

Heroes' Book

GREETINGS ADVENTURER!

Know, oh prince, that between the years when the oceans drank Atlantis and the gleaming cities, and the years of the rise of the Sons of Aryas, there was an Age undreamed of, when shining kingdoms lay spread across the world like blue mantles beneath the stars—Nemedia, Ophir, Brythunia, Hyperborea, Zamora with its dark-haired women and towers of spider-haunted mystery, Zingara with its chivalry, Koth that bordered on the pastoral lands of Shem, Stygia with its shadow-guarded tombs, Hyrkania whose riders wore steel and silk and gold. But the proudest kingdom of the world was Aquilonia, reigning supreme in the dreaming west. Hither came Conan, the Cimmerian, black-haired, sullen-eyed, sword in hand, a thief, a reaver, a slayer, with gigantic melancholies and gigantic mirth, to tread the jeweled thrones of the Earth under his sandalled feet.

- The Nemedian Chronicles, Robert E. Howard.

OVERVIEW

Conan is a miniatures board game for 2 to 5 players in which you join the famous barbarian in his adventures and relive his most glorious battles through an asymmetric and open gameplay system. Each game pits two sides against each other: one player takes on the role of the "Overlord" and controls evil hordes to carry out his vile plans, while the other players embody different unique heroes who cooperate to achieve their goals.

Each game of Conan revolves around a scenario. Each scenario details the location it takes place in, the mission's context, the necessary setup instructions, as well as the objectives for either side to achieve victory.

Each hero has a character sheet that allows them to control their model on the battlefield by performing various actions such as moving, fighting, defending or picking a chest lock.

The heroes must play cooperatively to perform their actions in the most efficient way possible while defending themselves from the Overlord's onslaught.

Unlike the heroes who each control a single protagonist, **the Overlord uses a tablet, called the Book of Skelos, which allows them to control a multitude of characters.**

The Overlord's units are represented by tiles that regroup models whose attributes are identical and act simultaneously, such as a band of Pict Warriors or a crew of Pirates. Sometimes a tile represents a single central character from the scenario, like the terrible sorcerer Zogar Sag or the ruthless Captain Zaporavo.



CONTENTS

Models x74 (Barbarian) / x106 (King*)



Each hero has a light gray plastic model used to represent them on the game board.

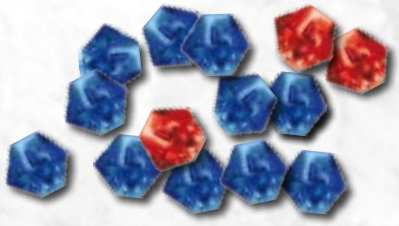
The Overlord's units are represented by dark gray models.

Rulebooks x2



This Heroes' Book and the Overlord's Book include the rules of the game for each side, as well as descriptions and setup instructions for the scenarios.

Gems x75



Gems are used to determine how much energy is available to the heroes (blue gems) and the Overlord (red gems). Each gem represents one unit of energy.

Dice x9 (Barbarian) / x15 (King*)



They are used to resolve actions such as attacking or defending. Each axe symbol on a face represents one success. The dice come in three colors to indicate the chances of rolling successes. In order: yellow is the least likely to roll successes, followed by orange, and finally red, which has the best chances of rolling successes.

Double-sided Board x2



Each game board is double-sided and represents a battlefield for the heroes and the Overlord. Each board is divided into areas in which the models operate. Each scenario indicates which game board to use.

Turn Track x1



Numbered from 0 to 15, it is used to keep track of the number of turns played in a scenario as well as the number of life points for the Overlord's main characters. In specific scenarios, the turn track might have additional uses.

Turn Marker x1



It is placed on the turn track and indicates the number of turns played in a scenario. The turn marker advances one space at the start of the Overlord's turn (See Overlord's Book).

Overlord's tiles x45 (Barbarian) / x62 (King*)



These tiles represent a specific character or a group of identical models controlled by the Overlord. The Overlord's Book explains how to use them in detail.

(*) The King version of the core box is the one that was available during the Kickstarter campaign.

Book of Skelos x1



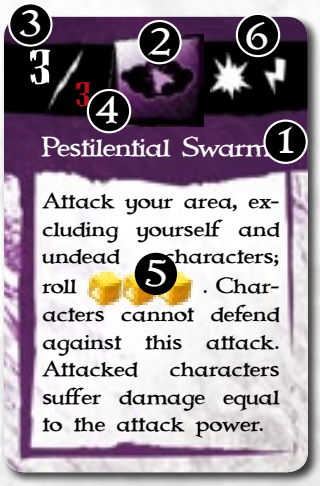
This is the board used by the Overlord to control their units. The Overlord's Book explains how to use it in detail.

Spell Cards x16



Certain characters have mastered magical arcana and are able to cast powerful spells. The spell cards available to a character are listed in the scenario and are placed faceup next to their hero sheet, or next to the Book of Skelos if that character is controlled by the Overlord. The rules for spells are described on page 16.

Spell cards have the following features:



1. Name,
2. Icon,
3. Energy Cost,
4. Exertion Limit,
5. Effect,
6. Icons: indicates that the spell is an area attack that affects an entire area and **all characters within it** (the spell caster and all friendly and enemy characters). indicates that the spell is a reaction spell that can be cast anytime during an opponent's turn.

Asset cards x39



These cards represent the equipment, weapons, and items that the heroes can use during their mission.

Shuffle the cards specified by the scenario to create an "asset deck". When a player acquires a piece of equipment, they place the card faceup next to their hero's sheet or next to the Book of Skelos in the Overlord's case.

