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Credits

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Chief playtesters: Aleksis Williams, Chris Clement, Jason Moore, Mário Sousa, Nick Hughes, Paul Ibbs, Sydney Harbourbridge, Sam Lawton.

Suggested Further Reading: The Domesday Book, Frank McLynn's 1066: The Year of The Three Battles, Hastings 1066 The fall of Saxon England by Christopher Gravett, Conquest by Stewart Binns, The Norman Conquest: The Battle of Hastings and the Fall of Anglo-Saxon England by Marc Morris, Dress in Anglo-Saxon England by Gale R. Owen-Crocker, Dan Snow's 1066: A Year to Conquer England.

Component Checklist:

- 173 cards (+3 bonus promo cards for Gloom of Kilforth!)
- 40 red wooden teardrop tokens
- 40 blue wooden teardrop tokens
- O 22 cardboard attribute modifier tokens
- O 1 first player token

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1066, TRADS TO MAKY MOTHERS

"You've come, have you? ...You've come, you source of tears to many mothers, you evil. I hate you! It is long since I saw you; but as I see you now you are much more terrible, for I see you brandishing the downfall of my country. I hate you!"

Eilmer of Malmesbury on Halley's Comet,
 De Gestis Regum Anglorum.

Game Objective

1066, Tears to Many Mothers retells the story of Duke William, King Harold, and the infamous Battle of Hastings. The winner will be the first player to:

- Destroy two Wedges of enemy troops at the Battle of Hastings, or
- O Destroy their opponent's Leader, or
- Have their opponent run out of cards in their card deck.

Playtesters

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Components

Objective Decks

Each player has their own Objective deck, which is placed in the same set order each game. The players race to defeat each of the Objectives in their deck, in alphabetical order, to reach their final Objective card - the Battle of Hastings. Once that's revealed, they can begin dealing damage to wedges of enemy troops (represented by Wedge cards) to try and win the game.

Advanced Objective Variant: Players may wish to shuffle their Objective decks to mix things up, but they must keep Objectives A and G as their first and last Objectives respectively.

Card Decks

Each player has their own unique card deck that reflects the forces under their control and the tactics they'll employ to win the Battle of Hastings. A player's deck contains army cards which may be played to the battlefield. Army cards consist of Units, Characters and a Leader.

Units represent bands of fighting men and

may be one of three types: Archer,

Infantry, or Cavalry.

Characters represent the individuals who

command the army.

Leaders are Characters in all respects, with

one exception: if a player's Leader is destroyed, they lose the game.

A player's deck also contains the following strategic and tactical elements.

Events represent unexpected twists. An

event is a one-use effect which, after being paid for and resolved, is placed

on the player's discard pile.

Tactics represent battle capabilities. A

tactics card is placed in the player's

reserve area.

Attachments represent enhanced capabilities.

An attachment specifies what it can be attached to, and usually alters the

attached card's capabilities.

Card Attributes

1. Name name of this card.

2. Traits attributes that may be

referenced by card effects.

3. Type defines the rules associated

with this card.

4. Cost (wax seal) the resource cost to play

this card.

5. Zeal (cross) this card's Zeal Battle Value.

6. Might (axe) this card's Might Battle Value.

7. Health (**teardrop**) **t**he amount of damage

required to destroy this card.

8. Resources the number of resources this

(wax seal) card can generate.

9. Abilities this card's special capabilities.

10. Flavour historical quote or

background; no game effect.

