Turn One

1495-1500 AD

England sends an expedition with John Cabot to the Atlantic coast. There is no attrition. Colonists land on the Atlantic seaboard. Cabot dies of scurvy.

Charles VIII of France, plans an expedition led by Binot Paulmier, sieur de Gonneville. The French head for Brasil in search of gold. Some colonists are lost to disease. France manages to claim discovery of South America. Gonneville dies and is reportedly eaten.

The Queen of Spain strays from history a bit and drops from a A to a D rating. Maybe her domestic policies aren't going so well? Ortega lands at Chichen Itza while Columbus breaks ground in the Carribean. Spain has claims discovery of Central America.
Turn Two

1501-1505 AD

England: Henry VII has allowed corruption to run rampant in England, which is making a mess of the economy. Regardless, England is determined to land more colonists on the Atlantic seaboard. The Anglo-Azorean Syndicate brings an expedition to the New World but it suffers some losses along the way and one ship is destroyed along with the colonists aboard. All souls were lost. English colonists make their way up into the northeast. Some of the colonists are killed by the Indians.

Louis XII of France has improved the monarchy. The French remain idle this time as they have no explorers available.

Spain is deteriorating under Queen Isabella I (She currently has a D rating). Little in the way of
taxes is collected and the country has a civil war erupt. Pinzon leads an expedition which brings troops and supplies to the Caribbean, where more gold and gems are discovered. Meanwhile Balboa heads to Venezuela, looking for wealth. The missionaries and colonists are killed in an uprising of the Incas in Chichen Itza. Troops from the New World return home to aid with the civil war.
Turn Three

1506-1510 AD

England. Henry VII is please with the discovery of North America but is concerned with establishing the colonies and expanding. The King decides to send some troops into the northeast. Some of these expire due to disease. Nonetheless, the English military wipes out all of the Indian resistance in New England.

France. Louis is having trouble getting an explorer to sign on with France. Just sayin. Although France collects some taxes from home, nothing in the New World is producing. The stories of tragedy from the colony has dampened the dreams of future colonists. The French finally discover gold in Brasil. Unfortunately, the French colonists do not survive the winter.
Spain. Isabella I passed during the last game turn and was succeeded by Joanna (rated A, that's amazing!? Joanna the Mad is an A). We'll see if things in Spain improve. At least the civil war has ended. No taxes are collected this time but many colonists enlist for expeditions. Ponce de Leon takes an expedition to reclaim the city of Chichen Itza. He lands with his troops. Then Solis and Pinzon bring reinforcements into the Caribbean. This will help to secure the flow of gold and precious gems into Spain. One of the mines in the Caribbean becomes depleted. The Spanish conquistador Ponce de Leon gets aggressive with the Mayan population and reduces its strength significantly. Some of the colonists in Panama die from disease. Solois and Pinzon both arrive back in Spain with cargo from the Caribbean. Solis is lost at sea.
Turn Four

1511-1515 AD

England. Henry VIII is now ruling in England. The monarchy has been collecting taxes from the colonies. At this point England has no explorers in their employ. Besides, Henry has lost interest in oversees expansion. Nonetheless, an expedition of colonists sails to New England. Some of these die along the way.

France. Louis XII is also without explorers. The colony in Brasil has dies off with only a small military presence there. France is engulfed in a wave of corruption and it will have double expenses as a result.
Spain. Ferdinand II (Joanna has been institutionalized by this time right?) is continuing to fund the conquistadors and the exploration of Central and South America. The Plague sweeps through the Spanish colonies. Included in the losses is the conquistador, Balboa. An expedition brings more troops to Ponce de Leon in Panama. Some colonists along the expedition suffer from disease. The Natives in Panama decimate the detachments. A small presence remains, however. Also, colonists in the Caribbean are killed. Colonists in Chichen Itza die from disease. Pinzon dies of yellow fever.

**Turn Five**

1516-1520 AD

France. Francis I begins ruling. The explorer Vrazzanno brings more troops and colonists to Brasil. Some of the soldiers die en route. The natives are reduced after engagement with the soldiers. There is an uprising in Brasil and some of the French colonists are killed.

England. Henry VIII sends more colonists to New England. The colonies are fairly large with no interference from the natives. Some of the new colonists die on the trip across the Atlantic. The English military eliminates all native resistance in the Atlantic coast. Other English colonists die from
Spain. Ferdinand II. Cortes lands at Chinchen Itza. The city is looted (40 gold). Meanwhile, Spanish troops in the Caribbean suppress the natives. The Spanish forces in Panama are killed in an uprising. Other Spanish colonists in the Mayan Empire die from disease. Cordova is killed by natives.

**Turn Six**

1521-1525 AD

France. Vrazzano makes another voyage to Brasil and loses some of the colonists along the way. Mining operations resume and colonists search for more opportunities.