- **Weapon cards** have the following features:



1. Name.
2. Illustration.
3. Encumbrance Value.

Weapon cards also have one or more bonuses:

4. Melee Attack Bonus.
5. Guard bonus.
6. Ranged Attack Bonus.
   Some weapons can be used for Melee and Ranged Attacks. They have a icon next to their Ranged Attack bonus. Once a weapon is used for its Ranged Attack bonus, its card is placed in the defender's area. It needs to be picked up (by performing a simple Manipulation) before it can be used again.
7. The arrow on a die icon means that **the player may reroll one die of the matching type once for free (without performing a Reroll action).**



- **Item cards** have the following features:



1. Name.
2. Illustration.
3. Encumbrance Value.
4. Icons describing the item's use.

Using an item is a free action (i.e. do not assign gems to an action space) unless specified otherwise.

Life Potion



The Life Potion item card is special because it does not work like other items:

- An aggressive hero (see page 8) can use it (without assigning any energy gems, just like any item) to move 2 gems from their Fatigue zone or Wound zone to their Reserve zone,
- Then this card is discarded to the game box.

Skill Game Aids x4



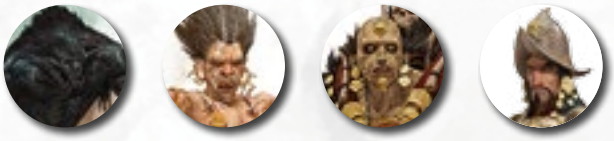
They explain the meaning of each skill icon that appears on the heroes' sheets and the Overlord's unit tiles.

Colored Bases x25



These bases come in 5 different colors and are clipped to the Overlord's models to indicate which unit tile they are associated with. (The color of the bases must match the unit tile's colored border.)

Life Point Markers x10 (Barbarian) / x13 (King*)



There is a life point marker for each Overlord character that has a life point value as indicated in each scenario below the Overlord's River. The life point marker is placed on the turn track and moves towards "0" each time that character is wounded or towards "15" each time they are healed. Other characters controlled by the Overlord (Pict Hunters, Pirates, etc.) have 1 life point and no life point token.

Reinforcement Tokens x6 (Barbarian) / x9 (King*)



These tokens are placed on the board as specified by the scenario to indicate the areas in which the Overlord's reinforcements will appear.

Halo Tokens x2


Mitra's Halo


Set's Halo

When a character casts a "Mitra's Halo" or "Set's Halo" spell, they place one of these tokens around that model's base. Remove the token when the spell ends.

Chest Tokens x10



These tokens are placed on the board as specified by the scenario to indicate the areas in which there is a chest. Remove the token from the board once the chest is open.

Door Tokens x12



These tokens are placed on the board as specified by the scenario to indicate where doors are located on the board.

(*) The King version of the core box is the one that was available during the Kickstarter campaign.

Numbered Tokens x13



Barrel Tokens x6



Stairs Tokens x4



Treasure Tokens x13



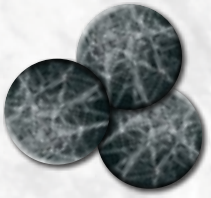
Flame Tokens x12 (Barbarian) / x16 (King*)



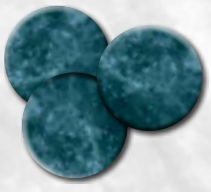
"Wall Wrecker" Tokens
x6 (Barbarian) / x9 (King*)



