common target. This counts as Class 2 armor for the weapon hand.

**Hooking** weapons such as sickles and some polearms are able to trap limbs and cut on the return stroke. When you aim for a Hit Location, you can specify you are hitting the back side of the location, which often has partial armor, especially the back of legs, knees, or groin.

**Fragile** weapons are more fragile than most, and break apart if a Fumble is rolled.

**Defensive** weapons excel at defense and can work as well as a shield. Note that any weapon can be used to parry, but Defensive weapons excel at this.

**Reload** indicates the weapon must be reloaded before attacking again. This applies to projectile weapons such as bows, crossbows, and firearms. Normally this requires one Maneuver, but a number after the Reload Tag (e.g. Reload3) indicates that multiple Maneuvers are needed.

**Stabbity** weapons are optimized for lots of stabbing or “shanking”. If the first attack hits then the character may make a free second attack on the same target area. Only one extra attack is allowed, but you should role-play this as *lots* of “stabbity stabbity” shanking.

**Secret** weapons are unusual or difficult to use and require a Secret, otherwise [-] COMBO and lose beneficial Tags.

**Thrown** weapons can be thrown at the Range specified, such as “Thrown-Long” or “Thrown-Far”. Most Thrown weapons such as daggers can be thrown at Long range only, while some specialized weapons such as Javelins can be thrown Far.

## ARMOR

The purpose of armor is to protect your vitals from weapons you expect to face. Your ancestors only had to deal with weapons of their time period, but you will also face a variety of monsters.

### Armor Coverage

You have six Hit Locations (Head, Torso, Arm, Hand, Thigh, and Leg), and your armor will cover some or all of them. When you are hit, you will use the armor for the Hit Location.

**Armor Suits** - Each armor suit has a Tag which describes your Hit Locations covered and number of Maneuvers per Round. Armor is a tradeoff of coverage and mobility.

Armor Tag	Example	Hit Locations	Maneuvers
Body-Armor	cuirass	Head, Torso	3
Half-Armor	mail haubergeon	Head, Torso, Arm, Groin	2
3Qtr-Armor	three-quarter plate	Head, Torso, Arm, Groin (partial), Knee	2

Full-Armor	plate armor	Head, Torso, Arm, Groin, Knee, Leg	1
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**Light Armor** - Armor pieces which are AC 1 or have the Partial Tag do not count toward coverage, so long as no other armor is worn in the same location.

**Piecemeal Armor** - Armor suits are comprised of many smaller pieces, which you can wear individually. Each piece has Tags describing specific Hit Locations or Sub-locations. For example, "finger gauntlets" would have the "Gauntlet" tag.

Your number of Maneuvers per Round is determined by your total number of Hit Locations covered, regardless of whether you are wearing a suit, individual armor pieces, or both. Thus, most people will wear the minimal armor they feel warranted by the situation.

Total Hit Locations	Maneuvers	Examples
1-2	3	helmet and cuirass
3-4	2	helm, mail hauberk, mittens
5-6	1	fully armored knight

**Adjusting Coverage** - High quality suits of armor can be adjusted to any coverage tier by adding or removing pieces. For example, you might strip down to Body-Armor for travel, then add other pieces to gear up to Half-Armor or Full-Armor when intentionally going into battle.

**Pieces of Exchange** - The highest quality armors even have "pieces of exchange", alternate pieces suiting different purposes, so the suit can be configured for a range of different uses, such as fighting on foot or on horse.

**Gaps** - Coverage of any given Hit Location is never absolute, and there are gaps behind each joint. These gaps are necessary so that

the wearer can move, walk, ride a horse, etc. Common armor gaps are the groin, armpits, buttocks, groin, back of legs, palms, face, and the inside of joints. Armor with the Partial Tag has additional gaps.

**Shields** - Shields are moveable armor, so they are very useful for covering gaps. Larger shields cover larger areas, but also count as armor pieces when determining your number of Maneuvers.

## Body-Armor

Body-Armor covers the Head and Torso. While wearing Body-Armor, or no armor, you get 3 Maneuvers per round.

**Doublet Vest** [Class1 Body-Armor] fashionable vest.

**Light Gambeson Vest** [Class1 Body-Armor] 16-layer gambeson

**Gambeson Vest** [Class2 Body-Armor] thick padded or quilted textile armor, 30 layers thick.

**Cuirie** [Class2 Body-Armor] hardened leather cuirass made of cuir-bouilli (boiled leather).

**Concealed Mail Shirt** [Class2 Body-Armor] chain mail shirt without gambeson, worn concealed under clothing.

**Mail Shirt** [Class3 Body-Armor] chain mail shirt over light gambeson.

**Breastplate** [Class3 Body-Armor] steel breastplate, only covering the front, worn over clothing

**Plate Cuirass** [Class4 Body-Armor] steel breastplate and backplate, worn over light gambeson.

**Plate Cuirass with pauldrons** [Class5 Body-Armor] steel breastplate and backplate with shoulders, worn over light gambeson

## Half-Armor

Half-Armor covers the Head, Torso, Arm, and Groin. While wearing Half-Armor you get 2 Maneuvers per round.

**Doublet** [Class1 Half-Armor Civil Soft] a jacket made of stitched and quilted linen ("doubling") made to be worn by itself. Originally these were gambeson, but eventually became fashionable. The head is protected by a fashionable hat or cap.

**Gambeson** [Class2 Half-Armor Soft] a jacket made of stitched and quilted linen ("doubling") made to be worn under ("doubled under") a cuirass, hauberk, or plate to prevent bruising and chafing. May include arming points for attaching plates, with small patches of mail to cover gaps in the plates. Made of multiple layers of cotton, linen, wool, or leather, it also doubled as a coat. Also known as an aketon, padded jack, arming jack, or arming doublet. The head is protected by a cloth arming cap.

**Scale Armor** [Class2 Half-Armor] is made of small leather or metal plates attached to each other and to a backing of cloth or leather in interlocking rows.

**Coat of Plates** [Class3 Half-Armor] is a coat of brigandine, consisting of plates sewn onto or between layers of cloth or leather. Inexpensive, widely available, and easily repaired. The head is protected by a leather cap.

**Mail Hauberk** [Class3 Half-Armor] is a full shirt of mail (chainmail), reaching at least to mid-thigh, and including sleeves. A coif (hood) was often included. Always worn over light gambeson. The legs are covered in cloth, not mail. The head is protected by a mail coif.

## Three-Quarter Armor

3Qtr-Armor covers the Head, Torso, Arms, Groin, and Knee. While wearing 3Qtr-Armor you get 1 Maneuver per round. This is the same as Half Armor, but three-quarter armor is a later development (Renaissance) and is rare and expensive.

**Three-Quarters Plate** [Class4 3Qtr-Armor Visor] is suit of fully articulated light metal plate armor. Designed for mobile foot combat, this armor leaves the Legs unprotected.

**Dwur Plate** [Class5 3Qtr-Armor Visor] is an advanced suit of fully articulated metal plate armor. Designed for mobile foot combat, this armor leaves the Legs unprotected. Dwur plate is often intricately decorated in "grotesque" style, with a helm and other details resembling an animal or monster.

# Full-Armor

Full-Armor covers the Head, Torso, Arm, Groin, Knee, and Leg. While wearing Full-Armor you get 1 Maneuver per round.

**Hooded Robes** [Class1 Full-Armor Civil] thick robes with long sleeves and hood, worn by monks, wizards, and cultists everywhere

**Full Mail** [Class3 Full-Armor] is a full suit of mail (chainmail), including the hauberk, coif, and chausses (leg protection). Always worn over light gambeson, and sometimes covered with a cuirie, coat of plates, or cuirass.

**Plated mail** [Class4 Full-Armor] armor is mail covered by embedded metal plates, this heavy armor was worn by the early knights.

**Custom Full Plate** [Class5 Full-Armor Visor Custom] is an advanced, fully articulated light metal plate armor, the pinnacle of protection. Rare and expensive.

## Armor Pieces

Characters may wear specific armor pieces as improvements over the general Body-Armor. This only makes sense if the piece is better than the Body-Armor, so adding Knight's Gauntlets to Full Plate is unnecessary unless the gauntlets are custom or enchanted or have some additional merit.

### Head and Neck

**Leather coif** [Class1 Helm Coif Partial] are hoods of stitched leather. Protects the neck and head but not the face.

**Quilted coif** [Class2 Helm Coif Partial] are hoods of stitched leather. Protects the neck and head but not the face.

**Mail coif** [Class3 Helm Heavy Coif Partial] is a hood of mail (chainmail) or scale, often incorporated into a hauberk or camail. Protects the neck and head but not the face.

### Neck

**Bevor** [Class4 Gorget Partial] is a hard plate collar to protect the throat.

**Gorget** [Class4 Gorget Partial] are stiff collars of brigandine to protect the throat.

## Head

**Plumed hat** [Class1 Helm Civil Hat Partial] are huge, feathered hats that count as some padding.

**Pointed Hat** [Class1 Helm Civil Hat Partial] big conical floppy wizard hat, somehow always stays up there

**Arming cap** [Class1 Helm Open] are hoods of stitched and quilted linen, worn under a helm or coif as padding.

**Cervelliere "skull cap"** [Class2 Helm Cap Partial] are round, close-fitting steel skull caps.

**Kettle Hat** [Class2 Helm Hat Partial] is a helmet made of steel in the shape of a wide-brimmed hat. Inexpensive, effective, and popular with infantry, but are not seen as fashionable.

**Great Helm** [Class4 Helm Closed] are flat-topped cylinders of steel that completely cover the head and have only very small openings for the eyes and mouth. This helm does not have a moveable visor, so it was sometimes taken off for foot combat.

