

OFFICIAL
Advanced Dungeons & Dragons
COMPUTER PRODUCT

UNLIMITED ADVENTURES

Designer's
Journal



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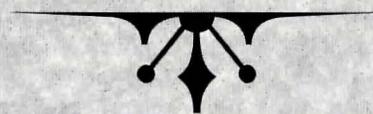
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RULE BOOK



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the official **ADVANCED DUNGEONS & DRAGONS®** computer product, **UNLIMITED ADVENTURES**, a **FORGOTTEN REALMS®** fantasy role-playing adventure design system. This adventure design system is based on the rules and background created by TSR, Inc. A sample adventure, "The Heirs to Skull Crag," designed by MicroMagic, is included.

Your Game Box Should Contain

- Disks
- Designer's Journal
- Data Card

This Designer's Journal is divided into two parts: the Rule Book and the Designer's Guide. The Rule Book contains instructions for playing **ADVANCED DUNGEONS & DRAGONS®** computer role-playing adventures. It also contains reference information about the AD&D® game system, including details about character classes, magic, combat, and monsters. The Designer's Guide contains instructions for designing your own adventures. It includes a comprehensive tutorial and reference material to aid adventure designers.

The data card explains how to start the game and how to select items and menu commands with your specific computer. It also shows how to get right into playing the "The Heirs to Skull Crag" without having to read through the rules.

Before You Begin

There is no copy protection on your **UNLIMITED ADVENTURES** disks, so please make backup copies and put the originals away for safekeeping. When you start the game, you will be asked to answer a verification question from the Designer's Journal before you can play. Turn to the page indicated in the Designer's Journal, find the indicated word, type it in, and press Return or Enter. Remember: Do NOT count section headings when looking up the word.

Getting Started Quickly

The Heirs to Skull Crag comes with a ready-made party that allows you to begin adventuring immediately. Use the instructions on the data card to load the saved game that has been provided and begin playing. Use this Rule Book to answer any questions during play. To begin creating your own adventures, read the Designer's Guide which starts on page 58.

Using Menus

All commands are menu based, and game menus are displayed either vertically or horizontally.

Vertical menus indicate a character, item, or spell to be acted upon. If there are more choices than fit on the screen at one time, use the arrow keys, or the PageUp and PageDown keys to view the additional selections.

Example: When purchasing items, they are highlighted on a vertical list, then purchased with the BUY command.

BEGINNING TO PLAY

When you start running **UNLIMITED ADVENTURES**, you will find yourself in the design menu. Most of the functions of this menu are described in the Designer's Guide. To begin playing an adventure, you must select the design to play, and then press the PLAY THE GAME button. If you do not select a design, The Heirs to Skull Crag will be loaded by default. In order to play the adventure, you must load a saved game or generate characters and band them together into a party.

Starting Options

This menu gives you the initial game play options.

Starting Menu

ADD CHARACTER

CREATE CHARACTER

LOAD SAVED GAME

EXIT FROM GAME

ADD CHARACTER allows you to add characters to the party from the saved game disk. A party is a group of characters composed of up to six player characters (called PCs) and up to two non-player characters (called NPCs). A party should have a balanced mix of characters with different classes. For more information about building parties, see the Characters and Parties section of the Rule Book.

Horizontal menus list available actions as one or two rows of buttons along the bottom of the screen. In this Rule Book, menus are shown with all of their options, although in some cases commands are not available every time a menu appears.

Example:

Treasure Menu

VIEW TAKE POOL SHARE DETECT EXIT

The commands TAKE and SHARE only appear if there is treasure to take. The command DETECT only appears if there is treasure and the active character has a *detect magic* spell available.

The Designer's Journal only shows the general menus. Special menus appear at various times, to give you all available options.

The concept of the *active character* is central to the game. Outside of combat the active character's name is highlighted on the vertical menu. During combat the active character begins his combat segment surrounded by a cursor.

If a command affects the whole party, just select the command. If the command affects a single character, first make that character active and then choose the command.

Example: To look at a character's items: highlight the character, then select the VIEW then ITEMS commands. However, to have the entire party camp, simply select the ENCAMP command.

CREATE CHARACTER is used to build a new character. Detailed information about characters, races, classes, and so on is available in the Characters and Parties section of the Rule Book, and in various tables and appendices. This command displays a menu to define the following character attributes. DONE is used to proceed to the next menu.

- PICK RACE lists the six races a player-character can be in an AD&D® FORGOTTEN REALMS® computer role-playing adventure.
- ALIGNMENT lists all the possible alignments for the character based on character class.
- GENDER lists which sex the character can be. Gender affects the character's maximum strength.
- CLASS lists the class or classes the character is qualified for based on race.