Web Tokens x3



Water Tokens x6



Boulders Tokens x4



Barricade Life Point Markers x3



Energy Marker x1



Invocation Marker x1



Alarm Token x1



Chair Tokens x9



Pit Tokens x3



Table Tokens x3



Well Token x1

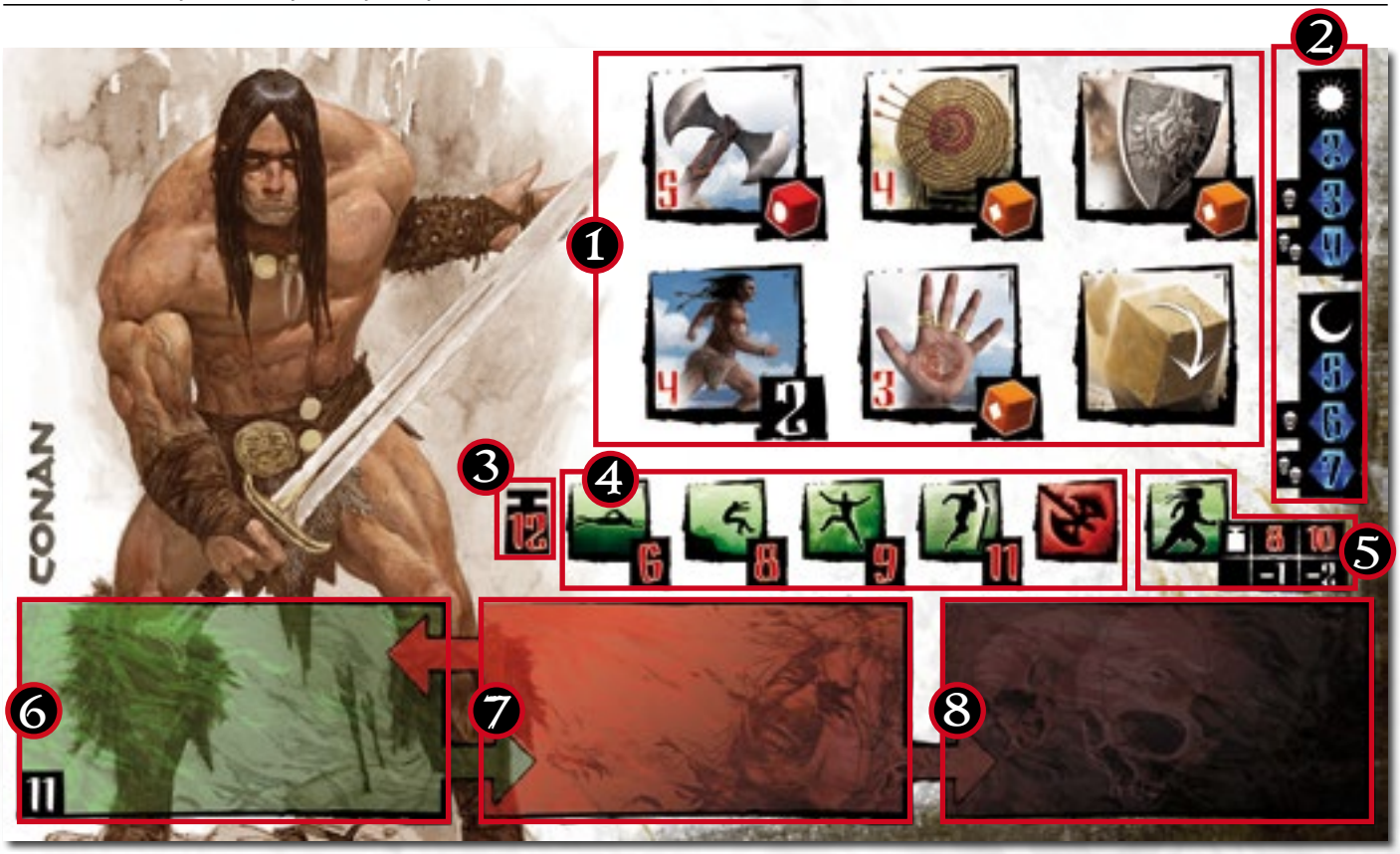


Barricade Tokens x3



The tokens used with the Book of Skelos are described in the Overlords Book.

(*) The King version of the core box is the one that was available during the Kickstarter campaign.



Each hero has a sheet with their name, action spaces, recovery chart, skill icons, encumbrance chart and energy zones.

1 Action Spaces

These spaces represent the 6 actions a hero can perform and indicate their exertion limit and the hero's attribute for each action. The attribute's level is indicated by the color of the die associated with the action, or by the base movement value in the case of the Movement action (See page 15).

2 Recovery Chart

This shows the number of gems a hero recovers according to their stance and the number of fallen heroes (See page 8).

3 Encumbrance Limit

This indicates a hero's maximum encumbrance (See page 19).

4 Skill Spaces

These represent a hero's special talents. The description of each skill can be found on the skill game aids. The red number in the lower-right corner of each skill indicates the encumbrance level from which the hero stops being able to use that skill (See page 19).

5 Encumbrance Chart

This shows the encumbrance level from which the hero starts losing points from their base movement value (See page 19).

6 Reserve Zone

The Reserve zone contains the hero's available energy gems, which can be assigned to perform actions. At the start of the game, place as many blue gems as indicated by the number in the lower-left corner of this zone. This represents both the character's potential for action and their life points.

7 Fatigue Zone

The Fatigue zone contains gems that the hero has used and can later recover. During the hero's Stance phase, each hero moves a number of gems from their Fatigue zone to their Reserve zone based on their stance (See page 8).

8 Wound Zone

The Wound zone contains gems that the hero has lost from suffering damage. Each time a hero suffers an amount of damage, the hero moves that many gems from their Fatigue zone to their Wound zone. If there is more damage to suffer after moving all gems from the Fatigue zone, move gems from the hero's action spaces, spell cards, and ally tiles. If there is still more damage to suffer after moving all gems from action spaces, spell cards, and ally tiles, the player moves gems from their Reserve zone. **When all of their gems are in the hero's Wound zone, the hero dies. Drop their weapon and item cards in their area on the board, and remove their model from the board.**



Calculating Damage

~~Damage is equal to the attack power (the number of symbols rolled by~~ the attacker) minus the character's defense power (See page 11⁄12).

Damage = Attack Power - Defense Power (Guard + Armor)

(*) The King version of the core box is the one that was available during the Kickstarter campaign.

TURN STRUCTURE

In Conan, two sides cross swords: the heroes who play together against the Overlord, sole master of their own units.

Both sides take turns playing, starting with the side specified by the scenario.

In Conan, heroes perform actions in any order, coordinating and alternating among themselves as they choose until all heroes decide to stop acting and end their turn (because they no longer have any gems available or because they wish to save some for future rounds). Then it is the Overlord's turn.

On their turn, the Overlord may activate 0, 1, or 2 tiles in the River to move their units and attack the heroes. Each tile represents a model or a group of models that the Overlord takes control of when activating this tile. Once the Overlord has completed their activations, the heroes take their turn.

The two sides thus alternate until one of them completes their objective to win the game as indicated by the scenario.



THE HEROES' TURN

The heroes' turn consists of four phases that take place in the following order:

1. Start Phase,
2. Stance Phase,
3. Action Phase,
4. End Phase

1. Start Phase

All energy gems spent by the heroes during the Overlord's turn are moved to their Fatigue zone.





2. Stance Phase

Each player chooses their hero's stance for the next action phase. A hero's stance will either be aggressive or cautious.

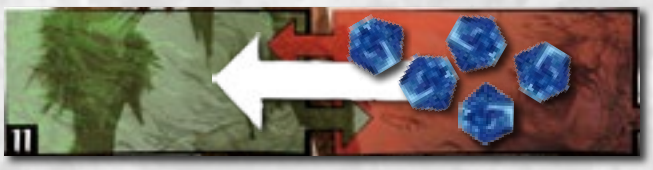


If the hero chooses an aggressive stance, they place their stance marker (a red gem) on the ✹. The hero then moves a number of gems from their Fatigue zone to their Reserve zone as indicated: if no heroes have died, the hero moves two gems; if one hero has died, the hero moves three gems; if two or more heroes have died, the hero moves four gems. **An aggressive hero can perform any action during the action phase as long as they can assign gems.**





If the hero chooses a cautious stance, they place their stance marker (a red gem) on the ☾. The hero then moves a number of gems from their Fatigue zone to their Reserve zone as indicated: if no heroes have died, the hero moves five gems; if one hero has died, the hero moves six gems; if two or more heroes have died, the hero moves seven gems. **A cautious hero can perform only Guard and Reroll actions.** A cautious hero cannot perform Melee Attack, Ranged Attack, Manipulation, and Move actions. They also cannot drop an object or cast a spell (unless it is a reaction spell).