**Spangenhelm** [Class5 Helm] are conical, pointed metal helms made of metal strips and plates.

**Barbute** [Class3 Helm Closed] a visor-less helm with a distinctive "T" shaped opening for the eyes and mouth. The barbute resembles classical Greek helms. Includes an integral lining, so no arming cap is needed.

**Bascinet** [Class3 Helm Open] a medieval conical open-faced helm. Includes an integral lining, so no arming cap is needed.

**Sallet** [Class3 Helm Open] are open-faced helms. Includes an integral lining, so no arming cap is needed.

**Burgonets** [Class3 Helm Open] are open-faced helms. Includes an integral lining, so no arming cap is needed.

**Close Helm** [Class4 Helm Visored] a steel helm that fully encloses the head and neck, with an integral visor that pivots up.

**Hounskull** [Class4 Helm Visored] are bascinets with a "dog faced" conical visor and aventail. Includes an integral lining, so no arming cap is needed.

**Armet** [Class4 Helm Visored] are early fully-enclosed visored helmets compact and light enough to move with the wearer.

## Hands

**Swordsman's Gloves** [Class1 Gauntlet Partial] nimble leather gloves with very limited protection

**Demi-Gauntlet** [Class2 Gauntlet Partial] nimble leather gloves with partial steel coverage on the back of the hand and wrist only.

**Mitten Gauntlet** [Class4 Gauntlet Clumsy] extremely protective steel mittens, but also very clumsy. Easy to obtain and ideal for characters whose weapon does not have a hand guard (such as a polearm) and do not have a buckler.

**Knight's Gauntlet** [Class3 Gauntlet] fully articulated steel finger gauntlets covering the entire hand. Rare and expensive.

## Advanced Armor Tags

**Helm** is armor worn to protect the head. Helms also have an Open or Closed Tag to describe facial protection.

**Gauntlet** is armor worn to protect a hand. If Clumsy, [-] COMBO for delicate work like picking locks, playing musical instruments, etc.

**Gorget** is armor worn to protect the throat.

**Cap** is armor only covering the crown (top) of the head.

**Civil** armors and helmets are "civil looking", appearing as normal rugged clothing and do not draw attention. They are the only armor legal to wear in cities, towns, inns, etc.

**Closed** helms cover the wearer's face for greater protection, but sacrifice comfort, visibility, and breathability. You must [-] COMBO for rolls requiring keen senses (i.e. sight and hearing), such as ranged attacks, ranged defenses, observation, etc.

**Coifs** are protective hoods that cover the neck as well as the forehead, chin, sides and rear of the head. They are always constructed of flexible material such as cloth or mail. You must [-] COMBO for listening, but NOT for vision or ranged attacks/defenses.

**Custom** armor and helms are higher-quality, bespoke and expertly fitted. Rare and expensive both to obtain and also to maintain or repair. You can add a number like Custom2, Custom3, and so on to

represent artistic embellishments such as gold leaf or elaborate shapes like wild beasts or dragons.

**Front** armor only covers the front of the body; it is open-backed. Reduce Clumsy by one step.

**Hat** helms are hat-shaped, offering protection from the sun and anything dropping from above. They do not cover the face, ears, or rear of the head.

**Partial** armor, helms, and gauntlets cover very limited Sub-locations. This armor piece does not count towards number of covered areas when determining maximum Maneuvers per round, as long as other armor pieces are not worn on the same Hit Location. However, the armor piece leaves a large gap which can be targeted.

**Open** helms do not cover the wearer's face, and [-] COMBO for listening, but not for sight or ranged attacks/defenses.

**Visored** helms have a moveable plate to open or close the face, becoming an Open or Closed helm whenever the wearer likes.

**Anti-Vim** armor reduces magic attack Damage by 1 (i.e. Secrets which deal Damage) if the armor covers the Hit Location.

## Shields

**Shields** are pieces of *moveable armor*, primarily used when full Body-Armor is impractical or unavailable. A character without strong armor can pick up a shield and immediately cover some lines of attack, depending on its size and "guard" position held.

## Shield Guards

Shields are moveable armor which can be positioned to a **Guard** by using a Maneuver.

Each Guard covers one Hit Location for either right or left, so you



can simply say the Hit Location and side you are covering. You will be in "**Left Torso**" Guard unless you declare otherwise. You can change Guards along with a Maneuver, such as the "Guard" or "Parry" Maneuvers. Large shields can protect any Hit Location, but Small shields cannot protect the Knee or Leg and Medium shields cannot protect the Leg.

Small shields cover the hand holding the shield. Medium shields cover the hand, wrist, and forearm. Large shields cover the entire Arm Hit Location.

Shields are also less useful when facing threats from multiple directions. Smaller shields are vulnerable to feints (q.v. "Feint" Maneuver) because they cover smaller areas.

## Shield Class

You can use your Shield Class in place of Armor Class when you are using a Guard to cover a Hit Location. The shield must be between you and the incoming attack. Weapons with the Defensive Weapon Tag can function as shields in this way, using Weapon Class in place of Armor Class.

Since shields are equivalent to armor, so they are less important if excellent armor is available. Full plate armor is essentially interlocking plates equivalent to shields, so two-handed weapon is more useful than a shield.

## Medieval Shields

**Buckler** [Class2 Small Centergrip] A small common shield, gripped in the fist, and used as a companion weapon. It could be made of metal or boiled leather, round (brocchiero) or square (targa). Inexpensive, easily carried, and readily available. Bucklers are also a type of "companion weapon" listed on the Weapons table, with some Weapon Tags.

**Target** [Class3 Small Strapped] A small wooden round shield, worn strapped to the arm, such as the Scottish target or smaller Viking shield. Inexpensive and readily available.

**Round shield** [Class3 Medium Centergrip Clumsy] A light wooden round shield, such as a Viking shield. Inexpensive and readily available.

**Heater** [Class3 Medium Strapped Clumsy] A smaller, more manageable version of the kite shield suited for both mounted and foot combat.

**Rotella** [Class3 Medium Strapped Clumsy] A strapped metal round shield held at arm's length from the body.

**Large round** [Class2 Large Centergrip Clumsy] A large wooden round shield, such as a larger Viking shield..

**Kite** [Class3 Large Strapped Clumsy] A distinctive shield in a reverse teardrop shape used by horsemen to protect the left flank and leg.

**Aspis** [Class4 Large Strapped Clumsy] A very large, deeply-dished shield made of wood.

**Tower Shield** [Class4 Large Strapped Clumsy] A rectangular, semi-cylindrical tower shield.

**Pavise** [Class5 Large Standing Clumsy] A very large semi-portable wall shield to protect crossbowmen in siege warfare.

## Shield Tags

**Small:** shields cover the hand

**Medium:** shields cover the hand, wrist, and forearm

**Large:** shields cover the entire Arm Hit Location

**Clumsy:** shields count as an armor piece for maximum Maneuvers.

## Shield Damage

Your shield may be damaged or broken if you attempt to use it to block a weapon with a weapon Class higher than your shield Class.

**Background** - Shields are not indestructible. Robust attacks can damage the rim of a shield, and thrusts on the flat shield face can penetrate. Shields must strike a careful balance between weight, protection and cost, and most soldiers prefer a lighter shield even if that means they will need to replace it. Also any hit which is hard enough to damage a strong shield might hurt the arm behind it, so a shield that crumples absorbs some of the damage. A skillful

shieldman will angle the shield to deflect attacks rather than block them directly.

## Advanced Shield Tags

**Civil** shields are "civil looking" and will not generally draw attention. **Centergrip** shields have a handle in the center of the shield, which is gripped so that the shield can be easily moved to various positions. They can be easily equipped or dropped, and the hand can be used to grab. This style of grip results in a more maneuverable shield, so is ideal for one-on-one combat, but only lighter and smaller shields can be held this way (i.e. with a smaller Shield Class). Centergrips are more actively wielded than Strapped shields, requiring more skill because the player must declare which direction (front, left, or right) the shield is positioned.

**Strapped** shields are attached to the arm by two stout straps (enarmes), and heavier versions often rest on the shoulder. They are simple to use since they close off the left side of the body, and the defender tends not to move them at all. The shield and arm can absorb more force, and thus they have a higher Shield Class. Strapped shields take longer to equip or drop than a centergrip shield, but unlikely to be dropped by accident. This style of shield works well on horse and on foot, and can support heavier shields than a centergrip. Strapped shields cannot protect the right side of the body (i.e. no "right" Guards are possible) and usually a weapon is used to parry attacks from the right side.

**Custom** shields are higher-quality, bespoke and perfectly made.

**Standing** shields are movable walls on posts or stands, setup as static cover. Moving a Siege shield and setting it back down takes an Action. The benefit is that the fighter's hands are free, which is useful if you want to reload a crossbow. Due to the bulk of the stand, they are Clumsy, although some shields have a detachable stand such as loops to put the shield on a post.

## Eldar Assets

The Eldar civilizations of aeons past created many things, some dark and beautiful, others bright and deadly. You might find Eldar relics

during in your adventures, perhaps lost in deep caverns or in battle with terrible guardians. Or you might encounter Eldar (living or undead) wielding archaic blades of mysterious metals. Some of the mightiest works of the Eldar are named in stories, often born by famous heroes, and sometimes even more famous (or infamous).

## Designing Eldar Assets

Asset design is intentionally flexible in Legends, to give you creative space. When describing Eldar Assets, think in terms of which Signatures and Secrets the Asset should have. For example, A Signature like "Drisi Orichalcum plate armor" could be declared if you roll ASSET on a Saving Throw against hostile magic. A "Drisi Vakar Dagger" Signature prevent recovery (stabilization rolls [-] ULT), or it could be a Secret that prevents normal healing. Lastly, the "Avathar Book of Shadows" is a Book of Secrets Asset with a "shadow magic" Signature. Overall it's more important to be creative and flexible when writing down Assets than to have a definitive list.

