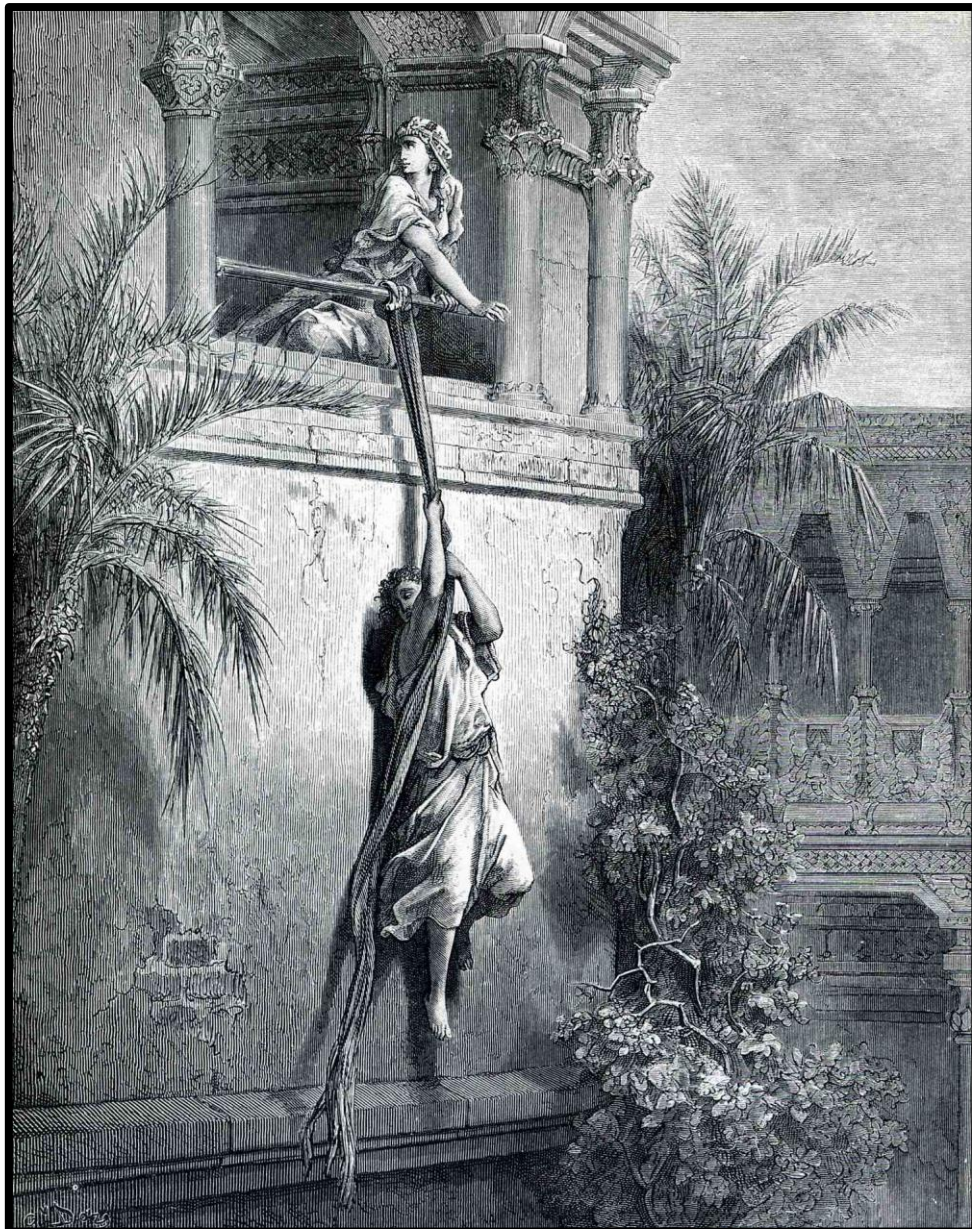


Microlite75

Basic Edition

Version 2.0 (Condensed Type Edition)

Guidelines for Tabletop Fantasy Roleplaying Campaigns in the Old School (0e) Style



Special Thanks to Our Sponsors

The author would like to thank the following individuals who sponsored the production of *Microlite75 Basic* by making donations to the RetroRoleplaying Cancer Fund to help pay the huge cancer bills treating my wife's Stage 3 Oral Cancer (and MS) without insurance ran up. List cuurent as of publication date.

Bronze Donors: Richard Allen, Roberto Caecas, Ken Cook, Susan Evanson, Cabe Johns, David Morris, Brett Slocum, John Taft, Arnaud Gomes do Vale

Copper Donors: William Ames, Henry Casey, Donald Reams, Lloyd Rasmussen

Silver Donors: Jenni Monte, Herman Rogers

Gold Donors: 3rd Millenium

Electrum Donors: Keith Nelson

And twenty-six additional donors who wish to remain anonymous.

Microlite75 Basic

Version 2.0 (March 14, 2016)

Copyright © 2015-2016 Randall S Stukekey

All art is in the public domain.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Character Creation	1
Stats	1
Races	1
Classes	1
Fighter	1
Magic-User	2
Cleric	2
Background	2
Standard Rules	3
Skills	3
Saving Throws	3
Magic	3
Hit Points and Healing	3
Combat	4
Hirelings	4
Monsters	5
Experience Points	5
Level Advancement	5
Money	6
Equipment	6
Creating A Stronghold	6
Magical Research	6
Researching Spells	6
Creating Magic Items	7
Optional Rules	8
Adventuring	9
0e Conventions	9
Dungeon Exploration	9
Wilderness Exploration	10
Other Hazards	11
Ocean Exploration	11
Spell Lists	14
Arcane (Magic-User) Spells	14
1st Level	14
2nd Level	14
3rd Level	14
4th Level	14
5th Level	15
6th Level	15
Divine (Cleric) Spells	15
1st Level	15
2nd Level	15
3rd Level	16
4th Level	16
5th Level	16
Monsters	16
Treasure	19
Potions	19
Scrolls	20
Wands and Staves	20
Rings	22
Ancient and Wondrous Items	22
Magic Weapons and Armor	25
Sample Special Swords	25
Sample Special Other Weapons	25
Sentient Weapons	25
Notes on "Old School" Play	28
What is "Old School" Play?	28
Styles of "Old School" Play	29
Advice for the New Old School Game Master	29
Running a Game Without Skills	29
Guidelines Not Rules	30

Adventures and Settings	30
Microlite20 Notes	30
Retroroleplaying Web Site	30
Legal Notes	31
Microlite75 Trademark License	31
Open Game License Version 1.0a	31

Notes

INTRODUCTION

Microlite75 Basic, like its parent game, *Microlite20*, is a trimmed-down, sub-miniature version of the Primary Fantasy SRD rules (see license for more info) that has been designed to be quick and easy to play. The goal of *Microlite75*, like its sibling, *Microlite74*, however, is to recreate the style and feel of that very first ("0e") fantasy roleplaying game published back in 1974. Unlike *Microlite74*, *Microlite75* uses advancement and experience systems much closer to the original 0e and all versions of the game use some of the more popular "house rules" from *Microlite74 Extended* (e.g. Body Points and Backgrounds).

The *Microlite75 Basic* rules are based on three little booklets found in the boxed set of the 1974 0e edition. The rules are not intended to be a clone of the 0e rules, but rather a conversion of them to a rules-lite D20-based system that encourages old-school play without strictly old-school rules. *Microlite75 Basic* is the second edition of *Microlite75* and is based on the third edition of the original *Microlite74* rules.

These rules assume a basic familiarity with tabletop role-playing games in general and with the basic principles of "D20" based rules. If you are completely new to tabletop role-playing games, you will want to start by playing with someone who is familiar with how they work.

CHARACTER CREATION

Stats

There are 4 stats: Strength (STR), Dexterity (DEX), Mind (MIND), and Charisma (CHR).

- **Strength (STR)** measures a character's muscle and physical power as well as his health and stamina.
- **Dexterity (DEX)** measures hand-eye coordination, agility, reflexes, and balance.
- **Mind (MIND)** is a measure of a character's willpower, perception, intuition, formal education and knowledge and not a measure of how smart the character is – as a PC's wit and cleverness are that of the player. For NPCs and monsters, however, this stat is also a measure of raw intelligence.
- **Charisma (CHA)** measures a character's force of personality, persuasiveness, personal magnetism, ability to lead, and physical attractiveness. This stat represents actual strength of personality, not merely how one is perceived by others in a social setting.

Roll 3d6, Total the 3 dice and allocate to one of the stats. Repeat for remaining stats.

Stat bonus = (STAT-10)/4, round toward zero.

Races

Humans can be any class (suggested maximum level 12-14).

Dwarves can be Fighters, max level 6.

Special Abilities: +4 to magic saves; note slanting passages, traps, shifting walls and new construction in underground settings (d20 + MIND bonus; DC 12 if carefully checking, DC 16 if just passing through area); speak languages of dwarves,

gnomes, kobolds and goblins; can see in darkness half as well as in light.

Elves can be Fighters or Magic-Users, max level 8.

Special Abilities: Can switch between classes between adventures and can use magic armor and magic weapons when acting as a Magic-User; +2 to hit and damage goblinoid monsters; note secret/hidden doors (d20 + MIND bonus; DC 12 if carefully checking, DC 16 if just passing through area); speak languages of elves, orcs, hobgoblins, and gnolls.

Halflings can be Fighters, max level 6.

Special Abilities: +4 to magic saves; +2 to hit and damage with slings and light bows; can blend in background (d20 + DEX Bonus; DC 12 if outdoors, DC 16 if indoors – this is an extraordinary ability above and beyond simply hiding in available cover which anyone can try to do).

Classes

The classes are Fighter, Magic-User, and Cleric. Characters normally begin at Level 1 (unless directed otherwise by the GM). Abbreviations: HP – Hit Points, PCB – Physical Combat Bonus, MCB – Magical Combat Bonus, FB – Fighter Bonus, Mem – Memory, XP – XP Required.

Fighter

Fighters are soldiers, champions, and other warriors who are exclusively trained in the arts of combat and war. They are specialists in dealing damage with weapons and in the other arts of physical combat. They are trained to lead others in battle. Prime Requisite: STR. Requirements: none.

Weapons and Armor: Fighters may use any kind of armor or weapon and may use shields. They add their Fighter Bonus to their hit and damage rolls.

Battlefield Prowess: At 5th level, a fighter inspires those under his command. Any hirelings or mercenaries hired by the fighter have a +1 bonus to their morale when personally led by the fighter. A fighter of 5th level or above will not be targeted by normal troops so long as there are other (lesser) targets available. At 8th level and above a fighter is aware of invisible opponents within 3" and creatures or 1 hit die or less require a morale check to stand their ground if he charges them.

Stronghold: At level 9 a fighter may become a great leader of men, taking control of a parcel of land and a leadership rank in his society. A fighter will, assuming money is at hand, build a castle. He may ultimately control several villages and towns, but must be a good, strong leader and provide protection.

Fighter Advancement Table

Level	HP	PCB/MCB	FB	Mem	Save	XP
1	1d6+2	+1/+1	+1	0	13	0
2	2d6+1	+1/+1	+1	0	12	2000
3	3d6	+2/+1	+1	0	11	4000
4	4d6	+2/+1	+2	0	10	8000
5	5d6	+3/+1	+2	0	9	16000
6	6d6	+3/+2	+2	0	8	32000
7	7d6	+4/+2	+3	0	8	64000
8	8d6+1	+4/+2	+3	0	7	128000
9	9d6+2	+5/+2	+3	0	7	256000
10	10d6	+5/+2	+4	0	6	512000
11	10d6+2	+6/+3	+4	0	6	768000
12	11d6	+6/+3	+4	0	5	1024000
13	11d6+2	+7/+3	+5	0	5	1280000
14	12d6	+7/+3	+5	0	4	1536000

Magic-User

Magic-Users (sometimes called wizards, sorcerers, or magicians) study arcane secrets and cast spells. While early in their career magic-users have only limited power, experienced magic-users are able to cast a great number of powerful spells. Prime Requisite: INT. Requirements: none.

Weapons and Armor: Magic-Users wear no armor and can only use daggers, slings, or staves as weapons.

Class Abilities: Magic-Users can cast arcane spells.

Magical Research: At 5th level, a magic-user is able to research spells, scribe true scrolls, and brew potions. When a magic-user reaches the 9th level, he is able to create magic items.

Stronghold: A magic-user may build a stronghold, often a great tower, when he reaches level 11. He will then attract magic-user apprentices (1d6), who will range from level 1-3.

Magic-User Advancement Table

Level	HP	PCB/MCB	FB	Mem	Save	XP
1	1d6	+0/+1	+0	1	16	0
2	1d6+1	+0/+1	+0	2	15	2500
3	2d6	+0/+2	+0	3	14	5000
4	3d6	+1/+2	+0	4	13	10000
5	3d6+1	+1/+3	+0	5	12	20000
6	4d6	+1/+3	+0	6	11	40000
7	5d6	+1/+4	+0	7	10	80000
8	5d6+1	+2/+4	+0	8	9	160000
9	6d6	+2/+5	+0	9	9	320000
10	7d6	+2/+5	+0	10	8	640000
11	7d6+1	+2/+6	+0	12	8	960000
12	7d6+2	+3/+6	+0	14	7	1280000
13	8d6	+3/+7	+0	17	7	1600000
14	8d6+1	+3/+7	+0	20	6	1920000

Cleric

Clerics have pledged their lives to serve a specific deity (or pantheon). While clerics are a form of priest, they seldom serve a priest at a temple; instead they are warrior-priests serving as an arm of their deity in the world. Prime Requisite: CHR. Requirements: none.

Weapons and Armor: Clerics can wear any type of armor and use shields. They can use any weapon except edged weapons.

Class Abilities: Clerics can cast divine magic.

Magical Research: At 5th level, a cleric is able to research divine spells and scribe divine scrolls. When a cleric reaches the 9th level, he is able to create magic items usable by clerics.

Turn Undead: A Cleric can turn undead by forcefully presented the holy symbol of his religion. Roll 1d6 + (Cleric Level – Undead HD). A roll of 5+ is successful and turns 2d6 of the undead. If success would be automatic due to the modifiers, 2d6 of the undead are outright destroyed. Optional: This can only be used (2 + Level + MIND bonus) times per day.

Stronghold: Once attaining 9th level, a cleric may establish or build a stronghold. So long as the cleric is currently in favor with his god, he may buy or build a keep at half the normal price due to the religious fervor of the workers. Once a stronghold is established, the cleric's reputation will spread and he will attract 1st and 2nd level followers of the fighter class (numbering 5d6 x10). They are completely loyal (never checking morale). The GM chooses which proportions of followers are bowman, infantry, etc.

Cleric Advancement Table

Level	HP	PCB/MCB	FB	Mem	Save	XP
1	1d6	+0/+0	+0	0	15	0
2	2d6	+1/+1	+0	1	14	1500
3	2d6+1	+1/+1	+0	2	13	3000
4	3d6	+1/+1	+0	3	12	6000
5	4d6	+2/+2	+0	4	11	12000
6	5d6	+2/+2	+0	5	10	24000
7	5d6+1	+2/+2	+0	6	9	48000
8	6d6	+3/+3	+0	7	8	96000
9	7d6	+3/+3	+0	8	8	192000
10	7d6+1	+3/+3	+0	9	7	384000
11	7d6+2	+4/+4	+0	10	7	576000
12	8d6	+4/+4	+0	12	6	768000
13	8d6+1	+4/+4	+0	14	6	960000
14	8d6+2	+5/+5	+0	16	5	1152000

Background

Characters should select, with the approval of the GM, a background that represents their race, culture, and their previous (non-adventuring) training/experience. The selection of a character's background is as important as the selection of a class as a character's background gives the character a broad base of skills and knowledge.

The GM will consider the character's background just as he would the character's class when deciding if a character will succeed with an action. For example, a character with an "Human (Holy Panamon Imperium) Engineer" background should have a much better chance of damming a creek or building a bridge over it than a character with a "Courtier" background – and an even better chance if that creek is in the territory of the Holy Panamon Imperium where the character knows more about the terrain and likely has contacts who could help.

Races and cultures are generally limited to those the GM has defined for the campaign.

For the prior training/experience part of a character's background, anything that fits the campaign setting may be selected. For example: A few possibilities include: acrobat, alchemist, animal trainer, architect, aristocratic noble, assassin, chef, con-woman, desert nomad, goblin exterminator, hunted outlaw, knight errant, priest, refugee, scout, shaman, shepherd, soldier, spy, temple acolyte, thief, torturer, traveling martial arts pupil, tribal healer, tunnel scout, wandering minstrel, poet, and so on. This part of a character's background need not be related to the PCs class, e.g. a player who creates a deeply religious fighter skilled in the arts of vision interpretation, divination and oration might pick 'Prophet' as a background. Backgrounds may not duplicate a class.

Players should discuss their background ideas with their GM to both to be sure it will be a good fit for both the campaign setting and the group's play style as well as to be sure the player and the GM are both on the same general page as to what skills and knowledge the background provides the character. For example, if a player picked a "knight" background, the GM might be thinking "knight of the round table" while the player is thinking "Knight Templar."



STANDARD RULES

Skills

There are no specific skills in *Microlite75*. Instead players are expected to think like adventurers, tell the GM what they are doing and the GM decides if it will succeed in the situation, taking into account the characters' classes and backgrounds. If the GM decides a random success chance is truly needed he may resolve the situation with a roll of his choice or he may call for one of the following rolls:

- **Primary Skill Roll:** 1d20 + Stat Bonus + Class Level if the character is attempting something directly related to their class or background.
- **Secondary Skill Roll:** 1d20 + Stat Bonus + (Class Level/2, round up) if the character is attempting something only loosely related to their class or background.
- **Minor Skill Roll:** 1d20 + Stat Bonus + (Class Level/3, round down) if the character is attempting something not really related to their class or background.

When the GM calls for a skill roll, he will declare the type of skill roll, which stat the skill roll falls under, and any situational modifiers and the player will make a skill roll. (The GM should make the roll in secret if seeing the result would give the player more information than his character should have.)

Roll higher than the GM assigned Difficulty Class to succeed. Unless the GM rules otherwise, a natural roll of 20 always succeeds for a Primary Skill Roll. Suggested Difficulty Classes: Easy - 8, Normal - 12, Difficult - 16, Hard - 20, Very Hard - 24, Legendary - 28, Unbelievable - 32.

Basic Adventuring Skills: Unless a player specifies otherwise about a character at character creation, all characters are assumed to have basic practical adventuring skills such as maintaining weapons and armor, riding a horse, setting up a camp, swimming, climbing, cooking, first aid, etc., and have a rough idea of the value of common coins, trade goods, gems, and jewels. Success should simply be assumed unless there are unusual conditions.

Languages: All character races speak common. Other intelligent beings speak their own languages (20% chance of also speaking common). Beings with a MIND over 10 may speak one additional language per point of MIND over 10 (these are in addition to any languages known by race).

Saving Throws

When subject to an unusual or magical attack, characters generally get a saving throw to avoid or reduce the effect. To make a saving throw, roll 1d20, add modifiers based on the type of saving throw (and any circumstantial modifiers set by the GM). A natural roll of 1 automatically fails. A natural roll of 20 automatically succeeds. Otherwise, the saving throw is successful if the total of the roll and modifiers is greater than the saving throw listed for the character's level. Unless noted otherwise, monsters save as a Fighter of a level equal to one-half their hit dice, rounded up.

Saving Throw Modifiers: What a character is saving against modifies the saving throw die roll. In cases where multiple types apply, use the first one listed below:

Breath Weapons: Breath Weapons and other blast-like effects give a -1 modifier to the saving throw.

Poison: Dwarves get a +3 bonus.

Death Magic: This includes negative energy attacks. Clerics get +3 due to their link with the higher and lower planes.

Rod, Staff, Wand: All magical effects created by a rod, staff, or wand give +1 bonus.

Spells: +2 bonus for Magic-Users.

Special Saving Throw Modifiers: Where applicable, these modifiers are applied in addition to those listed above:

Charm and Illusion Magic: Add MIND stat bonus.

All Magical Effects: Dwarves and Halflings receive a +4 bonus to all saving throws against a magical effect.

Magic

Magic-using characters can cast any spell from their respective spell list with a spell level equal or below 1/2 their class level, rounded up. A Magic-User starts with Read Magic and 1d2 additional first levels spells in his spell book (which must be approved by the GM) and can add more spells by finding (or buying) them on scrolls or books and copying them into his spell book. Clerics do not need spell books and automatically have access to all divine spells of a level they can cast (use of certain spells may be forbidden by the cleric's deity, however).

A Magic-User or Cleric can memorize up to his memory limit ("Mem" on the appropriate Level Advancement Table) in spells at one time. A Magic-User requires his spell book and one hour of time to change the spells he has memorized. Clerics simply need one hour of quiet meditation to change their spell selection.

Casting Cost: Casting a spell of any kind costs Hit Points. The cost is 1 + double the level of the spell being cast:

Spell Level	1	2	3	4	5	6
HP Cost	3	5	7	9	11	13

This loss **cannot** be healed magically but is recovered after 8 hours rest.

Spell Difficulty Class: For purposes of things like dispelling, the Difficulty Class (DC) for all spells is: 10 + Caster Level + Caster's MIND bonus

Signature Spells: Select one 'signature' spell per spell level from first upward that they prefer to use over any other. These spells are easier to cast due to familiarity, costing 1 less HP to use.

Hit Points and Healing

Hit Points (HP): Hit Points for Fighting Classes equal STR + 1d8 per Level. Hit Points for other classes equal STR + 1d6 per level. If Hit Points reach 0, the character is unconscious and begins to take severe physical injury. Further damage, including any remaining points of damage the attack that reduced hit points to zero, directly reduces Body Points. Hit Points represent stamina, luck, minor cuts and scrapes, etc. Optional: To avoid confusion, "Hit Points" may be renamed "Fatigue Points."

Body Points (BP): All characters have 20 Body Points. If Body Points reach 0, the character is dead. Each two points of body damage a character has suffered gives a -1 to all attack, success, saving, and similar rolls (also to strike speed). *Option:* Body Points for Fighting Classes equal 20 + (Level/2) (round down, maximum 30). Body Points for Arcane Classes equal 20 - (Level/2) (round up, minimum 10). This has fighting classes slowly becoming tougher while arcane classes lose physical conditioning as they become more magically powerful.

Recovering Hit Points: All characters recover all hit points after six hours of total rest. If a character has lost Body Points due to

wounds, only 50% of total hit points lost are recovered per six hours of rest.

Healing Body Point Damage: Body points lost recover at a rate equal to the character's STR Bonus (minimum of 1 point regained) per full day of rest. If a character with up to 50% Body Point damage (up to 10 points of BP damage if base 20 BP is used) performs more than very light activity or careful travel during a day, he has a 50% chance of losing an additional body point. If a character with more 50% of Body Point damaged (11 or more points of BP damage if base 20 BP is used) does anything other than rest quietly in bed during a day, he has a 50% chance of losing an additional body point.

Bleeding (optional): A character who has been reduced to 0 hit points by weapon or other trauma-related damage will eventually bleed out and die if their wounds are not bound. A bleeding character must make a FORT Save every minute or suffer one body point of additional damage. Binding wounds takes 1 minute per point of body damage taken, but no further bleeding rolls are needed (including while the wounds are being bound). Any healing spell cast on a bleeding character will effectively stop the bleeding.

Healing Magic (Optional): Healing magic is not instantaneous, 1 body point will be cured per 10 minutes of rest after the spell is cast (up to the maximum the spell will cure), if the rest is interrupted any remaining points of healing are lost.

Second Wind (Optional): Once per day, characters may regain 20% of their total hit points (round up) by resting in a safe place for an hour while eating a meal. This amount is reduced by 2 hp per point of body damage (to a minimum of 0 hp recovered).

Monster Body Points (Optional): If the GM does not mind the added complexity, monsters may have Body Points as well. A monster's Body Points are equal to twice the number of hit dice the monster has. This option is not recommended.

Combat

Surprise: At the beginning of an encounter, roll 1d6 for each side. On a roll of 1-2 a side is surprised and may not act at all in the first round. If attacking from an undetected ambush, the ambush victims are surprised on a roll of 1-4. A side cannot be surprised if it is aware of the other.

Initiative: Each side rolls a d20 (reroll ties). High roll wins initiative. The combat order for the round is determined by initiative: 1) Side that lost initiative declares actions. 2) Side that won initiative declares actions. 3) Side that won initiative acts. 4) Side that lost initiative acts. 5) Any bookkeeping is done.