3. Action Phase

Once all the heroes have chosen their stance, the aggressive heroes may perform the actions of their choice. During the Action phase, heroes do not act according to a defined turn order, instead they freely coordinate each of their actions.
Thus, a hero can perform any actions they want (such as attacking, moving, or attempting to open a chest), then hand the turn to one of their companion. The next hero may then perform a certain number of actions before they also hand the turn over to another hero or to one that has already acted previously and so on. The phase ends when heroes cannot or choose not to perform any further actions. (The heroes may want to keep some gems in their Reserve zone to help defend against the Overlord's attacks.)

Here is a list of actions a hero may perform:

Melee Attack



To perform a Melee Attack action, the hero chooses one enemy in their area (or sometimes in an adjacent area; see Occupied Areas, page 22) to attack and assigns one or more gems from their Reserve zone to their Melee Attack space. The hero may choose one of their weapon cards that has a Melee Attack bonus to attack with.

Then, for each gem assigned, the hero rolls one die of the type indicated on their Melee Attack space (1) plus the dice indicated on the chosen weapon card. After resolving any rerolls, the hero determines the attack power by adding up the number of symbols shown on the dice.

A hero can perform the Melee Attack action more than once during the action phase to attack the same or different characters. However, a player cannot assign gems to a space if doing so would raise the total number of gems on the space above its exertion limit, as indicated by the red number in the lower-left corner of the action space (2).



Hindering

The Melee Attack action is not affected by hindering (See page 17↗18).

Shevatas encounters a Guard on the ship's deck. Since the Guard has an armor value of 2 and 1 life point, Shevatas will need to cause at least 3 damage to defeat the Guard.



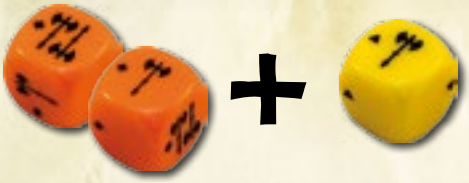
- *He chooses to assign two energy gems to his Melee Attack space, which will allow him to roll* .





- *Also, because he is performing this Melee Attack with a Kris, he rolls as well. The arrow on the yellow die icon means that Shevatas can reroll any yellow die in his attack once for free.*

- *He rolls the dice:*



- *The attack power is 4, so he decides not to reroll the and keeps his roll as-is for this attack. Shevatas will later be able to perform another Melee Attack action during this action phase as long as he does not go over his exertion limit of 4. This means that he could attack twice by assigning 1 gem for each attack, or once by assigning 2 gems on a single strike.*

Unarmed Attacks

When a hero performs a Melee Attack action without a weapon card, the attack is considered to be unarmed. In this case, their attack power is reduced by 2. Attack made by the Overlord's units are never considered to be unarmed.

Ranged Attack



To perform a Ranged Attack, the hero must first choose one of their weapon cards that has a Ranged Attack bonus to attack with. Then they assign one or more gems from their Reserve zone to their Ranged Attack space, and choose one enemy in their line of sight to attack.

To determine line of sight, trace an imaginary line from the ◎ in the attacker's area to the ◎ in the chosen enemy's area. If this line crosses an obstacle shown on the board (a wall, a door, a mast, etc.), the line is blocked and that area is not in the attacker's line of sight. Otherwise, the attacker has line of sight to that area. A character has line of sight to its own area.

Friendly or enemy models do not block line of sight but can hinder Ranged Attacks (See page 17⁄18). The distance between two areas does not affect line of sight.

For each gem assigned, the hero rolls one die of the type indicated on their Ranged Attack space ❶, plus the dice indicated on the chosen weapon card. After resolving any rerolls, the hero determines the attack power by adding up the number of symbols shown on the dice. If the chosen weapon has 🦅 next to its Ranged Attack bonus, the attacker drops the weapon in the defender's area at the end of the attack.

A hero can perform the Ranged Attack action more than once during the action phase to attack the same or different characters. However, a player cannot assign gems to a space if doing so would raise the total number of gems on the space above its exertion limit, as indicated by the red number in the lower-left corner of the action space ❷.

Hindering

The Ranged Attack action is affected by hindering unless specified otherwise (See page 17⁄18).

Conan has been tasked with infiltrating a Pict village to kill Zogar Sag, the evil Pict sorcerer. At this point, Conan's quarry is in an adjacent area, but the barbarian is pinned by the Giant Snake (who has the Blocking skill).





- *Since Conan is unable to move from his current area, he opts to hurl his Battle Axe at Zogar Sag's head. He assigns three energy gems to his Ranged Attack space, which allows him to roll 🟧🟧🟧. Also, because he is making this ranged attack with a Battle Axe, he rolls 🟥 as well. He rolls the dice:*



- *The attack power is 4, and the Battle Axe card is now lying in Zogar Sag's area.*



Elevation and Line of Sight

As a general rule, in the case of an abrupt change in elevation, only the higher areas have line of sight on the lower areas. When line of sight is in doubt, players should use their best judgment to determine if line of sight exists.

Elevation Bonus for Ranged Attacks

When a character attacks an enemy at a lower elevation using a Ranged Attack, the attacker rolls an extra .