## Eldar Materials

Eldar crafting techniques and materials are often exotic and wondrous in the eyes of mortals.

**Adamant:** A blued steel renowned for hardness and sharpness. The metal starts as normal steel, which is then alchemically tempered, darkening its color to a beautiful blue-grey.

**Bladegrass:** A fibrous plant that can be used to craft items normally well-suited for leather. The Alu use bladecrass exclusively instead of leather, crafting items such as armor, boots, and saddles. The main benefit over leather is better resistance to moisture, as bladegrass will not hold soak up or swell with water. In addition, bladegrass is naturally edged and the Alu craft some unusual items such as flexible knives and sharp-edged bladegrass whips.

**Moonsilver:** A silvery steel alloy that can absorb and shed moonlight, making it not only beautiful and useful but revered by devotees to Lunara. The Alu and Elves in particular have a love for moonsilver, and use it to make jewelry, armor, and swords.

**Night Iron:** A dark steel alloy that absorbs light, and thus appears darker than dark, like a hole from which no light escapes. The Alu used night iron to craft armor and blades, and the secrets of its source and manufacture are completely unknown.

**Orichalcum:** A brassy alchemical alloy that can be cast into various shapes, such as amulets, rings, weapons, and armor. Orichalcum is reputed to have some resistance to magic, and was a favored metal of the Alu, Baal, and Drisi, who cast amulets of protection, magic-cutting blades, and magic-soaking armor.

**Vakaar:** An alchemical steel alloy, typically blackened, purple, or green in color, and used almost exclusively to make "venom blades" infamous for dealing infected or envenomed wounds that do not heal naturally (stabilization rolls [-] ULT). The secrets of making Vakar blades are kept by the Drisi, but thought to be forged in darkness with many layers of folded steel, each infused with poisons, venoms, blood, souls, forged with dark prayers to the Serpent Gods.

## Alu Assets

**Alu Dart Knives (as-en)** [Class1 Close Short Stabbity Thrown-Long] the dart-like throwing knives of the Alu warriors

**Alu Sickle Sword (av-tlen)** [Class2 Medium Binding Defensive Hooking Cutty] the deeply curved sickle sword of the Alu, a weapon capable of hooking and trapping a foe's limbs, but also a tool in cutting through jungle overgrowth or bladegrass.

**Alu Kel Sword (av-kel)** [Class3 2H Medium Binding Defensive Cutty] the long sword of the Alu warriors.

**Alu Bladestaff** [Spear Class3 2H Medium Thrown-Long2] an ornate staff with a hidden blade. Variants with other hidden weapons have also been found, such as a spring-dart knife, whip, or smoke egg.

**Alu Smoke Egg:** An egg or paper-thin metal capsule containing smoke, orichalcum dust, or chili powder. The egg can be thrown or crushed to release the contents, creating a person-sized cloud.

# Avathar Assets

Avathar have a variety of specialized instruments for delivering potions. The instruments require specialized training only available to members of the *Royal Avathar Guild of Alchemists*.

**Syringe:** Avathars can purchase empty syringes and fill them with potions. This allows the character to deliver potions with pinpoint precision, maximizing their effectiveness. Alternatively, the character can administer the potion to another person as an armed attack (not *unarmed*), although the potion only produces its normal effects.

**Catheter:** Avathars can use a variety of *intravenous catheter lines*, the character can introduce a potion directly into his blood system and precisely controlling the flow. This has the same effect as using a syringe, but the potion is always considered "readied", and using the potion is an Action.

**Dead Man's Switch:** Avathars can hook up a failsafe switch to a catheter that automatically delivers the potion if the character falls unconscious or some other state of helplessness (e.g. paralyzed, petrified, beguiled, etc).

**Blood Flies:** Some Avathars raise blood flies as gruesome pets, fed on the Avathar's own demi-vampiric blood and trained to alert him to potential food ([+] ASSET for related rolls). These Avathars are experts at detecting or tracking creatures of flesh and blood. The Avathar can call back his flies and hide them on his person, but takes [-] ULT for social interactions since they are disgusting.

# Drisi Assets

The ophidian Drisi from aeons long ago prized metals such as orichalcum, adamant, and vakaar.

**Adamant Scorpion** [Class 3 Long] a long bladed polearm of shadowed steel with incredible cutting properties.

**Orichalcum Serpent Ring** [Classo Gauntlet Partial Anti-Vim] brassy colored Eldar steel ring which absorbs magic. Magic-users generally avoid this ring, unless they do not use this hand for casting spells.

**Orichalcum Scale Armor** [Class2 Half-Armor Anti-Vim] is made of small brassy Eldar steel plates attached to each other and to a backing of cloth or leather in interlocking rows

**Orichalcum Buckler** [Class2 Small Centergrip Anti-Vim] brassy colored Eldar steel which absorbs magic

**Orichalcum Breastplate** [Class3 Body-Armor Anti-Vim] brassy Eldar steel breastplate, only covering the front, worn over clothing

**Vakaar Falchion** [Class3 Medium Binding Defensive Cutty] distinctive curved sword made of cracked dark purple or green steel, which poisons the wound so it does not heal naturally ([I-] ULT on Stabilization)

## Dracone necroalchemy Assets

Some of the Baal-Mot, Drisi, and Black Wizards have tapped into the vast power of dead dragons. This brings enmity from Baal.

**Blue Dragon Orb:** A glassy sphere filled with a flickering spark of dragon magic; assists with magic of air, electricity, and weather.

**Dracontia / Dragon Orbs:** are small crystalline spheres that contain a portion of a dragon's soul. A small flickering flame or spark can be usually seen in the sphere. They are prized by wizards of all kinds. Dragon orbs are most often a remnant left behind after a dragon's death. Each orb is a shard or fragment of the dragon's soul at the moment of death--the orb itself is a quasi-physical manifestation similar to an *Incarnation*. The fragment has power based on the strength of the dragon's soul and the manner of its death. The strongest orbs for violent magic come from dragons who were betrayed, which left behind a fragment of the dragon's soul in an angry, vengeful state.

**Dragonbone Dagger:** An assassin's blade dealing a wound that will not heal on its own ([I-] ULT Stabilization).

**Dragonbone Staff:** A potent focus for controlling and conjuring fire. The staff is five feet in length to honor (or appease) the Dragon Gods, expertly turned from black dragonbone, and etched with draconic symbols. The staff feels smooth and warm to the touch, or burning

hot to those who displease the Dragon Gods. Greatly prized by Black Wizards and seen as heretical by dragon worshipers.

## Dwur Assets

Thaumatagonnes ('Runelocks") are the famous and formidable Dwur firearms and cannons. The heavy metal barrels of these weapons are forged in fantastical shaped and covered in Thaumaturgical runes. The runes strengthen the barrel, allowing the use of more powerful alchemical powder than the simple black powder used in Alorn handgonnes. Some Thaumatagonnes bear additional enchantments or improvements that the Alglonds firearms cannot replicate.

Runelocks are a form of flintlock with a Thaumaturgical rune on the "runelock" striker which magically reset the strike when the rune is spoken. However, these weapons can only be reloaded by a character with the "Runelock" Secret, which is normally only taught to Dwur. The character Themes Dwur and Thaumaturge reduce the Reload time by 1 each.

**Runelock Dwuringer pistol** [Class2 Long Accurate Reload4 Secret] is a single-shot holdout pistol that fits inside a belt buckle or boot  
**Runelock Pistol** [Class3 Far Accurate Reload3 Secret] is a single shot pistol

**Runelock Doppelpistol** [Class3 Far Accurate Reload3 Secret] is a double shot pistol. Each barrel must be loaded and fired independently.

**Runelock Revolver** [Class4 Far Accurate Reload6 Secret] is a six-shot revolver

**Runelock tunnel sweeper** [Class5 2H Far Reload3 Secret] is a short ("sawed-off") double-barreled shotgun meant for up-close and personal combat. Each barrel must be loaded and fired independently.

**Runelock holy water sprinkler** [Class5 2H Far Reload3 Secret] is a "hand-cannon-mace-pistol" with the mace head containing four pistols. Each barrel must be loaded and fired independently.

**Runelock dungeon sweeper** [Class6 2H Far Reload4 Secret] is a double-barreled shotgun meant for up-close and personal combat. Each barrel must be loaded and fired independently.

**Runelock carbine** [Class7 2H Far2 Reload4 Secret] a light rifle

**Runelock longrifle** [Class8 2H Far3 Heavy Accurate Reload4 Secret] a long-barreled heavy rifle

**Thaumasweeper** [Class6 2H Far Reload4 Vim-Far Secret] a Dwur Thaumaturgical "dungeon sweeper" cast in alchemist's iron and etched with thaumaturgical runes.

**Thaumagonne** [Class7 2H Far3 Reload6 Vim-Far3 Secret] a Dwur Thaumaturgical handgonne cast in alchemist's iron and etched with thaumaturgical runes.

**Thaumacannon** [Class8 Crew Far3 Reload8 Vim-Far3 Secret] a Dwur Thaumaturgical cannon cast in alchemist's iron and etched with thaumaturgical runes. The cannon barrel is heavy (20#) and usually fitted to a stock, staff, or wheeled frame. These cannon and similar smaller firearms are popular amongst Dwur and the barrels are often cast in fantastical shapes such as dragons, rockets, or mountain scenes. An alchemist can load the cannon with fire, stones, bullets, or any number of explosive or incendiary magic concoctions or fireworks. This charges the cannon with a single, specific spell (such as *fireball* or *lightning bolt*) which you must describe in detail.

## Magic-User Assets

Magic-users use wands, orbs, and other "magical focuses" to help them channel magic, such as the items below. Otherwise, if you have no Asset you must [-] COMBO, just as if attacking without a weapon.