11. Card number identifies this card.



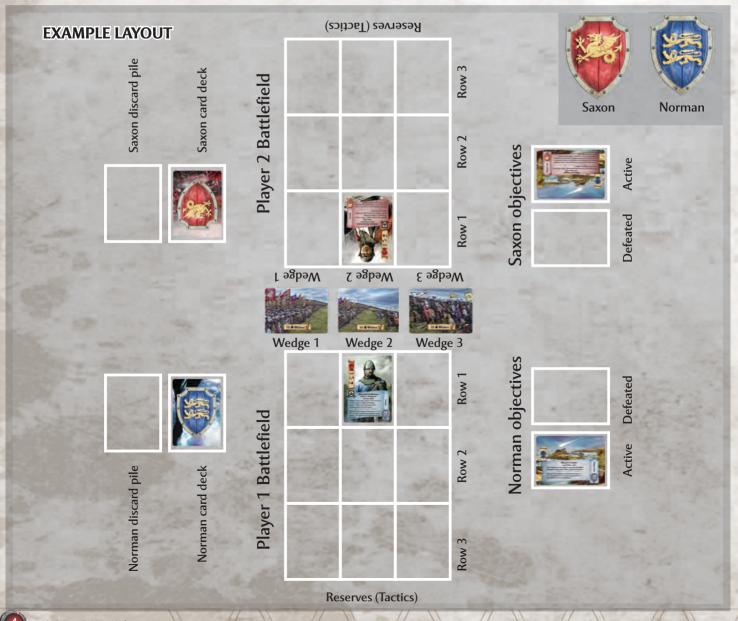
Setup

To prepare for a game of 1066, Tears to Many Mothers, players first resolve the following steps in order.

- 1. Randomly decide a choosing player. That player chooses to either play as the Normans or the Saxons, with the other player taking the remaining faction. Each player takes the Objective deck and card deck for their faction, plus all damage tokens in their faction's colour.
- 2. The Norman player takes the first player marker.
- 3. Place the three Wedge cards faceup in the middle of the table between the two players, numbered 1 to 3, left to right from the Norman player's perspective. This defines the three columns, or Wedges, that will form the battlefield as per the example layout below.

Each Wedge card represents a few thousand soldiers from each faction battling it out; and each damage token on a Wedge represents a couple of hundred casualties inflicted by the faction that placed it.

- 4. With the Norman player placing first, each player places their Leader card on their side of the table adjacent to (and hence belonging to) a Wedge. This defines each player's respective Row 1 of the battlefield. The Saxon player may place their Leader card in the same or a different Wedge as the Norman Leader card.
- 5. Each player arranges their Objective deck into a faceup pile sorted by letter, with Objective A "Halley's Comet" on top and Objective G "Battle of Hastings" at the bottom.
- 6. Each player shuffles their card deck, places it facedown beside them, and draws four cards to form their hand. After reviewing their hand, each player has one opportunity to shuffle their hand back into their deck and draw a new hand of 4 cards.



Gameplay

1066, Tears to Many Mothers is played over a number of rounds. Each round, players will take turns to play cards to the battlefield, play tactics cards to their reserve area, and execute card abilities in an attempt to meet their Objectives as quickly as possible and then deal damage to Wedges to win the game.

Each round consists of the following four phases:

- 1. Preparation
- 2. Deployment
- 3. Wedge
- 4. Objective

1. Preparation Phase

The following steps are performed in order.

Step 1: Victory Check

If neither player has cards in their card deck, the game immediately ends in a tie. If one player has no cards in their draw deck, their opponent immediately wins the game.

Step 2: Draw Cards

Each player with more than 6 cards in hand must choose and discard cards from their hand until they have 6 cards in hand.

Each player then simultaneously draws 2 cards. If a player only has 1 card remaining in their card deck, they draw that 1 card instead. (In the first round, this means that each player will now have 6 cards.)

Advanced Drafting Variant: Each player draws 3 cards - or as many as are left in their draw deck if there are fewer than 3 remaining - then discards 1 card from their hand; not being limited to those just drawn. Or alternatively, players can draw 4 cards and discard 2 using these same rules. Both players should be aware that they will go through their decks much more quickly with this variant.

Step 3: Ready CardsReady all cards in play.