Guard



When a hero is attacked, after the attack power is determined, the hero may defend against the attack. The hero chooses whether or not to perform a Guard action.

To perform a Guard action, the hero assigns one or more gems from their Reserve zone to their Guard space. The hero may then choose one of their equipment cards that has a Guard bonus to defend with, such as a weapon or shield. **If the hero chooses to defend with one of their equipment card, they are considered to be parrying. Otherwise, the hero is considered to be dodging.**

A hero can choose only a shield when defending against a ranged or area attack.

For each gem assigned, the hero rolls one die of the type indicated on their Guard space 1, plus the dice indicated on the chosen equipment card.

The hero then determines the defense power by adding the number of symbols shown on the dice and their Armor if they have one (see page 12).

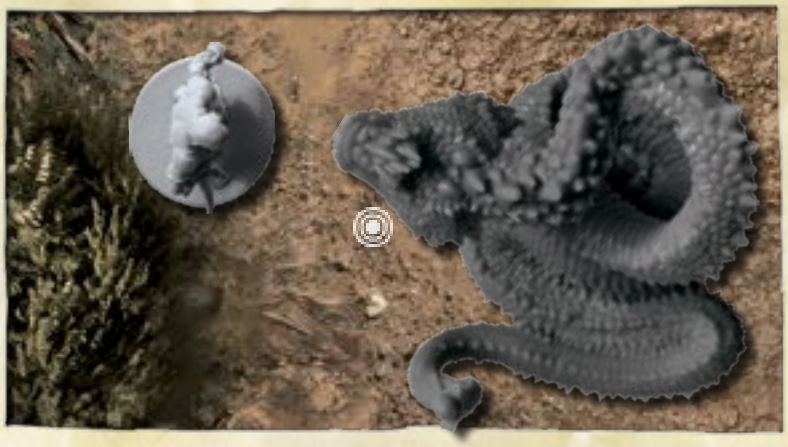
A Guard action is only effective against a single attack unless specified otherwise.

Hindering

The Guard action is not affected by hindering (See page 17⁄18).

Shevatas confronts the Giant Snake, who lunges at him:



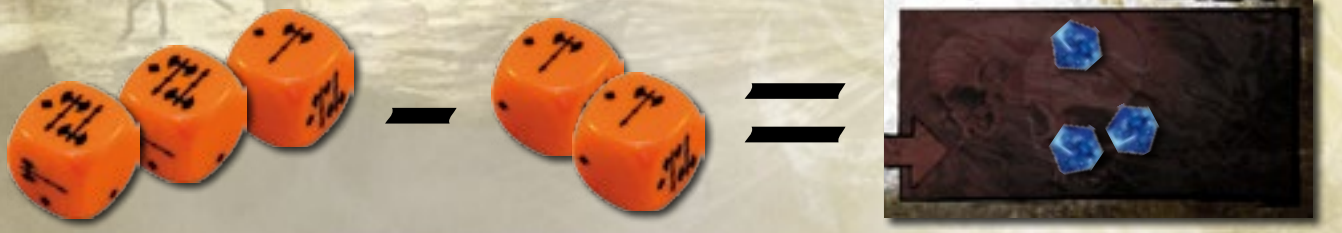


- *The Giant Snake's attack has a power of 5.*

- *Having no shield or weapon to parry with, Shevatas performs the Guard action to attempt to dodge the attack. He assigns two energy gems to his Guard space, allowing him to roll . He rolls the dice, obtaining two symbols. His defense power is 2.*



- *The thief suffers 3 damage from this attack and moves 3 gems to his Wound zone.*



Armor



Asset cards like leather armors and other protections are what essentially grant Armor. It's a "minimum default" defense that does not require any spending of energy and which a hero benefits from automatically for each attack they suffer when they have such an equipment.

Whether a hero uses a Guard action or not (see page 11), they still benefit from the Armor of one of their equipment cards with the Armor bonus when calculating their defense power.

However, they must declare whether or not they Guard before using their Armor.



A Guard takes a swing at Conan with an attack power of 1:



He decides to assign an energy gem to his Guard space to roll an orange die . He also rolls a thanks to his Leather Armor that protects him from every attack.

- *He rolls the dice:*



- *He suffers 1 damage.*





The Manipulation action encompasses a wide range of activities, from throwing an object to picking a lock. There are two types of Manipulation actions: simple and complex.

- **To perform a simple Manipulation,** the hero assigns one gem from their Reserve zone to their Manipulation space (but rolls no dice). To pick up, give, take, or catch an object, a hero performs a simple Manipulation. Objects include item and equipment cards, as well as anything specified by the scenario. Whenever a hero wants to give an object to another hero, one of the two performs a simple Manipulation, that object is immediately equipped by the hero who takes it.

- **To perform a complex Manipulation,** the hero assigns one or more gems from their Reserve zone to their Manipulation space and may choose one of their equipment cards that has a Manipulation bonus. For each gem assigned, the hero rolls one die of the type indicated on their Manipulation space ❶, plus the dice indicated on the chosen card. The manipulation power is equal to the number of symbols shown on the dice. Complex Manipulations have a difficulty defined by the scenario. If the manipulation power is equal to or higher than the Manipulation's difficulty, the hero succeeds at the Manipulation. Otherwise, the hero fails the Manipulation.

A hero can perform the Manipulation action more than once during the action phase. However, a player cannot assign gems to a space if doing so would raise the total number of gems on the space above its exertion limit, as indicated by the red number in the lower-left corner of the action space ❷.



Hindering

Simple Manipulations are not affected by hindering (See page 17⁄18).
Complex Manipulations are affected by hindering (See page 17⁄18).



Throwing and Catching an Object

To throw an object, the hero chooses one of their objects that has an encumbrance value of 3 or less and an area in their line of sight (see page 10).