**Book of Shadows:** A grimoire of *Umbracula* shadow magic spells.

**Diadem of the Third Eye** a pendant suspended above your brow, in the position of your third eye, usually A of jewel or precious stone.

**Eye of Horus** one of your palms has been tattooed with magical patterns resembling a third eye

**Hamsa** this ornate amulet depicts the "hand of the goddess" with the third eye, which can be worn on a chain or pin.

**Hex Hands** your hands are covered in magical tattoos, and very potent when used together.

**Ioun Stone** a rare stone, crystal ball, or dracontia. Held in one or two hands when used, or with a Secret can be released to hover by you.

**Runesword** [varies by specific sword type] legendary rune-inscribed sword wielded by Eldar battlesingers

**Singing Bow** short bow exquisitely carved and inlaid with silver leaf, which channels vim into the arrows as they leave the bow.

**Sorcerer's Focus** your clean-shaven head is tattooed with magical ink, tracing magical patterns to project your thoughts into reality

**Summoners Grimoire:** A book of summoning and binding rituals and spells. The magic-user must recite the ritual spell directly from the book, often inscribing magic circles or patterns on the floor according to the specific ritual.

**The Evil Eye** one of your eyes is capable of a truly malevolent glare, yet prone to becoming bloodshot if used too often

**The Magic Finger** one of your fingers (you pick!) is tattooed with magical inks and can shoot a ray of magic

**Wizard's Wand** a sturdy rod the length of your arm from finger tips to elbow, often made of bundles of sticks to help channel magic.

**Wizard's Staff** stout staff around nose- or head-height, ideal for focusing power.

# Part 8: Game Master's Guide

This last part of the book contains advice for you, the GM, to run your game, along with some additional game rules, options, and quick reference tables.

Whether you are creating your own world or reusing an existing work, you need to describe the fictional world to the players. Without this, there is no game. Vividly portray NPCs, monsters, and other elements; add drama, voices, and detail. Find ways to draw the players and their characters into the world and create verisimilitude. Also create custom Encounter tables between games to organize your ideas.



## Starting a Campaign

Follow these steps to get a new campaign up and running quickly.

1. **Introduce the setting** - Pick a genre and come up with some idea of the game world and starting scene. You can use an existing campaign setting or come up with your own. Legends works with any genre, but pick something familiar unless you have time to prepare.
2. **Introduce characters** - Work with each player to help them make characters. Try to create a group chemistry that works together. Introduce the characters to each other, and prompt each player to give a summary of his character.

3. **Experience Paths** - Ask each player to write one or two paths so that everyone has a good idea of what motivates them. Also set one Path before the players for a rumor or quest they have heard about, so that the world feels alive. Players can update their characters to add relationships or better align goals.
4. **Strong Start** - The game session is ready to start; kick it off with a “strong start” such as a battle or other challenge. Be sure to roll for an Encounter, narrate the scene, set Hazard, and follow turns so that you can teach the players how to play the game.
5. **Resolution** - Once players resolve the challenge, let them take a few turns looting, resting, or exploring. Point out how those require Actions, and that turns are continuous so you are continuing to make Encounter rolls. Ideally let the players find a clue that kicks off another Path.
6. **Next Experience Paths** - Add a GM Path and check on Dooms or other Dark Paths. Also prompt the players to choose a new Experience Path and start making progress. Add pressure by rolling an Encounter each turn, or whenever they get stuck or lost on what to do next and look to you for guidance.

## Managing the Game

You are responsible for explaining the rules and ensuring the game runs smoothly. Make rulings that are consistent, sensible, and fair, so that players understand their choices and know those choices matter. You may need to make “house rulings” for anything not explicitly covered in the rules, and you should try to track those and keep them consistent for your campaign. Keep the current Hazard visible so players understand their odds

## Flow of Play

Game takes place in **Rounds**. As the GM, start each round by rolling an **Encounter** to start your turn. Do this when the game starts, you come back from a break, or whenever the players seem lost, stuck, indecisive, or waiting for you. Also roll an Encounter any time a player rolls a Fumble.

- **GM Turn:**
  - GM rolls an **Encounter** (hidden)
  - GM narrates the scene, describing urgent updates to the situation, attacks, obvious threats, changes such as movement of foes or NPCs, as well as details about the environment or foreshadowing of future threats.
  - GM **Raises Hazard** whenever possible
  - Players may interrupt with **Maneuvers** and GM can use a Maneuver Phase if necessary. (Saving Throws and Action rolls must wait for the player's turn.)
- **Player Turns** (for each player):
  - GM chooses a player (usually clockwise around the table) and **Transitions** into the player's turn. GM describes any new or urgent info and declares required Saving Throws.
  - Player Turn
    - Player says what they will do for their turn
    - Player rolls Saving Throws (if applicable)
    - Player takes 1 Action and 1-3 Maneuvers
  - On a fumble or risky action, the GM rolls an Encounter.
  - GM **Transitions** out of player's turn

## GM Turns

Roll an Encounter at the start of your turn, or whenever a player rolls a Fumble or takes a risky action. This provides a random seed for inspiration and reminds you to check a few game details.

Describe the current scene. Since much of the game is theatre of the mind, it's important to clearly describe what you are imagining, so that your players can make good, well-informed choices. Encourage the players to ask questions to clarify. Try to repeat the scene description each round, but vary the wording.

After that, **introduce new scene elements**, such as new information or a detail that could be an opportunity or challenge. This could be a new NPC, some new details of the scene, a trap, an opportunity to

gain a new asset or find food, or foreshadowing of an upcoming danger. Also, narrate changes to the scene. If there are foes then describe how they move and what they appear to be doing. Make the environment feel alive.

Always look for opportunities to foreshadow complications or threats, and **Raise Hazard**. Especially foreshadow any immediate dangers such as attacks which will require a roll from a PC.

**End your turn** by narrating a **Transition** into the first player's turn.

## Player Maneuver Interrupts

Players are allowed to interject with **Maneuvers** at any time, and are likely to do so in the middle of your turn or narrative. Acknowledge the Maneuver, interweave it into your narrative, and keep the game flowing. For example, if you are describing how a "dark cowled figure rises from the mists" a player might say "I draw my sword". Maneuvers are simple and don't require rolls, so you can keep going.

If necessary, you can start a **Maneuver Phase**, to resolve any complicated simultaneous Maneuvres. Simply pause the game and take the Maneuvres in slow motion, allowing players to fine-tune their response to the changing scene.

## Player Turn Transitions

Always describe a **Transition into** each player's turn. This puts the focus on the player, and gives you a crucial chance to re-state and re-describe the area for the player, ensuring clear communication and making meaningful player choices possible. Don't worry about repeating yourself, the players really do need it.

During a Transition, **reiterate all critical information**. Use direct wording like "you see" or "(your name) sees" to **describe what the player's character sees**. Most especially, always **declare immediate threats** such as monster attacks, traps, area-effect attacks, or other dangers which will require the player to roll a Saving Throw.

Since you are Transitioning into each player's turn, you are also controlling turn order. You can use clockwise seating order around the table for simplicity, or use proximity to a threat, or you can bounce around to shake things up. Experiment with this. You can also narrate the **Transition out** of a player's turn if desired.

The floating NPC Turn can happen at any time, but you should Transition into the NPC Turn if you are attacking the NPC. This means you should usually declare attacks on NPCs first, before transitioning into the first player's turn.

## Time

It's simplest to stay in real-time for most of the game, where each round is about half a minute. That's just long enough to finish one significant action.

## Downtime

Always keep the game flowing and don't hesitate to **fast-forward** past boring stretches of time, such as camping for a night, riding for a day, traveling by ship for a month, etc, which are all examples of **Downtime**. You can still use rounds and turns, just remind players during Transition to their turns that the game is on fast-forward, so they can describe a series of broad sweeping actions that cover time loosely. Go back to real-time as soon as something interesting happens, such as running out of food, a storm, or an ambush, and don't be afraid to rewind a bit so you resume real-time at the start of the interesting event. Whatever you do, make sure the players understand when you are fast-forwarding. Also, a narrative fast-forward normally allows players to recover all their Traits unless the action is frenetic enough to prevent rest.

## Describing Critical Hits

Players expect Critical Hits to be more awesome than normal rolls. Whenever possible, describe Critical Hits as the best possible outcome of how the player declared their attack. In other words, if

the player said they were trying to do something specific then have that work; this takes precedence over other ideas you might have.

**Finishing Blow** - The monster dies dramatically if it has taken Damage in excess of its Hits. Describe a visceral end leaving no doubt the monster is dead (rolling heads, sprays of blood, fine red mist, etc.). If the player targeted a hit location, be sure to use it.

**Aim** - If the player was targeting a specific hit location or capability of the monster, describe how that worked, such as disarming the foe or lopping off an arm, leg, etc. Clever players might even find a way to target and remove specific monster capabilities, such as removing flight by lopping off a wing, or removing a magic shield by hitting a glowing runegorm.

Otherwise, if the player did not describe something specific, then you should come up with something you think is appropriate.

**Weapon Crit** - Describe a dramatic or special benefit of the weapon used, e.g. a mace might crush a skull or a *fireball* might inflict collateral damage. This is a great opportunity to showcase the PCs choice of weapon.

**Morale** - The attack inflicts a wound which causes the monster to panic and flee. If there is a group of monsters they will probably do the same. Intelligent creatures might surrender if they feel that will be honored.

**Wound** - Despite still having Hits remaining, the monster is mortally wounded, but not yet incapacitated. Describe the wound in visceral detail. The monster will probably attempt to flee at the first opportunity, heading for its lair to lick its wounds. However, the monster now has a Stage 1 Doom and will probably die. Intelligent creatures might surrender if they feel that will be honored.