Once all of the attributes have been selected, the computer randomly generates the character's ability scores. If you are not happy with the character's scores, you may REROLL STATS to roll them again. Remember that you can use the MODIFY command to change the character's ability scores and hit points.

Next, you must choose a name for the character. CHARACTER NAME provides a 15-letter space to type in the character's name. This name is automatically saved to disk.

After naming a character, you must select an icon which will represent that character in combat from the 49 combat icons provided. The standard icon for the character's race, class, and sex is highlighted; the arrow keys or mouse

may be used to change the highlighted icon. DONE confirms the selection of the highlighted icon.

- EXIT at any time during character creation aborts the creation of the current character and returns you to the Party Creation/Training Hall Menu.

LOAD SAVED GAME permits you to resume a game that was saved previously. You may also load the saved game provided with *The Heirs to Skull Crag*.

EXIT FROM GAME ends play without saving the game.

Modifying Characters and Parties

The Party Creation/Training Hall Menu shows the characters currently in your party and lists the commands for creating, modifying, and training the party. Not all of the options are available at all times.

Party Creation/Training Hall Menu

ADD CHARACTER
 REMOVE CHARACTER
 MODIFY CHARACTER
 TRAIN CHARACTER (Training Hall only)
 HUMAN CHANGE CLASS (Training Hall only)
 VIEW CHARACTER
 CREATE CHARACTER
 DELETE CHARACTER
 LOAD SAVED GAME
 SAVE CURRENT GAME
 BEGIN ADVENTURING
 EXIT FROM GAME

REMOVE CHARACTER transfers a character from the party to the saved game disk.

MODIFY CHARACTER changes the character's randomly-generated ability scores and hit points. Use MODIFY CHARACTER to change a character generated in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES so it matches a favorite AD&D® game character. A character cannot be modified once the adventure has begun.

TRAIN CHARACTER (from Training Hall Menu only) increases a character's level when he has gained enough experience points (EXP). Choose the character to train and, if he has sufficient EXP, he will be able to advance one level. Even if a character has gained enough experience to advance more than one level, he will still advance only one level and then lose all experience points in excess of one point below that required for advancement to the next level. See the "Experience Points" section on page 18 for an example.

Advancing in levels takes no game time. When magic-users advance, they may add a spell to their spell book. See the "Maximum Level Limits by Race, Class, and Prime Requisite" chart for level limits.

HUMAN CHANGE CLASS (from Training Hall Menu only) allows human characters to become dual class. A dual class character loses the advantages of his first class until his level in his second class exceeds his level in his first class. See the section on Character Classes for more information.

VIEW CHARACTER displays a character's ability scores, readied weapon and armor, and other details. See the Viewing Characters section for more information.

DELETE CHARACTER erases a character from the saved game directory. A deleted character may not be recovered.

SAVE CURRENT GAME stores the current game in the saved game subdirectory of the adventure being played.

BEGIN ADVENTURING starts the current adventure.

Non-Player Characters

During the game the party encounters non-player characters (NPCs). There are three kinds of NPCs: those who volunteer to join the party, those who give information, and those who will only fight. NPCs that join the party are treated like player characters, with a few differences. The computer ordinarily commands these NPCs in battle, although a paladin in the party may be able to command them. They also have variable morale; if things are going badly for the party, NPCs may run. Items can be traded to some NPCs, but items cannot be traded from conscious NPCs to other characters. If an NPC dies, however, you can use the TRADE command on the Items Menu to take his items. Only two NPCs at a time may join the party, and they may take a share of any treasures found.

	AGE	RACE	CURRENT HIT POINTS	MAXIMUM HIT POINTS	
NAME	JASON		STATUS: OKAY		
GENDER	MALE	26 YEARS	HIT POINTS 37/46		
ALIGNMENT	LAWFUL GOOD		RACE HUMAN		
CLASS	FIGHTER		EXPERIENCE: 100001		
	LEVEL 7				
ABILITY SCORES	STR	14	PLATINUM	200	WEALTH
	INT	15	GEMS	53	
	WIS	17	JEWELRY	17	
	DEX	18			
	CON	14			
	CHA	15			
	ARMOR CLASS	-7	ENCUMBRANCE	960	CARRIED WEIGHT
	THACO	11	MOVEMENT	9	COMBAT MOVEMENT
	DAMAGE	1D8+3			
	LONG SWORD	+3	READYED WEAPON AND ARMOR		
	PLATE MAIL	+3			
	ITEMS TRADE DROP EXIT				

CHARACTER SUMMARY SCREEN

Viewing Characters

The Character Summary Screen is displayed any time you select the VIEW command. This screen displays important information about a character, such as ability scores, current and maximum hit points, readied weapons and armor, and wealth.

As they travel, characters accumulate wealth in the form of gems, jewelry, and platinum coins. The value of gems and jewelry varies, and can only be determined by having the items appraised in a shop.