The hero performs a complex Manipulation that has a difficulty equal to the distance from the hero to the chosen area. If the hero succeeds, the hero drops the object in the chosen area. If the hero fails, the hero drops the object a number of areas away equal to the manipulation power, following the line of sight to the chosen area. When the object is dropped in an area, one hero in that area may immediately perform a simple manipulation to catch the object or pick it up.

Dropping an Object

A hero can drop one of their objects in their area as a free action (without assigning gems). If an object with an area effect is dropped, the effect is resolved as if the object had been thrown.

Opening a Chest

To open a chest, a hero must pick the chest's lock by performing a complex Manipulation while in the chest's area. The difficulty of the Manipulation is 2 unless the scenario specifies otherwise. If the hero succeeds, the hero removes the chest from the board, takes the top card of the asset deck and places it faceup next to their hero sheet. When a hero opens a chest, they can choose not to claim its content right away, in which case the top card of the asset deck is placed in the chest's area, and it can be picked up later by performing a simple Manipulation.

Reroll



A hero can perform Reroll actions after rolling dice but before finalizing the results of the roll.

To perform a Reroll, the hero assigns one or more gems from their Reserve zone to their Reroll space.

The hero then rerolls that many dice.

A hero can perform the Reroll action multiple times and may reroll the same dice or different dice each time.



Hindering

The Reroll action is not affected by hindering (See page 17⁄18).



Conan is alone in a Pict hut with a chest. Since no one is hindering him, if he obtains at least two symbols, he can pick the lock and immediately claim its contents.

- *He decides to assign two energy gems to his Manipulation space and rolls the dice, but does not obtain enough symbols.*



- *He chooses to reroll the blank die by assigning one gem to his Reroll space, obtaining yet another blank result.*



- *He elects to reroll again, assigning one more gem to his Reroll space, and this time he finally obtains a favorable result.*



- *His three symbols are more than enough to succeed, allowing him to open the chest and discover what treasures lie within.*





A hero must spend one movement point to move across a border from one area to an adjacent area. Hindering and some terrain effects can increase the number of movement points required to cross a border (See page 17-18).

All characters have a base movement value 1. At the start of the Action phase, an aggressive hero gains a number of movement points equal to their base movement value. These movement points are free; they do not require the hero to assign gems to the Move action. As a result, the first movement points a character spends are the movement points gained thanks to their base movement value.

Each turn, when a hero stops moving to perform an action other than a Move, the hero loses all of their remaining movement points. However, the hero can still perform a Move action to gain movement points that turn.

To perform the Move action, the hero assigns one or more gems from their Reserve zone to their Move space. For each assigned gem, the hero gains 1 movement point that must be spent immediately.

A player cannot assign gems to a space if doing so would raise the total number of gems on the space above its exertion limit 2.

At the end of the Action phase, all unspent movement points are lost.

Note : In Conan, a hero performs their actions in any order they want. They may start their action phase by attacking an enemy, and then move away using their base movement points since it is their first move action this turn.

Hindering

Movement is affected by hindering (See page 17-18).

Conan is surrounded by three guards in an area of the village. He wants to enter an adjacent hut.

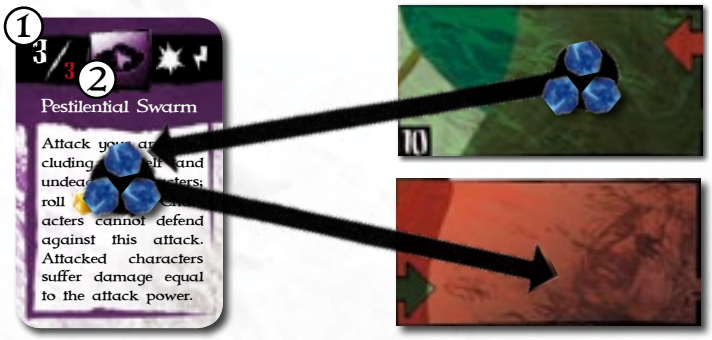




- *The action phase starts and Conan decides to rid himself of a few enemies first by using a Circular Strike with his axe, killing two of them.*
- *Then he moves. He must move from one area to another (cost: 1 movement point), step through the hut's entrance (extra movement cost: +1 movement point), and factor in the presence of the last guard in his starting area hindering his move (extra movement cost: +1 movement point). It will cost him a total of 3 movement points. The first 2 points come from his base movement, and the last point requires that he assigns a gem to his Move space.*

Casting a spell

A hero's spell cards are placed face up near their hero sheet. Casting a spell is an action. To cast one of their spells, a hero assigns a number of gems equal to the spell's cost (1) from their Reserve zone to that card. The number of gems placed on the card cannot exceed the spell's exertion limit (2). At the end of each turn, during the End phase, each player moves all gems from their spell cards to their Fatigue zone. Some spells function as attacks, and specify what they attack and which dice to roll. The caster determines the attack power by adding up the number of symbols shown on the dice. Characters defend against and suffer damage from spell attacks as they would against other attacks.



Hindering

Casting a spell is not affected by hindering (See page 17⁄18).

Attacking with a Hero

The hero:
- chooses an enemy they want to attack,
- assigns a number of gems to their Melee or Ranged Attack space (it cannot be modified later),
- chooses a weapon to attack with (or perform an unarmed attack),
- rolls the dice,
- uses any free rerolls and/or perform any Reroll actions,
- applies any penalties from hindering and unarmed attack,
- determines the attack power. At this point, the attack power can no longer be modified.

Defending with a Hero

The hero:
- casts reaction spells or uses skills that can be used in reaction to the attack (Sacrifice, Mitra's Halo, etc.),
- chooses whether or not to perform a Guard action and assigns a number of gems to their Guard space (this cannot be modified later),
- chooses a weapon or shield to parry,
- adds any dice from Armor,
- rolls the dice,
- uses any free rerolls and/or perform any Reroll actions,
- determines the defense power. At this point, the defense power can no longer be modified.
- determine how much damage they suffer.