## Using Hazard

Present compelling and challenging adventures to the players and step back to see what they do. Play foes to their true nature and full potential. Wild animals and bandits should craft clever ambushes,

and genius villains should be formidable. Be devious, ruthless, and do not hold back. Give the players a game where they must rise to the challenge and respond with intelligent, skillful play, to survive and win. Describe present dangers, foreshadow possible threats and Raise Hazard, making your world ever more exciting and dangerous.

**Hazard** is the level of inherent difficulty and risk in the current scenario, based on terrain, situational dangers, and broad boosts to the foes. A battle in a building on fire is both more difficult and more risky than on level ground.

**Hazard starts at 1**, and then you Raise Hazard as the story becomes more dangerous and the characters become increasingly stressed and burned out.

**Hazard** floats with dramatic tension in the story, rising and falling throughout the game. **Raise Hazard** whenever you narrate anything which makes the situation more dangerous, especially when you foreshadow a threat of some kind. Then, **Cut Hazard** to acknowledge and celebrate the achievements of the players to overcome the challenges they face.

You should use Hazard to heighten the dramatic tension in the situation, and to highlight any interesting situational factors, and ideally provide tactical choices to the players. For example, a battle on a rooftop in high winds is risky, so the characters might decide to take the battle somewhere else.

You can also use Hazard in situations when a foe or story element is directly raising the Hazard, which may be something the characters can stop. For example, an unusual device might be sending psychic signals that make it harder for the characters to think; can that be disabled? You can give the players a clue by describing how an adversary might visibly switch on the "psychic scrambler" device after reaching it mid-fight.

Raising hazard is best done as foreshadowing before interaction with a threat, such as by describing remnants of prior victims ("look at the bones!"), deep footprints of a massive beast, claw marks on trees, or blood pools on the steps leading to the next dungeon level. Using foreshadowing adds tension and wonder and gives players a chance to avoid trouble. If a monster should be particularly dangerous then develop the threat over multiple turns. However you can also raise the hazard as a monster attacks, moves, or uses a special ability, especially for unusual monsters or a hidden threat.

Hazard is the primary crunchy game mechanic for you to control odds of success or failure. The target for d20 rolls is always 15, which models a baseline of PC competence in a reasonably challenging situation. Players fail on rolls of 14 or less, and Hazard determines how many of those Failures are Fumbles.

## Encounters

As the GM, describe an Encounter during your turn at the start of every round, and whenever players Fumble or take a risky action. When possible continue any natural chain of events, natural consequences, situational development, etc. Otherwise you can roll 1d20 + Legend Die on the **Encounter Table** at the end of this book for inspiration. Raise Hazard whenever you can describe ominous details, and deal Damage whenever there are direct effects.

The Encounter Table shows conceptual patterns, so once they become familiar you won't always need to look at the table. Encounters are also reminders for you to check on various elements of the campaign and PCs, such as weather, food, light, etc.

Any Encounter is just a starting point, a seed, idea, or concept for you to build on, helping you to spontaneously create wonder and make the game feel more alive. You will need to nurture the seed so it grows, by embellishing, adding detail, connecting it to past events, and possibly using future seeds for more ideas. Encounters are not mandates to follow blindly, only prompts to inspire you.

# Custom Encounter Tables

You can create custom Encounter tables for your campaign. Use the standard table as a guide, and fill your own table with your ideas. Reserve ULT for something exotic such as magic, a main villain, etc.

dungeon of the...	mountains	villain schemes
on the road	NPC friends/foes	boss battle plan
inns & taverns	ships & ports	city of thieves
forest	dungeon traps	I loot the body!

## Sample Encounter Table: The City of Thieves

	Failure ( $\partial 20$ 1-14)	Success ( $\partial 20$ 15-20)
THEME	Meet a dangerous NPC (e.g. a thief, wizard, corrupt guards) or an off-limits location (e.g. thieves hideout, warehouse with contraband)	Meet a reasonably friendly and useful NPC or building (e.g. a shop or tavern). Or a NPC warns PCs they are tailed/pickpocketed.
ASSET	PCs are not dressed right for the neighborhood, attracting attention hindering travel and purpose.	Find a shop or NPC with something useful to the PCs, or a rare item they've been searching for.
EFFORT	PC loses a coin purse or similar resource. Or the strong rains flood the streets, and shit runs downhill...	Witness a theft, warning of a dangerous shortcut. Or witness a knifing, clearing a street ahead.
COMBO	A team of rogues wants to steal PC's expensive gear, e.g. magic items	Urchins watching... What do they want? Who do they work for?
ULT	Black wizards walk the streets with impunity, what is their purpose?	Find a weird shop or black market with exotic goods, maybe magic.
PREP	Ambushed by an organized band of thieves. Or an urchin grabs an item and runs, leading to an ambush. Or thieves/thugs attack, e.g. from the rooftops of an alley.	Notice the neighborhood is getting dicey. Or notice urchins speaking with some rough guys, watching and pointing at various marks (potential victims) on the street.

# Using Secrets

You should define appropriate prerequisites for each Secret. For example, if a player wants their PC to learn a "fireball" spell you might tell them they first need to learn "a fire spell, an area-effect spell, and test the spell in a volcano or dragon cave". This is best written as an Experience Path.

## Story Secrets

Sometimes you might decide that a character should *already* know a Secret, such as if you need this to move the plot forward. For example, you might plant clues in an ancient language, and declare that a certain character always had a Secret "Ancient language of Tharizdul", but wait to reveal this until the clues are found. Simply tell the player to add the Secret to their PC without an Experience Path.

You should choose a single character and explain why the character knows this information. This is a great way to present a character as the "expert guide" in a strange environment, especially when there is a strong cultural or background tie-in with a particular character (e.g. the Elf in a forest). You can tell the player or pass a note like "Secret: the forest of *Malras* is cursed, any who sleep here become trees".

# Using Experience Paths

Review Paths with the players at the start of every game session. Add a new GM Path to anchor the players in the story. This can be something immediate such as evading pursuers or a longer-term goal such as returning home. You may need to help players write new Paths, especially new players. Also check on Dooms or other kinds of Dark Paths.

## GM Paths

You can use Paths to write story or campaign goals, group quests, bounties (wanted posters), and requests for aid from NPCs. Mark XP on the Paths as the PCs make progress. Or, in the case of a

countdown to something awful, mark XP as the clock ticks by. Here are some examples of Paths you can set for the players.

## Strong Start / Railroad

Write a Path to create a strong start to each game session. When in doubt just throw the players into a combat or otherwise drop them into action. (If you prefer a sandbox-style campaign then skip this and use "adventures" below.)

DUNGEON CRAWL! - After trekking a week from the city, you stand before the caverns of chaos, the source of .

AMBUSH! - You're in your camp preparing for your day when you hear a trumpeting-growl and an owlbeast charges out of the forest.

CITY FIRE! - You hear the bells of the fire brigade. It seems like a major fire that will affect most of the city section you are in now.

## Adventures

Write a Path for each adventure the players might pursue. When the Path completes, the players fast-forward to the entrance to the adventure scenario, such as a dungeon, tomb raid, etc. Many GMs do this as a matter of course, railroading the players to the next adventure, but using Paths allows the GM to present a list of *possible adventures* for the players to choose from, which is helpful in long-running or sandbox campaigns where there are many plot threads competing for your attention, and players may not know how to advance to any of them. This also allows players to decide which adventures to opt-into, or even write their own paths, choosing their own adventures!

ESCAPE FROM THE DUNGEONS OF THE MAD KING! - The mad king has thrown you into his dungeons in rags to feed his monstrous “pets”. As far as you’ve heard, nobody has ever escaped from the dungeons, alive or otherwise.

Include an introduction with details to help players picture the adventure. This helps to remind players where they were between game sessions.

If the Path is time-sensitive then give it a Countdown. (Note that this does not make it a Doom.)

THE WELL'S RUN DRY - Your village well has run dry and there is no rain in the sky.

## Adventure Paths

Write a Path for each adventure the characters might pursue.

TRAVERSE THE DEEP AND WILD WOOD - The river flows through dark woods. Odd sounds and shapes are visible on the shores. The waterway seems to be winding deeper into a heart of darkness. We're already deep in the woods, so either way we need to find a way out.

THE MOON ORB - Azazrem found a glowing orb in the dungeons of the mad king. He is studying the glowing orb and has already figured out how to make it glow with light and purify water. (two new Secrets)

The orb keeps giving him dreams of good deeds that need doing. (TODO - write an XP for a dream, or maybe a dark secret if he resists?)

VENGEANCE AGAINST THE MAD KING - Now that you've escaped, it's payback time! Your Dark Secret of vengeance will be resolved once you've gotten even.  
Day 1: Escaped the dungeons into the deep and wild wood.

## Hunted

Write a Path if the characters are being hunted, pursued, or chased by something awful they don't want to face directly.

HUNTED BY GOBLYNS - You escaped the goblin caves and ran into the nearby woods. You can hear the howls of goblins and their wargs hunting you.

ON THE RUN - The police were alerted to the burglary and are looking for you.

## In too deep

Write a Doom if the characters become overextended in a dungeon or other or dangerous territory, and need to find their way back to safety before something awful happens. Describe or hint at the dangers surrounding the characters, to raise the level of dramatic tension and urgency. The characters are in over their heads, and the players should be worried.

CHUTE TRAP! - Oh, shoot, you fell in a pit on dungeon level 2 and now you're at least 3 levels deeper. You hear skittering noises at the edge of your light. Now what?]

## Adventures

Use Paths as adventure hooks.

### Create your Adventure

If you are good at thinking on your feet you can create an instant adventure by coming up with an interesting scenario or location. If you have more time, also think about interesting obstacles, challenges, monsters, NPCs, clues, and rewards. Avoid making decisions about what will happen after the players become involved. For example, don't decide what the players will do, or how the adventure ends...this game is about playing to find out what happens.

### Introduce your Adventure as a Path

When the right moment arises, introduce the players to the adventure. You should usually write an Experience Path, especially if the adventure involves urgency or promise of a reward.