Actions: Combat is very abstract. Each combat round lasts a minute and includes a lot of jockeying for position, feints, etc. The "hit roll" determines if any damaging blows were delivered during the round. Everyone can do one thing each round; move, attack, cast a spell, etc. The GM may choose to allow some combined actions, like a charge attack, to be one thing. Drawing a weapon, turning in place, speaking or similar activities are "free" and do not count as an action.

Opportunity Attacks: Anyone not surprised and with a ready weapon who is not already involved in a melee combat gets a free attack on opponents trying to move past them – this attack is in addition to their normal attack for the round. If the attack is successful, the opponents takes damage and can move no further that round.

Attack Rolls: Add attack bonus to d20 roll. A natural roll of 1 always misses, otherwise if the result is higher than your opponent's Armor Class (AC), it's a hit. A natural 20 that would otherwise hit is automatically a critical hit doing maximum damage.

Melee attack bonus = STR bonus + Physical Combat Bonus

Missile attack bonus = DEX bonus + Physical Combat Bonus

Magic attack bonus = MIND bonus + Magical Combat Bonus

Armor Class (AC) = 10 + DEX bonus + Armor bonus. Basic Armor Bonuses: Light Armor (e.g. leather) +2, Medium Armor (e.g. Chainmail) +4, Heavy Armor (e.g. Plate) +6; a shield adds +1; a large shield adds +2.

All weapons do 1d6 damage, add STR bonus to Melee damage.

Critical Hits: A natural 20 that would otherwise hit is automatically a critical hit doing maximum damage and doing a number of body points damage equal to the number of damage dice rolled (normally 1). Most monsters do not have body points, so a critical hit will do maximum damage plus a normal damage roll to them and cause them to lose their next attack.

Fighting classes can use DEX bonus + Physical Combat Bonus as Melee attack bonus instead if wielding a light weapon. Fighting classes can wield 2 light weapons and attack with both in a round (making one attack roll at -2). Rapiers count as light weapons, but you cannot wield two rapiers at the same time.

Range Penalties: If the target is relatively close, there is no penalty to hit for range. If it's mid-range for the weapon you're using, take a -2. If it's farther out than that, the GM will assign a -4 to -10 penalty to hit, depending on his judgment of how far away the target is.

Fighter Bonus: Each round Fighting Class characters may add their Fighter Bonus to their attack and damage rolls (both melee and missile).

Combat Casting: In combat, if a character is hit and takes damage (or other effect that could interfere with spell casting like paralysis) before casting a spell, the spell fizzles. This costs the caster 1 HP per level of the spell he was attempting to cast and the caster loses his action for the round.

Overwhelming Opponents: Each attacker beyond the first against the same target in the same round adds +1 to their attack rolls for each attacker before them. So, a second attack on the same target in the same round by a party member or monster would be at +1, a third attack at +2, etc.

Morale: While a few monsters, such as mindless creatures, are fearless and will fight to the death, most monsters have a strong desire to survive and will not continue to fight when the battle is going against them. They will instead seek to retreat, to flee, or even to surrender. The GM decides when monsters abandon the battle and retreat, based on the situation and the monster's intelligence. Monsters are assigned a Morale Rating (from 2 to 12, with 2 being a complete coward and 12 being totally fearless) to help the GM make these decisions. If the GM wishes, he may simply roll 2d6 and have the monsters break off combat if the number rolled is greater than the monster's Morale Rating.

Energy Drain: Certain undead and demonic monsters can drain energy levels from characters. Each energy level drained reduces the character's level by one, the character may regain the level normally via experience.

Hirelings

Players may find it useful to have their characters hire bearers to carry light sources into ruins and dungeons (and to carry treasure out) and men-at-arms to aid in combat. In some areas there may be a guild where such people may be found and hired, in other areas characters may have to advertise. Pay must be negotiated and what will be asked will depend on the situation the hirelings think they may get into and the reputation of the characters hiring them.

Bearers have 2 hit points and generally will only fight if cornered and there is no other choice (Morale Rating 3) – even then their effective level (used in attack rolls) is -2. They will carry light sources and baggage willingly so long as they are paid, fed,

treated well, and not exposed to much mortal danger. Minimum pay: 1 SP/day.

Men-at-Arms will fight but consider being used as a bearer (except of treasure they get a share of) to be beneath them. Green Men-At-Arms have 4 hit points, a Morale Rating of 7, an effective combat level (used in attack rolls) of 0 and can use whatever armor and weapons their employers provide. Minimum pay: 5 SP/day plus 1/20 of a share of any non-magical treasure found. Veteran Men-at-Arms have 7 hit points, a Morale Rating of 8, an effective combat level (used in attack rolls) of 1 and can use whatever armor and weapons their employers provide. Minimum pay: 1 GP/day and 1/10 a share of any non-magical treasure found. Men-at-Arms will serve willingly as long as they are fed, paid, treated well, and not asked to take unusual risks that their employers are not taking with them.

Monsters

See the *Microlite75* Monster List or use the monster descriptions in any 0e game (substituting d6 for hit dice and damage if needed). To create new monsters quickly: Pick a name, assign a level, hit dice = level, hit points = 1d6 per level, magic save = 10 + level, all attack bonuses = level, damage = 1d6 for ordinary claws, bites, and weapons, 2d6 for large maws, giant clubs, 3d6 for dragon bites and the like, AC = armor equivalent; pick special abilities as the level increases. Special attacks act like magic attacks against an appropriate defense. Intelligent monsters may have classes at the GM's option. If needed, assign stats to suit. Equip and add abilities as required.

Monster Reactions: Some monsters (like skeletons guarding a tomb) may always attack. In cases where the reaction of the monsters to the party is not obvious, the GM may opt to make a reaction roll for the monsters by rolling 2d6 and adding the CHR bonus (and any other appropriate modifiers) to the roll and consulting this table.

Adjusted Reaction Roll	Result
2 or less	Very Unfavorable
3-6	Unfavorable
7	Neutral/Uncertain
8-11	Favorable
12 or more	Very Favorable

Interpretation of the results is left to the GM, however, these general principles may prove helpful. Very Unfavorable means the monsters will most likely attack unless the odds are overwhelmingly against them. They will not help the characters. Unfavorable means the monsters are hostile and might attack unless they are given a good reason not to. They will not help the characters. Neutral means the monsters are unsure of the party. They are not likely to attack immediately, but are not friendly or helpful. Favorable means the monsters are willing to listen and are open to negotiation. They might be willing to be slightly helpful. Very Favorable means the monsters like the characters and are willing to be somewhat helpful and are open to working with the party to mutual advantage.

Mooks (optional): Sometimes a GM may want to use a large number of monsters but not want to carefully track each one. Mooks are "cannon fodder" monsters that have 1 hit point per hit die, never make a saving throw, and always run away or surrender if the battle is obviously going against them. Any hit from a Fighting Class character will likely kill a mook. Mooks cannot be told at a glance from non-mook monsters. Mooks make excellent minions for powerful leaders as they are very effective against normal people even if they cannot stand long against PCs and NPCs with class levels.

Experience Points

Characters get Experience Points (XP) through adventuring, defeating monsters, spending money from treasure, etc.

XP from Defeating Monsters: Each monster defeated is worth a base XP equal to the monster's hit dice squared multiplied by 5. If a monster has both hit dice and a character level the higher is used as "hit dice" in this formula. Many monsters have special abilities which make them more dangerous than their hit dice indicate. For each such special ability, add 50% (round down) of the monster's base XP. Example: A party defeats 3 Hippogriffs. Hippogriff has 3 hit dice and one special ability (flight), so each hippogriff is worth 67 XP for a total of 201 XP.

At the end of an adventure, the total XP earned from defeating monsters is divided by the number of characters in the party. Henchmen/Retainers count as 1/2 person and hirelings count as 1/10 person (round up for PCs, round down for others). Example: A party of 5 player characters, 2 retainers, and 10 men-at-arms and other hirelings earns 1200 XP from defeating monsters. Each PC earns 172 XP from defeating monsters, each retainer earns 85 XP, and each hireling earns 17 XP. (Note that XP for hirelings is earned but usually not actually tracked.)

XP from Treasure Spent: Individual characters can also earn experience points from spending money found in treasures (or taken from monsters) in totally frivolous ways (e.g. wine, women, song, donations to a temple without getting anything in return, generic "training," etc.). A character earns XP equal to the treasure so spent in gp divided by his current level. Note that XP from treasure is an abstract method of rewarding the various adventuring actions like finding traps that allow one to get treasure. Example: A 2nd level Fighter spending 1000gp on wine, women, and song earns 500 XP.

XP from Exploration: The GM may reward exploration with XP by designing special points on the map as worthy of XP for reaching them. The GM should generally not inform players in advance as to what, if any, special locations on the map are worth XP. Example: reaching the top of the tallest mountain on the map for the first time might be worth 150 or 200 XP for each character making it to the top or entering a well-hidden sub-level of a dungeon might be worth 50 XP.

XP from other Activities: The GM may award XP for excellent roleplaying, other important actions in the game (successfully completing a quest, for example), etc. In general, the total award from this category for any one session should not be more than 100 XP times the character's current level. No XP may be awarded in this category if the character refuses to even attempt to play his virtues and vices or other character limitations.

Prime Requisite Effects (Optional): Each class has one stat listed as its Prime Requisite. If a character's highest stat is not the Prime Requisite for his class, the character suffers a 10% penalty to all XP earned.

Level Advancement

At the end of every adventure (or, at the GM's option, at the end of every session of play), total up the XP earned and added them to your character's total XP. If a character's XP total is higher than that the *Minimum Experience Points Required* for the next level on the character's class chart. The character goes up a level and gains all the benefits thereof (increased HP, PCB, MCB, improved Saving Throw, etc.). Note that a character may only go up one level per session. Any additional XP earned in that session that would put the character above 50% in his new level are lost.

Each level adds a die roll or a fixed amount after 9th level to Hit Points and the character's Physical Combat Bonus, Magical Combat Bonus, Fighter Bonus, etc. may change as indicated in the Advancement table for the character's class.

Spell casters gain access to new spell levels at levels 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11.

Money

Money takes the form of coins, with the gold piece being the standard unit. 1 platinum piece (pp) = 5 gold pieces; 1 gold piece (gp) = 10 silver pieces; 1 electrum piece (ep) = 5 silver pieces; 1 silver piece (sp) = 10 copper pieces (cp). Coins from different areas may look different and in some areas only coins from that area are acceptable, other coins will have to be exchanged for proper coins at a moneychanger who will take at least a 10% exchange fee.

To put the value of a gold piece into perspective, a single gold piece is enough for a peasant to subsist at a wretched quality of life for a month. Early in their career, adventurers will typically live on a few dozen gold pieces per month, enough to eat and sleep at an inn. A dragon's treasure hoard of 50,000gp might keep a village of peasants alive for decade, but merely cover a prince's monthly budget.

Equipment

Suggested starting packs for new characters:

Pack A	Pack B	Pack C
backpack	backpack	backpack
bedroll	bedroll	bedroll
hooded lantern	10 torches	tent
10 oil flasks	10 oil flasks	10 torches
flint & steel	flint & steel	flint & steel
shovel	chalk	hammer
2 sets of caltrops	10 ft. pole	10 iron spikes
signal whistle	mirror	grappling hook
pen & paper	crowbar	50 ft. rope
water skin	water skin	water skin
iron rations (4days)	iron rations (4 days)	iron rations (4 days)

Finally, add the following, based on your Class:

Fighter: Vial of holy water, medium armor (AC +4), a one handed weapon + shield, or a two handed weapon, and 5 gold pieces

Magic-User: Spellbook with all spells known, a dagger, and 5 gold pieces

Cleric: Silver holy symbol, light armor (AC +2), a one handed weapon + shield, and 5 gold pieces.

Creating A Stronghold

All of the Character classes have some ability, at some level, to establish a stronghold – or to take over a guild, in the case of Thieves. Strongholds are usually built by claiming an area of wilderness, clearing out the monsters that lair in the region, and then beginning construction of the new owner's fortified place of residence. The nature and type of stronghold will differ, of course, for the individual's choices will play an important role. For instance, it is traditional for you, the player, to create a map of your castle. In general, a strong leader who clears out an area with a radius of ten miles or so will end up in charge of between 2 and 8 (2d4) small settlements. The peasants in these hamlets, cots, and villages will be overjoyed to find themselves under the protection of a powerful and renowned protector – unless your Character is a tyrannical overlord in the service of Chaos. Each settlement holds roughly 1d4 x100 villagers, and the normal feudal tax is 10 gp per year per villager. Sometimes, of course, this is paid with chickens and oxen, and your stronghold might take on the appearance of a marketplace, around tax time – but a good reeve or bailiff can sort it all out quickly, without the Character's needing to get involved. Owning a stronghold allows a person to house and feed loyal retainers without paying for their room and board in local inns, or building campsites in the cold rain. It is a base of operations and a secure place to keep Treasure.

Building the actual castle, of course, is quite expensive. The owner will need to hire wagons for transporting materials, as

well as masons and other experienced craftsmen from more civilized areas to raise the strong stone walls and towers of the fortress. While the construction costs could change drastically depending upon how far a freehold is from the rest of civilization and what materials are available in the area, the following sample costs will provide a baseline:

Barbican (gatehouse, 2 small towers, and a drawbridge)	38,000gp
Battlement (100' long, crenellated parapets)	500gp
Building, stone (20' high, 30' square, wood doors, floors, roof, stairs)*	3,000gp
Building, wood (20' high, 30' square, wood doors, floors, roof, stairs)*	1,500gp
Corridor, dungeon (10'x10'x10', hewn stone walls, flagstone floor)	500gp
Drawbridge, wood (10' x 20')	250gp
Gatehouse (20' high, 30' x 20', metal portcullis, wood doors, floors, stairs)	6,500gp
Keep, square (80' high, 60' square, wood doors, floors, stairs)*	75,000gp
Moat, unfilled (100' x 20' x 10' deep)*	400gp
Moat, filled (100' x 20' x 10' deep)*	800gp
Palisade, wood (10' high, 100' long, 1' thick)	125gp
Rampart, earthen (10' high, 100' long, 15' thick)	2,500gp
Tower, small round (30' high, 20' diameter, wood doors, floors, stairs)	15,000gp
Tower, medium round (40' high, 20' diameter, wood doors, floors, stairs)	22,500gp
Tower, large round (40' high, 30' diameter, wood doors, floors, roof, stairs)	30,000gp
Tower, huge round (60' high, 30' diameter, wood doors, floors, roof, stairs)	54,000gp
Wall, stone castle (20' high, 100' long, 10' thick)	5,000gp
Wall, stone castle (30' high, 100' long, 10' thick)	7,500gp
Wall, stone castle (40' high, 100' long, 10' thick)	12,500gp
Wall, stone castle (50' high, 100' long, 10' thick)	17,500gp
Wall, stone castle (60' high, 100' long, 10' thick)	22,500gp

*The dimensions of these constructions can be altered as long as the square footage remains the same.

In addition to the building costs, the character will need to hire at least one engineer (250gp/month) per 100,000gp cost of the stronghold. The time required to construct a stronghold depends entirely on its total price. For every 500gp it will take one day of game time. The construction time can be reduced by 25% by paying 50% additional construction costs, or reduced by 50% by paying 100% additional construction costs. The construction time cannot be reduced by more than 50%.

Magical Research

As described in their class descriptions, spell casters are able to research new spells and create magic items. These are expensive procedures which often do not succeed.

All magical research requires a magic research skill roll of some type to succeed. This throw is a Secondary MIND Skill Roll unless otherwise listed. An unmodified die roll of 1-3 is always a failure when conducting magical research, however. When a magic research throw fails, the time and money spent on the research is lost. In addition, any precious materials or special components (described below) are consumed.

Researching Spells

Researching Known Spells: A spellcaster of 5th level or higher may use spell research to gain access to spells on the standard *Microlite75* spell list that he does not have access to from scrolls, spell books, or (if a divine spellcaster) his deity. Spell research costs 1,000gp, and takes two weeks of research, per level of the spell. Spell research requires a magic research throw versus a DC equal to 12 plus twice the level of the spell being researched. EXAMPLE: Riddle is an 11th level mage with a MIND of 15 researching a 4th level spell. It will take 8 weeks and cost 4,000gp, and require a Secondary MIND Skill Roll versus a DC of 20 to succeed.

Researching New Spells: A spellcaster may also use spell research to create a new spell not on the standard spell lists. The spellcaster must describe in detail the kind of spell he wants to create, and the effects it will have. The GM will then determine if the spell can be created, and if so what the spell level will be. The spellcaster must be capable of casting spells of the spell level the potential new spell will be; otherwise he must wait until he attains a high enough level to research and cast the spell. Spell research costs 1,000gp, and takes two weeks of research, per level of the spell. A magic research roll is required for success versus a DC equal to 12 plus three times the level of the spell being researched.

Identifying Magic Items: Spell research can also identify the properties of a magic item. It takes 1,000gp and two weeks of research to identify a magic item, and a magic research throw (A is required. The required DC is determined by how common the GM rules the magic item is: Common, DC 14; Uncommon, DC 17; Rare, DC 20; Very Rare, DC 24; Artifact/Unique, DC 30 (or higher).

A mage or other arcane caster can only research a spell if he can still learn spells of that level. A cleric or other divine caster can only research a spell with the permission of his deity (GM's discretion). The deity will usually remove a spell of the same level from the cleric's spell list in exchange for granting the new spell.

Libraries: To research a spell, a spellcaster must have access to a library. Wizard's guilds and major temples often will provide their mages and clerics access to such a library. If a spellcaster wishes to compile his own library, a minimum of 4,000gp must be invested to allow research on 1st level spells. For each subsequent spell level to be researched, another 2,000gp must be invested. Having an exceptionally large library aids research. For every 10,000gp of value above the minimum required for the spell, the spellcaster receives a +1 bonus on his magic research throw (up to a maximum +3 bonus).

Every time a wizard successfully researches a spell, 10% of the gold spent for that effect is added to his library value, reflecting the value of notes and annotations made during research. Authoritative tomes or rare books found as treasure might provide an additional bonus to research specific spells or types of spells.

Creating Magic Items

Starting at 5th level, spellcasters may begin to scribe scrolls and brew potions. At 9th level, they may begin to make other types of magic items, such as rods, rings, swords, and other items. An arcane spellcaster may never create magic items that are exclusive to divine spellcasters. A divine spellcaster may make any item his class is eligible to use.

In order to create a magic item, the spellcaster must know the spell(s) that replicate the magic item's effect, or must find a sample or formula of the item. If a magic item's effect does not compare to any existing spell, the spellcaster must either research a new spell that will produce the desired effect, or he must find a sample or formula of the item.

Cost and Time: The base cost and time required to create a magic item is listed on the Magic Item Creation tables.

Magic Research Roll: Creating a magic item requires a magic research roll for success versus a DC equal to 12 plus three times the level of the spell needed to create the effect being enchanted. If multiple effects are being enchanted, each must be rolled separately. A +1 item bonus is considered a 1st level spell, a +2 item bonus is considered a single 3rd level spell, and a +3 item bonus is considered a single 6th level spell.

Formulas and Samples: A formula is a magical "recipe" for the creation of an item. A spellcaster automatically has a formula for any magic item he has previously created. Formulas may also be found as treasure. A sample is simply an existing magic item that is available to the spellcaster while he is working.

There are three advantages to having a formula or sample:

- 1) It enables the spellcaster to create a magic item without having to learn or invent the spells imbued in the item.
- 2) It reduces the cost and time to make the item by 50%.
- 3) The DC for the magic research roll is 12 plus two times the level of the spell needed to create the effect (instead of the standard plus three times the level of the spell needed to create the effect).

Precious Materials: Rare woods, noble metals, such as silver, gold, and platinum, and precious gems, such as rubies and diamonds, retain magic better than common woods, crude metals, or simple stone. Using precious materials can thus improve the chances of success of creating a magic item. For every 10,000gp of value in gems, jewelry, precious metals, and rare or elaborately carved woods added, the spellcaster receives a +1 bonus on his magic research throw. A character may not spend more on precious materials than the base cost of the item.

Special Components: Creating magic items requires special components for each spell effect in the item. Components are usually organs or blood from one or more monsters with a total XP value equal to the gp cost of the research. The cost of any special components is in addition to the base cost of the research. If a character does not have a formula when he begins creating the item, he will not learn the special components until the work is 50% complete. The GM will determine the specific components required for each item. Different formulas for the same item may require different components. For instance, one formula for a wand of fireball might require the fangs of 20 hellhounds, while another formula for a wand of fireball might require the ichor of four efreet.

Workshops: Just as a spellcaster needs a library to research spells, he needs a workshop in order to create magic items. Wizard's guilds and major temples often will provide their mages and clerics access to a workshop. If a spellcaster wishes to build his own workshop, a minimum of 4,000gp must be invested to allow creation of 1st level spell effects or item bonuses. For each subsequent spell level or bonus, another 2,000gp must be invested. Having an exceptionally valuable workshop aids item creation. For every 10,000gp of value above the minimum required for the spell, the spellcaster receives a +1 bonus on his magic research throw (up to a maximum +3 bonus).

Magic Item Creation: Base Cost

Item Type	Base Cost
One Use Effect	500gp x spell level
Charged Effect	500gp x spell level x charges*
Permanent Effect, Unlimited Use	500gp x spell level x 50
Permanent Effect, Use 1/turn	500gp x spell level x 33
Permanent Effect, Use 1/3 turns	500gp x spell level x 25
Permanent Effect, Use 1/hour	500gp x spell level x 16
Permanent Effect, Use 3/day	500gp x spell level x 12
Permanent Effect, Use 1/day	500gp x spell level x 10
Permanent Effect, Use 1/week	500gp x spell level x 6
Magical Weapon +1	5,000gp**
Incr bonus from +1 to +2	+10,000gp**
Incr bonus from +2 to +3	+20,000gp**
Magical Armor +1	5,000gp**
Incr bonus from +1 to +2	+10,000gp**
Incr bonus from +2 to +3	+20,000gp**



Magic Item Creation: Time Cost

Item Type	Time
One Use Effect	1 week x spell level
Charged Effect	2 days x spell level x charges
Permanent Effect, Unlimited Use	100 days x spell level
Permanent Effect, Use 1/turn	80 days x spell level
Permanent Effect, Use 1/3 turns	70 days x spell level
Permanent Effect, Use 1/hour	60 days x spell level
Permanent Effect, Use 3/day	50 days x spell level
Permanent Effect, Use 1/day	40 days x spell level
Permanent Effect, Use 1/wk	30 days x spell level
Magical Weapon +1	1 month x WBC / 10***
Incr bonus from +1 to +2	+1 month x WBC / 10***
Incr bonus from +2 to +3	+1 month x WBC / 10***
Magical Armor +1	1 month x Armor Class
Incr bonus from +1 to +2	+1 month
Incr bonus from +2 to +3	+1 month

* If a charged item has multiple spell effects powered by the same charges, use the base cost and time for the highest level spell effect, plus half the base cost and time for each other spell effect. The minimum time to create a charged item is never less than 1 week per spell level of the highest level effect.

** If the weapon or armor has a bonus that is restricted to a particular class or type of opponents, the extra bonus is half price. If the weapon or armor is enchanted with spell-like effects, the spell-like effects are enchanted separately using the cost and time for charged or permanent effects.

***"WBC" = Weapon Base Cost. Arrows, bolts, and sling stones are enchanted in bundles of 20 at a base cost of 10gp.

OPTIONAL RULES

The following rules are optional. The GM decides which, if any, will be used.

Alignment: There are three basic alignments: Light, Dark, and Neutral. Only intelligent beings have alignment and the vast majority of those tend to be neutral. Player Characters should select an alignment for their characters.

Light: Light aligned characters try to avoid unnecessary harm to others by their actions or inaction. They often put the good of society/everyone over the immediate good of themselves and their friends. They are usually willing to help others/society even if doing so is somewhat inconvenient. If given power over others, they tend to use it for the good of all.

Dark: Dark aligned characters only care about themselves and those who are currently useful to them. While they may not go out of their way to harm others, they do not care if others are harmed as long as they succeed at their personal goals. They are generally only willing to help others/society if they get something they want or need out of it. If given power over others they tend to abuse it and use it mainly to help themselves.

Neutral: Neutral characters tend to put themselves and their friends first, but will generally not allow others to come to unnecessary harm or inconvenience in order to succeed. They are willing to help others/society so long as doing so is not inconvenient. If given power over others, they tend to use it for good, but they and their friends come first.

Encumbrance: Characters can normally carry twelve (plus STR bonus) items in addition to armor, primary weapon, and possibly a shield; six items can be readily available dangling from a belt or slung over the shoulders, but everything else goes into the backpack. Small collections of things (10 flasks, 20 arrows, 50 gems, 100 gold pieces) count as a single item. Oversized items (two-handed weapons, anything as tall as the character or that requires two hands to carry) count as two items. A character carrying 6 or fewer items is unencumbered. A character carrying 7-12 items is lightly encumbered. A character carrying 13-18 items is heavily encumbered. A charactering more than 18 items is over-encumbered. *Option:* Adjust number of items for each encumbrance class by the character's STR bonus.