4. End Phase

Once all the heroes have finished performing actions, each hero moves **all gems** from their action spaces, allies' tiles, spell cards… to their Fatigue zone.

Play then proceeds with the Overlord's turn.

HINDERING

When a character moves or performs an action in an area in which the number of enemy characters is **equal to or higher** than the total number of friendly characters, that character may be affected by hindering.

Hindering Movement

If the number of enemy characters in a character's area is equal to or higher than the number of friendly characters in that area, that character must spend extra movement points to move out of that area.

Important: The Overlord's characters movement are also affected by hindering.





Conan is in the same area as one enemy. Thus he has to spend 1 extra movement point to move out of that area.

Conan and Hadrathus are in the same area as one enemy. There are fewer enemies than heroes in the area. Thus, Conan can leave the area without suffering a penalty while Hadrathus keeps the enemy "busy". However, as soon as Conan leaves the area, Hadrathus will be hindered by the enemy if he were to move.





Conan and Hadrathus are in the same area as three enemies. There are more enemies than heroes in this area. Thus, Conan must spend 2 extra movement points to move out of his area (for a total of 3 movement points). After Conan moves out of the area, Hadrathus is left with three enemies in the same space. Thus, he would have to spend 3 extra movement points to move out of the area (for a total of 4 movement points).

Hindering Die Rolls

If the number of enemy characters in a character's area is equal to or higher than the number of other friendly characters in that area, when that character rolls dice, that roll is affected by hindering.





Conan is in the same area as three enemies and he attempts to pick the lock on a chest. Because of hindering, three symbols are ignored. So, if this lock would have required two symbols to be successful, Conan would need five symbols in order to successfully pick the lock.



Conan and Bêlit are in the same area as three enemies and one of the heroes attempts to pick the lock on the chest, two symbols are ignored (the other hero is keeping the enemy characters "busy").







Skills and Encumbrance

Each hero has several skills. Skills are represented by icons on the hero's sheet, and their effects are explained on the skill game aids and detailed at the end of this rulebook.



The icon to the left of a hero's skills indicates the hero's maximum encumbrance value. If a hero's encumbrance level ever exceeds the hero's maximum encumbrance value, the hero must immediately drop one or more objects to reduce their encumbrance level to equal to or less than their maximum encumbrance value.



The red number in the lower-right corner of each skill icon indicates the skill's encumbrance limit. The total of the encumbrance values of all of a hero's objects is the hero's encumbrance level. If the hero's encumbrance level is equal to or higher than a skill's encumbrance limit, the skill cannot be used.



Encumbrance can also affect a hero's movement. The icon to the right of a hero's skills represents the hero's movement and has two encumbrance limits. During the Action phase, if the hero's encumbrance value is equal to or higher than either encumbrance limit, the hero receives fewer movement points from their movement value based on the highest exceeded limit (as indicated under the limit).

One-handed and Two-handed Weapons

A weapon that has an encumbrance value of 2 or less is considered a one-handed weapon. A weapon that has an encumbrance value of 3 or more is considered a two-handed weapon. A character with such a weapon cannot use another weapon for a single attack.

Shevatas has the Evasive skill, which allows him to cross areas that contain enemy characters without suffering any movement penalties. However, once his encumbrance level reaches 5, the Evasive skill no longer applies. So, if he is already holding a Kris (encumbrance 1) and a Crossbow (encumbrance 3) when he finds a suit of Chain Mail (encumbrance 3) inside a chest, the decision of whether to put on the Chain Mail becomes a real dilemma…



GAME TURN EXAMPLE

Hadrathus, Shevatas, and Conan have infiltrated a Pict camp in search of a princess they know to be held captive in one of the hut. The Overlord has just completed their turn, so it is now the heroes' turn.



Conan and Shevatas are both in the same area and still relatively fresh, so they choose to be aggressive this turn; they each move two gems from their Fatigue zones to their Reserve zones.





Hadrathus, exhausted from casting two spells, chooses the cautious stance; he moves five gems from his Fatigue zone to his Reserve zone.



Conan takes the lead to enter the hut nearest to him. This costs him 2 movement points: 1 for crossing the area's border + 1 for the flap at the hut's entrance, which are covered by his base movement.



Inside, he encounters three Picts and a chest, but no princess. Conan swings his axe in a Circular Strike, decapitating all three of his enemies (He assigns four gems to his Melee Attack space and adds his Battle Axe's Melee Attack bonus, which allows him to roll five red dice total and reroll one for free).





The chest now stands before him unguarded, however he decides to wait and allow Shevatas to act in the hope of using his remaining energy more wisely.



Shevatas decides to investigate a hut that is three areas away. He assigns one gem to his Move space, using the Move action to gain 1 movement point, in addition to his 3 base movement points he gained at the start of the phase to enter the hut (1 point per area plus 1 point for the hut's flap).



The hut contains no Picts, but it does house the unconscious princess and a chest. After a short discussion, the players decide it would be best for Conan to carry the princess, as the princess' encumbrance value of 6 would deny Shevatas the use of his Evasive and Untouchable skills.



Conan disregards the nearby chest and instead performs a Move action to gain 2 movement points, enough to cross the flap and exit the hut.



He decides not to spend any further gems, making sure to save some to Guard against attacks during the Overlord's turn. He then lets Shevatas act once more...

Shevatas decides to perform a Manipulation to open the chest in the hut and claim its contents.



Opting to save their remaining gems, the players proceed to the End phase, move their assigned gems to their Fatigue zones, and then pass to the Overlord's turn.