### Play to find out what happens

Step back and let the game play out to see what happens. Always let the players freely choose what they do. They might not bite, or they might find a different way than you thought of, but that's fine because the game is about the players and the choices they make. The adventure should live on its own with or without the PCs.

## No-win scenarios

It's possible that some situations will result in character death. That is fine as long as the players chose to be in the deadly situation, rather than being surprised due to a lack of information. Following the guidelines for raising Hazard will ensure you are providing adequate clues and warnings about the danger that is building.

## Rewards

Rewards don't have to be big. Focus on fun. The best rewards are creative, unique, and quirky. Personal connections also make rewards more fun and memorable.

Sometimes the reward is written as the Path itself. For example "Lenarin wants a proper Elvish sword" needs to end with Lenarin getting a sword he likes. A reward might also be part of the initial setup, such as the King promising "half his kingdom" for the return of the princess.

Consider scale and how the reward might impact the story going forward. After all, great deeds should bring great rewards, while trivial tasks should have small rewards. Make sure everyone has fun.

It's fine to give indirect or group rewards. Some rewards are direct and affect the character sheet (e.g. Themes and Assets) but others are indirect (e.g. a ship or secret base) or apply to a group of characters.

Be consistent about promptly giving one reward per Path. Consistently associating "Path = Reward" trains the players to keep making progress on their Paths. That helps with game pace and makes it easier for you to predict the direction the characters will go next, and focus your preparation time on the shared Paths.

# Monsters

Monsters are enemies for the players to encounter, fight or outwit, slay, and loot. They are an opportunity for you to be creative and scare the players. Traps, spells, and other threats are the same.

Introduce monsters to the scene during your turn, using vivid and exciting descriptions. Always Raise Hazard when introducing a monster or revealing a dangerous capability. However, try to foreshadow the monster on your turns earlier than that when possible. This raises the Hazard and dramatic tension more than if you surprise the players with the monster out of nowhere.

## Monster Stats

Each monster has a compact stat block. This is a streamlined version of traditional RPG monster stat blocks, so that you reuse all your favorite RPG books, adventure modules, and websites.

**Skeleton** H 2; A 1

**Orc** H 2; A 1

**Hobgoblin** H 2; S Heavy armor

**Dire Wolf** H 5; AC 2; WC3

**Ogre** H 7; AC 3; WC5

**Manticore** H 8; A 3; AC 3; WC 3; S flying, ranged spikes Dam 1

**Hill Giant** H 10; A 2; AC 6; WC 3

**Chimera** H 12; A 4; AC 4; WC 3; S flying, fire breath 15' cone Dam 7

**Medusa** H 17; AC 2; S petrification, poison; W her own gaze

**Monster Name** H 1; [A 1;] [AC 2;] [WC 2;] [S;] [W;]

- **Hits (H)**: Overall toughness of the monster, which is disabled after receiving total damage exceeding Hits.
- **Attacks (A)**: Number of attacks per round
- **Armor Class (AC)**: Armor Class for defenses; defaults to 2
- **Weapon Class (WC)**: Weapon Class for attacks; defaults to 2
- **Damage (D)**: Damage for attacks, defaults to 1, rarely change

- **Special (S):** Secrets, special attacks, and special defenses such as Heavy armor, breath weapons, poison, spells, resistances, immunities etc. Most monsters can see in the dark.
- **Weaknesses (W):** Vulnerabilities that can be exploited to make the monster easier to defeat.

Reuse stats from your favorite RPG directly except as follows:

- **H:** Use double the HD from OSR sources, ignoring modifiers. For example, OSR HD "4 + 2" is H 8. Use HD directly from 5e.
- **WC:** Use human weapon when applicable. Otherwise count damage dice and add +1, so 1d8 is 2, 2d4 is 3, 3d6 is 4, etc. Add +1 if there is a large damage bonus.
- **D:** Use Damage 1 as a standard. Only increase Damage for attacks which would be "certain death" for normal people, such as the bite of a huge crocodile bite, t-rex bite, megalodon, etc, giant soldiers with giant weapons, crushing "death traps", falls from a great height, etc.
- **AC:** By human armor when applicable. Otherwise AC3 if the monster is equivalent to chainmail, AC4 if plate, etc.

For monsters which use equipment, list their Assets such as weapons and armor. You can vary Assets to differentiate similar monsters. Scatter a few projectile weapons, heavy melee weapons, and heavy armor amongst a group of goblins to create a variety of challenges for the PCs. Assets are often the most distinctive aspect of groups of creatures, such as "the goblin with the arbalest". Raise Hazard when describing anything scary or unusual such as poison arrows or man-catching nets.

Try to use special abilities such as spells, powers, special attacks, and special defenses directly as much as possible. These are often central to the monster concept so don't avoid using them.

Some RPG resources may provide additional details, such as size or movement, either as stats or in a text description. They are not formally used in Legends, but can be useful to add detail.

You may also find it helpful to give each monster an epithet or signature phrase, such as "Ogre - huge ferocious brute w/ strength of ten men", or "Tiger - huge muscled sharp-toothed fast hunting beast". This helps you visualize the monster at a glance, and gives you words you can use to describe your monster to your players.

## Monster Hazard

Always Raise Hazard when foreshadowing monsters, or when the monster appears, or when revealing special abilities. If you visualize the monster and describe how dangerous it is in detail, you will naturally Raise Hazard appropriate to the monster. Your players will quickly learn to read these cues and get a sense of how tough you think the monster will be. You can also mix things up and have a high-power monster with a low Hazard if it's been caught out of its element, or low-power monsters at a high Hazard due to terrain (e.g. goblins defending a rope bridge over lava).

## Monster Maneuvers

As part of narrating the scene during your turn, describe how Monsters take Maneuvers to aim or move to flank the PCs. This will help the players to make well-informed choices. Always foreshadow attacks with a Maneuver of some kind, such as describing a goblin archer or troll aiming at a PC, especially if they are targeting a specific Hit Location. Limit each monster to one or two Maneuvers, according to its quickness and tactical abilities.

When possible maneuver groups of monsters as units. If you foreshadow a group of monsters ganging up on a PC, [-] COMBO on saves against those attackers.

Only reveal Maneuvers to the players if their PCs can notice them. Otherwise, you can keep them secret or hint at them vaguely.

# Monster Attacks

When a monster attacks a PC, the player must roll a Saving Throw or take Damage. You must declare monster attacks on **Transitions** to player turns, because the Saving Throw occurs during the player's turn and is considered simultaneous with any actions the player takes during their turn. You can also Raise Hazard if you also foreshadow the attack during your turn.

Try to add as much visual imagery and detail as you personally can, for example "the orc attacks you" isn't as interesting as "the grey orc stabs at your unarmored leg with a rusty spear". If you are teaching new players the game you might need to tell them directly to "[make a Saving Throw]", but over time they should roll without being prompted.

Reiterate any details you described during your turn; for example, if you said a monster was targeting a Hit Location without armor you should say it again in the Transition. Your players will learn that threats you foreshadow are more deadly and should be paid close attention, or neutralized with their own Maneuvers.

## Special Attacks

The hallmark of many monsters is one or more kinds of special attacks, such as petrification, poison, or energy drain. Special attacks usually result in special Dooms, which can have immediate effects (e.g. petrification) or require special treatment (e.g. venom).

In general it's a good idea to use special attacks in moderation and foreshadow them in order to keep them special. Apply special attacks when you feel they will have the most dramatic impact. For example, a dragon shouldn't breathe fire every round, because that wouldn't be as dramatic as leading up to the breath of death by foreshadowing how the dragon breathes in and glares balefully. However, always highlight special attacks or other special abilities when you roll ULT so they can surprise you and your players.

Special attacks result in special Dooms, but are otherwise resolved as normal attacks. For example, if a basilisk attacks a PC with a "petrifying gaze", call for a Saving Throw, let the player Soak Damage if possible, otherwise the PC gains a Doom "petrified".

Special attacks deal Damage like normal attacks (i.e. 1 on a hit, 2 on a fumble, etc). If you want to make the creature more deadly, you can foreshadow and Raise Hazard, which gives the players the ability to prepare and make choices.

Some special Dooms may be difficult or even impossible to treat with first aid. The venomous bite of a cobra needs to be treated with an anti-venom potion, spell, or the like. Similarly, a wound caused by an unholy wraith dagger might not be treatable except by a few people in the world, and will otherwise fester and lead to undeath. Lastly, the players are unlikely to have Traits to Soak rare kinds of Damage. Thus, you should limit the use of special attacks that are especially deadly or are hard to treat, such as by limiting the frequency of those monsters or by only firing them off when you roll ULT. A wraith doesn't have to do its best undeath touch on *every* attack, and making it happen less often makes it more scary.

## Multiple Monsters

For most combat encounters, try to call for one Saving Throw per PC per turn. If there are multiple monsters who could attack the PC, just require one Saving Throw. Only call for multiple Saving Throws per PC if you want to increase risk.

Limiting Saving Throws will help prevent the PC from becoming unintentionally overwhelmed by numbers of foes. You can liberally throw waves and hordes of awful monsters at the PCs without worrying about accidentally killing the party, since skillful players will have time to react and flee. Monsters are not required to take an action or attack each turn, it's often more natural to have some monsters act in an uncoordinated manner, get distracted, pull back cautiously, or stop to feed on fresh meat.

If a group of monsters (or a many-headed hydra) attacks en masse or as a team, then treat it as a single Saving Throw, but be sure to foreshadow the attack so that it gains COMBO. For example, if there are a hundred goblin archers you can declare the attack as "a black cloud of arrows falls upon you like barbed locusts". The player must [-] COMBO. Make this clear during your turn and reiterate during the Transition.