2. Deployment Phase

Starting with the player who has the first player marker, players alternate taking deployment turns. On a deployment turn, the player does one of the following:

- Plays A Card
- Executes An Action
- Sacrifices A Card
- Passes

The first player to pass in this phase immediately takes the first player marker.

When a player passes, they can take no more deployment turns this phase. Their opponent may continue to take deployment turns until also deciding to pass. When both players have passed, the deployment phase is complete.

Playing A Card

The player plays a card from their hand, first paying its cost using resources, and then placing the card into play under that player's control.

Generating Resources

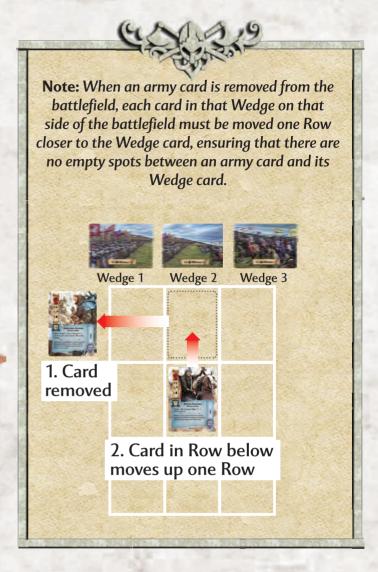
A player can generate resources in any combination of the following two methods, and each method can be used multiple times until the required resources are generated:

- Discard 1 card from their hand to generate 1 resource.
- Tire an in-play Ready card they control to generate resources equal to its Resource attribute.

Any excess resources cannot be saved. Resource generation can be performed anytime it's required, even on another player's turn.

Units and Characters: an army card must be placed in a Wedge, and must be on the player's side of the battlefield. A Wedge that already contains 3 army cards on the player's side of the battlefield cannot be chosen. Once chosen, the card must be placed in the lowest numbered Row available in that Wedge (i.e. the empty spot closest to the Wedge card in the middle of the table).

This lowest numbered Row rule must also be followed each time a Unit or Character is moved for any reason. Wedges do not count as a Row, so there is no 'Row 0.'



Tactics: a tactics card must be placed in the player's reserve area, which is not considered part of the battlefield. Once in play, a tactics card cannot be moved or removed except by card effects.

Attachments: an attachment card is attached to (placed adjacent to or overlapping) an eligible game element as specified on the attachment card. It is not considered an army card and does not count towards Wedge card limits.



Note: If a game element with attachments leaves play, all of its attachments are discarded first.

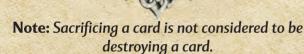
Executing An Action

The player executes one Action ability on a Ready card they control (a player controls a card if it's in play and it originally came from their card deck). They first Tire the card, then resolve the action.

A player can also use this deployment turn option to execute one Action ability on an Event card in their hand. The player must first pay the event card's cost using resources. Its effect is then resolved, after which the event card is placed on the player's discard pile. Event cards never enter play.

Sacrificing A Card

The player chooses a non-Leader card they control on their side of the battlefield and remove it from play (making sure to leave no empty spots in that Wedge), placing it on their discard pile.



3. Wedge Phase

Only Perform This Phase If: Either player has the "Battle Of Hastings" Objective in-play at the start of this round. The following two steps are performed in order.

Step 1: Might Combat

Only Perform This Step If: Both players have the "Battle Of Hastings" Objective in-play at the start of this round. For each Wedge (in order, from 1 through to 3), the players resolve a Might Battle.

In a Might Battle, each player sums up their Might Total Battle Value (TBV) of all Ready units they control at that Wedge:

- If one player has a higher TBV than the other, then that player deals damage to that Wedge (using their colour tokens) equal to the amount by which their TBV exceeds their opponent's TBV.
- If the TBVs are equal, even if 0, then each player deals 1 damage (in their respective colour tokens) to that Wedge.

Example: At Wedge 1, Matthew's total Might on Ready cards is 3 and Susannah's is 1. Matthew places 2 damage tokens of his colour on Wedge 1. At Wedge 2, both players have 0 Might, so they each place 1 damage on the Wedge.