Falling Damage

When a hero falls, that hero rolls dice as instructed by the scenario. The hero cannot defend against falling (the Guard action and Armor do not prevent damage from falling), but can perform Reroll actions to reroll the dice and try to mitigate falling damage. Falling does not cause a hero to lose any remaining base movement points.

If a falling character is carrying another character, both suffer the same damage but the player controlling the carrying character is the only one who can perform Reroll actions.

Area Attacks

 indicates that an effect is an area attack. When a character attacks an area, they attack each character in the specified area. The dice for an area attack are rolled once and apply to each attack. The attacker resolves the attacks in the order of their choice.

Guard bonuses from weapon cards cannot be used to defend against area attacks, but dodging, Armor, and Guard bonuses from shields work as usual. Assets with the area attack icon (such as the Explosive Orb) are discarded after use.

Occupied Areas

A character cannot end its movement or move across an area if the model's base could not fit entirely in that area; that area is an occupied area. Occupied areas are considered to be within melee range of all adjacent areas. However, it is not possible to perform a melee attack from an occupied area to an adjacent area.

Rerolls

Some die icons show an arrow on them (See page 4). Once after a player rolls a die indicated by one of these icons, the player may reroll one die of the matching type for free (without performing a Reroll action). Certain skills (such as Support) allow players to reroll a die for free even if that die has already been rerolled.

Activating Allies

A hero with the Leardership skill can give orders to any ally on the battlefield unless specified otherwise in the scenario. When instructed by the scenario, place the corresponding ally tile next to the sheet of the hero with the Leardership skill.

During the Action phase, if they are in an aggressive stance, the hero may activate the ally's models by assigning gems from their Reserve zone to the ally tile:

- Assigning one gem activates an ally model. Each ally model can only be activated once per Action phase. When an ally attacks, they lose their remaining points from their base movement value.

- The hero can assign additional gems to gain additional movement points (1 gem = 1 movement point for 1 ally model) after they spent their base movement or after they attacked. A hero cannot gain more movement points than the ally's base movement value.

The aggressive or cautious hero can also perform a Guard action with an ally by assigning gems. For each gem assigned, the hero rolls .

The aggressive or cautious hero may reroll an ally's dice by assigning one gem per rerolled die.

Unless specified otherwise, an ally has only 1 life point. At the end of the action phase, the gems placed on the ally tiles are moved to the hero's Fatigue zone. If all the heroes with the Leadership skill die, the allies are immediately removed from the game.

Overlord's Book

You now know all the rules to play as heroes. To play a game of Conan, you will also need to read the Overlord's Book; it contains all the rules needed to play as the Overlord and all the information regarding how to set up scenarios. You will notice that most of the Overlord's rules are similar to the heroes' (attacks, movement, hindering, etc.).

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Skill Clarifications

Attack Skills



Reach: A character with this skill still needs to have line of sight to attack an adjacent area.



Ambidextrous: This skill can be used only to perform Melee Attacks and cannot be used to perform a Guard action.



Constriction: A character with Evasive ignores Constriction's Blocking effect, but not the damage from the attack.



Precision Strike: When a character with this skill performs a Melee Attack, they automatically reduce the defender's defense power by 1.



Attack from Beyond: When using this skill, a character ignores penalties from unarmed attacks (see page 9) and cannot benefit from Melee Attack bonuses from weapons.



Counterattack: When using this skill, a character ignores penalties from unarmed attacks (see page 9) and cannot benefit from Melee Attack bonuses from weapons. A counterattack is a Melee Attack resolved after the first attack (whether damage was dealt or not) and can be performed only if the character with this skill survives the first attack.



Elite Shooter: A character with this skill is not affected by hindering when performing Ranged Attacks. They also ignore the effects of Protected.



Precision Shot: When a character with this skill performs a Ranged Attack, they automatically reduce the defender's defense power by 1.



Circular Strike: The attacker decides the order in which damage is dealt to defending enemies. Resolve the attack normally (determining attack power, defense power, etc.) on one enemy before proceeding with the next one if there is still damage left to be dealt.

Miscellaneous Skills



Fascination: A character with this skill cannot be attacked by another character unless that character has been previously attacked by the character with Fascination.



Jinx: Reroll actions and free rerolls are not allowed in the area occupied by an enemy with this skill.



Support: This skill allows friendly characters in the same zone as this character to reroll a single die for free, even if that die has already rerolled (exception to the rule on page 22).

Defense Skills



Sacrifice: A character using this skill can defend against the incoming attack only using their Armor. That character suffers any damage from the attack to prevent the character who was initially attacked from suffering damage.



Untouchable: A character with this skill ignores the first rolled symbol when defending against a Ranged Attack.



Bodyguard: A character with this skill can only parry (i.e. use an equipment card to defend against that attack, like a shield); they cannot dodge (see page 11) to defend a friendly character. The attacked character cannot perform a Guard action, but they can still use their Armor in addition to their bodyguard's defense power. Any damage is dealt to the character who was initially attacked, not the character using Bodyguard.



Protected: Two or more characters with this skill cannot protect each other.

Movement Skills



Wall Wrecker: When a character uses this skill, they spend movement points and place the "Wall Wrecker" token on the board to indicate the opening they created. Then they immediately move to the other side of the wall they just wrecked. From now on, the two areas are adjacent and there is no penalty for moving from one to the other. The two areas also have line of sight on each other. Stone walls cannot be wrecked.



Web Projection : When a character uses this skill, place a web token next to the attacked character's model to represent the web.



Leap : Leaping costs 1 movement point per crossed area border. For example, when leaping from one ship to another, a character crosses 2 area borders; they must spend 2 movement points to leap.

Magic Skills



Spell Caster: Whenever a character loses the Spell Caster skill (because of encumbrance for example), any active spells remain active for their specified duration.



Teleportation: A character who casts this spell is not affected by hindering or by Blocking to move.