Spain. Ferdinand II loses a little bit of his capability (B rating). Probably trouble with his daughter. And he is getting older. Pizzaro brings troops into the Caribbean to subdue the natives. Some are lost to disease at sea. Cortes dies of illness in the Myan territories.

England. Civil War breaks out in England. The military is needed back home. Cabot sails to the New
World to collect soldiers for the war in England. The colonists are producing resources in the colonies.

French colony in Brazil

**Turn Seven**

1526-1530 AD

France. The French place Cartier in charge of an expedition. Due to religious persecution and stories of gold in Brasil, a stream of Frenchmen come forward to travel abroad to the colonies. Cartier's expedition lands in Brasil with more colonists for the mining operations. Then Vrazzano leads an expedition into the Amazon. The military units begin an exploration of the Amazon River. Some of the colonists in Brasil die from exposure and deprivations. France collects gold from Brasilian mines this time.

Spain. Ferdinand II hires on another conquistador, Vaca. Additionally, two navigators are employed. Loyalas retires from journeys. Navarez went afoul with the law and was beheaded by the governor of the Spanish Mayan Empire. Pizzaro lands in Panama with more colonists. The Conquistador Vaca
lands in Nicaragua. Then he journeys to Panama and eliminates all native opposition to the colonists there. Yet some of the Spaniards are lost to disease. Spain collects gold from the Caribbeans and continues looting Chichen Itza.

Spanish colonies in The Caribbean and Mexico

**Turn Eight**
1531-1535 AD

England. John Rut was lost at sea. Sebastian Cabot leads an exploration into the northern territory and discovers the St. Lawrence River. Colonists also land in New England. Cabot loses some ships in the stormy seas. English troops reduce the resistance of the natives in the Great Lakes region. The colonists in the Atlantic seaboard suffer losses from hardships.

Spain. Ferdinand II employs two more conquistadors, Diego Almagro and Ayolas. Almagro brings more colonists into the Caribbean and collects gold and jewels. The Soldiers loot the Mayan Empire. The Conquistador Vaca subjugates the Aztecs. The Spanish government loses some colonists and military to attrition.

France. Verrazo dies of Yellow Fever. Cartier is sent to discover the Pacific Ocean. He successfully navigates the Cape of Good Hope and makes it to the Pacific Ocean. Meanwhile, the French
continue exploring the Amazon River. Some of the French military in the Amazon die due to deprivations. Also colonists in Brasil die from disease.

English colonies.

**Turn Nine**

1536-1540 AD

France. Brasil is hit hard with The Plague. The number of colonists dwindle. Cartier is sent on another mission to bring colonists to Brazil and bring back more of the gold and treasures from the mines and villages. One ship was lost on the way and all souls on it have perished. The French continue to mine in Brasil. Meanwhile French detachments march from the Amazon into Panama, where they seize the Spanish gold mines.

Spain. Pizarro dies aboard his ship from wounds suffered on his last expedition. Ayolas retires from expeditions and enjoys fame in Spain. A number of new conquistadors are enlisted by Ferdinand II. Unfortunately, civil war erupts in Spain. Coronado and Soto sail to the Mayan Empire, but a ship is
lost in the extreme weather. Spanish colonists debark and Spanish soldiers embark to return to fight in the civil war. Vaca marches into Tenochtitlan (Mexico City). Both military detachments and colonists in the Aztec and Mayan Empires are lost to attrition. Conquistador Vaca, dies in Mexico.

England. Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn are executed. Henry VIII’s distractions have reduced him to a D rating. England's troops march through the Great Lakes and conquers the Indians in those parts. English colonies in the New World suffer many deaths from disease.

Photo French troops in Panama
Turn Ten

1541-1545 AD

France. France and the Holy Roman Empire are at war. Francis I's rating drops to a C. The French sponsor, Roberval, an explorer. Cartier leads another expedition to Brasil with more colonists to create settlements. Some of the colonists die en route. Roberval is equipped to circumnavigate the world. (That was a bit expensive.) Although he succeeds, Roberval loses about half of his expedition's fleet. Having circumnavigates the world, Roberval retires.

Spain. Several Spanish conquistadors die. Almagro is executed. Orellana is beheaded. De Soto simply disappeared. No one knows exactly what happened to him. A new conquistador is appointed, Irala. Additionally, an explorer named Ulloa is employed. Ferdinand II's rating drops to a C. Irala, a conquistador, takes an expedition of troops to The Mayan Empire. Moscoso brings more colonists to the Caribbean. Some of the Spanish colonists in Mexico die from exposure.