Encumbrance is the total weight the character is carrying.

Combat Movement is how many squares a character can move during a combat segment. This is based on his readied armor, strength, and total encumbrance.

Character Status

OKAY status means that the character has positive hit points and can move and fight normally.

UNCONSCIOUS status means that the character has exactly 0 hit points (HP). He cannot move or fight, but is in no danger of dying.

DYING (combat only) status indicates the character has between -1 and -9 HP, and is bleeding to death. Use the BANDAGE command to have another character stop the bleeding before the wounded character dies.

DEAD status means that the character has died. Non-elf characters have a chance of being resurrected with a *raise dead* or *resurrection* spell. The character's chance of being resurrected is influenced by his constitution. See the Constitution Chart for details.

FLED status means that the character has fled from a battle. After the battle, he rejoins the party.

STONE status means that the character has been turned to stone. The character can be returned to normal with a *Stone to Flesh* spell.

GONE status means that the character has been totally destroyed. Nothing can bring the character back to life.

From the View Menu, several options are available to inspect the active character. Not all of these commands are available at all times.

View Menu

ITEMS SPELLS TRADE DROP HANDS CURE EXIT

ITEMS displays all the equipment the character is carrying, as well as the Items Menu. Items preceded by a YES are ready for use. Not all commands in the Items Menu are always available.

Items Menu

READY USE TRADE DROP HALVE JOIN EXIT

- **READY** changes the status of a weapon, armor, or other item. Only readied items can be used in combat. A character cannot ready more than two hand-held items at once. Arrows and crossbow bolts are assumed to be in a quiver; they can be readied at all times. Some items require the use of both hands when readied (bows, quarter staffs, etc.), and others take no hands (rings, armor, etc.). **READY** is sometimes abbreviated **RDY**.

- **USE** activates an item. In combat the Aim Menu appears if the item can be targeted. See the Combat section for details about the Aim Menu.

- **TRADE** from the Items Menu transfers an item from one character to another. Highlight an item to trade, select **TRADE**, and then select a character to receive the item. Remember: A conscious NPC will not give up items.

- **DROP** permanently removes items from a character. Dropped items may not be recovered.

- **HALVE** divides a bundle of like items into two bundles. For example, **HALVE** would turn one bundle of 42 Arrows into two bundles of 21 each. This is handy for dividing items to distribute among party members.

- **JOIN** combines all like items into one group. No more than 255 similar items may be joined. Some items, such as potions, may not be joined.

SPELLS is a listing of the spells a character has memorized and can cast.

TRADE from the View Menu transfers coins, gems, and jewelry from one character to another. Select **TRADE**, then choose a type of money and how much of it to trade, then select the receiving character.

DROP permanently removes money from a character. Dropped money cannot be recovered.

HANDS is a healing ability of paladins. Paladins may *lay on hands* and heal two hit points per level of damage each day. Select the **HANDS** command, then select the character to be healed. This command is only displayed if the paladin has not already used it that day.

CURE is another healing ability of paladins — they may perform one *cure disease* per week for every five levels. For example, at 1st through 5th levels, a paladin may perform one cure, at 6th through 10th levels two cures, etc. This command is only displayed if the paladin has a cure available.

ADVENTURING

After setting up your party, you are ready to head for adventure and glory. During your adventures, the party will engage in fierce battles, find treasures, and sometimes have to stop, recuperate, and memorize spells for future use.

Display Screens and Points of View

UNLIMITED ADVENTURES uses four different points of view: 3-D, Area, Wilderness, and Combat.

3-D appears in areas such as towns or underground. This view appears in the top-left view window, depicting the surroundings from the party's perspective. Rotate the party's facing and move using the directional controls that are described in your data card.

Area provides an overhead view of the party's surroundings, replacing the 3-D view. Choose the AREA command from the Adventure Menu. This view is not available in many regions.

A cursor in the area display shows the party's position and facing. Simply move the party around the area map using the direction controls.

To the right of the point of view window is a list of the party members, showing their armor classes and current hit points. Below this list is a compass showing which direction the party is currently facing and a status window which displays the party's current location (if known), its current activity (searching, camping, etc.), and the current time.

Wilderness view displays a map in a large view window with a cursor indicating the party's current location.

You get to this view when you leave a town or other developed area. Use the direction controls to move around from location to location on the map.

Combat view occurs automatically whenever the party engages in battle. The combat screen is a detailed view of the area the party was in when the encounter began.

Adventuring Options

The following menu controls basic adventuring, moving, encamping, and casting spells.

Adventure Menu

AREA CAST VIEW ENCAMP SEARCH LOOK INV

The party can use the arrow keys or mouse to turn right or left, turn around, or move forward. Normal movement in 3-D or Area mode takes one minute of game time per square. If the party has Search on, each move takes ten minutes. Refer to the data card for computer-specific movement information.