Lastly, you don't always need to tell the players how many monsters there are. The PCs might fall into a dark pit on a pile of bodies and feel "many cold hands attempt to drag you down". Each PC in the pit would roll one Saving Throw, regardless of how many monsters are down there. Sometimes this is more creepy than knowing the odds.

## Monster Attacks

Monsters attack and inflict Damage exactly like PCs. You can use a high Weapon Class if the monster is huge (e.g. a giant), or has an especially deadly attack (e.g. a great white shark or dragon bite), or is venomous (e.g. scorpion sting).

## Defeating Monsters

When a monster is hit and takes Damage, subtract that from its Hits. The monster is disabled when its Hits reach zero, and further Damage kills it.

## Resistances and Weaknesses

Some monsters have special resistances and weaknesses. For example ghosts aren't hurt by iron weapons but hate silver. For some monsters this applies only to specific Hit Locations, for example the dread wyrm might be invulnerable everywhere except for a weakness right above its heart. Apply a Damage modifier of +1/-1 as applicable, possibly by Hit Location.

only vulnerable on belly  
immune to fire

immune to cold  
ward pact vs swords

immune to weapons  
mostly made of air  
ghostly

armored head  
impervious shell  
ghostly head

## Death Throes

A Doomed creature drops, goes into shock, and loses their ability to take actions other than random “death throes”, such as thrashing about, making messes and pitiful sounds, bleeding on or biting someone who gets too close, or maybe even one last attack before going out. Even “as good as dead”, monsters can still be dangerous. Some monsters like snakes can even be deadly after they are dead.

## Regeneration

Monsters which have powerful regenerative or auto-healing abilities will recover all Hits each round except Damage caused by specific weaknesses. For example, trolls are only hurt by fire and acid, rapidly regenerating any other damage. You will need to track Hits by Damage type. You can choose to have the monster always regenerate all damage at the start of your turn each round, or when you roll EFFORT, or just regenerate +1 Hit each round.

## Interacting with Monsters

Monsters should **always want something** specific, whether that's food, water, territory, treasure, allies against enemies, or new music. Ideally this is something the players have, are blocking, or can obtain, which gives the players a way to interact with the monster other than combat, and possibly even manipulate the monster. There can be competing priorities, for example, a tribe of ferocious baboons might want “man's red fire or man's red flesh”, causing players to carry extra torches in case they need to trade for their lives. Motivations make monsters feel real.

**Talking monsters** should always attempt to communicate. They will relate their needs, ask questions, boast, make demands, threaten, and curse. Give the monster a distinctive voice, such as whispering, gibbering, clacking, clicking, growling, or croaking. Also mix-in non-

verbal communication, such as facial expressions, body language, gestures, and drawing. Magical monsters might use telepathy to whisper, biochemical lights to show pictures, or pheromones to communicate ideas via smell.

## Monster Encounter Triggers

You can use your Encounter roll to trigger special abilities, attacks, or behaviors. For example, giant ants might “swarm” on COMBO, or a dragon might breathe fire on ULT. Simply interpret your Encounter roll in the context of the monster. Some examples are below, but the whole point is to help you make the monster feel more chaotically real, so run this on the fly.

	Failure ( $\partial 20$ 1-14)	Success ( $\partial 20$ 15-20)
THEME	Highlight a dangerous aspect of the monster (e.g. huge fangs, thick scales, etc.) and Raise Hazard	Focus on visual appearance, sounds, or smells (e.g. bloodshot eyes, frothing mouth, yellow nails, putrid breath, etc)
EFFORT	Monster is furiously energetic, ferocious, feral, manic, or berserk, moving or attacking twice.	Monster catches its breath, possibly either moving or attacking, but not both, this round.
ASSET	Use the best weapon possible, in the most effective way.	Choose the wrong weapon for the situation, or tip their hand.
COMBO	Ruthless team, swarming, or mobbing.	Enemies act like individuals rather than a coordinated team
ULT	Devastating and defining attacks such as dragonbreath, petrification, death gaze, etc.	Foreshadow the monster's defining special attack, which it will do next round unless the PCs stop it!
PREP	Executes a deviously planned ambush, uses terrain effectively	Attempts to setup a special attack, but is unsuccessful.

If you have time to plan a special monster encounter, you can make a custom Encounter table for the monster, or an abbreviated form along with the monster stat block.

Medusa HD 6; SA petrification, poison; THEME rattlesnake sounds, EFFORT tries to establish gaze, ASSET dagger & bow, COMBO venomous snakes, ULT petrify creature meeting her gaze

## Weird Monsters

Monsters are a staple of the fantasy genre, and are important because they provide fear of the unknown, and let you demonstrate to the players that *there is weird scary shit out there*.

Use weird monsters sparingly, but when you use one take the time to make them interesting. You can pull out all the stops and make a monster really scary and weird. Load it up with special attacks and defenses. Give it an inhuman personality. Make it do or say something mysterious or creepy when it dies.

You can and should leverage the wealth of fantasy literature and books of monsters from old RPGs out there. However, make the monsters yours by mixing and mashing them up, so that the monsters in your campaign are unique, mysterious, and terrifying.

The most important thing to do is to keep the monster mysterious. Never truly explain what it is or where it's from. Foreshadow the monster, revealing fleeting glimpses and clues, but not letting the "camera" of your story reveal the monster until after you've milked it for all the dramatic effect you can.

Lastly, consider whether normal humans might fill the same role you have in mind. Resist adding humanoid monsters (a.k.a. "rubber forehead aliens" in sci-fi) when an interesting human would do. Goblins and orcs are not any more interesting than brigands or highwaymen unless you make the effort to make them interesting.

## Falling

Falls can be very deadly. Short falls are 1 Damage, such as a fall up to 15 feet (~5 m) or if thrown by an opponent. Longer falls over 15 feet require an extra Saving Throw for each additional 15 feet or fraction thereof. Thus a fall of 16-30 feet is 2 Saves, and 31-45 feet is 3 Saves, and so on. It's generally more important how you land than what you land on, so you can claim PREP if you are able to take the time to intentionally jump feet first and roll with the fall.

# Diseases

Characters resist most normal afflictions and diseases, but when they delve into dark and dramatically unclean places call for a Saving Throw if your Encounter roll is **Failure+EFFORT**. You should do this more frequently when PCs have made direct physical contact with something unclean such as a sewer, fungus monster, werewolf bite, mummy, stale tomb air, etc.

Black spots	Lycanthropy	Vampiric hunger
Blood eye	Mummy rot	Undead fungus
Bloody flux	Ocre fever	Umbral curse
Mange	Sewer spots	Werewolf curse
Grey rime	Sleeping fits	White cysts
Ifr'it fever	Trog foot	Wizard's twilight
Kha'din taint	Tomb lung	Wyrmrrosis

# NPCs

NPCs are “non-player characters”, essentially anyone in the game universe who isn’t a PC (“player character”) controlled by a player. You control all NPCs, including NPC minions/hirelings of the PCs, and even PCs whose player is absent from the game session. After introducing an NPC to the players, step back and see what the players do.

Quickly create new NPCs with a few descriptive words. Pick a Theme for an occupation (e.g. baker, cook, driver, guard, scout), a Trait for a strength (e.g. clever, connected, quick, strong), and a Trait for a personality quirk (e.g. friendly, nosy, boorish). Add a Theme for an unusual race (e.g. elf, dwarf, etc), and add Themes or Traits to represent greater experience or power.

While you should make your NPCs come alive, never forget they are the supporting cast of the story. You need to be prepared to “let go” of even your favorite NPCs, allowing them to be marginalized or

killed off. This is important for verisimilitude, and so that your NPCs do not eclipse the PCs. You can always make more!

## NPC Personality Quirks

always bored angry drunk annoyingly cryptic avant-garde bigoted  
bloody-minded boastful bookworm bossy bully calculating can-do  
attitude chatterbox chirpy collects small animals compulsive liar  
condescending conniving conspiracy-theorist creep decadent ditz  
egomaniac exquisite dresser extravagant loyal fast-talker femme-fatale  
fiercely ambitious fits of melancholy flamboyant folksy wisdom gossip  
hard-boiled hears voices hillbilly hothead iconoclast idealistic illiterate  
incredibly persistent insightful observer jack of all trades jerk klutz love-struck  
mad genius manic master orator miser mopey naïve no-nonsense  
obsessive old fart overeducated paranoid perfect manners pouty power-hungry  
prickly ruthless sadist self-destructive self-important self-pitying  
senile serene shameless flirt slacker slimy slovenly snarky snitch snob  
social butterfly sophist terrible memory thick toady totally unreliable  
twitchy vain vengeful village idiot well-travelled whiner wild child  
wisecracking world weary debtor drunk blackmailed occultist murderer  
bastard coward weak unfaithful scapegoat ex-slave blackmailer broke/  
bankrupt sole survivor deserter angry fits hears voices possessed Kha'din  
tainted thief untrustworthy selfish cruel bully abused scarred tortured  
embarrassed vengeful cultist zealous obsessed liar cheat

## NPC Occupations

acolyte advocate alchemist apothecary arbiter armorer assassin assayer  
astrologer baker bard banker blacksmith bodyguard bounty hunter  
brewer butcher butler candlemaker carpenter cartographer chamberlain  
chef clerk cobbler/shoemaker concubine cook dancer druid. dyer  
engineer executioner falconer farmer fisherman ferryman fishmonger  
furrier gardener gemcutter prospector goldsmith groom guard guide  
healer herald/crier herbalist hunter inquisitor jongleur knight landlord  
leatherworker longshoreman maid mapmaker mercenary midwife  
merchant minstrel miller milkman miner monk mortician musician page  
painter panhandler peddler potter priest prostitute sage sailor scholar  
scout scribe sculptor shaman shipwright shopkeeper silversmith servant  
serving wench shepherd singer slave trader soldier sorcerer  
spinsters squires stable boy/girl stonecutter tailor tax collector teacher  
thatcher thief town guard tracker urchin vintner wagon driver  
weaponsmith weaver woodsman wizard

# GM Quick Reference

## NPC Personas & Voices

As the GM, you can choose from these suggestions or roll. Failures are annoying or suggest dishonesty.