Traditional Hit Points (No Body Points): Traditionally, 0e characters do not have body points, only hit points. To use this system, use the following rules instead of those in the main text.

Hit Points: If Hit Points (HP) reach 0, the character is unconscious and near death. Further damage directly reduces STR. If that reaches 0, the character is dead.

Healing: All characters recover hit points lost due to wounds and damage at a rate equal to one-half their level (round up) in hit points per night of rest. (In addition, Magic-Users and Clerics recover all hit points lost due to spell casting with a night's rest.) If a character has lost strength due to wounds, no hit points are recovered, but the character regains lost strength at the rate equal to their STR Bonus (minimum of 1 point regained) per full day of rest.

Critical Hits: Either ignore critical hits or have a critical hit simply assume maximum damage was rolled.

Individual Initiative: Roll d20 + DEX bonus for initiative order each combat round. Use Hit Dice/2 instead of DEX for monsters. Characters and monsters act in Initiative order, from high to low. Spell casters casting a spell must declare the spell being cast and its target before initiative is rolled.

Combat Stunts: At a cost of 1 hit point, Fighters and Clerics classes may adjust their armor bonuses, attack bonus, damage done, etc. for an attack to create a combat stunt. For each -1 a character takes, he may take a +1 in another area. A Fighter may take up to 2 plus Level/3 (round up) in penalties on a single attack roll. A Cleric may take up to his level/3 (round up) in penalties on a single attack roll.

For example, a 5th level fighter (maximum combat stunt penalties of -4) might want to do a great blow causing 4 points extra damage in exchange for reducing his AC until his next action and reducing his chance to hit with the attack. For example, +4 to damage, -2 to AC and -2 to hit would balance the bonuses and penalties.

Energy Drain: If the standard energy drain rule seems too harsh, try the following instead. Each energy level drained subtracts one from any roll to which the character would add his level (or his level/2). 1 point of energy drained is recovered every L days where L is equal to the hit dice of the monster that drained the energy level.

Avoiding Save-or-“Die”: There are a number of effects which cause the character to be taken out of play permanently or for a long period of time unless a saving throw is made (e.g. instant death, turn to stone, etc.). If this standard rule seems too harsh, try the following instead. If a character fails a save-or-“die” roll, the negative effect happens immediately but it can be reversed if the character receives 5 minutes of careful care in a non-combat environment starting within a number of minutes/melee rounds equal to the affected character’s CON stat. The GM may rule that certain issues still require further treatment within 24 hours or the effect recurs (e.g. poison must still be neutralized) or may not be handled this way at all.

Traditional Experience for Treasure: Traditionally, experience points were only given for treasure found in B/X and were not given for treasure spent. To use this system, ignore the standard rules for experience from treasure found and experience for treasure spend and use the following rule instead.

At the end of an adventure, total the value of all non-magical treasure found during the adventure in gold pieces. Divide the result by the number of characters in the party to determine the number of XP each character receives from treasure. Henchmen/Retainers count as 1/2 person and hirelings count as 1/10 person (round up for PCs, round down for others).

Supplement I Spells: Spells marked with an asterisk after their name in the spell lists are from the first supplement to 0e. GMs wanting to run a more pure 0e campaign may want to disallow these spells.

Complex Turn Undead: The standard system for turning undead is simple but does not give the same odds of turning as 0e. To get closer to the 0e odds you can use this more complex system. Roll 2d6 and add twice the difference between the Cleric’s Level and the Undead’s Hit Dice [$2 * CL - UHD$]. A roll of 9 or higher turns 2d6 undead. Automatically turn 2d6 undead if the modifier is +4 or higher. Automatically destroy 2d6 undead if the modifier is +7 or higher.

Raise Dead Spell Expansion: As 0e “White Box” does not have clerical spells higher than 5th level, the cleric lacks a way to restore lost limbs or restore levels lost. If the GM wishes high level *Microlite75 Basic* clerics to have these abilities, the simplest way to add them is to extend the clerical “Raise Dead” spell so it does one of four things when cast (caster’s choice): 1) The standard raise dead function as described in the spell description. 2) Regrow one lost limb (or partially lost limb) to a single living target; the limb takes 1 day to regrow. 3) Restore one energy level lost within the last (level of caster) days to a single living target. 4) Completely heal a single living target of all damage (both hit point and Body damage).

The name of the spell could be changed to “Restore Life” if this optional rule is used.

ADVENTURING

0e Conventions

Almost any material you come across for 0e or other early editions of the world’s most popular roleplaying game can be used in *Microlite75* with little modification. However, there are some descriptive conventions that 0e used that may need explanation.

Time Conventions: 0e talks about time in terms of rounds (combat rounds) and turns. A round was 1 minute and a turn was 10 minutes.

Movement/Distance Conventions: 0e gave distances in inches. When underground or in buildings or the like, one inch equaled 10 feet. When outdoors, however, one inch was 10 yards. Yes, this meant spell and weapon ranges were greater outdoors than indoors. Normal human movement (when carefully exploring) was 12” per move, with two moves per turn. Carrying too much weight cut this down to 9” or even 6”. Running movement was double the above.

Descending Armor Class: 0e and other pre-SRD editions used a descending Armor Class system where an unarmored character was AC 9 (AC 10 in some editions) and better armor used lower numbers (e.g. AC 5 was Chain, AC 2 was plate). Magic armor could even have a negative armor class. *Microlite75* uses the ascending Armor Class system used in the OGL SRD. If you have old adventures using the original descending AC system and wish to use them, it is easy to convert descending ACs to ascending ACs.

Unarmored AC is 9: If the adventure is for 0e (or other edition where the unarmored AC is 9), subtract the descending AC listed in the adventure from 19 to get the ascending AC used by *Microlite75*.

Unarmored AC is 10: If the adventure is for 1e or 2e (where the unarmored AC is 10), subtract the descending AC listed in the adventure from 20 to obtain the ascending AC used by *Microlite75*.

Dungeon Exploration

Exploring dungeons is an iconic part of old school roleplaying games. The guidelines in this section will help the GM run adventures in dungeons, castles, caverns, and other “indoor” spaces.

Light: Humans and many other races require a light source (or magical ability) to see in the dark. Torches, lanterns, etc. will produce limited areas of light (generally 20 feet of bright light and a further 10 feet of dim light), but they also make it easy for monsters to see the party coming, making surprise impossible. Torches can be blown out by strong gusts of wind (d6 roll: blown out on a 1 or 2). Lanterns use flasks of oil as fuel, and a lantern can burn continuously on 1 flask of oil for 24 turns (4 hours). Torches burn continuously for 6 turns (1 hour) before burning out. Most monsters living in a dungeon have infravision or some other means of seeing in the dark; however these methods do not work in the presence of a light source.

Seeing Monsters: Unless surprised, characters will see monsters when they are 2d6 x 10 feet apart. Surprise distance is 1d3 x 10 feet.

Wandering Monsters: The GM should roll 1d6 every 2 turns for wandering monsters (more often if the party is making a lot of noise or otherwise attracting attention). On a roll of 1, wandering monsters stumble across the party from a random direction and distance.

Avoiding Monsters: Unintelligent monsters normally automatically attack. Intelligent monsters may follow their orders, make a reaction check, automatically attack, etc. depending on circumstances. Unless surprised a party may try to flee to avoid a battle. Monsters will generally pursue if there is less than 120 feet between the two groups. Monsters will only pursue around a corner or through a door on roll of 1 or 2 on a d6 (1 if a secret door is used). Fire will deter many monsters. Food will distract many monsters: unintelligent monsters 90% of the time, semi-intelligent monsters 50% of the time, intelligent monsters 10% of the time. Treasure may also distract monsters: unintelligent monsters 10% of the time, semi-intelligent monsters 50% of the time, and intelligent monsters 90% of the time. All chances may be adjusted by the GM depending on circumstances. These same rules determine how monsters will pursue if the characters disengage and retreat (or rout) from a battle.

Rest: One turn in six must be sent in rest or all characters suffer a -1 to all d20 rolls and to damage rolls per rest missed. Time spent searching is not time spent resting.

Doors: Dungeons often have many doors, some secret and others obvious. Many are locked, and a thief will need to attempt to pick locks. However, characters can attempt to break a door down. In this case, the player rolls 1d6. A result of 2 or less means the door has been broken down. Strength adjustments apply, but no matter what the adjustment there must always be a chance of success or failure. Bonuses cannot take the success range above 5 or below 1 on 1d6.

Players will sometimes want their character to listen at a door to hear any noises beyond. Again, the GM rolls 1d6. A roll of 1 results in success, and a roll of 1 or 2 succeeds for demi-humans due to their keen hearing. This attempt may only be made one time at any door by a character. Note that some creatures, such as undead, do not make noise.

Traps and Trap Detection: A trap will usually spring on a d6 roll of 1 or 2 when a character passes over or by them or otherwise triggers them.

Characters of all classes can search for non-magical traps. All characters except dwarves and thieves can succeed in spotting a trap on a roll of 1 on 1d6. Dwarves succeed on a roll of 1 or 2 on 1d6. Players must declare that their characters are actively looking for traps, and they must be looking in the right place. This roll may only be made once in a particular location, and it takes 1 turn per effort made. Since the GM rolls the dice, the player never know if the roll failed or if there simply is no trap in the area searched.

Secret/Hidden Doors: Secret (and hidden) doors can only be spotted if characters are specifically looking for them. The GM rolls 1d6 when a player declares that his character is looking for secret doors. A result of 1 on 1d6 is a success, except that elves have better vision and succeed on a roll of 1 or 2 on 1d6. A character can only attempt to look for secret doors once in any given area, and it takes 1 turn. A second attempt cannot be made in the same area. On a roll of 1 on 1d6 an Elf will notice a secret door even if he is not actively searching for secret doors. Since the GM rolls the dice, the player never know if the roll failed or if there simply is no door in the area searched.

Wilderness Exploration

Exploring the wilderness is an iconic part of old school roleplaying games. The guidelines in this section will help the GM run adventures in the great outdoors, whether exploring new lands or simply go from one place to another along well-travelled routes.

Time and Wilderness Movement: The wilderness is not cramped like in a dungeon, and characters can usually see further ahead and not be as wary of obstacles. For this reason, movement is measured in yards rather than feet in the wilderness.

A character that could move 120' per turn in a dungeon can move 120 yards (360') per turn in the wilderness. Further, characters can move, per day, their movement rate divided by 5 in miles per day. So a character that moves at 120 (feet or yards, depending on environment) can move 24 miles in the wilderness per day. It's likely that not all characters will have the same movement, so if they wish to stay together they must move as fast as the slowest character. Also note that the number of miles characters can move in 1 day presented here assumes a clear trail and easy travel. Other conditions will reduce the distance traveled in a day by fractions, as detailed below.

Terrain	Movement Modifier
Desert, hills, wooded areas	-1/3
Thick jungle, swamps, mountains	-1/2
Road travel, clear wide trails	+1/2

For example, if characters can travel 24 miles normally, but are following roads, they can travel 36 miles a day (24 + 12). If they are traveling through swampy land, they travel 12 miles (24 - 12) per day. Furthermore, certain kinds of terrain can slow travel at the GM's discretion, such as if the characters have to cross canyons, large rivers, or other formations. In addition to these conditions that can influence travel rates, characters may engage in a forced march. A forced march is a day of hard, tiring travel, but increases travel speed by +1/2. However, the characters must rest for 24 hours after a forced march. Otherwise, during wilderness travel the characters have to rest one day per six days of travel. Weather can also affect travel rates or even prevent safe travel altogether.

Missile weapon and spell ranges are measured in yards in the wilderness also, but note that areas of effect remain the same for spells and other effects.

Unless there is an encounter, the GM will direct players through time in increments of days while traveling in the wilderness. When an encounter occurs, time is measured in rounds. Unlike in labyrinths, wilderness adventures do not often measure time in turns.

Seeing Monsters: Unless surprised, characters will see monsters when they are 4d6 x 10 yards apart. Surprise distance is 1d3 x 10 yards.

Wandering Monsters: The GM should roll 1d6 every day of travel for wandering monsters. If the party is camping, an additional roll should be made at night. If a wandering monster is indicated (roll varies by terrain, see terrain table below), wandering monsters stumble across the party from a random direction and distance. At night, the GM should randomly determine which watch is on duty when the attack is made.

Avoiding Monsters: Unintelligent monsters normally automatically attack. Intelligent monsters may follow orders, make a reaction check, automatically attack, etc. depending on circumstances. Unless surprised a party may try to flee to avoid a battle. Monsters will generally pursue so long as the party can be detected, there is a 50% chance monsters faster than the party will catch it (30% chance for monsters about as fast as the party) in each hex traveled through. Woods or swamp reduce the chance of being caught by 25%. Monsters will pursue into another hex on the map 50% of the time. The chase continues until combat occurs or the monsters break off. The party must rest for one-half day for each hex travelled during a pursuit. All chances may be adjusted by the GM depending on circumstances. These same rules determine how monsters will pursue if the characters disengage and retreat (or rout) from a battle.

Becoming Lost: A group travelling off a well-marked trail or road without an accurate map or a knowledgeable guide may become lost. The chance of becoming lost is rolled on a d6 and depends on the type of terrain the party is in (see table below). If lost, the party actually moves in a random direction but believes they have moved in the direction intended.



Terrain Type	Chance Lost	Chance of Encounter
Plains	1	1
Woods	1-2	1-2
Forest	1-3	1-2
River	1	1-2
Swamp	1-3	1-3
Hills	1	1-2
Mountains	1-2	1-3
Desert	1-3	1-2

Strongholds: Characters may encounter a stronghold during their wilderness travels. If the GM decides the characters pass near a castle or other kind of stronghold, he can roll on the following table to randomly determine how any patrol that spots them might react. These rolls may be modified one way or another if the characters are acting suspicious, or if they are approaching peacefully and potentially with offerings.

Ruler Class	Level	Patrol Type	Reaction (1D6)		
			Ignore	Chase	Friendly
Cleric	6+1d8	Lt mounted, 2d6	1-2	3-4	5-6
Dwarf	8+1d4	Hvy infantry, 2d6	1-4	5	6
Elf	9 or 10	Lt mounted, 2d6	1-4	5	6
Fighter	8+1d6	Hvy mounted, 2d6	1-2	3-5	6
Halfling	6+1d2	Lt infantry, 2d6	1-3	3	4-6
MU	10+1d4	Hvy infantry, 2d6	1-4	5	6

Rations and Foraging: When adventuring in a dungeon, there may be very little available to eat. Characters must take rations with them to cover the extent of time they expect to be away from town. However, they may occasionally kill an edible monster.

When in the wilderness, characters can hunt or scavenge for food. Scavenging for food is an activity that can be accomplished without hindering travel by gathering fruit, nuts, or small animals. For each day of travel while scavenging, roll 1d6. A result of 1 indicates that sufficient food for 1d6 human sized beings has been acquired. Hunting follows the same roll, but succeeds on 1-2, and must be engaged as the sole activity for a day. No traveling is possible. In addition, there will be one Wandering Monster check, from the table appropriate for the terrain, while the group is hunting.

Characters that go without food and/or water will soon begin to suffer from the effects of starvation and/or dehydration:

Starvation: Characters generally need 2 pounds of food per day. After 2 days without food, a character takes 1d6 damage per

additional day without food and no longer heals lost HP.

Dehydration: Characters generally need 1 gallon of water per day. Each day after the first without water, a character loses 25% of his full HP in damage (and can no longer heal).

Other Hazards

Falling: 1d6 damage per 10 feet fallen, save for half damage.

Spikes: add +1 point to falling damage per 10' fallen, max +10

Extreme Heat & Cold: If not wearing suitable protection, save once every 10 minutes (-1 per previous check), taking 1d6 damage on each failed save.

Ocean Exploration

On occasion, characters will need to travel by sea, whether to find a lost island full of riches, or simply to get from one coast to another. The rules in this section also cover travel on rivers. Characters might have to travel by river deep into impenetrable forest or jungle to reach a set of ruins.

Water Vessels: The characters might employ any number of watercraft. Some vessels are small, and they can steer them on their own, while others require a great number of people to operate. The Watercraft Table details different kinds of water vessels, as well as their speeds when rowed or sailed, their structural hit points and armor class, and maximum cargo load.

Hit points operate in the same manner as hit points do for monsters and characters. If a vessel is damaged to 0 or fewer hit points, it will no longer move and ship weapons no longer function. The ship has 1d10 rounds before it will sink.

Ship Weaponry: Galleys are capable of having a ram, but only a war galley automatically has one. Galleys that are not equipped with a ram can be purchased with a ram at +30% of the normal cost for the ship. All galleys and longships may be equipped with a catapult. Catapults must be equipped with shot, which weighs 200 pounds per 20 shot.

Water Conditions: When traveling on rivers, the listed distances various vessels can travel in a day can be modified if the current is particularly fast or if vessel is moving up stream. Adjust the average miles traveled each day up or down by 1d8 +4 miles, as appropriate. The Gamemaster might invoke other penalties, depending on what hardships a vessel encounters on a river. Shallow water, waterfalls, twisting waters, rapids, or sand bars might impact travel times.

When traveling at sea far from shore, smaller boats, including all galleys, are not appropriate and cannot handle the potential difficulties the open sea can offer. These vessels are restricted to water voyages in rivers, lakes, and near the shore at sea. There are many possible conditions at sea that might impact the average travel times listed for each vessel. The Gamemaster will check water conditions at the start of each day by rolling 2d6. A result of 12 indicates strong winds and storms, and a 2 means that the day is completely devoid of wind and a ship that is incapable of rowing cannot move all day. Any vessel with sails can attempt to move with the wind to avoid damage from strong winds. However, this may not carry the ship in the direction of preferred travel. The direction will be chosen by the Gamemaster. The vessel travels at the average speed x3. If the ship encounters land during this travel, it has a 25% chance of finding a safe place to hide along the shore. Otherwise, the ship is destroyed on the shore, by landing too fiercely or otherwise hitting shallow waters and rocks. In these windy, stormy conditions a galley has an 80% chance of being overrun with water and sinking. If it is near shore when the storm hits, a galley can find a safe harbor 100% of the time if the shore relatively clear of physical dangers. Otherwise, a galley will find a safe harbor on a roll of 1 or 2 on 1d6. Note that if the roll indicates no wind for the day, ships that can move by rowing can move their normal rowing speed for the day. Sailing ships are unable to move significantly under these conditions.

The system outlined above is a simple system for deciding conditions at sea. If the Gamemaster desires a more detailed set of guidelines, he should roll 2d6 at the start of each game day and consult the Wind Conditions table.

Wind Conditions Table

Roll Result	Movement Adj.	Wind Conditions
2-4	None	Normal
5	No sailing, -2/3 rowing	No wind
6	-2/3 all movement	Slightly unfavorable
7	-1/2 all movement	Unfavorable
8	-1/3 all movement	Greatly unfavorable
9	+1/3 all movement	Light favorable
10	+1/2 all movement	Medium favorable
11	All movement x2*	Extremely favorable
12	All movement x3**	Fierce wind

*All ships have a 10% probability of taking on water (20% for galleys), which will incur a penalty of -1/3 to movement. The ship will need to seek maintenance at a dock to remove the water.

**The ship will travel in a random direction determined at the Gamemaster's discretion, as discussed previously.

Encounters at Sea: Monsters can surprise a ship, but because monsters native to the water cannot generally be seen, or "sneaked up on," a ship may never surprise a monster. When the Gamemaster rolls for a random encounter, the distance the monster is from the group is the same as in other wilderness encounters (4d6 x10 yards).

Assuming weather conditions are normal, other ships can be seen when up to 300 yards away and land can be seen from up to 24 miles. These visibility distances could be reduced by 90% their normal distance when in harsh weather or dense fog, or some other penalty might be used depending on conditions.

Waterborne Chases: When two waterborne vessels, or a ship and a monster, encounter one another, one party may choose to flee. The distance between each of the groups is determined as a normal encounter. Success depends entirely on luck and the difference between the two groups speeds.

If the fleeing party is faster than the pursuer, the base chance of escape is 80%. The base is 50% if both parties have the same movement, and decreases by 10% for every 30' movement the escapee is slower than the pursuer (minimum of 10%). If the fleeing party is successful, the pursuing group cannot try to catch up with the fleeing party for 24 hours, and then only if a random encounter roll indicates an encounter. If a party fails their roll to flee, the pursuer will gain on the fleeing party at a rate of 10 yards per round if the pursuer is slower than the other party or if the pursuer's speed is no greater than 30' more than the fleeing party. If the pursuer's speed is more than 30' faster than the fleeing party, the pursuer will gain on the fleeing party at a rate equal to the pursuer's speed per round.

Waterborne Combat: Time and movement functions in the same way in water combat as it does in other encounters. However, one of the major differences to note is that attacks and damage may be directed at water vessels in addition to characters and monsters. Structural hit points (shp) belonging to vessels are slightly different than hit points (hp) belonging to characters and monsters. They translate at a rate of 1 to 5, or 1 shp = 5 hp. This is important to note, because some monster or spell descriptions list shp damage when directed at vessels.

Vessels and Damage: It takes 5 crewmembers 1 turn to repair 1 shp. This task requires full attention, so any crew involved in repair cannot take any other action during a turn repairing a vessel. Only half of all damage sustained to a ship can be repaired at sea by the crew, the remaining damage can only be repaired by facilities at dock.



Damage to a vessel also impacts vessel movement, due to taking on water and structural damage influencing how the ship passes through water. In 10% increments of damage to ship maximum, the ship's movement will be reduced by an equal percentage. For example, if a ship loses 20% of its shp, its movement will also be reduced by 20%. Movement is also affected in a similar manner when the number of rowers is reduced, such as when rowers are used to repair damage. For example, if 10% of the number of rowers are being used to repair vessel damage, the ship can move at -10% of its normal speed.

Ship-to-Ship Combat: Combat between ships is usually fought by either catapults or rams, both of which are detailed below. Some ships may be equipped with these weapons, as indicated previously.

Catapult

Rate of fire: variable; 1/5 rounds with 4 crew; 1/8 rounds with 3 crew; 1/10 rounds with 2 crew

Range: 150-300 yards

Attacks as: Fighter level equal to crew number firing

Area effect: 10' square

Damage: 3d6 shp or 1d6 shp fire per turn

Catapults can be operated by a variable number of crew, and this will affect rate of fire and attack ability as indicated above. The standard 3d6 damage reflects firing a solid missile. Burning damage from combustible loads and pitch do the indicated fire damage. It takes a minimum of 5 crewmembers 3 turns to extinguish flames caused by a fire attack. For every five additional crewmembers, this time can be reduced by 1 turn to a minimum of 1 turn. A catapult cannot be used to attack a ship that is closer than the minimum range indicated.

Ram

Range: Touch

Attacks as: Monster of under 1 HD

Damage: (1d4 +4) x10 shp or 3d8 hp; (1d6+5) x10 shp or 6d6 hp

The different damages listed for a ram apply as follows. The first shp value listed applies to rams on small vessels when attacking another vessel. The first hp value listed applies to attacking large aquatic monsters. Similarly, the second damage values apply to rams on larger ships to other ships or large aquatic monsters, respectively.

Boarding Vessels: When the occupants of both side-by-side vessels wish to board one another, their mutual intent makes the action succeed with no chance of failure. If only one side wishes to board the other, then the side that wishes to board has a 35% chance (1-35 on d00) of being able to successfully maneuver the two ships to a boarding position and clamp them together with grappling hooks. Once crewmembers come into contact with one another, combat ensues following the standard combat rules. When characters are in the act of boarding another ship, they suffer a penalty of -2 to attack rolls and armor class.