Step 2: Zeal Combat

For each Wedge (in order, from 1 through to 3), the players resolve a Zeal Battle.

In a Zeal Battle, each player sums up their Total Battle Value (TBV) in Zeal of all Ready cards they control at that Wedge:

- If one player has a higher TBV than the other, then that player deals 1 damage (using their colour tokens) to that Wedge.
- If the TBVs are equal, and greater than
 0, then each player deals 1 damage (using their respective colour tokens) to that Wedge.
- If the TBVs are both 0, then no damage is dealt.

A player who does not have their Battle of Hastings Objective in play at the start of the round cannot deal damage to a Wedge, even if they fulfil one of the above conditions. In this case, having a greater TBV simply has the benefit of stopping their opponent from dealing damage.

Winning a Wedge

Once a player places the 10th damage token of their colour on a Wedge, they claim that Wedge and place it in front of them, removing it from the battlefield.

Tie Breaker: If both players place their tenth damage token on a Wedge at the same time:

- The player with the highest Might Total Battle Value at that Wedge claims it.
- If there is still a tie, the player with the highest Zeal Total Battle Value at that Wedge claims it.
- If there is still a tie, the player with the first player marker claims it.

All rules continue to apply as if the Wedge card were still there, but no more Wedge Battles will occur at that Wedge.

The first player to claim two Wedges wins the game!

Objective Attributes

1. Name name of this card.

2. Battle Attribute a Might or Zeal Battle Value.

3. Health defines the damage needed

to destroy this Objective.

4. Letter defines the order in which

this Objective appears.

5. Abilities this card's special capabilities.



4. Objective Phase

Skip: If a player's current Objective is "Battle Of Hastings", they skip this phase.

Starting with the player who has the first player marker, each player makes one attempt to destroy the topmost Objective of their Objective deck.

Each Objective has a **Battle** attribute, either Might or Zeal, and a Battle Value in that attribute. The player sums up the Total Battle Value in that attribute (either Might or Zeal) of all Ready cards they control in the battlefield. If that total exceeds the Objective's Battle Value, then the player deals damage to the Objective equal to the amount by which it's exceeded, indicated by placing damage tokens on the Objective.

An Objective is destroyed if it has damage equal to or more than its Health.

Example: the Objective's battle attribute is Might, with a Battle Value of 2. Matthew has three Ready units on the battlefield, whose Total Battle Value in Might is 8. Matthew deals 6 damage to the Objective. The Objective's Health is 6, so the Objective is destroyed.



If the Objective is destroyed, fulfil any "When destroyed" effects on the card, then remove the Objective from the game. This will reveal a new Objective to be battled next round. Any damage that exceeded the destroyed Objective's Health is not applied to this next Objective.

If an Objective is not destroyed, its damage remains.



Card Abilities

Card abilities come in four types - Action, Response, When Played, and Constant. Abilities of the first three types are identified by a matching precursor.

Example: "Action: Deal 1 damage ..."

An ability without a precursor is a Constant effect, being mandatory and constantly in force while the card is in-play.

Many Abilities have a flavour title, which can be found after any precursor and before the ability's effect. These flavour titles have no effect on the game.

Example: "Learned" has no effect in the following ability "When Played: Learned - Draw 1 card."

If a card has multiple abilities, only one of its abilities can be initiated at a time.

Card Effect Rule: If the text on a card contradicts the rules, the text on the card takes precedence.

Action Abilities

An Action ability can only be initiated when performing the Executes An Action option as a deployment turn.

To be initiated, an Action must fulfil one of the following conditions:

- Be on a Ready card the player controls they
 Tire the card, then resolve the Action.
- Be on an Event card in the player's hand they pay the event card's cost using resources, resolve the Action, and then place the event card on their discard pile.