England. Henry VIII's wife, Catherine Howard is executed. England joins the Holy Roman Empire in its fight with France. In the colonies, the Natives are decimated by smallpox. This reduces the
combat value and removes possibilities of uprisings. The King sends more colonists to the Eastern Seaboard. English troops force peace with the Indians in the Deep South. More colonist die in the New World, lost to disease.

**Turn 11**

1546-1550 AD

France. Francis I dies and Henry II ascends the throne. The explorer Cartier is lost at sea. The costly war in Europe drains the French treasury by 50 ducats. Nonetheless, the King sends more colonists into Brasil. Stormy seas however destroy one of the ships and all of the passengers. The French colonists in Brasil suffer losses from pestilence.

Spain. The Conquistador Mosasco retires and becomes a governor in the Caribbean. Coronado retires, having discovered Tenochtitlan. Spain builds a Galleon to help bring back more of the treasures from Mexico. Some of the Spanish colonists perish en route to the Caribbean. The Galleon sails to Mexico.

England. Henry VIII dies and Edward VI takes the throne of England. A Regency Council is ruling
as Edward is a minor. Sebastian Cabot retires and writes his memoirs. England maintains an oppressive colonial policy but it has little effect. Many colonists from England are lost to starvation and disease.

Turn 12
1551-1555 AD

France. Slowly, the policy in dealing with the colonists is becoming increasingly harsh. There is no major effect from this this time. The French bring more colonists into Brasil. The French detachments in Panama attack the Spanish colonists and the missionary unit. The Spanish settlement succumbs and the French take over Panama. The French ship sinks on its way back to France.

Spain. The explorer Uloa retires in Spain with his gold while Spanish conquistador, Urala, is assassinated in Chichen Itza. The Monarch has increased interest in overseas expansion. The explorer Ladrarlo sails to the Caribbean and brings a few more colonists to the settlements. Meanwhile the galleon sails to Chichen Itza to collect the loot taken from the cities in Mexico. Both Chichen Itza and Mexico City are looted by the Spanish Military. Some of the Spanish colonists in
Mexico are lost to attrition.

England. Lady Jane Grey is beheaded. Mary I becomes the Queen of England. England sends a large group of new colonists to America. One ship is lost in rough seas and all of the souls aboard are lost. Some of the English colonists succumb to the difficult conditions of the land.

Photo France in Panama uncontested.

**Turn 13**

1556-1560 AD

Spain. Philip II is now the King of Spain. The explorer Ladrlaro retires in obscurity in Spain. The Spanish military loots the city of Chichen Itza. It is now depleted and has no more treasure within it. Also, Mexico city is looted and the treasures are brought to the Spanish galleon at the port of Chichen Itza. More colonists are brought in to the Caribbean settlements. Disease spreads however and many of the Spanish colonists perish.

France. The explorer, Vlagagnon, is enlisted by the French. More colonists are sent to Brasil. There, the French lose a colony to Yellow Fever. The explorer Vlagagnon is lost at sea.
England. Elizabeth I becomes the Queen of England in 1558 after Queen Mary I dies of illness. Unfortunately, graft and corruption are rife. This means that England will pay double for construction and maintenance during the period (5 years.) Colonists in the southern colonies are lost to deprivations.

Turn 14

1561-1565 AD

Spain. Philip II collects taxes and enlists colonists, but the war in Europe drains his economy (-50 d). Spanish ships land with colonists in the Caribbean and Mexico. Treasures looted from Mexico City are transported to port, where a Spanish Galleon awaits. The Caribbean is hit with pestilence. The Galleon returns to Spain with gold (75 d).

France. Charles IX becomes King of France in 1560. The explorer Jean Ribaut is commissioned. Laudmier is also outfitted with ships. Ribaut leads an expedition into South America and discovers the Rio de Plate. He loses a ship to stormy seas in the process. Laudmier lands in Brasil with more French colonists. The mines in Brasil produce more gold, which is transported to port. Yellow Fever sweeps through the French settlements in Brasil. Ribaut's expedition perishes at sea en
route to France. The discovery of Rio de Plate remains unknown.

Turn 15

1566-1570 AD

France. The Monarchy has increased interest in overseas expansion this time. The French player sends more colonists into Brasil. More gold is collected from the Brasilian mines. Some of the French colonists are lost to attrition. Soldiers in Panama also die from disease.

Spain. The Spanish Galleon sails to Mexico to collect looted treasure, while another expedition heads to the Caribbean with colonists. Gold looted from Mexico City is transported to the Spanish port to load onto the Galleon.

England. Despite Queen Elizabeth I's benevolent rule, graft and corruption are rife again. This means builds and maintenance will cost double this turn. More colonists are sent to the English colonies, while Sir Francis Drake sails with warships and makes an unprovoked attack against the Spanish ships in the Caribbean. Spain is defeated and Drake captures a prize ship to boot. The expedition in the Midwest finally map out the Mississippi River.
Sir Francis Drake's attack in the Caribbean
Spain attacks the French troops in Panama.