Watercraft Table I

	Crew	Sailing Feet per	Rowing Round	Sailing Miles per Day	Rowing
Boat, river	10	-	60	-	36
Boat, sailing	1	120	-	72	-
Canoe	1	-	60	-	18
Galley, large	250	120	90	72	18
Galley, small	100	150	90	90	18
Galley, war	400	120	60	72	12
Lifeboat	1	-	30	-	18
Longship	75	150	90	90	18
Raft	1	-	30	-	12
Sailing Ship, large	70	120	-	72	-
Sailing Ship, small	12	150	-	90	-
Sailing Ship, transport	12	120	-	72	-

Watercraft Table II

	Cargo (pounds)	Armor Class	Structural Hit Points
Boat, river	3,000	8	20 to 45
Boat, sailing	2,000	8	20 to 45
Canoe	600	9	5 to 10
Galley, large	4,000	7	95 to 120
Galley, small	2,000	8	75 to 100
Galley, war	6,000	7	125 to 150
Lifeboat	1,500	9	12 to 18
Longship	4,000	8	65 to 80
Raft	5 per sq. ft	9	5 per sq. ft
Sailing Ship, large	30,000	7	125 to 180
Sailing Ship, small	10,000	8	65 to 90
Sailing Ship, transport	30,000	7	125 to 180



Donate to the RetroRoleplaying Cancer Fund and Get Some PDF Goodies

Many Microlite74 gamers know that Randall Stukey, the author of Microlite74 and other M20-based old school games is trying to raise funds to pay the bills from [his wife's oral cancer](#) treatments and that he worked on the original Microlite74 as way to cope during her recovery from 6 weeks of radiation treatment in 2008. Randall and Donna are some of the 40 to 50 million people in the US who do not have health insurance nor did they qualify for government aid as they live in Texas and have no children. Donna (successful so far) cancer treatments have cost over \$110,000. While some of this has been absorbed by hospital foundations and the like, they still owe a lot of it. You can donate to the RetroRoleplaying Cancer Fund (via PayPal) and help them pay their bills.

Can You Help Pay the Cancer Bills?

Everyone who donates any amount at all get a password giving them access to a number of special downloads. *Some* of the currently available downloads include:

- Pdf copies of the two issues of The Grimoire Randall published in the late 1970s (which Randall blogged about here: The Grimoire #1 (<http://blog.retroroleplaying.com/2009/05/grimoire-1-spring-1978-d-fanzine.html>) and The Grimoire #2 (<http://blog.retroroleplaying.com/2009/05/grimoire-2-summer-1979-d-fanzine.html>)
- Pdf copy of The Second Grimoire of Pharesm the Bright-Eyed, a set of house rules for a BECMI campaign Randall ran at a game shop in the mid-1980s.
- A copy of the Player's Introduction to the Fourth Campaign Arn (from about 1984)
- Microlite74 2.0 Special Edition -- a 60-page PDF designed to be printed in booklet format from Adobe Acrobat. Artwork is by Håkan Ackegård. This Special Edition incorporates the rules from the first supplement. The text has been reformatted into a single column in a large enough font to easily read.

To get access to these downloads and access to a private donor forum where you can get advance information on upcoming Microlite74 releases, help Randall pay the cancer bills by sending a donation in any amount -- small or large -- to the RetroRoleplaying Cancer Fund via Paypal at this link:

<http://www.retroroleplaying.com/node/153>

Support Microlite75: Please donate if you can!

SPELL LISTS

Arcane (Magic-User) Spells

For expanded spell descriptions see 0e or a 0e retro-clone. R: is range. D: is duration.

1st Level

- Charm Person*: Puts one living humanoid totally under your influence. R: 120 feet. D: until dispelled.
- Detect Magic*: Caster can perceive, in places, people, or things, the presence of a magical spell or enchantment. R: 60 feet. D: 20 minutes.
- Hold Portal*: Holds door/gate shut. R: 10 feet. D: 2d6 x 10 minutes.
- Light*: object lights circle with 30 ft. radius, not full daylight. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour+10 min/level.
- Magic Missile**: Creates magic arrow which hits its target for 1d6 damage. An additional 2 missiles are created every 5 levels (e.g. total 3 at level 5, total 5 at level 10). R: 150 feet. D: instant.
- Protection from Evil*: +2 to AC and saves, counter mind control, hedge out elementals and enchanted monsters. R: shell around caster. D: 1 hour.
- Read Languages*: Read any written language. D: 1 or 2 readings.
- Read Magic*: Read scrolls, spellbooks, other magical writing. R: caster only. D: one reading (two scrolls or equivalent).
- Shield**: Improves caster's armor class to 17 versus missile attack and to 15 versus melee attacks. R: caster. D: 20 minutes.
- Sleep*: Puts 4d6 HD of beings into magical slumber. Creatures with more than 4 hit dice are not affected. Range: 240 feet. D: GM's discretion.
- Ventriloquism**: allows caster to "throw his voice" absolutely convincingly. R: 60 feet. D: 20 minutes.

2nd Level

- Continual Light*: object lights circle with 120 ft. radius until dispelled, not full daylight. R: 120 feet.
- Darkness, 15' Radius**: Magical darkness which even blocks infravision and darkvision. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour.
- Detect Evil*: Reveals evil thoughts/intent or evil items. R: 60 feet. D: 20 minutes.
- Detect Invisible*: Detect invisible items and beings within 10 feet per caster level. D: 1 hour.
- ESP*: Allows Caster to read surface thoughts of target. R: 60 feet. D: 2 hours.
- Invisibility*: Subject is invisible until spell broken by caster, some outside force, or until it attacks. R: 240 feet.
- Knock*: Unlocks/unbars all locked or magically sealed doors or other door-like barriers. R: 60 feet. D: instant.
- Levitate*: Caster floats up and down as he desires. Speed: 6 feet/minute. R: 20 feet up/down per level. D: 10 minute/level.
- Locate Object*: Senses direction toward an object (specific or type) D: level minutes. R: 60 + 10/level feet.
- Magic Mouth**: Mouth appears on target object and delivers up to 30 word message when conditions set by caster are met. R: touch. D: permanent until triggered or dispelled.
- Mirror Image**: Creates 1d6-1 exact images of the caster, all moving exactly like original. Attackers cannot tell images from original. Images hit disappear. R: around caster. D: 1 hour.
- Phantasmal Forces*: Vivid illusions of nearly anything the caster envisions, lasts as long as the caster concentrates. Damage caused is real if target believes illusion. R: 240 feet.
- Pyrotechnics**: Caster creates either fireworks or blinding smoke from a normal fire. R: 240 feet. D: 1 hour.
- Strength**: Adds 1d6+1 to a single Fighter's Strength or 1d6-1 to a single Cleric's. Maximum Strength is 18. R: touch D: 8 hours.

*Web**: Sticky webs fill a 10x10x20 foot area. Burning through the webs takes 6+1d4 minutes. Large creatures push through in 14+1d6 minutes. Human-sized creatures take 20+3d6 minutes. R: 30 feet. D: 8 hours.

Wizard Lock: Locks door like Hold Portal. Permanent until dispelled. Knock opens without dispelling. Caster can pass through without lifting spell. R: 10 feet.

3rd Level

- Clairaudience*: Hear at a distance for 2 hours. R: 60 feet.
- Clairvoyance*: See at a distance for 2 hours. R: 60 feet.
- Dispel Magic*: Cancels magic effects and spells. (Magic Attack vs. Spell's DC for success) Duration: instant but effects permanent for spells or 10 minutes/level for items. Range: 120 feet.
- Fire Ball*: 1d6/level fire damage, 20 foot burst. R: 240 feet. D: instant.
- Fly*: Subject can fly at a speed of 120 feet per minute. R: Touch. D: 1d6 x 10 minutes plus 10 minutes/level. (GM rolls secretly.)
- Haste Spell*: Subjects (up 24 beings in a 60 foot radius of target) double in speed, taking two actions at a time. (Counters Slow) R: 240 feet. D: 30 minutes.
- Hold Person*: Paralyzes 1-4 targets. Cast at single target, save at -2 and double duration. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour plus 10 minutes/level.
- Infravision*: See in the dark. R: touch. D: 1 day. Sight Range: 30 + (1d3 x 10) feet.
- Invisibility, 10' radius*: Subject and those within 10 feet of him are invisible until spell broken by caster, some outside force, or until one attacks.
- Lightning Bolt*: 1d6/level electrical damage. R: 240 feet, bolt is 10 feet wide, 60 feet long. D: instant.
- Monster Summoning I**: Caster summons random monsters who appear 10 minutes after casting. They will then serve until slain or the spell duration is up. Sample monsters (1d6): 1-1d6 giant rats, 2-1d3 goblins, 3-1d3 hobgoblins, 4-1d6 kobolds, 5-1d3 orcs, 6-1d3 skeletons. D: 6 minutes.
- Protection from Evil, 10' radius*: +2 to AC and saves, counter mind control, hedge out elementals and enchanted monsters to all within 10 foot circle around subject. D: 2 hours.
- Protection from Normal Missiles*: Non-magical thrown and missile weapons automatically miss. R: 30 feet. D: 2 hours.
- Rope Trick**: Caster tosses rope into the air. It hangs there. Caster and up three others can climb rope into a hidden pocket dimension at top. Rope can be pulled up or left out. R: rope toss. D: 60 minutes + 10 minutes/level.
- Slow Spell*: Subjects (up 24 beings in a 60 foot radius of target) slowed by 50%. (Counters Haste) R: 240 feet. D: 30 minutes.
- Suggestion**: Caster makes 1-2 sentence hypnotic suggestion to target. If save failed, target will carry out suggestion for up to duration. Only 1% chance target will obey suggestion that obviously would result in target's death/extreme injury. R: 30 feet. D: 1 week.
- Water Breathing*: Subject can breathe water. R: 30 feet. D: 2 hours.

4th Level

- Charm Monster*: Makes one monster of 3+ hit dice (or 3d6 monsters of less than 3 hit dice) believe they are the caster's strong ally. Save again every level days or when asked to do something obviously against the being's interest. R: 60 feet.
- Confusion*: Subjects (up to 2d6 hit dice, only 4+ HD get save) behave oddly/cannot act effectively. R: 120 feet. D: 2 hours.
- Dimension Door*: Teleports subject a short distance (up to 360 feet). D: instant. R: 10 feet.
- Fear**: 240 ft. long cone of fear (120 ft. width at far end) extends from caster. Creatures within must save or flee in fear/horror for 1 hour. R: as above. D: 1 hour of fear.
- Hallucinatory Terrain*: Makes one type of terrain appear like another type until dispelled or area entered by an opponent. R: 240 feet.
- Ice Storm**: 30 foot cubic vortex of ice, snow, and hail appears doing 5d6 damage to all within. R: 120 feet. D: 1 minute.
- Massmorph*: Makes up to 100 humanoids appear to be trees

until dispelled or negated by caster. Creatures may move and still appear to be trees. R: 240 feet.

*Monster Summoning II**: Caster summons random monsters who appear 10 minutes after casting. They will then serve until slain or the spell duration is up. Sample monsters (1d6): 1-1d2 hobgoblins, 2-1d2 zombies, 3-1d2 gnolls, 4-1d2 bugbears, 5-1d6 orcs, 6-1d6 skeletons. D: 6 minutes.

Plant Growth: Plants in an area up to 30x30 yards become overgrown and nearly impassable. Lasts until dispelled or plants killed. R: 120 feet.

Polymorph Others: Change one humanoid (but not self) into the form of another being. Change is complete and includes gaining special abilities and mind of creature. R: 60 feet. D: until dispelled.

Polymorph Self: Change self to form of another being, does not get special powers but retains own intelligence. R: caster only. D: 60 + 60/level minutes.

Remove Curse: Frees subject from a curse. R: touch. D: instant but effects permanent.

Wall of Fire: Deals 2d4 fire damage out to 10 ft. and 1d4 out to 20 ft. Passing through wall deals 2d6 damage +1/level. Wall lasts as long as caster concentrates on it. R: 60 feet.

Wall of Ice: Creates wall of ice with 15 hp +1/level. Wall lasts as long as caster concentrates on it. R: 60 feet.

Wizard Eye: Allows sending an invisible eye up to 240 feet away which relays all it sees to the caster. Moves up to 12 feet each minute. D: 1 hour.

5th Level

Animal Growth: 1d6 normal animals grow to giant size. R: 120 feet. D: 2 hours.

Animate Dead: Create undead skeletons or zombies under control of caster from dead bodies, 1d6 per level over 8. R: GM discretion. D: permanent.

Cloudkill: creates a moving, poisonous cloud of vapor which is deadly to all creatures with less than five hit dice. 30 feet in diameter, moves with wind or 6 feet per minute. D: 1 hour.

Conjure Elemental: Conjures one 16 HD elemental who will serve the caster until dispelled/dismissed/caster no longer concentrates. Caster can only summon one of each type in a day. R: 240 feet.

Contact Higher Plane: Lets Caster ask yes/no question of other planar entity, 1 question per level. Chance of correct answer 5% per level, maximum 95%.

Feeblemind: Subject's MIND drops to 1. R: 240 feet. D: until dispelled.

Hold Monster: As Hold Person, but any creature. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour plus 10 minutes/level.

Magic Jar: Moves caster's spirit/mind to a fixed object from which caster can try to possess others. Magic Attack vs. DC of (10 + MIND bonus + target level or hit dice). New save every level days. Duration: until dispelled or caster ends spell.

*Monster Summoning III**: Caster summons random monsters who appear 10 minutes after casting. They will then serve until slain or the spell duration is up. Sample monsters (1d6): 1-1d4 bugbears, 2-1d2 harpies, 3-1d2 ochre jellies, 4-1d2 wererats, 5-1d2 wights, 6-1d2 wild boars. D: 6 minutes.

Pass-Wall: Creates a human-sized passage up to 10 feet long through a wood or stone wall. R: 30 feet. D: 30 minutes.

Rock-Mud: Transforms rock to mud or vice-versa, up a 300x300 foot area. R: 120 feet. D: 3d6 days.

Telekinesis: Moves object by mental power. Up to 20 pounds per level. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour.

Teleport: Instantly transports subject up to 100 miles/level. Caster must know target location exactly.

Wall of Iron: creates a wall of iron in any shape. 1000 square feet (3 inches thick). R: 60 feet. D: 2 hours.

Wall of Stone: Creates a wall of stone in any shape. 1000 square feet (2 inches thick). R: 60 feet. D: until destroyed or dispelled.

6th Level

Anti-Magic Shell: Shell surrounds caster blocking magic both ways. R: caster. D: 2 hours.

Control Weather: Caster can adjust weather. D: GM decision.

Death Spell: Kills 2D8 beings with less than 7 hit dice with a 60 foot radius. R: 240 feet. D: instant but effect permanent.

Disintegrate: Makes one creature or non-magical object vanish, turning it to fine dust. R: 60 feet. D: permanent.

Geas: Force a creature to obey one long-term order. R: 30 feet. D: until order completed.

Invisible Stalker: Summons an invisible stalker, an extra-dimensional monster, under the control of the Magic-User who may give it a single mission which it will carry out until it is finished.

*Legend Lore**: A complex process taking 1d100 days allows caster to gain knowledge of a legendry person, place, or thing. Information is accurate but may be in a cryptic form. R: caster.

Lower Water: Lowers bodies of water 50%. R: 240 feet. D: 10 turns.

*Monster Summoning IV**: Caster summons random monsters who appear 10 minutes after casting. They will then serve until slain or the spell duration is up. Sample monsters (1d6): 1-1 gargoyles, 2-1 ogre, 3-1 owlbear, 4-1 shadow, 5-1 werewolf, 6-1 wraith. D: 6 minutes.

Move Earth: Move small hills, dig ditches and moats, other surface features, etc. Land moves at 6 feet per minute. R: 240 feet. D: permanent.

Part Water: Parts bodies of water up to 10 feet deep. R: 240 feet. D: 1 hour.

Projected Image: Project an image of yourself that can sense and talk as if you were the image. Other spells cast come from image. R: 240 feet. D: 1 hour.

Reincarnation: Restores dead person to life in a random (usually humanoid) form. R: touch. D: instant.

*Repulsion**: Any being trying to move toward spell target finds itself moving away instead. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour.

Stone-Flesh: Turns subject into a stone statue (or vice versa). R: 120 feet. D: permanent.

Divine (Cleric) Spells

For expanded spell descriptions see 0e or a 0e retro-clone. R: is range. D: is duration.

1st Level

Cure Light Wounds (Reversible): Cure 1d2+1 body points (1d6+1 hit points on beings without BP). R: touch. D: instant but effects permanent.

Detect Evil (Reversible): Reveals evil thoughts/intent or evil items. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour.

Detect Magic: Caster can perceive, in places, people, or things, the presence of a magical spell or enchantment. R: 60 feet. D: 20 minutes.

Light (Reversible): object lights circle with 20 ft. radius, full daylight. R: 60 feet. D: 2 hours.

Protection from Evil (Reversible): +2 to AC and saves, counter mind control, hedge out elementals and enchanted monsters. R: shell around caster. D: 2 hours.

Purify Food & Water (Reversible): Purifies food and water for up to 12 people. R: 10 feet. D: instant but effects permanent.

2nd Level

Bless: Allies gain +1 on attack rolls, saves against fear, and morale checks. Cannot be cast in combat. R: 10 feet. D: 1 hour.

Find Traps: Notice traps within 30 feet. R: caster. D: 20 minutes.

Hold Person: Paralyzes 1-4 targets. Cast at single target, save at -2 and double duration. R: 180 feet. D: 90 minutes.

*Silence, 15' Radius**: Magical silence for 15 feet around target, moving with target. No sound within area can be heard from outside it. R: 180 feet. D: 2 hours.

*Snake Charm**: 1d6 snakes/level charmed and will obey caster's

commands. R: 60 feet. D: 20 minutes + 1d4 x 10 minutes.
Speak with Animals: Can understand and speak with animals. R: 30 feet. D: 1 hour.

3rd Level

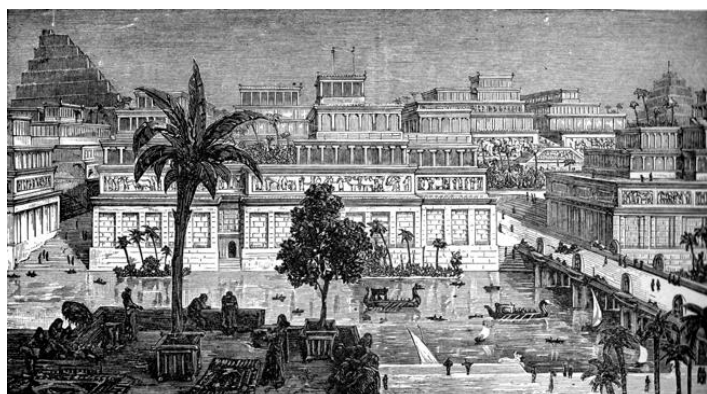
Continual Light (Reversible): object lights circle with 120 ft. radius until dispelled, full daylight. R: 120 feet.
Cure Disease: Cures person of any diseases, including magical diseases. R: touch D: instant but effects permanent.
Locate Object: Senses direction toward an object (specific or type) D: level minutes. R: 90 feet.
Prayer:* Gives saving throw penalty of 1 per ten levels of caster to enemies in 20x20 foot area. R: 30 feet. D: next melee round.
Remove Curse (Reversible): Frees subject from a single curse. R: 10 feet. D: instant but effects permanent.
Speak with Dead:* Ask three questions of a corpse. Age of corpse affected: Cleric under level 8: 1d4 days, level 9-14: 1d4 months, level 15+: any age. R: 10 feet. D: 10 minutes.

4th Level

Create Water: Creates water, enough for up to 24 people and their horses for one day. R: 10 feet. D: instant but effects permanent.
Cure Serious Wounds (Reversible): Cures 3d2+3 body points (3d6+3 hit points on beings without BP). R: touch. D: instant but effects permanent.
Neutralize Poison: Immunizes subject against poison (10 minute duration) OR detoxifies venom in or on subject (instant but effects permanent). R: 10 feet.
Protection from Evil, 10' radius (Reversible): +2 to AC and saves, counter mind control, hedge out elementals and enchanted monsters to all within 10 foot circle around caster. R: caster. D: 2 hours.
Speak with Plants: Can understand and speak with plants. R: 30 feet. D: 1 hour.
Sticks to Snakes: Turns up to 2d8 sticks into serpents. 50% chance each serpent will be venomous. R: 120 feet. D: 1 hour.

5th Level

Commune: Cleric's Deity truthfully answers three yes-or-no questions. R: caster. D: 10 minutes.
Create Food: Creates food, enough for up to 24 people and their horses for one day. R: 10 feet. D: instant but effects permanent.
Dispel Evil (Reversible): Works like Dispel Magic, but affects any evil sending or evil spell. R: 30 feet. D: instant but effects permanent.
Insect Plague: Insect swarms (20 x 20x 20 feet) attack creatures. Creatures under 2 HD flee in terror. Can only be cast outdoors. R: 480 feet. D: 1 day.
Quest: Force a creature to obey one long-term order. R: 30 feet. D: until order completed.
Raise Dead (Reversible): Restores life to subject who died as long as 4 days (plus 4 days per caster level over 8) ago. R: line of sight. D: instant but effects permanent.



MONSTERS

AC=Armor; HD=Hit Dice; AT=Attacks; MR=Morale Rating;
 S=Special Abilities

Undead Immunities=Immune to sleep, charm, fear, paralysis

Ant, Giant: AC: 16 HD: 3d6 AT: bite +3 (1d6) MR: 12 S: acid (2d6).

Anhkheg: AC: 16 HD: 5d6 AT: bite +5 (2d6) MR: 8 S: Squirt acid (3d6).

Badger, Giant: AC: 15 HD: 3d6 AT: 2 claws +3 (1d6), bite+3 (1d6) MR: 8

Banshee: AC: 20 HD: 7d6 AT: claw +7 (1d6) MR: 12 S: Magic or silver to hit; magic resistance 50%; shriek of death; Immune to enchantments.

Basilisk: AC: 15 HD: 6d6 AT: bite +6 (1d6) MR: 9 S: petrifies onlookers.

Beetle, Giant Fire: AC: 15 HD: 1d6 AT: bite +1 (2d6) MR: 7 S: Light glands glow for 1d6 days after death.

Black Pudding: AC: 13 HD: 10d6 AT: slam +10 (2d6) MR: 12 S: immune to all but fire, divides when hit, corrodes metal.

Blink Dog: AC: 15 HD: 4d6 AT: bite +6 (1d6) MR: 6 S: teleports, hate coeurls.

Brain Eater: AC: 14 HD: 8d6 AT: mouth tentacles +8 (1d6, special) or weapon +8 (1d6) MR: 7 S: on hit by tentacles 1d4 turns later tentacles reach brain, killing victim; Psi Blast (8d6 cone of mental force, save to confused), 90% magic resistant.

Brown Hulk: AC: 17 HD: 8d6 AT: 2 claws (2d6) or bite +8 (2d6) MR: 9 S: burrows through rock, eyes cause confusion.

Bugbear: AC: 14 HD: 3d6 AT: bite +3 (1d6) or weapon +3 (1d6) MR: 9 S: surprise foes on a 1-3.

Catoblepas: AC: 12 HD: 6d6 AT: tail +6 (1d3 + stun) MR: 8 S: gaze (save vs. death).

Carcass Creeper: AC: 16 HD: 3d6 AT: 8 tentacles +3 (paralysis) MR: 8 S: walk on walls and ceilings.

Centaur: AC: 15 HD: 4d6 AT: 2 kick +4 (1d6) or weapon +4 (1d6) MR: 8

Centipede, Giant: AC: 14 HD: 4d6 AT: bite +4 (1d6) MR: 7 S: poison (1d6 DEX).

Chimera: AC: 15 HD: 9d6 AT: 2 claws +9 (1d6), goat gore +9 (1d6), lion bite +9 (1d6), dragon bite +9 (2d6) MR: 9 S: breathes fire (3d6), flies.

Cockatrice: AC: 13 HD: 5d6 AT: bite +5 (1d6) MR: 7 S: petrifying bite.

Coeurl: AC: 15 HD: 6d6 AT: tentacles +6 (2d6) MR: 9 S: appear 3 feet from actual position (+2 to defense and saves), hate blink dogs.

Demon, Baal-Rog: AC: 17 HD: 9d6 AT: sword or flaming whip +9 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, flaming (3d6 damage to all in contact), darkness, 10 ft. r., 75% magic resistance, immune to non-magic weapons. Spell-like powers: cause fear, detect magic and invisible, read magic and languages, pyrotechnics, dispel magic, suggestion, telekinesis, symbols (fear, discord, sleep), gate demons 70%.

Demon, Lemure: AC: 17 HD: 3d6 AT: claws (1d6) MR: 7 S: regenerate 1 HP/minute.

Demon, Succubus: AC: 10 HD: 6d6 AT: 2 claws (1d6) or kiss (drain 1 energy level) MR: 9 S: immune to non-magic weapons, 70% magic resistance, darkness 5 ft. r. Spell-like powers: Ethereal, charm person, ESP, clairaudience, suggestion, shape change (humanoid forms only), gate demons 40%.

Djinn: AC: 15 HD: 7d6 AT: fist or weapon +7 (2d6) MR: 12 S: flies, whirlwind, creation of things, create illusions, invisibility, immune to mundane weapons.