Advanced Ranged Attacks Variant: If both players agree before play begins, cards with 'Range X' abilities may only use these abilities once both players are at the Battle of Hastings.



Response Abilities

A Response can only be initiated immediately after its triggering condition occurs, and before any other game processes or card effects have occurred. It interrupts the game and resolves before its triggering condition resolves.

A Response is usually in the form of either "Cancel X" or "when X occurs, do this", where X is the triggering condition.

Example: Matthew pays 2 resources and plays the Saxon "Shield Wall" event card. Susannah pays 1 resource even though it is not her turn and plays her "Break the Shield Wall" event, initiating its Response which is to cancel Matthew's "Shield Wall".



To be initiated, a Response must fulfil one of the following conditions:

- Be on a Ready card the player controls they
 Tire the card, and then resolve the Response.
- On an Event card in the player's hand they pay the event card's cost using resources, resolve the Response, and then place the event card on their discard pile.

It's possible for a Response to trigger another Response, and so on, causing a stack of Responses to be resolved. These are resolved in Last-In-First-Out order, with the stack being completed when the original triggering condition is resolved (which includes being cancelled).

Multiple Abilities: If a card has more than one Action and/or Response listed, the player can choose only one of these to execute.

Example: The "Retreat or Flight?" card has two Response abilities to choose from, but only one can be resolved when it is played.

Cancellations: Only an ability is ever cancelled. A cancellation never repeals the costs incurred in initiating the cancelled ability, such as tiring the card or paying for the event.

When Played Abilities

A When Played ability can only be initiated at the moment its card enters play. Initiation is optional, and the card doesn't need to be set to Tired to initiate the ability.

Constant Abilities

A Constant ability is enforced while it is in play. Its effect is mandatory. Unless it specifically says otherwise, a Constant ability only applies to cards belonging to its faction.

Common Terms

Terms frequently used on card abilities include:

Cost -X: Reduce the cost of the named cards by X. Multiple Cost abilities can be used to reduce a card's cost, but a card's cost cannot be reduced

below 0.

Destroy: Remove the card from play and place it face-up in its owner's discard pile. A card may be destroyed directly by a card effect, but is also destroyed if it has damage tokens equal to or

more than its Health.

Discard: Discarded cards must always be

discarded from the player's hand - not from cards in play - faceup into that player's discard pile. Players may peruse either player's discard pile, but may not change the order of those

cards.

Enemy: An opponent's army card in the

battlefield.

Miscellaneous Rules

Once <u>all</u> modifiers are taken into account, if a value is below 0, it is set to 0.

Damage tokens are not limited to those provided. If more are needed, any substitute can be used.

Solo: abilities are ignored in the two player game, see the Solo rule book for full details on solo play.

Our Beautiful Backers, without whom this game wouldn't be:

Gur Beautiful Backers, without

Support Perrors, Bintl.**.1722 pamez, Auron, Auron, Auron Billingham, Auron Brown, Auron Caelli, Auron Miller, Perrors, Andrew Obstance, And

Julies Rebinnen, Julius Heinke, Justin Faston, Justin Farntom, Justin Casa, Jestin Calabell, Justin Torms, Joan, K.

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ROUND ORDER SUMMARY

- 1. **Preparation** draw 2 cards, ready all cards
- 2. **Deployment** take turns to play Actions
- 3. Wedge battles
- 4. Objective battles

TURN ACTIONS

- A). Play a Card;
- B). Execute an Action;
- C). Sacrifice a Card; or
- D). Pass

Gameplay Example



Notes

- 1. Both players have defeated the Halley's Comet Objective and are currently on their next Objective.
- 2. William has played Castle on the Hill and attached it to Wedge 1 to show that he gains Might +2 in that Wedge.
- 3. Harold has Tired the English Thegns for their Resource 1 ability.
- 4. Harold has played Crowning at Westminster on Harold Godwinson, attaching the card to show that Harold Godwinson gains Zeal +1.