

# The Battle of Delium 424BC

**Scenario 9** for Conquerors and Kings ancient battle rules.

## Setting the scene

This a battle takes place in the Peloponnesian war. The war pitched Athenians and its allies against Sparta and their allies.

This battle is part of the Athenian two pronged attack on the Spartan ally Boeotia.

The western prong was a failure. The promised fifth column of Boeotian dissidents did not happen. Delium is the eastern prong.

The Athenians had fortified the temple of Apollo and sent levied troops toward home.

After a short while the Boeotian army attacked from higher ground (interrupting the Athenian general's speech!).

Both armies drew up in line.

## ADVICE

Do not read up on this battle. Enjoy playing it and then look up the details.

## Deployment

- ◆ Skirmishers can be deployed in any zones wished by the players. Subject to the normal zone capacity and army deployment area.
- ◆ Where units have extra qualities such as armour, veteran etc the player can **choose** which particular units these are applied to.
- ◆ Generals do not roll for gifts. They must use those listed in the army make up. Replacement generals have the usual 1D6 per gift.
- ◆ No scenario generator is applied to this battle.
- ◆ Lates and losses are not applied.
- ◆ No piggy chase
- ◆ Normal victory conditions apply.
- ◆ The given battle tactics can be applied by the player as he sees fit.
- ◆ Assume all units are trained and have shield unless specified otherwise.
- ◆ The battle layout uses a normal CK battle table.

## Special scenario rule

The Boeotians should nominate the asterisked unit as Thespians and award them a "brace shields" battle tactic.

## Boeotian army

8 x Close order spear (1x Veteran, 1x Elite, 3x levy )  
 2x cavalry (no shields) ( 1 x veteran, 1 x armoured)  
 1 mounted skirmisher  
 3 x auxiliary spear (1 x levy, 1x bow with no shield)  
 6x Foot skirmishers



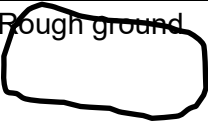
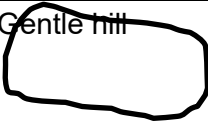

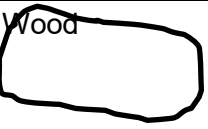
**General1**= Pagondas the Theban   **Gifts** = Morale, fight, Valiant

**General 2**= Boeotian lead general   **Gifts** = None

**Battle tactics**= Hold fast x2, Brace shields x2, , Erratic x1

There were small streams coming down the flanks of the high ground but not included in this battle.

## Boeotians (Attacker)

	Auxiliary x1	General 1	General 2	Close order x 3 Levy x2 **trained x1	
Cavalry x 2	Rough ground 	Close order x3 (1 veteran 1 Elite)	Close order x2	Rough hill 	Auxiliary x2
Rough ground 		Gentle hill 	Gentle hill 		Wood 
	Cavalry x1 Auxiliary x1	Close order x3	Close order x2 (1 x veteran)	Close order x3 (1 x veteran)	Auxiliary x2 (2x levy) Cavalry x1

## Athenians (Defender)

Temple of Apollo 

## Athenian army

8 x Close order spear (2x Veteran )  
 3 x auxiliary spear (2 x Levy)  
 2x cavalry ( No shields)  
 1 mounted skirmisher  
 6x Foot skirmishers

**General 1**= Hippocrates   **Gifts** = Morale, Valiant

**General 2**= Athenian battle commander   **Gifts** = Fight, Valiant

**Battle tactics**= 3x Brace shields, 1 x Hold fast, 1x die hard

## What really happened at the battle of Delium

This is written in Portuguese so that you are less tempted to read the result and try to emulate it.

After the game ends put this text into a translator program and see what happened. Also you can read up on this battle through Wikipedia or similar.

### Portuguese

Mais cedo naquele dia, o exército da Beócia aproximou-se dos atenienses. Não foi totalmente visto pelos atenienses. Os generais da Beócia queriam não atacar quando a guerra fosse vencida? Contudo o comandante geral Pagondas prevaleceu e o ataque foi lançado

O exército ateniense (liderado por Hipócrates) fortificou o complexo do templo. Isso estaria fora da mesa, à direita do espectador. Os atenienses enviaram as tropas ligeiras embora para que pudessem voltar para casa. Afinal a campanha certamente foi vencida (Oh, morto)?

O exército ateniense viu o perigo de ser dividido em duas partes (os go homers e os defensores do templo hoplita) e rapidamente se reformou.

O exército da Beócia atacou com uma ala direita forte e uma ala esquerda mais fraca.

O flanco esquerdo mais fraco foi atingido. Embora o contingente Thespian tenha se mantido bem. Eles foram cercados e os arredores realmente lutaram entre si quando o circuito se fechou (sem design de escudo universal).

A batalha estava indo muito bem para os atenienses.

A cavalaria do flanco direito da Beócia contornou a batalha ateniense e causou o caos entre os atenienses.

O pânico se instalou e fez com que o exército ateniense fugisse. isso morre parcialmente, pois as linhas de batalha de ambos os exércitos se tornam fragmentadas. Os atenienses no flanco esquerdo da Beócia perderam contato com sua linha de batalha principal e ficaram assustados.

Hipócrates morreu nesta batalha.

Esta batalha foi bem documentada e os detalhes incluem Sócrates na unidade hoplita atebniana e recuando com Xenofonte ou Alciabades. Tudo para ser famoso mais tarde

Os atenienses se renderam mais tarde e todos voltaram para casa.

**January 2024**