Doppelganger: AC: 14 HD: 4d6 AT: claw +4 (1d6) MR: 8 S: imitate humanoids, immune to sleep and charm. +5 on magic saves.

Dragon, Black: AC: 17 HD: 7d6 AT: 2 claws +7 (1d6), bite +7 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes line of acid (7d6).

Dragon, Blue: AC: 17 HD: 9d6 AT: 2 claws +9 (1d6), bite +9 (3d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes line of lightning (9d6).



Dragon, Brass: AC: 17 HD: 7d6 AT: 2 claws +7 (1d6), bite +7 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes cloud of sleep or fear gas.

Dragon, Bronze: AC: 17 HD: 9d6 AT: 2 claws +9 (1d6), bite +9 (3d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes lightning (9d6) or repulsion.

Dragon, Copper: AC: 17 HD: 8d6 AT: 2 claws +8 (1d6), bite +8 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes acid cloud (8d6) or slow.

Dragon, Green: AC: 17 HD: 8d6 AT: 2 claws +8 (1d6), bite +8 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes cloud of chlorine gas (8d6).

Dragon, Gold: AC: 19 HD: 11d6 AT: 2 claws +11 (1d6), bite +11 (3d6) MR: 10 S: flies, breathes cloud of poisonous gas or cone of fire (11d6), uses magic as MU of level 1 to 8 (by age), assume human form.

Dragon, Red: AC: 17 HD: 10d6 AT: 2 claws +10 (1d6), bite +10 (3d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes cone of fire (10d6), uses magic as MU of level 1 to 6 (by age -2).

Dragon, Silver: AC: 18 HD: 10d6 AT: 2 claws +10 (1d6), bite +10 (3d6) MR: 9 S: flies: breathes cloud of poisonous gas or cone of cold (10d6), uses magic as MU of level 1 to 8 (by age), assume human form.

Dragon, White: AC: 17 HD: 6d6 AT: 2 claws +6 (1d6), bite +6 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, breathes cone of cold (6d6).

Dryad: AC: 14 HD: 2d6 AT: weapon +2 (1d6) MR: 6 S: charm.

Dwarf: AC: 15 HD: 1d6+1 AT: warhammer +1 (1d6) MR: 10 S: standard dwarf abilities.

Efrete: AC: 16 HD: 10d6 AT: slam +10 (2d6) MR: 12 S: flies, wall of fire, creation of things, create illusions, invisibility, immune to mundane weapons.

Elemental, Air: AC: 19 HD: 12d6 AT: slam +12 (2d6) MR: 10 S: whirlwind, extra damage against foes in the air.

Elemental, Earth: AC: 19 HD: 12d6 AT: slam +12 (2d6) MR: 10 S: tear down stone, extra damage against foes standing on the ground (1d8).

Elemental, Fire: AC: 19 HD: 12d6 AT: slam +12 (2d6) MR: 10 S: ignite materials.

Elemental, Water: AC: 19 HD: 12d6 AT: slam +12 (2d6) MR: 10 S: overturn boats, extra damage against swimming foes (1d6).

Elephant: AC: 14 HD: 9d6 AT: 2 Tusks +9 (2d4) or Trample +9 (4d8) MR: 8 S: can make charge attack

Elf: AC: 14 HD: 1d6 AT: sword or longbow (1d6) MR: 8 S: standard elf abilities.

Eye Globe: AC: 17 (Eye Stalks: 15) HD: Body 40 HP, Eye Stalk 10 HP each AT: 1d4 eyes MR: 8 S: floats about; large body eye generates anti-magic ray; 12 smaller eyes do: 1-charm person ray, 2-charm monster ray, 3-death ray, 4-2d6 damage ray, 5-sleep ray, 6-telekenesis ray, 7-slow ray, 8-fear ray, 9-stoning ray, 10-disintegration ray, 11-turn/control undead ray, 12-mind reading ray.

Gargoyle: AC: 14 HD: 4d6 AT: 2 claws +4 (1d6) or bite +4 (1d6), horns +4 (1d4) MR: 11 S: fly.

Gelatinous Cube: AC: 11 HD: 4d6 AT: slam +4 (2d6) MR: 12 S: touch paralyzes, immune to lightning and cold, surprise foes on a 1-4.

Ghoul: AC: 13 HD: 2d6 AT: 2 claws +2 (1d6) or bite +2 (1d6) MR: 9 S: undead immunities touch paralyzes, humans slain by ghouls rise again as ghouls in 24 hours.

Giant, Cloud: AC: 17 HD: 13d6 AT: weapon +13 (3d6) or hurl rocks +13 (3d6) MR: 10 S: only surprised on a 1.

Giant, Fire: AC: 16 HD: 12d6 AT: weapon +12 (2d6) or hurl rocks +12 (3d6) MR: 9 S: immune to fire.

Giant, Frost: AC: 15 HD: 11d6 AT: weapon +11 (2d6) or hurl rocks/ice +11 (3d6) MR: 9 S: immune to cold.

Giant, Hill: AC: 15 HD: 8d6 AT: weapon +8 (2d6) or hurl rocks +8 (3d6) MR: 8

Giant, Stone: AC: 20 HD: 9d6 AT: stone club +9 (2d6) or hurl rocks +9 (3d6) MR: 9

Giant, Storm: AC: 18 HD: 16d6 AT: weapon +16 (3d6) or hurl rocks +16 (3d6) MR: 10 S: control weather.

Gnoll: AC: 14 HD: 2d6 AT: weapon +2 (1d6) MR: 8

Gnome: AC: 14 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 8

Goblin: AC: 12 HD: 1d6-1 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 7 S: -1 to hit in sunlight.

Golem, Flesh: AC: 10 HD: 12d6 AT: 2 fists +12 (1d6) MR: 11 S: Healed by lightning, hit only by magic weapons, slowed by fire and cold, immune to most spells.

Golem, Iron: AC: 16 HD: 13d6 AT: fists or weapon +13 (1d6) MR: 11 S: Poison gas, immune to all weapons +2 or less, slowed by lightning, healed by fire, immune to most magic.

Golem, Stone: AC: 14 HD: 16d6 AT: fist +15 (1d6) MR: 11 S: Unaffected by +2 or lesser weapons, slowed by fire, healed/damages by rock to mud, immune to most magic.

Gorgon: AC: 17 HD: 8d6 AT: gore +8 (2d6) MR: 8 S: breathes petrifying gas.

Green Slime: AC: n/a HD: n/a AT: organics and metal turn to green slime if touched MR: n/a S: killed by cold or fire. Cure Disease stops transformation to green slime.

Grey Ooze: AC: 12 HD: 3d6 AT: strike +3 (1d6) MR: 12 S: acid. destroys armor in one round, deals automatic damage after the first hit, immune to blunt/crushing attacks, spells, fire and cold.

Griffon: AC: 16 HD: 7d6 AT: 2 claws +7 (1d6), bite +7 (2d6) MR: 8 S: flies.

Halfling: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon+1 (1d6) MR: 8 S: nearly invisible in outdoor cover.

Harpy: AC: 12 HD: 3d6 AT: 2 talons +3 (1d6) or weapon +3 (1d6) MR: 7 S: flies, siren-song (Charm person).

Hell Hound: AC: 15 HD: 5d6 AT: bite +5 (1d6) MR: 9 S: breathe fire (10 HP damage)

Hippogriff: AC: 14 HD: 3d6 AT: 2 claws +3 (1d6), bite +3 (1d6) MR: 8 S: flies.

Hobgoblin: AC: 14 HD: 1d8+1 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 8

Horse, Riding: AC: 12 HD: 2d6 AT: bite +2 or kick +2 (1d6) MR: 7

Horse, War: AC: 12 HD: 3d6 AT: bite +3 (1d6) or kick +3 (2d6) MR: 9

Human, Bandit/Soldier: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 8

Human, Berserker: AC: 12 HD: 1d6+2 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 12 S: Berserking (+2 to hit)

Human, Common Man: AC: 10 HD: 1d8-2 AT: weapon +0 (1d6) MR: 6

Human, Sergeant-At-Arms: AC: 14 HD: 3d6 AT: weapon +3 (1d6) MR: 8

Hydra: AC: 14 HD: 5-12d6 AT: 5-12 bites +HD (1d6) MR: 11 S: 1 HD per head, 20% chance fire-breathing or regenerating.

INVISIBLE STALKER: AC: 16 HD: 8d6 AT: 1 bash +8 (1d6) MR: 12 S: flies, invisible.

Kobold: AC: 13 HD: 1d4 AT: weapon +0 (1d6) MR: 9

Leprechaun: AC: 11 HD: 1d4 AT: theft, magic MR: 7 S: invisible, polymorph non-living objects, illusions and ventriloquism at will; steal small valuable item (75% successful, 25% chance if dropping per turn chased), 80% magic resistant, never surprised.

Lich: AC: 20 HD: 12-18d6 AT: touch +HD (1d6) or weapon +HD (1d6) MR: 10 S: undead immunities, touch causes

paralysis (no save), cause fear in creatures under 4th level/HD, Magic-User or cleric level equals hit dice.

Lizardman: AC: 14 HD: 2d6 AT: claws +2 (1d6) or weapon +2 (1d6) MR: 11 S: breathe underwater.

Lurker Ray: AC: 13 HD: 10d6 AT: wing smother +10 (1d6) MR: 9 S: those hit take 1d8 damage/turn and smother in 1d6 turns.

Lycanthrope, Werebear: AC: 17 HD: 7d6 AT: 2 claws +7 (1d6), bite +7 (1d6) MR: 10 S: lycanthropy, extra 2d6 damage if both claws hit.

Lycanthrope, Wereboar: AC: 15 HD: 4d6 AT: tusks +6 (1d6) MR: 9 S: lycanthropy, attack +6 instead of +4 because of rage.

Lycanthrope, Wererat: AC: 13 HD: 3d6 AT: bite (1d6) or weapon +3 (1d6) MR: 8 S: lycanthropy, surprise foes on a 1-4.

Lycanthrope, Weretiger: AC: 16 HD: 5d6 AT: 2 claws +5 (1d6), bite +5 (2d6) S: lycanthropy, surprise foes on a 1-4.

Lycanthrope, Werewolf: AC: 14 HD: 4d6 AT: bite +4 (2d6) MR: 8 S: lycanthropy.

Manticore: AC: 15 HD: 6d6 AT: claws +6 (1d6) or bite +6 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, six tail spikes +6 (1d6) per round, 24 spikes in total.

Medusa: AC: 14 HD: 6d6 AT: weapon +6 (1d6) MR: 8 S: onlookers turn to stone, hair attacks at +3 (poison bite), averting eyes reduces to hit by 4 and grants +2 to medusa attacks.

Merman: AC: 13 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 8 S: breathe water, swim.

Minotaur: AC: 13 HD: 6d6 AT: weapon +6 (1d6) or bite +6 (1d6) or Head gore +6 (1d6) MR: 12 S: never lost in mazes.

Mummy: AC: 16 HD: 6d6 AT: touch +6 (1d6) MR: 12 S: mummy rot curse if hit (no more healing), undead immunities, hit only by magic weapons (for half damage), spells, and fire.

Naga, Guardian: AC: 14 HD: 12d6 AT: bite +12 (1d3 + poison), spit +12 (30 range, poison), constrict +12 (1d6/rd until freed) MR: 9 S: spells as 6th level Cleric.

Naga, Spirit: AC: 14 HD: 10d6 AT: bite +10 (1d3 + poison) MR: 8 S: spells as 6th level Cleric and 7th level Magic-User, gaze (permanent charm).

Naga, Water: AC: 14 HD: 8d6 AT: bite +10 (1d3 + poison) MR: 7 S: spells as 5th level Magic-User (no fire or lightning).

Nixie: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 6 S: swims, charm.

Ochre Jelly: AC: 11 HD: 6d6 AT: acid strike +6 (1d6) MR: 6 S: a hit destroys organic material, lightning divides jelly into three jellies, each doing +2 (1d6) damage.

Ogre: AC: 14 HD: 4d6 AT: weapon +4 (1d6+2) MR: 10

Ogre Mage: AC: 15 HD: 5d6 AT: weapon +5 (2d6) MR: 9 S: flies, magic use (turn invisible, darkness 10' radius, sleep, charm person, cone of frost).

Orch: AC: 13 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 8

Owlbear: AC: 14 HD: 5d6 AT: 2 claws or bite +5 (1d6) MR: 9 S: hug for additional 2d6 if both claws hit.

Pegasus: AC: 13 HD: 4d6 AT: hooves +4 (1d6) MR: 8 S: flies.

Pixie: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d3) MR: 7 S: flies, charm, naturally invisible.

Purple Worm: AC: 13 HD: 15d6 AT: bite +15 (1d6) or sting +15 (1d6) MR: 10 S: poison sting (1d6 STR), swallows whole on roll 4 higher than needed to hit, swallowed creatures take 1d6 automatic damage every round.

Rat, Giant: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: bite +1 (1d3) MR: 8 S: 1 in 20 chance of disease from bite.

Rat, Monstrous: AC: 13 HD: 3d6 AT: bite +3 (1d6) or claws +3 (1d6) MR: 7 S: 1 in 20 chance of disease from bite.

Roc: AC: 15 HD: 12d6 AT: claws +12 (2d6) or bite +12 (3d6) MR: 9 S: flies

Rakshasa: AC: 23 HD: 7d6 AT: claws, bite +7 (1d6) or weapon +7 (1d6) MR: 8 S: spells as 1d3 level Magic-User and 1st level cleric, immune to non-magic weapons, below +3 weapons do 50% damage, blessed crossbow bolt kill instantly.

Rust Monster: AC: 17 HD: 5d6 AT: touch +5 (special) MR: 7 S: touch of (or touching) the rust monster causes metal items to turn to rust.

Salamander: AC: 15 HD: 7d6 AT: bite +8 (1d6) or constrict +8

(1d8) S: heat does 1d6 to nearby creatures, immune to fire.

Sea Serpent: AC: 17 HD: 30d6 AT: bite +15 (4d6) MR: 9 S: swallows whole on roll 4 higher than needed to hit, swallowed creatures take 1d6 automatic damage every turn.

Shadow: AC: 12 HD: 3d6 AT: touch +3 (1d6, special) MR: 12 S: drains 1 STR per hit, hit only by magical weapons, surprise foes on a 1-5, creatures reduced to 0 STR will rise 24 hours later as a shadow. Not undead.

Skeleton: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: weapon +1 (1d6) MR: 12 S: undead immunities.

Slug, Giant: AC: 11 HD: 12d6 AT: bite +12 (1d6) MR: 10 S: spits acid (2d6).

Snake, Constrictor: AC: 14 HD: 2d6, AT: constriction (1d3) MR: 7 S: On successful attack, automatic 1d3 damage thereafter until dead.

Snake, Giant Constrictor: AC: 14 HD: 6 AT: constriction +4 (1d6) MR: 7 S: On successful attack, automatic 1d6 damage thereafter until dead.

Snake, Giant Viper: AC: 14 HD: 4d6 AT: bite +4 (1d3 + poison) MR: 7 S: Poison bite.

Snake, Viper: AC: 14 HD: 1d6 AT: bite +1 (1hp + poison) MR: 7 S: Poison bite.

Spectre: AC: 17 HD: 7d6 AT: touch +7 (1d6) MR: 11 S: undead immunities, drains 2 levels per hit, creatures reduced to 0 levels will rise 24 hours later as a spectre.

Spider, Giant: AC: 13 HD: 2d6+2 AT: bite +2 (1d6) MR: 8 S: bite causes paralysis via poison, surprise on 1-5.

Stirge: AC: 12 HD: 1d6 AT: sting +1 (1d6) MR: 9 S: attaches on a hit and will deal 1d6 automatically damage every round.

Treant: AC: 17 HD: 10d6 AT: branches +10 (3d6) MR: 9 S: Control trees and can make them move and attack.

Tick, Giant: AC: 15 HD: 3d6 AT: bite+3 (1d6) MR: 7 S: attaches on a hit and will deal 1d6 damage automatically every round.

Titan: AC: 22 HD: 16d6 AT: weapon+15 (3d6) S: Spells.

Toad, Giant: AC: 12 HD: 2d6 AT: bite +2 (1d6) MR: 6 S: surprise foes on a 1-3, swallows small creatures whole on a natural 20, swallowed creatures take 1d6 automatic damage every round, long tongue pulls victims in to bite making bite attack like pole arms.

Troll: AC: 15 HD: 6d6 AT: 2 claws +6 (1d6) MR: 10 S: regenerate 3 hp per round (except acid or fire damage).

Unicorn: AC: 17 HD: 5d6 AT: 2 hoofs +5 (1d6) or horn +5 (1d6) MR: 7 S: double damage for charge, 25% magic resistance, teleport, horn can cure damage or disease.

Vampire: AC: 17 HD: 9d6 AT: bite +9 (1d6) or weapon +9 (1d6) MR: 11 S: undead immunities, hit only by magical weapons, regenerate 3 hp per round, drains 2 levels per hit, gaseous form at will, shape change into bat, charm gaze, avoids garlic and mirrors, summons bats or wolves, immobilized and apparently dead if a stake is driven through its heart, drowns under water in one round, creatures reduced to 0 levels will rise 24 hours later as a vampire under the control of their creator.

War Dog: AC: 12 HD: 2d6 AT: bite +2 (1d6) MR: 9

Wight: AC: 14 HD: 3d6 AT: claw +3 (1d6) MR: 12 S: undead immunities, hit only by magical or silver weapons, drains a level per hit, creatures reduced to 0 levels will rise 24 hours later as a wight.

Will-O-The-Wisp: AC: 27 HD: 9d6 AT: shock +9 (1d6+4) MR: 10 S: flies.

Wolf: AC: 12 HD: 2d6 AT: bite +2 (1d6) MR: 8

Worg: AC: 13 HD: 4d6 AT: bite +4 (2d6) MR: 8

Wraith: AC: 16 HD: 4d6 AT: touch +4 (1d6) MR: 11 S: undead immunities, only hit by magic or silver weapons, arrows do a max 1 HP damage, drains a level per hit, creatures reduced to 0 levels will rise 24 hours later as a wraith.

Wyvern: AC: 16 HD: 8d6 AT: bite +8 (1d6) or sting +8 (1d6) MR: 9 S: poison sting (1d6 STR), flies.

Yellow Mold: AC: n/a HD: n/a AT: 1d6 if touched MR: n/a S: if struck, 50% releases spore cloud (choke to dead in 6 rounds unless cure disease), destroyed by fire.

Zombie: AC: 11 HD: 2d6 AT: weapon +2 (1d6) or claws +2 (1d6) MR: 12 S: undead immunities always lose initiative.

TREASURE

Here is a list of sample treasure items appropriate to a *Microlite75* campaign. Maps to possible hoards of such treasures are also a common treasure item. Of course, any magic item you like from the SRD can be used, but higher powered items may be too powerful for most *Microlite75* games.

Money: 1 platinum piece (pp) = 5 gold pieces; 1 gold piece (gp) = 10 silver pieces; 1 electrum piece (ep) = 5 silver pieces; 1 silver piece (sp) = 10 copper pieces (cp).

Gems: Most range in value from 10gp to 1000gp, with 50% of gems being worth about 100gp. 1% are worth 1d20 times as much. 0.1% are worth 5d20 times as much.

Jewelry: Most pieces of jewelry are worth 3d6 x 100gp. 1% are worth 1d20 times as much. 0.1% are worth 5d20 times as much.

Artwork (statues, tapestries, paintings, drawings, etc.): Most art items are worth 10d10 x 10gp. 1% are worth 1d20 times as much. 0.1% are worth 5d20 times as much.

Potions

There is a 70% chance that a potion bottle holds 1 dose, otherwise 1d6 doses. A quick taste of a potion can be used to identify it without consuming a dose. There is a 5% that a potion has decayed with age and has become a potion of delusion (60% chance) or poison (40% chance). Useless otherwise noted, the effects of a dose will last 1d6+6 10 minute turns.

Animal Control: The drinker may control one or more animals with a total hit dice of 3d6 or less. When the effect of the potion wears off, the animals will flee.

Antidote: The drinker becomes immune to all poisons of up to a specific strength for the duration of the potion. Poison from non-creature sources (e.g. a Potion of Poison) should be considered to be as if from a 7HD creature. The strength of the potion should be determined by rolling 1d10: 1-4 = Poison from 3HD creatures, 5-7 = Poison from 7HD creatures, 8-9 = Poison from 15HD creatures, 10 = All poison.

Clairaudience: While concentrating, the drinker may listen as if at any point within 60' of their current location.

Clairvoyance: While concentrating, the drinker may see as if at any point within 60' of their current location.

Climbing: The drinker may walk on walls and ceilings as if a spider.

Delusion: This potion will have no effect when drunk. However, if tasted, it will falsely give the taster the impression that it is another type of potion from this list. Multiple tasters will all get the same impression. An Analyze spell will correctly identify this potion as one of Delusion rather than as the type it tastes like.

Diminution: The drinker shrinks down to 6" in height. While in this state they cannot hurt creatures larger than 1' tall with physical attacks, and have a 90% chance of being able to hide. If this potion is drunk while a Potion of Growth is in effect, they will simply cancel each other rather than making the drinker sick.

Dragon Control: The drinker of this potion can control up to three dragons of sub-adult or younger. The dragons do not get saving throws, but older dragons are not affected. Each potion of dragon control will only control one type of dragon. The controlled dragons will do anything that is commanded (other than suicidal commands) although they are not capable of casting spells. When the control ends, the dragons will become hostile to the drinker and will either flee or attack depending on their impression of the drinker's power. Roll 1d10 to see which

type of dragon is affected: 1-2 = Black, 3-4 = Blue, 5-6 = Green, 7-8 = Red, 9-10 = White.

ESP: This potion has the same effect as the spell of the same name.

Extra-Healing: This potion will either cure 3d6+3 hit points of damage to the drinker (or cure their paralysis). Can be used as 3 doses of Healing potion. This potion has an instant effect, rather than a duration.

Fire Resistance: The drinker becomes immune to normal fire, gains a +2 bonus on all saving throws against fire or heat based attacks, and takes -1 point of damage per die (to a minimum of 1 point per die) from magical fire attacks.

Flying: This potion has the same effect as the Fly spell.

Gaseous Form: The drinker's body transforms to a cloud of gas for up to 1 hour, causing all their equipment and carried items to fall to the floor. The drinker keeps control of their body, and can move through any non-airtight barrier. While in gaseous form, the drinker cannot attack, but has an armor class of -2 and can only be hit by magical weapons.

Giant Control: The user may control up to four giants of a certain type, but each one gets a saving throw. The giants will normally be hostile once control ends. To determine the type of giant affected, roll 1d6: 1 = Cloud, 2 = Fire, 3 = Frost, 4 = Hill, 5 = Stone, 6 = Storm.

Giant Strength: The drinker gains the strength of a giant, and can do double damage with melee weapons or throw large rocks (range: 60/130/200) for 3d6 damage. This potion does not stack with other strength enhancing items such as Gauntlets of Ogre Power.

Growth: The drinker grows to twice normal size, and be able to do double damage with melee attacks. If this potion is drunk while a Potion of Diminution is in effect, they will simply cancel each other rather than making the drinker sick.

Healing: This potion will either cure 1d6+1 hit points of damage to the drinker or cure their paralysis. This potion has an instant effect, rather than a duration.

Heroism: Dwarves, Halflings, and Fighters who drink this potion will temporarily gain one or more levels as follows:

Common Man (no class): +4 Fighter levels.
Dwarves, Halflings, and Fighters: Level 1-3: +3 levels; Level 4-7: +2 levels; Level 8-10: +1 level; Level 11+: no effect

All damage (including energy drains) is taken from the extra levels and hit points first.

Human Control: The drinker may control up to 6 levels of humans, similar to a Charm Person spell. The targets can only be controlled while within 60' of the drinker, and the effect lasts only for the duration of the potion.

Invisibility: This potion has the same effect as the spell of the same name.

Invulnerability: The drinker gains a +2 bonus to armor class and all saving throws for the duration of the potion. If a second Potion of Invulnerability is drunk within a week, the only effect is sickness.

Levitation: This potion has the same effect as the spell of the same name.

Longevity: The drinker immediately becomes 10 years younger. The effect is an instant one rather than an ongoing one, and therefore cannot be dispelled. This potion will not reduce the age of the drinker below 15 years old.

Mana: This potion gives the drinker temporary hit points that can only be used to cast spells. These temporary hit points

disappear in 10+1d10 minutes if not used. The strength of this potion is determined by rolling 1d6: 1-3: adds 1d6 temporary hit points, 4-5: adds 2d6 temporary hit points, 6: adds 3d6 temporary hit points.