**Turn 16**

1571-1575 AD

Spain. Philip II is riddled with civil war at home. This will require some of his soldiers in the New World to return. This is a bad time for this as there has been fighting with France in Panama. The Galleon sails to Mexico to collect treasure from Mexico City. Then additional Spanish ships are sent to collect troops from Panama. Finally, the explorer Gamboa attempts a landing in Florida. He loses a ship due to the weather conditions. Spanish colonists in The Caribbean and Mexico succumb to the hardships of the settlements.

France. France also has civil war at home. Charles IX sends an expedition to Brasil with more French colonists. The ships will also transport gold from the mines back to Europe. The colonists debark. The mining town suffers heavily from the conditions and some of the colonists die. The French also lose a carrack en route to France.

England. More colonists sail to New England. Queen Elizabeth has hired Sir Francis Drake to harass the Spanish navy. He engages them off the coast of Florida and sinks two Spanish Caravels. English troops march from the Mississippi to the Deep South and garrison northern
Florida. This area is hit with widespread disease which kills many of the English colonists.

Drake attacks the Spaniard in Florida.

**Turn 17**

1576-1580 AD

Spain. Philip II sends the Galleon and other ships with colonists to Mexico. Some of the colonists are lost to sickness. Treasures are looted from Mexico City and transported to the port. Spanish colonists in Florida suffer from attrition. More in Mexico are lost to poverty. Spain transports treasure back to Europe, but loses a ship on the way.

France. Charles IX dies of tuberculosis and Henry III has taken the throne of France. More colonists land safely in Brasil. There is no settlement with the gold mines so no gold is collected this time. Some colonists are lost to disease.

England. Queen Elizabeth I grows into her role and increases from the D rating to a B. Colonists arrive in Newfoundland. The English build more settlements in the Northeast.

No photos.
**Turn 18**

1581-1585 AD

Spain. King Philip II sends colonist into Mexico along with the Galleon. Spanish troops loot Mexico City and collect a lot of treasure but the city has now become depleted.

England. The Queen has hired two privateers, Grenville and Drake to patrol the seas. Grenville lands some English colonists in Newfoundland. Drake strikes the Spanish Fleet in Mexico. Three of Spain's ships are sunk and one is captured along with Gamboa himself. English troops attack the Spanish colony in Florida and the entire settlement is destroyed. Some of the English colonist in the northeast die of exposure. The explorer Gilbert was killed by natives.

France. The French fleet sails to Brasil with colonists. One ship is lost at sea with all on board. A few colonists in Brazil die and the French detachment in Panama is lost to desertion. The ships return to Europe.

Photo showing Drake on Left and Florida land battle on the right.
**Turn 19**

1586-1590 AD

Spain. The expenses of war in Europe are draining King Philip II's treasury (-50 d). Nonetheless, Spain sends colonists to the Caribbean.

England. The privateer Grenville disappears at sea. The Queen hires the privateer Raleigh and enlists the two explorers John Davis and Thomas Cavendish. English colonists continue to settle in Newfoundland. Raleigh sails to the Caribbean and attacks Spanish ships. One is sunk.

France. King Henry III sends more colonists into Brasil. These are uninhibited by weather or enemy. Some of the colonists are lost to exposure.

No Photos

**About Me.**

**Turn 20**

1591-1595 AD

Spain. Philip II recruits a conquistador, Onate. Spanish ships transport more colonists to the Caribbean. Some die en route. Spanish colonists in The Caribbean are lost to Yellow Fever.

France. Henry III was assassinated by Jacques Clement in 1589. Henry IV assumes the kingdom. France does not send any ships out at this point. Some colonists die under the conditions in South America.

England. Sir Francis Drake is executed. Thomas Cavedish is murdered. John Davis is lost at sea. Sir Walter Raleigh was also lost. Troops and colonists sail to the Southeastern settlements. Some colonists in the English areas die from disease.

No Photos

**About Me.**

**Turn 21**

1596-1600 AD


France. Colonists are moved to Brasil.

End Game
Spain ended with 3378d (which includes the discovery of the New World.

France has 3349d with the discovery of South America, The Amazon River, The Pacific Ocean and circumnavigation. France had a rutter.

England ended with 3321d which includes discovery of North America, The Hudson Bay, St Lawrence River and the Mississippi River. England also had a rutter due to stealing information from the French.

I made my own 11-66 table to handle the fates of the explorers, conquistadors and the privateers. I used semi historical monarchs and viewed the variations of their ratings as changes within the realm during their reigns.
Spain's colonies in Mexico and The Caribbean
France's settlements in South America

I think that this is a great game. The S&T 58 version can be picked up for about 10 bucks on eBay.