	Failure (d20 1-14)	Success (d20 15-20)
THEME	Arrogant, haughty, self-important, overly proud and overconfident	A voice used to giving orders and having them obeyed
EFFORT	Starts off quiet and then fades to inaudible, causing you to lean forward to hear better	Brash and bold, often twice as loud as necessary. A booming baritone: "Ho ho my friend!"
ASSET	Sounds like he starts the day gargling hot coals; Like a cat bringing up a hairball	Smooth and dark, like treacle (molasses) poured into black coffee
COMBO	Has friends in low places, like an east end gangster	Everybody's friend. Hey friend! I can definitely help you out...I know a guy...
VLT	Dripping with false sincerity	A voice that makes belts unbuckle themselves
PREP	Every word a sneer, every pause a lie	A sensible, reasonable voice. "I think we can come to an arrangement"

**Personality Quirks:** always bored, angry drunk, annoyingly cryptic, avant-garde, bigoted, bloody-minded, boastful, bookworm, bossy, bully, calculating, can-do attitude, chatterbox, chirpy, collects small animals, compulsive liar, condescending, conniving, creep, decadent, egomaniac, exquisite dresser, extravagant, loyal, fast-talker, femme-fatale, fiercely ambitious, fits of melancholy, flamboyant, folksy wisdom, gossip, hard-boiled, hears voices, hothead, idealistic, incredibly persistent, insightful observer, jack of all trades, jerk, klutz, love-struck, mad genius, manic, master orator, miser, mopey, naïve, no-nonsense, obsessive, paranoid, perfect manners, pouty, power-hungry, prickly, ruthless, sadist, self-destructive, self-important, self-pitying, senile, serene, shameless flirt, slacker, slimy, slovenly, snarky, snitch, snob, social butterfly, sophist, terrible memory, thick, toady, totally unreliable, twitchy, vain, vengeful, village idiot, well-travelled, whiner, wild child, wisecracking, world weary, debtor, drunk, blackmailed, occultist, murderer, bastard, coward, weak, unfaithful, scapegoat, ex-slave, blackmailer, broke/bankrupt, sole survivor, deserter, angry fits, hears voices, possessed, Kha'din tainted, thief, untrustworthy, selfish, cruel, abused, scarred, tortured, embarrassed, vengeful, cultist, zealous, obsessed, liar, cheat

# I Loot the Body!

Players can ask for the items they can see at any time, and use a Maneuver to take an unattended item. They can use an Action to quickly loot a body or similarly sized area, and take one item.

Finding concealed items requires players to state they are actively searching, including the method (visual, patdown, or strip), and roll.

Roll to determine what might be found. On a Crit the item is significantly nicer, more valuable, possibly even a magic trinket. However, truly valuable, powerful, or rare items should not be found as random Loot, but as an Experience Path or planned Reward.

	Failure ( $\partial 20$ 14-)	Success ( $\partial 20$ 15+)
THEME	Something useless related to the main Theme of the owner.	Something useful related to the main Theme of the owner.
EFFORT	Something exists, and can be found via an invasive (gross) search.	Something exists, and can be found via a thorough search.
ASSET	A tool useful to the owner, but broken or not useful to the PCs.	A tool useful to the owner, such as a weapon or shield.
COMBO	Empty coin purse, no loot.	Coin purse, (Crit) gems, or other valuables
VLT	Burned out item	More valuable, unusual, or (Crit) magic trinket.
PREP	Ruined clothing, once valuable	A valuable article of clothing

**Something Awful** - On a Crit or Fumble there is also "something awful" to find...something disturbing and gross, or possibly horrifying. If found, Raise the Hazard due to the stress this causes.

messy wound	bounty note	chaos sign
gross diseased bits	gold tooth	mummified part
body bugs / lice	piercing(s)	he's not dead yet
trophy scalps	stolen item / coins	lock of hair
string of ears	creepy odd lump	cursed trinket
wanted poster	worms / maggots	Eldritch sign

# Hit Locations

As the GM, include the **Hit Location** along with each attack, e.g. "The goblin falchion slices wickedly at your knee". You can roll for a suggestion, but should usually choose something both descriptive and appropriate, e.g. rats on the floor will usually attack low targets such as legs, but rats falling from the ceiling attack the head and shoulders, a caltrop trap hits under the foot, etc.

## Hit Location Sub-locations

THEME	Head	neck, chin, nose, face, forehead, skull
EFFORT	Torso	abdomen, ribs, sternum, chest, clavicle
ASSET	Arm	fingers, hand, wrist, forearm, elbow, upper arm, shoulder
COMBO	Groin	outer thigh, inner thigh, genitals, hip, pelvis
ULT	Knee	patella, outer knee, inner knee, back of knee
PREP	Leg	shin, calf, ankle, foot, heel, instep, toes

## Use the d20 to add details

**Priority Target (Success)** - On a Success, change Hit Location to Head for melee attacks and Torso for ranged attacks, even if those have the best armor.  
**Gap (Fumble)** - On a Fumble, hit a Sub-location with weak armor, if any, such as the face, joints, groin, armpit, back of knee, hand, foot, etc. Melee attacks especially will hand snipe when possible. Closed helms prevent this for Head.  
**Sub-location (Failure)** - Otherwise, map the d20 to a Sub-location low-high, and odd/even as left/right, e.g. Arm 7 is left forearm, Arm 14 is right shoulder.

# Death Throes

As the GM, when you roll a Failure or Fumble on any roll, also describe "death throes" of dying monsters to make dying messy and scary.

## Fumble (d20 Hazard-) Failure (d20 14-)

THEME	Attacks	Mutters, menaces, and curses
EFFORT	Attacks and then dies	Messily dies, ew, gross!
ASSET	Clutches a precious item	Hides loot - you can't have it!
COMBO	Gets hold of a weapon	Fingers and hands wriggle
ULT	Uses special attack or spell	Mutters about awful things
PREP	Prepares for a counterattack	Plays dead

# Encounter Table

As the GM, describe an Encounter at the start of every round, and whenever players Fumble or take a risky action. When possible continue any natural chain of events, natural consequences, situational development, etc. Otherwise you can roll 1d20 + Legend Die for inspiration. Raise Hazard when describing ominous details; call for a Saving Throw for direct effects.

	Failure (d20 1-14)	Success (d20 15-20)
THEME	Raise Hazard, and introduce a new threat that is thematic to the current scene, such as a foe, trap, weather, etc.	Offer useful information and details about the scene, a location, or an NPC. Raise Hazard for dramatic details.
EFFORT	Raise Hazard, and describe how the journey ahead will be arduous. Call for a Save if PCs are already exerting themselves or have unstable Dooms	Offer an opportunity to rest or find shelter.
ASSET	Present a challenge caused by superior gear on a foe, poor gear on PC, or special gear for the situation. In combat a PC has a gear mishap or attracts an attack due to arms & armor.	Offer a clue to gain a resource (e.g. food, water, light sources, arrows) which might be amazing on a Crit).
COMBO	Encounter a team of hostile NPCs or challenge that needs teamwork (e.g. auto-closing door, 2-person puzzle). An NPC mistake sets the group back. Foes use teamwork, tactics, and maneuvers to [-] COMBO.	Encounter a group of possibly friendly NPCs, or describe an opportunity to use teamwork, or an NPC helps a PC teammate. Provide an opportunity to show teamwork or describe how an ally proves helpful. Possibly Cut Hazard.
ULT	Advance the plans of a major villain, or foreshadow a major threat. Or highlight an unusual risk (e.g. evil magic, spirits, etc). Or highlight a Dark Secret of a PC or NPC.	Highlight an ULT of a PC or NPC, e.g. the "scout" finds a hidden trail; the "wizard" finds a Ley Line, the "thief" spots a tail, the "ranger" finds tracks, the "archer" sees a target.
PREP	Punish recklessness, especially if clear dangers are ignored. Surprise encounter, ambush, trap, jump scare, etc. In combat describe how the foes were better prepared, and players [-] PREP.	Drop a clue to help players prepare for what's coming, e.g. "the air coming down the corridor is warm and smoky like brimstone". Provide an opportunity to Cut Hazard.

# AS ABOVE, SO BELOW

THE WORLD IS NEWBORN, bright and beautiful, full of life and boundless potential. Young races of man build kingdoms on the unspoiled shores of the Dragon Sea. As they explore wildernesses and forge kingdoms they encounter ancient ruins, Eldar, dragons, and monsters, and mysteries of the old worlds.

THE WORLD HAS DIED and risen anew in an infinite cycle. Each new incarnation blossoms and grows for an aeon, then dies in an apocalypse. Every reincarnation is a land for new races and civilizations and dragons, built on the stones and bones of the past. Every death adds another layer of history.

THE UNDERWORLDS are vast subterranean gigadungeons formed by the layers of countless precursor civilizations. Survivors compete for life in the dark cold below, fighting monsters and one another in their struggle to reach the surface. Yet, treasure hunters, adventurers, and doom cults seek tunnels into the Underworlds to plunder the riches of ancient aeons. Within the depths you will find dead cities, riches, artifacts, dragon lairs, monsters, vast tunnels and caverns inside dead dragons, trapped Eldar civilizations, imprisoned horrors, entrances to Kalla, and shrines to Gods with forgotten names.

ELDAR are survivors of previous aeons. Once young races like us, they have been forged, broken, and reforged in world-ending fire to something like fae or daemons. A few Eldar have realms above and below, but most are trapped below and seek the surface, or wander without a people or a home..

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