Oil of Etherealness: This thin oil is applied to the character and all of his belongings in order to achieve an ethereal state for 4+1d4 x 10 minutes. It takes 3 minutes for the potion to produce effect, and can be negated earlier than the duration by applying a mildly acidic liquid. When ethereal, a character is invisible and can pass through any objects that are not also ethereal.

Oil of Slipperiness: Any creature coated in this thin oil cannot be restrained or grabbed, and neither wrapped in the grip of constrictor snakes or any other grasping attacks, including binding ropes, chains, or cuffs, magical or otherwise. Simply put, nothing can get a grip on a character coated in this oil. Objects can be coated with the oil, and if a floor is coated any individual even standing on the floor will have a 95% probability each round of falling, due to slipping. The effects of the oil last 8 hours, but the oil can be cleaned off early with liquid containing alcohol.

Philter of Love: Drinker becomes charmed by the next person or creature he or she lays eyes upon. However, the drinker will actually become charmed and besotted by the person or creature if it is of the preferred sex and of similar racial stock. The charm aspect of this potion lasts for 4+1d4 x 10 minutes, but only dispel magic will make the drinker cease to be enthralled by a member of a preferred sex.

Plant Control: The drinker may control all mundane plants and all plantlike creatures in a 30'x30' area up to 60' away. Mundane plants may entangle creatures in their area, but cannot otherwise attack.

Poison: This potion looks like any other, but it is poisonous. Anyone taking even a taste of the potion must save vs STR or die.

Philter of Love:

Polymorph: This potion has the same effect as the polymorph self spell.

Speed: The drinker may move at double normal speed and attack twice per round.

Super-Heroism: Dwarves, Halflings, and Fighters who drink this potion will temporarily gain one or more levels for 5d6 minutes as follows:

Common Man (no class): +6 Fighter levels.
Dwarves, Halflings, and Fighters: Level 1-3: +5 levels; Level 4-7: + 4 levels; Level 8-10: +3 level; Level 11+: + 2 levels

All damage (including energy drains) is taken from the extra levels and hit points first.

Sweet Water: Used to cleanse water (including turning saltwater into fresh water) or otherwise transform poisons, acid, etc. into drinkable liquid. Sweet water will destroy other potions. For most liquids, this potion will affect up to 100,000 cubic feet. However, only 1,000 cubic feet of acid can be neutralized. The effects of sweet water are permanent, and once treated, liquid will resist spoilage or contamination for 5d4 rounds.

Treasure Finding: When the drinker concentrates, they can detect the distance and direction to the largest amount of treasure within 360'. The drinker gains no insight about the nature of the treasure or how to get to it.

Undead Control: The drinker can control up to 3d6 HD in total of undead creatures as the charm person spell. Effects last 5d4 minutes and intelligent undead will be hostile when the duration ends.

Water Breathing: This potion lasts for 1 hour plus 1d10 minutes,

and has the same effect as the spell of the same name.

Scrolls

Most scrolls contain spells and can only be used by spell casters although a few spell scrolls can be used by any intelligent being. Special scrolls (warding, curse, etc.) can generally be used by anyone able to read them.

Spell Scroll (Clerical): These scrolls can be read by anyone but only used by clerics. They contain 1d3 spells. Roll 1d20 to determine the level of each spell: 1-8: level 1; 9-14: level 2; 15-17: level 3; 18-19: level 4; 20: level 5 (or GM choice). Each spell may be cast once then it fades from the scroll.

Spell Scroll (Magic-User/Elf): These scrolls can only be read with the read magic spell and can only be cast by magic-users or elves. They contain 1d3 spells. Roll 1d20 to determine the level of each spell: 1-6: level 1; 7-11: level 2; 12-14: level 3; 15-17: level 4; 18-19: level 5; 20: level 6 (or GM choice). Each spell may be cast once then it fades from the scroll.

Ward against Elementals: This scroll can only be used once. When read aloud, it produces a 10 foot radius zone of protection. Elementals cannot enter the zone nor can they cause direct harm to those within the zone. The zone lasts for 30 minutes, or until someone inside the zone attacks an elemental in hand-to-hand combat.

Ward against Lycanthropes: This scroll can only be used once. When read aloud, it produces a 10 foot radius zone of protection. Lycanthropes cannot enter the zone, but can use missile and spell attacks against those inside the zone. The zone lasts for 60 minutes, or until someone inside the zone attacks a lycanthrope in hand-to-hand combat.

Ward Against Magic: This scroll can only be used once. When read aloud, it produces a 10 foot radius zone of protection. Mortal level magic (whether from spells or items) cannot enter or leave the zone. The zone lasts for 60 minutes, and can only be broken extremely powerful magic, like a wish.

Ward Against Undead: This scroll can only be used once. When read aloud, it produces a 10 foot radius zone of protection. Undead cannot enter the zone nor can they cause direct harm to those within the zone. The zone lasts for 60 minutes, or until someone inside the zone attacks an undead in hand-to-hand combat.

Treasure Map: GM will construct the map and the treasure it leads to. The map is likely to lead to a treasure within the dungeon/area the characters find the map, or the map may lead to another, sometimes remote, location. Difficulty in attaining the treasure should reflect its value. There may be traps, riddles, or other challenges. The map itself may be enchanted so that it requires read magic to decipher or may be written in a different (or even dead) language.

Curse: Anyone who reads this scroll and who fails a save is cursed (GM's choice of effects or use table below) until a Remove Curse is successfully cast.

d6 Roll	Effect of Curse
1	Victim loses random magic item.
2	Random Stat suffers a -4 penalty.
3	Victim does not gain experience.
4	Victim's level reduced by 1.
5	Victim turns in a small animal (as Polymorph Other)
6	Victim is rendered blind.

Wands and Staves

Most wands and all staves are magical devices that contain spell-like enchantments.

Wands are normally thin sticks around 18 inches long. They can only be used by magic-users and elves. A wand will hold 2d10

charges, and each time it is used one charge will be used up. Once all the charges are used up, a wand is simply a non-magical stick. Treat the effects produced a wand as if created by a 4th level caster.

Staves are the bigger cousins of wands. They are normally 5-6 feet long, and made of wood. Staves may be used by either magic-users/elves or clerics. A staff will have 3 d10 charges when found, and each use of the staff may use one of more of these charges. Once all the charges are used up, a staff is simply a non-magical stick, even powers that do not use a charge fail. Treat the effects produced a staff as if created by a 5th level caster. A staff can be used in melee as if a quarterstaff. When a staff is described, the name of the item will be followed by either "C" if it is usable by a cleric, or "MU" if it is usable by magic-users.

Rods are as thick as as staff but only about 3 feet long. A rod will have 2d6 charges when found. Rods can be used by any class, unless otherwise noted.

Wand of Cold: Each time a charge is expended, this wand creates a cone of cold, 60 feet long and 30 feet wide at the end. All creatures within the cone must take 3d6 damage.

Wand of Detecting Enemies: Each time a charge is expended, all creatures with hostile intent towards the user within 60' will glow as if on fire. This includes Invisible or hidden enemies. The glow lasts for 10 minutes before fading.

Wand of Detecting Magic : Each time a charge is expended, all magical items and active spells within a 20 foot radius will glow blue for 6 rounds (1 minute).

Wand of Detecting Metals: Each time a charge is expended, the wand will point in the direction of any concentration of metal that weighs 100 pounds or more if it is within 20 feet. The wielder is aware of the kind of metal detected.

Wand of Detecting Secret Doors: When this wand is activated, it will point the user towards all secret doors within 20 feet. This expends one charge per use.

Wand of Detecting Traps: When this wand is activated, it will point the user towards all traps within 20 feet. This expends one charge per use.

Wand of Device Negation: Each time a charge is expended, this wand will cancel the effects of another wand or staff. If the effect that is being negated is an effect with a duration, it will be negated for a single round.

Wand of Fear: Each time a charge is expended, this wand creates a cone of fear, 60' long and 30' wide at the end. All creatures within the cone must make a saving throw or flee in terror for 5 minutes.

Wand of Fireballs: Each time a charge is expended, this wand creates a Fireball up to 240' away. Anyone in the area of effect takes 6d6 damage. Save for half damage.

Wand of Illusion: Each time a charge is expended, this wand creates a Phantasmal Force as the spell of the same name. The caster must concentrate to maintain the illusion.

Wand of Lightning Bolts: Each time a charge is expended, this wand creates a Lightning Bolt up to 240' away and then extending 60' from that point. Anyone in the path of the lightning takes 6d6 damage. Save for half damage.

Wand of Magic Missiles: This wand fires one or two magic missiles (user's choice) per round as the magic-user/elf spell of the same name. The missiles inflict 1d6+1 hit points of damage each, and always strike. Each individual missile fired expends one charge.

Wand of Paralyzation: Each time a charge is expended, this

wand creates a cone 60' long and 30' wide at the end. All creatures within the cone must make a saving throw or be paralyzed for 1 hour.

Wand of Polymorphing: Each time a charge is expended, this wand produces the effect of either a Polymorph Self on the user of the wand or a Polymorph Other on a target that the wand is pointed at. Unwilling targets may make a saving throw to avoid the effect.

Rod of Cancellation: This rod may be used by any character, but may only be used once. When activated, it will permanently drain any magical item (except an artifact) that is touched by it of all power. The GM may require an attack roll to touch a magic item carried or worn by another creature, normally against armor class 10.

Rod of Energy: This rod may be used by any spell-caster. It holds a reservoir of hit points which the wielder can use to cast spells instead of (or in addition to) his own. This reservoir will hold 10d10 hit points. When the reservoir drops below 50% capacity, the rod will automatically use a charge and refill the next day (at dawn).

Rod of Resurrection: A cleric of any level may use this rod one time per day to raise beings from the dead as the resurrection spell. A cleric using this rod does not need to rest after expending charges from the rod. Different kinds of characters may be resurrected, and each type requires a different number of charges (Cleric, 2 charges; Dwarf, 4 charges; Elf, 7 charges; Halfling, 3 charges; 0-level Human 1 charge; Magic-User, 4 charges; Thief, 4 charges). When all charges from the rod are used, it crumbles into dust.

Staff of Commanding [C]: This staff may be used by a cleric to command plants, animals, and humans in the same manner as the rings command human, animal command, and command plant. Each use requires one charge.

Staff of Healing [C]: A cleric may activate the staff to cure 1d6+1 hit points of damage to a target, but it can only be used one time per creature per day. This staff may heal an unlimited number of creatures in a day.

Staff of Power [MU]: This powerful staff has several abilities. First, it can be used to cast the spells cone of cold, lightning bolt, and fireball (each dealing 8d6 hp of damage). In addition, the staff may be used to cast continual light and telekinesis (with a weight limit of 250 pounds). Finally, this staff can also be used with the same effect as a staff of striking.

Staff of Striking [C]: Whenever a creature is struck by the staff, the wielder may expend one charge to inflict an additional 2d6 damage to the creature in addition to the normal damage that the staff does.

Staff of Withering [C]: This staff functions as a +1 staff that deals 2d4+1 hit points of damage when a charge is used. By using 2 charges and successfully striking an opponent, the staff ages a victim by 10 years. If three charges are spent in this attack, one of the victim's limbs will shrivel into a mummified, useless member (saving throw versus spell-like devices is allowed). The aging effect will automatically kill most creatures that have a short lifespan. Also note that effects of spent charges are cumulative, such that if 3 charges are used, the victim will not only receive damage, but he will be aged and have a withered limb.

Staff of Wizardry [MU]: This staff functions as a +1 staff. In addition, the staff may be used to cast the spells conjure elementals, invisibility, passwall, and web. The staff has the similar spell-like effect of a djinni to create a whirlwind and can be used as a wand of paralyzation. Each of these abilities requires one charge. The staff may be broken for a final blow. The results of a final blow depend on the number of charges in the staff. For each charge, 8 hit points of damage are dealt in a grand fireball to all monsters and characters (even the owner of the staff) within 30'. The staff is then broken and useless.

Staff of the Serpent [C]: This staff does not employ charges. It strikes as a +1 staff. The user can command the staff to grow to become a giant constrictor snake and constrict around a victim. The command for the staff to become a snake is uttered as it strikes a victim. The victim must succeed in a saving throw versus spell-like devices or be held immobile by the constricting snake for 1d4 turns, or until the owner commands the snake to release him. The serpent returns to the owner and returns to staff form after it has constricted around an opponent. If the snake form is slain, it will not return to staff form and the staff is destroyed. When the snake returns to staff form, all damage it has sustained in combat is automatically healed.

Rings

Magical rings like those listed below are generally beyond the ability of current civilizations to create. They are the creations of ancient and/or lost civilizations.

A magical ring must be worn on a finger or thumb to operate, and a character can only wear one magical ring per hand. If a second ring is put on the same hand as an existing ring, neither ring will function (with the exception of a Ring of Weakness). Rings are usually either constant in effect or are activated by twisting the ring..

Animal Command: This ring may be used once per turn. It acts as if the wearer had drunk a Potion of Animal Control with the exception that the wearer only gets a single attempt to control creatures per use.

Command Human: This ring may be used once per turn. It acts as if the wearer had drunk a Potion of Human Control with the exception that the wearer only gets a single attempt to control people per use.

Command Plant: This ring may be used once per turn. It acts as if the wearer had drunk a Potion of Plant Control with the exception that the wearer only gets a single attempt to control creatures per use.

Delusion: This ring will appear to function as a different type of ring if an Analyze spell is used on it. Once the ring is worn, it will be completely nonfunctional, but cannot be removed without a Remove Curse being cast on it.

Djinn Summoning: Once per day, the wearer of this ring can summon a djinn, who will serve them for 24 hours. If the djinn is killed, the ring loses its magical power.

Fire Resistance: This ring makes its wearer immune to natural fire, gives a +2 bonus to all saving throws against magical fire, and reduces all magical fire damage done to the wearer by one point per die (to a minimum of one point per die).

Invisibility: This ring may only be used once per turn. When activated it affects the wearer as if they had cast an Invisibility spell on themselves.

Protection: This ring gives a bonus to its wearer's armor class and to all saving throws equal to its magical bonus. If a character wears a Ring of Protection on both hands, only the larger of the two bonuses applies. Roll a d100 to determine the ring's protection bonus: 01-80: +1; 81-91: +2 92: +2, 5 foot radius; 93-99: +3; 00: +3, 5 foot radius.

If a radius is given, the power of the ring, as it applies to saving throws only, extends to all creatures within the radius.

Regeneration: The wearer of this ring will recover 1 hit point per minute, and can slowly re-grow lost body parts. A limb will re-grow over the course of a week, whereas a finger or ear would re-grow over the course of a single day. This ring will not stop working when the wearer is on 0 hit points, but not prevent the wearer from dying. It will also not heal damage from fire or acid

(although will re-grow limbs lost to fire or acid).

Spell Storing: This ring will contain 1d6 different spells (determined randomly as if spells on a Spell Scroll) when found. The wearer of the ring can cast these spells once each, even if not a spell caster. The spells will always be cast as if by a caster of the minimum level needed to cast them, even if the wearer of the ring is a caster of higher level. Each spell slot can be recharged by having a spell caster cast a spell directly into the ring. The ring cannot "catch" spells generally cast at the wearer; the spells must be cast directly at the ring with the purpose of charging it.

Spell Turning: Each day, this ring will reflect the first 2d6 spells (roll each day) cast at the wearer back at their caster. This only effects actual spells, not the spell-like powers of monsters or magic items. Once it has absorbed as many spells as it can, the ring has no other powers until the following day.

Telekinesis: This ring can be activated to produce an effect identical to the Telekinesis spell but with no duration limit.

Water Walking: This ring allows its wearer to walk on the surface of any liquid without sinking.

Weakness: 1d6 rounds after this ring is worn, it will immediately lower its wearer's strength score to 3. The ring can not be removed until it has had a Remove Curse spell cast on it.

Wishes: This ring will grant from one to four wishes (as the Wish spell) before crumbling into dust. To determine the number of wishes contained in the ring, roll 1d10: 1-4 = 1, 5-7 = 2, 8-9 = 3, 10 = 4.

X-Ray Vision: The wearer of this ring can see up to 30' through stone or up to 60' through wood. It cannot be used to see through metal. To use the ring, the wearer must stand still and concentrate and can view a 10'x10' area per use. It takes 10 minutes to scan such an area, and the ring can only be used once per hour.

Ancient and Wondrous Items

Rings of power were not the only magic items produced in ancient times by civilizations all-but-forgotten today. Many wonderful magic items existed then. Most of these items are very rare today even if they were fairly common ages ago. Some of these items may be one of a kind or have never existed outside of legends. Like magic rings, the methods used to create these items are generally lost to the mists of time.

Amulet of Scrying Protection: This item protects its wearer from being scried on via a Crystal Ball, and makes them immune to all types of ESP.

Bag of Devouring: This bag looks like a normal sack, but any non-living item placed entirely within it disappears from view and weighs nothing while in the bag. It will hold items up to 10,000cn in weight, providing the items fit wholly within it (i.e. they are 5'x1'x1' or smaller). Items placed within the bag can be found by touch by anyone reaching into the bag and can be withdrawn. However, any item left in the bag for more than two hours will vanish completely. This will not affect living creatures that are stuffed into the bag.

Bag of Holding: This bag looks like a normal sack, but any non-living item placed entirely within it disappears from view and weighs nothing while in the bag. It will hold items up to 10,000cn in weight, providing the items fit wholly within it (i.e. they are 5'x1'x1' or smaller). Items placed within the bag can be found by touch by anyone reaching into the bag and can be withdrawn. Boat, Undersea: This boat can be operated as a fully functional skiff. However, when a command word is given, it will dive under the water while simultaneously radiating a Water Breathing effect that protects all passengers who are touching the boat. The pilot of the boat can control its movement underwater as if on the surface.

Boat, Folding: A folding boat looks like a small wooden box—about 12 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 6 inches deep. It can be used to store items like any other box. If a command word is given, however, the box unfolds itself to form a boat 10 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet in depth. A second command word causes it to unfold to a ship 24 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. Any objects formerly stored in the box now rest inside the boat or ship. In its smaller form, the boat has one pair of oars, an anchor, a mast, and a lateen sail. In its larger form, the boat has a deck, single rowing seats, five sets of oars, a steering oar, an anchor, a deck cabin, and a mast with a square sail. The boat can hold four people comfortably, while the ship carries fifteen with ease. A third word of command causes the boat or ship to fold itself into a box once again. The necessary command words may be present, either visible or invisible, etched into the box. Alternatively, the command words may need to be sought through an NPC or a small quest.

Boots of Levitation: The wearer of these boots may Levitate as per the spell of the same name. There is no limit to the duration of the levitation. **Boots of Speed:** When travelling overland, the wearer of these boots travels at the speed of a riding horse. However, the wearer can only move at this speed for a single day and then must rest for a day.

Boots of Speed: These boots allow the wearer to move 240' per turn for up to 12 hours. The wearer is exhausted after this activity, and is required to rest for 24 hours.

Boots of Travelling and Springing: While these boots are worn, the wearer need not rest if engaged in ordinary movement. Further, he may spring up to 10 feet high, and to a distance of 30 feet.

Bowl of Water Elementals: Once per day, this bowl can be filled with water and used to cast a Conjure Elemental spell except that it will only conjure a 12 hit dice water elemental. Conjuring the elemental takes 10 minutes.

Bracers of Armor: Wrist or arm guards that grant the wearer an AC as though he were wearing armor. Both bracers must be worn for the magic to be effective, and no other armor may be worn with the bracers (magical or non-magical). Dexterity modifiers do apply. The protection offered by the bracers can be combined with other magical effects that alter AC, such as a ring of protection or cloak of protection. Roll d100 to determine the which kind of bracers are found: 01-06: AC 11; 07-16: AC 12; 17-36: AC 13; 37-51: AC 14; 52-71: AC 15; 72-86: AC 16; 87-00: AC 17.

Brazier of Commanding Fire Elementals: Once per day, this brazier can be lit and used to cast a Conjure Elemental spell except that it will only conjure a 12 hit dice fire elemental. Conjuring the elemental takes 1 minute.

Brooch of Shielding: A piece of silver or gold jewelry used to fasten a cloak or cape. In addition to this mundane task, it can absorb magic missiles of the sort generated by spell, device, or spell-like ability. A brooch can absorb up to 101 hit points of damage from magic missiles before it melts and becomes useless.

Broom of Flying: This broom will carry its owner through the air at a speed of 80' per round. The owner of the broom must concentrate to move, and the broom will hover if the owner stops concentrating. The broom can also carry a passenger, but in this case its speed is reduced to 60' per round.

Censer of Controlling Air Elementals: Once per day, this censer can be filled with incense and used to cast a Conjure Elemental spell except that it will only conjure a 12 hit dice air elemental. Conjuring the elemental takes 1 minutes.

Chime of Opening: A chime of opening is a hollow mithral tube about 1 foot long. When struck, it sends forth magical vibrations that cause locks, lids, doors, valves, and portals to open. The device functions against normal bars, shackles, chains, bolts, and so on. A chime of opening also automatically dispels a hold

portal spell or even an arcane lock cast by a wizard of lower than 15th level. The chime must be pointed at the item or gate to be loosed or opened (which must be visible and known to the user). The chime is then struck, a clear tone rings forth, and in 1 round the target lock is unlocked, the shackle is loosed, the secret door is opened, or the lid of the chest is lifted. Each sounding only opens one form of locking, so if a chest is chained, padlocked, locked, and arcane locked, it takes four uses of a chime of opening to get it open. A silence spell negates the power of the device. Each use requires a charge, and a chime contains 2d4x10 charges before it cracks and becomes useless.

Cloak of Protection: This magical cloak appears to be an ordinary brown cloth or leather cloak. The cloak functions much like a ring of protection, offering a bonus to the wearer's AC and all saving throws. These bonuses are cumulative if the cloak is worn with a ring of protection. Roll 1d100 to determine AC bonus: 01-80: +1; 81-91: +2; 92-100: +3.

Crystal Ball: A crystal ball is a scrying device that can only be used by a Sorcerer. The crystal ball can be used three times per day to see any place or object that they desire; and a current image of that place or object will appear and last for 10 minutes. The clarity of the image will be based on the familiarity that the user has with the object or area.

Crystal Ball with Clairaudience: This works just as a normal Crystal Ball, except that by concentrating the user can hear what is going on at the far end as if through the ears of any living creature shown in the ball. Only a Sorcerer can use this item.

Crystal Ball with ESP: This works just as a normal Crystal Ball, except that by concentrating the user can read the thoughts of the main subject of the vision if it is a living creature. Only a Sorcerer can use this item.

Cube of Frost Resistance: This cube is activated or deactivated by pressing one side. When activated, it creates a cube-shaped area 10 feet on a side centered on the possessor (or on the cube itself, if the item is later placed on a surface). The temperature within this area is always at least 65°F. The field absorbs all cold-based attacks. However, if the field is subjected to more than 50 points of cold damage in 1 turn (from one or multiple attacks), it collapses into its portable form and cannot be reactivated for 1 hour. If the field absorbs more than 100 points of cold damage in a turn, the cube is destroyed.

Decanter of Endless Water: If the stopper is removed from this ordinary-looking flask and a command word spoken, an amount of fresh or salt water pours out. Separate command words determine the type, as well as the volume and velocity. "Stream" pours out 1 gallon per round. "Fountain" produces a 5' long stream at 5 gallons per round. "Geyser" produces a 20' long, 1' wide stream at 30 gallons per round.

The geyser effect causes considerable backpressure, requiring the holder to be on stable ground and braced to avoid being knocked down. The force of the geyser kills small creatures. The command word must be spoken to stop it.

Displacer Cloak: This item makes the wearer appear to be 5' from their actual position. This makes all attacks against the wearer take a -2 penalty to their hit rolls, and gives the wearer a +2 bonus to all saving throws.

Drums of Panic: These are a pair of large kettle drums. When played, they have no effect on creatures within 10' of them, but creatures from 10' to 240' from them must make a saving throw vs MIND or flee in terror for 30 minutes.

Dust of Appearance: This fine powder appears to be a very fine, very light metallic dust. A single handful of this substance flung into the air coats all objects within a 10' radius, making them visible even if they are invisible. If the dust is blown through a tube it covers an area in the shape of a cone 20' long and 15' wide at its terminal end. The dust likewise negates the effects of

mirror image, cloak of displacement, and elven cloaks. The dust's effect lasts for 2d10 turns. Dust of appearance is typically stored in small silk packets or hollow bone tubes, and 5d10 of these tubes or packets will be found at a time.

Dust of Disappearance: This dust looks just like dust of appearance and is typically stored in the same manner. A creature or object touched by it becomes invisible. Normal vision can't see dusted creatures or objects, nor can they be detected by magical means, including detect invisible. Dust of appearance, however, does reveal people and objects made invisible by dust of disappearance. The invisibility bestowed by the dust lasts for 2d10 turns, and the invisibility is not dispelled if the enchanted character makes attacks

Efrete Bottle: This 3' tall heavy jug contains an efreet. The stopper may be opened once per day, and the efreet will come forth and serve the opener. If the efreet is slain, the bottle becomes non-magical. The efreet is reluctant to serve, and will do its best to use loopholes in the commands that it is given in order to cause harm to the owner of the bottle.

Elven Boots: These boots give their wearer a Move Silently ability of 75%, like a thief.

Elven Cloak: This cloak is just like a Ring of Invisibility except that its invisibility is not perfect. When the wearer is in the presence of creatures that might notice them, their faint outline will be seen if a 1 is rolled on 1d6.

Eyes of Charming: These two crystal lenses fit over the user's eyes. The wearer is able to use charm person (one target per round) merely by meeting a target's gaze. Those failing a saving throw versus spells are charmed as per the spell. If the wearer has both lenses, there is a penalty of -2 to the saving throw. If the wearer has only one lens, the saving throw is made with a bonus of +2.

Eyes of the Eagle: These items are made of special crystal and fit over the eyes of the wearer. These lenses allow the wearer to see 100 times further than normal. Wearing only one of the pair causes a character to become dizzy and, in effect, stunned for 1 round. Thereafter, the wearer can use the single lens without being stunned so long as he covers his other eye.

Eyes of Petrification: These items are made of special crystal and fit over the eyes of the wearer. When a being places the eyes on, he instantly turns to stone as the spell, with no saving throw. About 1/4 (01-25 on d00) of these eyes allow the wearer to use a petrification gaze attack. Both lenses must be worn for the magic to be effective, and the victim is allowed a saving throw versus petrify.

Flying Carpet: This carpet will carry one passenger at a speed of 100' per round, two at a speed of 80' per round, three at a speed of 60' per round, four at a speed of 40' per round, or five at a speed of 20' per round. The owner of the carpet must concentrate to make it move, and the carpet will hover in place if the owner stops concentrating.

Gauntlets of Ogre Power: The owner of these gauntlets has a strength of 18 while wearing the gauntlets, but taking them off return's the owner's strength back to its normal value.

Girdle of Giant Strength: Anyone who wears this girdle does double damage with whatever melee attacks they make.

Helm of Alignment Changing: This ornate helmet instantly changes the alignment of the being that places it on. The change is random. The helmet cannot be removed except by the spell remove curse. The wearer will not desire for the helmet to be removed, but once it has been taken off he reverts back to his original alignment.

Helm of Blindness: Anyone wearing this helmet is immediately made blind. The blindness cannot be cured until the helmet has been removed, and the helmet cannot be removed without a Remove Curse spell being cast on it.

Helm of Comprehend Languages and Read Magic: Appearing as a normal helmet, a helm of comprehend languages and read magic grants its wearer the ability to understand the spoken words of any creature, and to read text in any language or any magical writing. Note that understanding a magical text does not necessarily imply spell use unless the magic is usable by the character's class and level.

Helm of Reading: This helmet allows the wearer to read any language or cipher, and allows them to identify magical scrolls. However, it does not allow the wearer to use Spell Scrolls if they are not normally able to do so. This helmet is rather delicate, and has a 10% chance of being broken each time its wearer is struck in combat.

Helm of Telepathy: The wearer of this helmet can transmit their thoughts to any creature within 60'. The target creature will understand the thoughts of the wearer despite language differences. The wearer may also use the ESP spell to read the thoughts of others.

Helm of Teleportation: This helm is only usable by Sorcerers. The wearer of the helm may use the Teleport spell as often as they like to teleport themselves, with the normal chances of failure. The wearer may also use the helm to Teleport another creature (again, as if casting the spell). However, doing this discharges the helmet and it can no longer be used for any teleporting until it is recharged by having a Teleport spell cast into it.

Horn of Blasting: This horn can be blown once per ten minutes. When it is blown, it creates a cone of sound 100' long and 20' wide at the end. Everyone in the area must take 2d6 damage and make a saving throw vs STR or be deafened for ten minutes. Buildings and ships in the area of effect take 1d8 damage.

Medallion of ESP: This medallion allows the wearer to use the ESP spell at will, with a range as given in the item listing (either 30' or 90'). However, each time it is used, there is a 1 in 6 chance that instead of letting its wearer read minds, it will broadcast its all of its wearer's thoughts out loud for the next ten minutes.

Mirror of Life Trapping: If the owner of this mirror presents it to a creature of human size or smaller and activates it, the creature must make a saving throw vs MIND or be sucked into the mirror, complete with everything they are wearing and carrying. The mirror can hold up to 20 creatures, who exist in a state of suspended animation while in the mirror, not needing food, drink or air and completely unable to take any actions.

Anyone looking into the mirror can see the reflections of the faces of all those trapped inside, and can wake any of them up temporarily to talk with them. No special communication powers are granted, so the viewer and victim need to share a common language to talk in. If the mirror is broken, all the creatures inside are instantly freed. However, the only way to free a single creature without breaking the mirror is to is a Wish spell.

Mirror of Opposition: This item resembles a normal mirror about 4 feet long and 3 feet wide. If a creature is reflected in the mirror's surface, an exact duplicate of that creature comes into being. This opposite immediately attacks the original. The duplicate has all the possessions and powers of its original (including magic). Upon the defeat or destruction of either the duplicate or the original, the duplicate and its items disappear completely.

Necklace of Adaptation: This necklace is a heavy chain with a platinum medallion. The magic of the necklace wraps the wearer in a shell of fresh air, making him immune to all harmful vapors and gases. The bubble can enable the wearer to survive in an environment without air for 1 week.

Rope of Climbing: On command, this 50' rope will wriggle along the ground like a snake, and even up walls and on ceilings. It can fasten itself onto any solid protrusion on a surface that it is

climbing up, and will support up to 10,000cn of weight. A second command will cause the rope to loosen itself and re-coil.

Scarab of Protection: This charm has 2d6 charges. Each time a curse is placed on the wearer, it will immediately target the wearer with a Remove Curse as if by a 36th level caster. Each Remove Curse uses up one charge. Additionally, it will block any Finger of Death or Obliterate spell (the reverse of the Raise Dead and Raise Dead Fully spells) cast at the wearer; and this also uses up one charge. When the scarab has run out of charges, it crumbles to dust.

Stone of Controlling Earth Elementals: Once per day, this stone can be buried in the earth and used to cast a Conjure Elemental spell except that it will only conjure a 12 hit dice earth elemental. Conjuring the elemental takes 10 minutes.

Magic Weapons and Armor

Magical weapons and armor follow the same class restrictions as all normal weapons and armor. Magic items will have a "+" value, or if cursed they will have a "-" negative value. When an item has a plus, such as a dagger +1, this means that rolls to hit and damage rolls receive a +1 bonus. Armor with a plus will improve the AC by the amount specified. For example, leather armor +1 would improve AC to 13.

Cursed items have the opposite effect, incurring penalties based on the negative value provided. Cursed items, once possessed by a character, can only be disposed of with a dispel evil or remove curse spell. The owner of a cursed item will not believe the item is cursed, and will resist efforts to get rid of the item until one of these spells is cast. Furthermore, the possessor of a cursed weapon will prefer to use this weapon in combat above any other weapon.

Magical armor of the non-cursed variety is lighter and less cumbersome than other armor. The exact effects of this are up to the GM, but should mean a character can wear magical armor longer without tiring or suffering other negative effects.

Roll d00	Armor Type	Unmodified AC
01-05	Hide Armor	11
06-30	Leather Armor	12
31-35	Ring Mail	13
36-40	Scale Armor	13
41-65	Chain Mail	14
66-70	Banded Plate	15
71-75	Lamellar Armor	15
76-00	Plate Armor	16

At most magic weapons will be simple magic weapons with a +1 bonus to hit and damage, although weapons up to +3 are possible. Weapons also may have more than one bonus listed, where the first bonus applies to all attacks and damage, and the second applies only to an exclusive group of creatures. Special weapons have powers that the wielder is able to command. Some examples of possible special weapons are detailed below.

Use the table below to determine the bonus of a magic weapon:

Roll d00	Weapon Bonus
01-50	+1 bonus
51-70	+1 bonus, extra vs special target type
71-90	+2 bonus
91-95	+2 bonus, extra vs special target type
96-98	+3 bonus
99	+ 3 bonus, extra vs special target type
00	Special Weapon

Sample Special Swords

Sword +1, flame tongue: This sword is +2 against regenerating or avian monsters and +3 against undead or plant-like monsters. When the wielder utters a command, the sword becomes engulfed in flame. The flames provide the same

amount of light as a torch, and can be used to ignite anything flammable.

Sword +1, life drinker: This sword drains a hit die or a life level from any target struck if the wielder utters a command. This sword has 1d4+4 charges, and each use of this ability drains one charge. Once the charges have been used, the sword performs as a normal sword +1.

Sword +1, locate objects: The wielder may locate objects as the magic-user spell one time each day, to a range of 120'.

Sword +1, luck blade: This sword grants its possessor a +1 bonus on all saving throws. In addition, a luck blade will contain 1d4+1 wishes (as ring). When the last wish is used, the sword remains a sword +1 and still grants the +1 saving throw bonus.

Sword +2, charm person: In addition to functioning as a sword +1, this sword grants the wielder the ability to charm person, as the magic-user spell, 3 times in a week.

Sword +3, frost brand: The frost brand is a +6 sword against monsters that live in a hot environment or use a fire-based attack. The sword sheds light as a torch when the temperature drops below 0°F. At such times it cannot be concealed when drawn, nor can its light be shut off. Its wielder is protected from fire in the same manner as wearing a ring of fire resistance. A frost brand extinguishes all non-magical fires in a 10' area when touched to a flame.

Sword +3, vorpal: The legendary vorpal sword is the sharpest weapon known to man. On a natural attack throw of 20, the wielder of a vorpal blade will decapitate any creature struck, unless it succeeds in a saving throw versus Death. Even if the target makes its saving throw, the vorpal blade will inflict double normal damage to it. (Creatures without a head, such as oozes, cannot be decapitated, but still take double damage on a natural attack throw of 20.)

Sample Special Other Weapons

War Hammer +2, Dwarven Thrower: In the hands of a creature other than a dwarf, this is an ordinary war hammer +2. Wielded by a dwarf, the war hammer gains an additional +1 bonus (for a total bonus of +3) and can be hurled with a 60' range. When hurled, it deals triple damage against giant humanoids, and double damage against any other target. It unerringly returns to the dwarf's hand after being thrown.

Arrow +3, Slaying Arrow: This arrow +3 is keyed to a particular type of creature. If it strikes such a creature, the target instantly dies, with no saving throw. Against any other target the arrow functions as an arrow +3. These arrows are often adorned with decorations that imply the creature they can slay. To determine the type of creature the arrow is keyed to, roll on the table below. The Judge may add to this list, or choose an appropriate creature type for the situation.

Roll 1d20	Type	Roll 1d20	Type
1	Avians*	11	Golems
2	Beastmen	12	Mages
3	Clerics	13	Mammals*
4	Dragons	14	Plant-like monsters
5	Dwarves	15	Regenerating monsters
6	Elementals	16	Reptiles*
7	Elves	17	Sea creatures*
8	Fighters	18	Thieves
9	Giants	19	Undead
10	Giant animals	20	Vermin*

*Including normal and giant creatures of this type, but not sentient creatures.

Sentient Weapons

Particularly powerful magical weapons are sometimes thinking and intelligent entities, known as sentient weapons. These weapons have motivations of their own, and may or may not be

hostile to their wielder. The Judge plays the personalities of these items in the same manner as an NPC.

A sword has a percentage chance to be sentient equal to its highest magical bonus x 10. Other magic weapons have a percentage chance equal to their highest magical bonus. If the weapon is a life drinker, luck blade, vorpal blade, or dwarven thrower, the chance of intelligence is doubled.

EXAMPLE: The highest bonus of a sword +1, +2 versus spellcasters is 2, giving it a (2 x 10%) 20% chance to be sentient. The highest bonus of a dwarven thrower is 3, giving it a (3 x 1% x 2) 6% chance to be sentient. The highest bonus of a vorpal sword +3 is 3, giving it a (3 x 10% x 2) 60% chance to be sentient.

If a weapon is sentient, determine its Intelligence, Alignment, Ego, Willpower, and Powers using the rules below.

Intelligence and Languages

The first step to creating a sentient weapon is to roll for its Intelligence. The Intelligence ability score will determine how many additional powers the sword possesses. Consult the table below.

Roll 1d6	INT	Detection Powers	Spell-like Powers	Communication
1	7	1	0	Empathy
2	8	2	0	Empathy
3	9	3	0	Empathy
4	10	3	0	Speech
5	11	3	0	Speech, Read Languages
6	12	3	1	Speech, Read Languages

When a sword communicates through empathy, no actual words are exchanged between it and its wielder, but the wielder becomes intuitively aware of the powers the sword possesses and how these can be employed. A sword capable of speech actually produces an audible voice and speaks to those around it. Sentient weapons capable of read languages do so as the spell, but the ability is always active.

In addition to knowing the language of its maker, sentient weapons will understand an additional number of languages to be determined below.

Roll 1d20	Languages Known
01-10	1
11-14	2
15-17	3
18	4
19	5
20	Roll twice and combine, ignoring this result

Alignment

Every sentient weapon will have an alignment. This alignment is undetectable until the sword is touched. A character may only wield a sword that shares the same alignment, and if he attempts to handle a sword of a different alignment he will suffer damage each round. The severity of the damage is related to the degree of difference of alignment. For each degree of difference, the character will suffer 1d6 points of damage. For example, a dark sword will inflict 1d6 hp damage to a neutral character; it will inflict 2d6 hp damage to a light character. For this reason, a neutral sword will only ever inflict 1d6 points of damage. Roll on the chart below to determine a sentient weapon's alignment.

Roll d100	Sword Alignment
01-20	Dark
21-50	Neutral
51-00	Light

Alignment is an optional rule for characters, if it is not being used in the campaign, the above listed damage does not occur.

A weapon's alignment does determine its personality so it will have conflicts with wielders who do not share its values.

Ego and Willpower

Sentient weapons have an Ego rating from 1-12 (roll 1d12). This rating represents the overall strength of character that the sword has. In addition, sentient weapons have a base willpower rating equal to the sum of its INT and EGO. A bonus of +1 is added to this rating for each spell-like power the sword possesses. Spell-like powers are discussed below.

A sentient weapon may mentally wrestle for dominance with its wielder, depending on the sword's personality and desires. Under certain situations, the Judge will need to make an influence check. This may be made in the following situations:

1. The wielder first touches the sword
2. The sword's motivation comes into play
3. A character of a differing alignment touches the sword
4. Another magical sword is found
5. A character has lost 50% of his hp

When an influence check is called for, the willpower of the sword and the willpower of the character are compared, and the highest score wins the test. A character's willpower is determined by summing his MIND and STR. The character can add an additional +1 to his Willpower for each level of experience beyond 8. The character subtracts 1d4 from this total if he is wounded but has more than or equal to 50% of his hp. If he has less than 50% of his hp, 2d4 is subtracted from willpower. The sword receives a bonus of 1d10 to its willpower if its alignment is not the same as the character's. A sentient sword receives an additional bonus of 2d6 to its willpower if its wielder is not a fighter.

If the character loses, then he loses control of his actions for an amount of time determined by the Judge. The sword will force the character to perform a task, such as disposing of or ignoring magic items if a second magical sword is found. Other actions include compelling the wielder into combat or surrender with a nearby foe, or making the character perform another action that serves the desires and goals of the sword. Usually, the duration of control will only be for several rounds until the task is completed.

Sentient Weapon Motivations

Sentient weapons have a 5% probability of having a particular motivation (roll 01-05 on d00). These motivations involve the destruction of particular races, monster types, or alignments. If a sword has a motivation, raise its INT and EGO each to 12. Roll on the table below to determine a sentient weapon's motivation. Alternatively, the Judge may choose an opponent type based on differing characteristics (all reptiles, beings of a certain religion, etc.)

Roll 1d10	Destroy Opponent Type...
1	Specific Character Class or Background
2	Beastmen
3	Constructs
4	Fantastic Creatures
5	Giant Humanoids
6	Humans & Demi-humans
7	Summoned Creatures
8	Oozes & Vermin
9	Undead
10	Opposed alignment (light if dark, dark if light, either if neutral)

When a sentient weapon is used to attack an opponent that fits its motivation, a special power is used against the opponent. These powers are determined by the alignment of the sword. A dark sword will energy drain an opponent of the appropriate type by one level per point of magical bonus. A light sword will strike an opponent of the appropriate type for one extra damage die per point of magical bonus. A neutral sword will grants the sword wielder a bonus to Armor Class and saving throws equals to its magical bonus when combating an appropriate opponent.

EXAMPLE: Blackguard is a dark +3 vorpal two-handed sword with a motivation to destroy light opponents. It energy drains 3 levels from any light opponent it strikes.

Powers

Sentient weapons can have two kinds of additional powers: detection powers and spell-like powers. The sword wielder must be holding the sword to activate and maintain any of its powers, and no more than one power can be active at once.

Detection powers allow the sword to detect any of a number of possible items or inclinations. All detection powers are identical to either wands or spells of the same type, and all the same rules apply. Each of a sword's detection powers may be used up to 3 times per day. Spell-like powers mimic spells or have effects similar to those of spells. All spell-like powers may only be used 3 times total in one day. To determine powers, roll on the Detection Powers table and ignore identical results if required to roll more than once. The same holds true if required to roll on the Spell-like Powers table

Detection Powers

Roll d100	Detect	Additional Details
01-10	Enemies	As the wand
11-20	Evil	As the spell
21-30	Good	As the spell
31-45	Magic	As the spell
46-60	Metals	As the wand
61-70	Invisible or hidden	As the spell
71-80	Secret doors	As the wand
81-90	Traps	As the spell
91-95	Roll two times	
96-100	Spell-like Power (1)	

Spell-like Powers

Roll d100	Power	Additional Details
01-10	Clairaudience	As clairvoyance, below, but audible instead of visual
11-20	Clairvoyance	As the spell
21-25	Double damage	See below*
26-35	ESP	As the spell
36-40	Fly	As the spell, for 9 turns
41-45	Regenerate	See below**
46-50	Levitate	As the spell, for 15 turns
51-57	Phant. Force	As the spell
58-67	Telekinesis	As a ring of telekinesis
68-77	Telepathy	As a helm of telepathy
78-86	Teleportation	As the spell
87-96	X-Ray Vision	As a ring of x-ray vision
97-99	Roll twice	
00	Roll three times	

*Damage is doubled for 1d10 rounds. This table result can be combined if rolled more than once. If rolled twice, damage is x4, if rolled three times, damage is x6. This effect does not influence the attack throw.

**The sword will regenerate the wielder's hit points at rate of 1 hp per round while held, to a maximum of 15 hit points. This table result can be combined if rolled more than once. If rolled twice, up to 30 hp may be healed, if rolled three times, up to 45 hp may be healed. Note that the rate of healing does not change.

Sponsor Randall and RetroRoleplaying on Patreon

Help us continue to make most of our future games available for free (and help pay my wives's huge cancer and MS-related medical bills) by becoming a monthly supporter on Patreon for as little as one dollar a month.



- Patrons get to see alpha copies of the games I'm working on and their comments can influence the games I'm designing.
- Be listed in future games as a sponsor for as little as five dollars a month.
- Get free copies of "pay" games published for as little as ten dollars a month.

Become a Patreon Now:

<https://www.patreon.com/retroroleplaying>

NOTES ON "OLD SCHOOL" PLAY

While *Microlite75* is designed using tried and true "D20" systems filtered through the *Microlite20* rules, it is designed for a completely different style of play than many players who started to play in the last 20 years or so may be used to. This section will give a brief overview of "old school" play.

What is "Old School" Play?

There are two major styles of roleplaying games. The first (and older) style says "Here is the situation. Pretend you are there as your character, what do you want to do?" This style has been superseded over the years with a style that says "Here is the situation. Based on your character's stats, abilities, skills, etc. as listed on his character sheet and your knowledge of the many detailed rules of the game, what is the best way to use your character's skills and abilities and the rules to solve the situation?" Old school play strongly favors the first style and frowns on too much of the second.

Here are some major points where old school play is different:

Heroic, not Superheroic: Old school play, especially at low to mid levels, is about fairly normal people put in situations where they can be heroes, not about extraordinary people doing things that would make a four-color comic book superhero proud – and at first level yet. Just like in the real world, the more a character improves his abilities, the harder it is to improve them further, while new characters may advance rapidly, the higher their level the more effort and time (and XP) it takes to advance to the next level.

Achievement, not Advancement. Many modern games are often all about what special feats, extra classes and special game mechanics the players wish to obtain for their characters as they increase in level. In old school games, a character's abilities are generally predetermined by his character class, so old school games focus on the things that the characters wish to accomplish in the game world rather than on what game mechanics they want to acquire. Level advancement is often much slower than in modern fantasy RPGs which makes in campaign achievements even more important as a measure of character success.

No Skills: Unlike in most modern RPGs, there aren't any skills in *Microlite75* -- not even the streamlined four skills of *Microlite20*. Players are intended to have their characters act like adventurers. So don't search your character sheet or the rules for the perfect solution in *Microlite75*. Instead, you just tell the GM what your character is trying to do. Note that you are assumed to be competent with all common activities associated with your class and background. If you need to keep a door open or shut, you might tell the GM your character is using a spike to keep the door open or closed. A ten foot pole is your friend for checking for traps. Searching a room means looking in and under objects, not rolling a skill check. While this may seem strange at first, you will quickly learn to appreciate the freedom it gives you. No longer are you limited to the skills and feats on your character sheet, you can try anything your character should be capable of trying. You might not succeed, but the rules generally will not stop you from trying.

Limited Magic Items: Modern fantasy RPGs often assume that magic items are easy to buy and/or to create. In most old school campaigns, magic items are relatively rare and hard to create. Only potions and scrolls are generally relatively easy to create or purchase. Other magic items are seldom found for sale (and are very high priced when they are found for sale) and are usually very expensive in money and time to try to create –

often requiring rare ingredients that the characters must quest to find. Therefore characters are usually limited to the magic items they find in treasures or take from defeated enemies on adventures.

No Assumption of "Game Balance": Old style game sessions aren't about carefully balanced characters (who are all able to shine equally at all times) who only run into situations carefully designed by the GM to be beatable by the characters presently in the party and to provide treasure that fits their current level. Instead, part of player skill is learning to evaluate situations so situations well over the party's current abilities or which will waste the party's resources for little gain can be avoided. Don't assume that you can beat every monster that you encounter, running away from monsters too tough to handle can mean the difference between character survival and character death. You can also get creative in how you defeat monsters. Perhaps those goblins you bypassed could be talked into (or tricked into) attacking that giant you know you can't beat, perhaps killing it for you or at least softening it up so your party has a chance of defeating it and living to tell the tale. Also remember that treasure can be turned into XP, even if you can't kill the monsters, perhaps you can still acquire some of their treasure. Part of the skill of playing "old school" style is coming up with creative solutions when a direct attack is likely to fail.

It's Not All About Combat: Many modern fantasy RPGs have made combat the star of the system, combats in these systems are time-consuming and very crunchy with rules for everything. *Microlite20* avoids this by having a fast-playing abstract combat system. *Microlite75* takes this one step further, combat isn't intended to be the main source of fun in the game. The game is as much about exploration and treasure finding as it is about combat. Sure, you are going to have to fight things to explore and find treasure, but always remember that combat may not be the best or safest way to handle every situation. Think before you rush into combat. After all, it's not the only way to earn a good pile of experience – and monsters don't have to be killed to be defeated (and get XP for them).

Reality/Common Sense Trumps Rules: Old-school games use loose and simple rules that cover average cases and the GM and players are supposed to apply common sense and their knowledge of how reality works to cover the unusual and edge cases. "Reality/Common Sense" as interpreted by the GM always trumps the written rules if they conflict. For example, a character has a magic weapon and the rules for that weapon say it always causes its target to fall prone if hit. The character hits a gelatinous cube moving down the corridor toward them with the weapon. The rules say that the target should fall and be in a prone position. Reality, however, says otherwise. Gelatinous cubes don't have a top and bottom (so prone penalties make no sense) and a 10 foot cube can't fall when it is moving through a 10 foot corridor. In some modern games, the rules would be applied anyway and the cube would suffer the effects of falling prone no matter how little sense that makes. In an old school game, the GM ignores the rule because it makes no sense in the specific situation.

Forget "Rules Mastery": As some of the above differences have hinted, player skill in "old school" style games isn't about mastering the game rules so you can solve any problem by knowing the right combination of rules from 20 different rule books. *Microlite20* is designed to be rules light and *Microlite75* tries to stress this even more by encouraging GMs to make rulings on the spot taking into account specific circumstances instead of trying to hunt up special cases in the SRD or a stack of optional rule books. This is faster and helps players immerse themselves in their character and the game world instead of in rule books. GM rulings will be based on specific circumstances and common sense, not just on the written rules and prior rulings. Just because it requires a certain roll to jump one 10 foot pit does not mean all 10 foot wide pits will require the same roll. After all, all sorts of variables can affect the roll (terrain, weather, lighting, pressure to jump quickly, etc.). Players need to remember that these rules are merely a tool for the GM. They are just guidelines for the GM, not something written in stone that the GM must obey. If something herein does not work right

in your campaign (or the GM just does not like a rule), the GM is well within his right to change it. *Microlite75* is not a game for rules lawyers or for those who believe that the game designer always knows what is best.

No Script Immunity: In most old school games, player characters do not have any form of script immunity. Player characters can die, lose equipment, suffer strange magical effects and other often unpleasant consequences if they are not careful or are just very unlucky. On the other hand, there are no rules limiting their success. If they take on an adult red dragon as first level characters and miraculously manage to win, there are no rules about level appropriate wealth or level appropriate magic items to interfere with their becoming rich and probably flush with magic items from the dragon's hoard.

Not Mentioned does not mean Prohibited: Many people seem to read RPG rules and come away with the idea that anything not specifically mentioned in the rules as allowed is prohibited. While this really doesn't make much sense given that no set of rules could ever cover everything that characters might attempt to do in an adventure, it seems to be a very common way to view RPG rules. In an old school game like *Microlite75*, this is specifically not true: the millions of possible activities not mentioned in the rules are not prohibited, they are up to the GM to allow or disallow based on his knowledge of how reality works and how his specific campaign world differs from reality. Unless the rules specifically prohibit some action, players should ask their GM instead of simply assuming it is prohibited because the rules do not mention it.

Styles of "Old School" Play

If you read some "old school" blogs, forums, and web sites, you might get the impression that there is only one "old school" style of play: a style with expendable player characters who spend all their time in dungeons designed in the style of the old "Tomb of Horrors" module where an adventuring party is only one slipup away from death. This style of play is often shown in early modules.

What most people forget is that these early modules were designed for tournament play where the party that lasted longest and make it deepest into the dungeon was the winner. While a few gaming groups did run their regular campaigns like this and enjoy it, most people did not enjoy such games and the GMs who ran them were often referred to as "Killer GMs" (who often found themselves without players). Instead most home campaigns were a mixture of the following four styles – some campaigns stressing one or two styles over the others.

Power-Gaming: Many players start out playing in this style. Most soon get bored with it and add more and more of other styles. A power-gaming campaign is all about character power. Characters are known by their class, level, special items, and amazing powers and deeds. ("I killed the Demon King with my 15th Level Fighter/Magic-User/Druid. It only took two hits from Thor's Hammer to knock him out. Then I cut off his head with my vorpal blade.") There is often a lot of player competition for the most powerful character in campaigns that stress power-gaming. A lot of people look down on this style, but it can be a lot of fun to play a pure power-game in a group of players who all like the style.

Wargaming: This is probably the style old school rules were originally written for. The wargaming style of play is a competition between the player group and the GM. The GM sets up tactical battles, puzzles, and the like and the players solve them for treasure and experience. Fudging die rolls and ignoring rules (either for or against the players) is frowned upon as it detracts from the challenge and fun of the adventure. Characters in pure wargaming campaigns often were expendable and had little personality or goals (beyond staying live and getting rich) as a character with such might be tempted to do things dysfunctional to survival. Published tournament dungeons like Tomb of Horrors could be considered examples of extreme forms of this style. Once the RPG hobby became known outside

of the minis and board wargaming community, pure forms of the wargaming style quickly became uncommon.

Role-Playing: A pure role-playing campaign is almost the opposite of a pure wargaming campaign. Player skill, tactics, and rules aren't really important. What is important is the player's character and that character's life in the game. In a pure role-playing campaign, players create the personality of their characters in great detail and players generally have a large emotional investments made in them and do not consider their characters expendable. Players tend to have their characters act within their personalities and within the beliefs they're supposed to hold – even when doing so is not the best thing to do at the time within the game. The object is to live your character's life in the campaign world. You "win" by having your character achieve his goals, goals which may or may not have anything to do with the game's goals of exploring and accumulating treasure and experience points. The modern computer game *The Sims* is an example of this style of play.

Story-Telling: While all campaigns tell a story after-the-fact (that is, you can tell a story based on the characters actions in the game), in a story-telling campaign, the GM has worked out a story in advance and the player characters are the protagonists. The campaign world usually has a detailed background and back story behind it. Knowing this background may be more important than knowing the rules. Some pure story telling campaigns are little more than single-line railroads where the characters play their almost pre-scripted parts in the story. In other cases, things are more free-form with story flow and events created by interactions between the GM's basic outline of story events and the actions of individual characters during the campaign. Some people consider the more pure forms of story-telling campaigns boring straight-jackets while others love the idea of being a major part of a real story.

These four major styles of play appeared early in the history of role-playing games. They were first mentioned in a general circulation publication in Glenn Blacow's article "Aspects of Adventure Gaming" in *Different Worlds* #10 (the October 1980 issue).

The important thing to take from this section isn't the four styles or their labels (as there are other systems for describing this with their own labels), but the idea that there were many different styles of "old school" play back in the "old school" days – not just the single style stressed in some "old school" blogs, forums, and web sites. Don't let those sites make you believe that you aren't playing old school right if your campaign isn't strongly in the wargaming camp. Most successful campaigns back in "old school" days were a mixture of all four major styles – and a heaping helping of minor styles.

Advice for the New Old School Game Master

If you are comfortable running a rules-light game like standard *Microlite20*, you'll probably have no trouble running *Microlite75* as you have already learned to run a game without having hundreds of pages of rules detailing how to handle every situation that might possibly arise in the game. You've learned to just make a ruling that you think fits the situation and keep the game moving.

Running a Game Without Skills

The greatest change between *Microlite20* and *Microlite75* is the removal of all character skills. If you are used to just allowing players to just say "I'm searching the room. What do I find?" and make search skill roll or just say "I'll try to persuade the baron to loan us a catapult." and make a persuade skill roll, running without skill rolls is going to require as much change to your thinking as it will to your players' thinking.

First, you need to get your players to tell you what their characters are actually doing in the campaign world, instead of

talking in terms of what skill they are using. Then you need to learn to listen to what they say and decide if their description of what they are doing a) would most likely solve the problem, b) wouldn't have a chance of solving the problem, c) might not immediately solve the problem but would provide more info that would help solve the problem, or d) would not definitely solve the problem but has a fair chance of doing so. Only option d would require a die roll.

Let's take checking a chest for traps as an example. Get the players to describe in general terms how they are going to check the chest for traps. Note general terms are enough, the idea is to see what the characters are doing, not to require them to describe every single muscle and eye movement they make. Having to "click on one exact pixel on the screen" to succeed is boring and frustrating in a computer game, the verbal equivalent of it is even more frustrating in a tabletop game. Don't fall into the trap of doing it as it turns players off fast.

Let's say a player says "I'll look the chest quickly over for obvious traps, paying special to the keyhole, clasp, and anything that looks out of the ordinary. I'm not touching it yet."

If the chest had a poison needle near the clasp or some holes for poison gas or needles to shoot out of, this should be enough for the character to notice it without a roll, even if he isn't a Rogue or the like. However, if the chest is set to explode (or shoot daggers out of the opening when opened, such a search is not going to discover the trap – again no matter what the character's class or background as such a trap isn't visible from the outside. If you are feeling generous, you might have a Rogue make roll and if she makes it tell her player that while she doesn't see a trap, something still doesn't seem right about the chest.

If the character had said he was then poking the chest with a pole instead of rushing to open it, he might hear something strange if the chest had the above-mentioned dagger trap. Of course, unless he is a Rogue or has some strange background, chances are he would not associate the noise with a trap, but rather just that there was something loose in the chest. Again, you might give a Rogue a roll, especially an experienced Rogue.

As this example shows, it really isn't hard – unless you choose to make it hard. It's just different. After a few sessions both you and your players will find that it really isn't as hard as it looks.

Some players, however, really want die rolls. Because of previous bad experiences with poor GMs, they just can't trust the GM enough to handle some decisions being made without die rolls. If your players are like this, you can use "skill" rolls as a safety net. The players will still have to describe what their character does to solve the problem just as above. Once the player describes what his character is doing, the GM calls for a class/background based "skill" roll as described in the skills section of these rules. The results are determined by your opinion as GM of the action described and the skill roll. There are basically two situations:

In the first case, you feel that the player has a good plan that should likely succeed. Therefore it will succeed regardless of the result of the roll, but how well it succeeds is determined by the skill roll. A failed skill roll is a minimal success; the character succeeds, but just barely. A successful skill roll means the character's plan succeeds without any major hitches.

In the second case, either the player obviously knows less than his character does about the situation or just comes up with a bad idea that you feel is unlikely to work. You let the skill roll decide the result. A failed roll means the plan fails, while a successful roll means the plan somehow worked after all, but probably not perfectly.

Players who refuse to even try to come up with some type of rational statement about what their character is actually doing but just want to let the skill roll decide automatically fail.

Guidelines Not Rules

Finally, remember that these rules are a tool for the GM. If something herein does not work right in your campaign, change it. The object is to have fun, not be a slave to rules or to players who think being a rules-lawyer is the way to get ahead. In many roleplaying games, the Rules As Written (RAW) are often considered sacrosanct or at least somehow better than those a GM can come up with himself. This is not true of *Microlite75* so please change anything you do not like.

Adventures and Settings

There are a large number of adventures and campaign settings available for TSR editions of the world's most popular fantasy RPG. Playing copies of most of original adventures from TSR can be found on eBay for very low prices. TSR era adventures can be used with any pre-WOTC edition or retroclone with only very minor conversion.

There are also a large number of free and low cost adventures available in PDF format on the web. A good place to start looking for free adventures is on the Dragonsfoot forum web site (see the link under Old School Internet Resources below).

The best settings and adventures, however, are those you create yourself for your campaign. They don't need to be nearly as elaborate as those produced for use by others, let alone as fancy as those written for professional publication. Many of the GM adventure location keys (including those of the game's original designers) were nothing but room/location numbers with something like "8 hobgoblins, leader has 20gp, trapdoor in floor hides skeleton with silver dagger (animates if dagger touched)" or "Small village, 27 families, 10 orc slaves, Headman: Mongar the Brown (Ftr 4th lvl, +1 sword) Mongar's wife, Rose is a 3rd lvl Cleric of Odin)." You can do that.

MICROLITE20 NOTES

Microlite20 is a trimmed down sub-miniature version of the OGL 3.5 SRD. In its most basic form, Microlite20 has only two pages of rules but can be used with most fantasy OGL and d20 adventures and supplements with little or no conversion. Since M20 was published in 2006, many people who prefer rules-lite games have been using it for their d20 games and/or writing expansions, supplements and other material especially for M20. You can find out more about the original Microlite20 and find more variants like *Microlite75* on the Microlite20 web site: <http://microlite20.net/>

RETROROLEPLAYING WEB SITE

The author of *Microlite75* maintains a web site devoted to out of print and out of style tabletop roleplaying games. He is always willing to discuss and answer questions about *Microlite75* in the *Microlite75* board on the RetroRoleplaying forum.

Web Site: <http://www.retroroleplaying.com/>
Forum: <http://www.retroroleplaying.com/forum/>
Blog: <http://blog.retroroleplaying.com/>

Patreon Site: <https://www.patreon.com/retroroleplaying>
RPGNow Site: <http://www.rpgnow.com/browse/pub/9500/RetroRoleplaying>

LEGAL NOTES

Microlite75 Trademark License

You may use the Microlite75 trademarks in your own OGL products without obtaining prior permission from the trademark owner in two cases:

- 1) Adventures, campaign settings, and other supplements either designed specifically for Microlite75 or that are written for another Oe, B/X (BECMI) or 1e rules set may be labeled "Suitable for use with Microlite75" (or suitable for use with specific versions: Basic, Standard, and/or Extended).
- 2) Microlite75 may be mentioned by name in documents (or sections of a larger product) written to provide information on converting adventures and other materials between one game system and another.

In no case may the Microlite75 trademarks be used in any manner than indicates a product is endorsed or otherwise approved by the author of Microlite75. The terms "Microlite75 Companion" and "Microlite75 Supplement" may not be used in the title of a product without permission in writing.

All other uses of the "Microlite75" trademarks in products requires permission in writing from the trademark owner. This permission will generally be given, so don't be afraid to ask.

Open Game License Version 1.0a

The following text is the property of Wizards of the Coast, Inc. and is Copyright 2000 Wizards of the Coast, Inc ("Wizards"). All Rights Reserved.

1. Definitions: (a) "Contributors" means the copyright and/or trademark owners who have contributed Open Game Content; (b) "Derivative Material" means copyrighted material including derivative works and translations (including into other computer languages), potation, modification, correction, addition, extension, upgrade, improvement, compilation, abridgment or other form in which an existing work may be recast, transformed or adapted; (c) "Distribute" means to reproduce, license, rent, lease, sell, broadcast, publicly display, transmit or otherwise distribute; "Open Game Content" means the game mechanic and includes the methods, procedures, processes and routines to the extent such content does not embody the Product Identity and is an enhancement over the prior art and any additional content clearly identified as Open Game Content by the Contributor, and means any work covered by this License, including translations and derivative works under copyright law, but specifically excludes Product Identity. (e) "Product Identity" means product and product line names, logos and identifying marks including trade dress; artifacts; creatures characters; stories, storylines, plots, thematic elements, dialogue, incidents, language, artwork, symbols, designs, depictions, likenesses, formats, poses, concepts, themes and graphic, photographic and other visual or audio representations; names and descriptions of characters, spells, enchantments, personalities, teams, personas, likenesses and special abilities; places, locations, environments, creatures, equipment, magical or supernatural abilities or effects, logos, symbols, or graphic designs; and any other trademark or registered trademark clearly identified as Product identity by the owner of the Product Identity, and which specifically excludes the Open Game Content; (f) "Trademark" means the logos, names, mark, sign, motto, designs that are used by a Contributor to identify itself or its products or the associated products contributed to the Open Game License by the Contributor (g) "Use", "Used" or "Using" means to use, Distribute, copy, edit, format, modify, translate and otherwise create Derivative Material of Open Game Content. (h) "You" or "Your" means the licensee in terms of this agreement.

2. The License: This License applies to any Open Game Content that contains a notice indicating that the Open Game Content may only be Used under and in terms of this License. You must affix such a notice to any Open Game Content that you Use. No terms may be added to or subtracted from this License except as described by the License itself. No other terms or conditions may be applied to any Open Game Content distributed using this License.

3. Offer and Acceptance: By Using the Open Game Content You indicate Your acceptance of the terms of this License.

4. Grant and Consideration: In consideration for agreeing to use this License, the Contributors grant You a perpetual, worldwide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license with the exact terms of this License to Use, the Open Game Content.

5. Representation of Authority to Contribute: If You are contributing original material as Open Game Content, You represent that Your Contributions are Your original creation and/or You have sufficient rights to grant the rights conveyed by this License.

6. Notice of License Copyright: You must update the COPYRIGHT NOTICE portion of this License to include the exact text of the COPYRIGHT NOTICE of any Open Game Content You are copying, modifying or distributing, and You must add the title, the copyright date, and the copyright holder's name to the COPYRIGHT NOTICE of any original Open Game Content You Distribute.

7. Use of Product Identity: You agree not to Use any Product Identity, including as an indication as to compatibility, except as expressly licensed in another, independent Agreement with the owner of each element of that Product Identity. You agree not to indicate compatibility or co-adaptability with any Trademark or Registered Trademark in conjunction with a work containing Open Game Content except as expressly licensed in another, independent Agreement with the owner of such Trademark or Registered Trademark. The use of any Product Identity in Open Game Content does not constitute a challenge to the ownership of that Product Identity. The owner of any Product Identity used in Open Game Content shall retain all rights, title and interest in

and to that Product Identity.

8. Identification: If you distribute Open Game Content You must clearly indicate which portions of the work that you are distributing are Open Game Content.

9. Updating the License: Wizards or its designated Agents may publish updated versions of this License. You may use any authorized version of this License to copy, modify and distribute any Open Game Content originally distributed under any version of this License.

10. Copy of this License: You MUST include a copy of this License with every copy of the Open Game Content You Distribute.

11. Use of Contributor Credits: You may not market or advertise the Open Game Content using the name of any Contributor unless You have written permission from the Contributor to do so.

12. Inability to Comply: If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all of the Open Game Content due to statute, judicial order, or governmental regulation then You may not Use any Open Game Material so affected.

13. Termination: This License will terminate automatically if You fail to comply with all terms herein and fail to cure such breach within 30 days of becoming aware of the breach. All sublicenses shall survive the termination of this License.

14. Reformation: If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable.

15 COPYRIGHT NOTICE

Open Game License v 1.0 Copyright 2000, Wizards of the Coast, Inc.

System Reference Document Copyright 2000-2003, Wizards of the Coast, Inc.;

Authors Jonathan Tweet, Monte Cook, Skip Williams, Rich Baker, Andy Collins, David Noonan, Rich Redman, Bruce R. Cordell, John D. Rateliff, Thomas Reid, James Wyatt, based on original material by E. Gary Gygax and Dave Arneson.

Castles & Crusades: Players Handbook, Copyright 2004, Troll Lord Games; Authors Davis Chenault and Mac Golden.

The Blasphemous Bestiary – © 2010 Dominique Crouzet

Errant RPG, Copyright 2010, Greg Christopher

Labyrinth Lord Copyright 2007-2009, Daniel Proctor. Author Daniel Proctor

Darwin's World Copyright 2002, RPGObjects; Authors Dominic Covey and Chris Davis.

Mutant Future Copyright 2008, Daniel Proctor and Ryan Denison. Authors Daniel Proctor and Ryan Denison.

Advanced Edition Companion, Copyright 2009-2010, Daniel Proctor. Author Daniel Proctor.

Half-Ogre, copyright 2012 James M. Spahn

Magical Theorems & Dark Pacts, copyright 2013 Dyson Logos

OSRIC Chapter I copyright 2006-08 by Stuart Marshall. OSRIC Chapter II

copyright 2006-08 by Stuart Marshall. OSRIC Chapter III copyright 2006-

08 by Stuart Marshall, Trent Foster, James Boney and Vincent Fruge.

Adventurer Conqueror King Copyright 2011, Autarch; Authors Alexander Macris,

TavisAllison, Greg Tito, and Ryan Browning.

Basic Fantasy Role-Playing Game Copyright 2006-2008, Chris Gonnerman.

Microlite20 © 2006, Robin V. Stacey (robin@greywulf.net)

M20 Hard Core Rules © 2008, Alex Shroder

Microlite74 © 2008, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite74 2.0 © 2009, Randall S. Stukey

Universal Combat Actions © 2009, JSpektr

Ancient Auguries: A Microlite74 Version 2.0 Supplement © 2009, Randall S. Stukey

Relics & Ruins © 2009, Ed Green

Omerian Tales – Core Rules © 2010, Charles J. Eichman

Savage Swords of Athanor © 2009, Douglas Easterly

TMKT © 2008-2010 Mike Berkey

MULRAH © 2010, Chris Flood

Microlite75 © 2011, Randall S. Stukey

Beacon © 2010, 2011, Todd Mitchell (temitchell@yahoo.com)

Fantasy Expansion: Character Creation Options © 2011, Andrew Domino

Microlite74 Extended 3.0 © 2011, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite74 Companion 1: Optional Rules © 2011, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite74 Swords & Sorcery © 2012, Randall S. Stukey

A Pack of Gnolls © 2011-2012, Sully

Librarylass' Supplemental Rules, © 2012, Rachel Ghoul

Microlite74 Companion II: Treasure © 2013, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite74 Companion III: More Optional Rules © 2013, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite74 Companion IV: Bestiary of Monsters © 2013, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite74 Companion V: First Edition Spells © 2013, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite81 © 2013, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite81 Extended © 2014, Randall S. Stukey

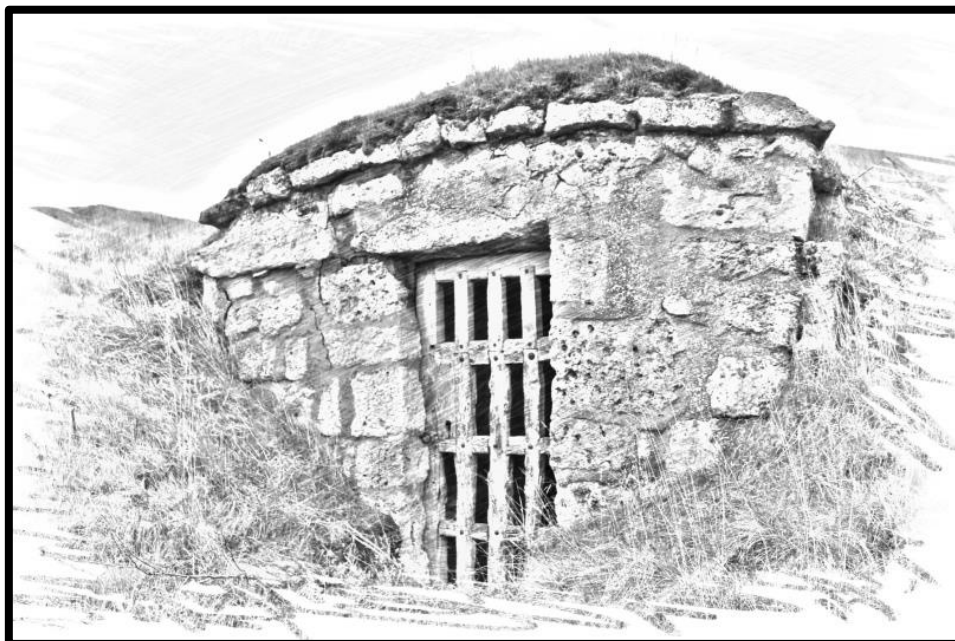
Microlite81 Complete ©2013, 2015, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite81 Advanced ©2015, Randall S. Stukey

Microlite75 Basic ©2016, Randall S. Stukey

[End of License]

This product is 100% Open Game Content except for Product Identity, as per the Open Game License above. Product Identity includes Microlite75, Microlite75 Basic, Microlite75 Standard, Microlite75 Extended, Microlite75 Companion, Microlite75 Supplement, and Randall S. Stukey and all pictures and illustrations.



Microlite75 Basic

The *Microlite75 Basic* rules are based on three little booklets found in the boxed set of the 1974 original edition of the world's most popular tabletop fantasy roleplaying game. The rules are not intended to be a clone of the 0e rules, but rather a conversion of them to a rules-lite D20-based system that encourages old-school play without strictly old-school rules. *Microlite75 Basic* is based on the third edition of the original *Microlite74* rules, modified to use advancement and experience systems closer to those of the original game and including some of more popular systems from *Microlite74 Extended* (e.g. Body Points).

Although the *Microlite75 Basic* rules are complete, they are fairly basic. There are only three classes (Fighters, Magic-Users, and Clerics). Spells are limited and levels top out at 12 to 14. *Microlite75 Standard* and *Microlite75 Extended* provide more classes and other options.

- Simple Character Creation Rules: Roll 4 attributes and select a race, class, background, and alignment.
- Limited Classes as in original 0e boxed set: Fighter, Magic-User, and Cleric.
- Backgrounds provide a simple and fast way to factor in a character's culture and non-class-related abilities.
- Simple and fast-playing combat system that tracks physical damage (aka body points) separately from luck/skill/fatigue (aka hit point) damage.
- Hit points recover with a night's rest. Spells cost hit points to cast. Actual wounds recover more slowly.
- Rules for hirelings; monster reactions (not every monster wants to fight); morale (not every monster fights to the death); dungeon, wilderness and ocean exploration; and more.
- A complete list of spells, monsters, and treasure.
- Compatible with most other 0e based games and adventures.

These rules assume that the GM understands the basic concepts of D20-based roleplaying games, but provides information for both the GM and the players on the various "old school" styles of play. *Microlite75* games can easily use adventures and material from early editions of the world's most popular tabletop fantasy roleplaying game or modern clones.

A Publication of RetroRoleplaying.com

Copyright © 2015-2016 Randall S. Stukey
Website: <http://www.retroroleplaying.com/>
Blog: <http://blog.retroroleplaying.com/>