AREA toggles between the Area (overhead) view and 3-D view. This command may not be available in some regions.

CAST displays the Cast Menu if the active character is a spellcaster. See the Magic section for more information. Remember: Some spells only work in combat, others only while encamped.

VIEW displays the Character Summary Screen and the View Menu.

ENCAMP displays the Encamp Menu. See the Encamp section for a description of the available commands.

SEARCH toggles searching on and off. With Search Off, the party takes one minute per move. With Search On, the party takes 10 minutes per move, because it is checking for secret doors,

traps, etc. When a party has Search On, SEARCH is displayed on the screen to the right of the point of view window. Because the party is moving very slowly with Search On, the chance of a random encounter is greatly increased.

LOOK is used to search an individual square. A LOOK command acts as if the party has just moved into the current square with SEARCH On.

INV displays a list of the special items and artifacts which have been acquired by the party.

Encamping

The Encamp Menu includes options such as saving the game, resting to heal and to memorize spells, and changing items such as game speed or party order.

Encamp Menu

VIEW MAGIC REST ALT FIX LOAD SAVE EXIT

VIEW displays the View Menu and the character screen of the active character.

MAGIC is a very important part of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES and is described under its own heading on page 23.

REST allows characters to memorize spells and to heal naturally. When spells are being memorized, the initial rest time is established by the time necessary to memorize any spells selected with the MEMORIZE command in the Magic Menu. For every 24 uninterrupted hours of rest in camp, each wounded character regains one hit point. Rest may be interrupted by encounters or other events. If possible, find safe places to take long rests — an inn, or a place that you are told is safe during the game.

Characters automatically rememorize the spells they have used when you select REST — this saves having to make selections from the Memorize Menu.

Rest Menu

REST DAYS HOURS MINUTES ADD SUBTRACT EXIT

• REST begins the resting process. Unless interrupted, the party rests for the indicated time.

• DAYS/HOURS/MINUTES selects the unit of time to be changed by the ADD and SUBTRACT commands.

• ADD/SUBTRACT increases or decreases the time that the party attempts to rest. Decreasing the time may not allow spellcasters to memorize all of their spells.

ALT displays the Alter Menu. This menu is used to change the characters in the party and the parameters of the game.

Alter Menu

ORDER DROP SPEED ICON LEVEL EXIT

• ORDER changes how the characters are listed on the screen and how they are deployed in combat. Characters at the top of the list tend to be at the front during combat.

• DROP eliminates a character from the party and erases him from the saved game directory. A dropped character is gone forever and may not be recovered.

• SPEED controls the rate at which messages are printed on the screen. If the game is running too slowly, use the FASTER command to speed up the displays.

• ICON is used to change a character's combat icon.

• LEVEL displays the Level Menu, which permits you to adjust combat difficulty.

Level Menu

NOVICE SQUIRE VETERAN ADEPT CHAMPION

The game is preset at the VETERAN level. This is the level at which we consider the game to be “balanced.” To make the combat encounters easier, choose either the NOVICE (easiest) or the SQUIRE level. To make the combat more difficult, choose either the ADEPT or the CHAMPION (hardest) level.

When you choose to make the game more difficult, you are rewarded by receiving more experience points from each combat event. When you choose to make the game easier, you are penalized by receiving fewer experience points from each combat event.

FIX is used to heal many wounded characters with a single command. All characters with at least first-level clerical spells memorize as many healing spells as they can. Then they cast them on the party, and finally rememorize their previous spells automatically. FIX takes game time and may be interrupted by an encounter. If the party is severely damaged, you may need to select FIX more than once.

LOAD allows you to load a saved game to replace your current game, without first exiting from UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. This may be desirable if your current game is in an untenable position, or if you have accidentally loaded the wrong game.

SAVE stores the characters and current game to the saved game directory. Saved games may be loaded either from the Starting Menu, when you start the game, or from the Party Creation/Training Hall Menu. Save often — especially after surviving really tough encounters.

EXIT returns to the Adventuring Menu.

Magic

To get the Magic Menu options, the active character must be able to cast spells. Spellcasters can get a list of their memorized spells either from the CAST command of the Magic Menu, or from the SPELLS command of the View Menu. Magic-users can get a list of their spells on scrolls from the SCRIBE command in the Magic Menu.

Spells are defined by who can cast them, when they can be cast, and their range, duration, area of effect, and, of course, their actual effect. The Spell Parameters List summarizes all of the available spells. When using spells from the Encamp Menu or the Adventure Menu (such as *find traps* or *haste*), remember that one round equals one minute of game time (one normal move) and one turn equals ten minutes of game time (ten normal moves).

Magic Menu

CAST MEMORIZE SCRIBE DISPLAY REST EXIT

CAST displays the Cast Menu and the character’s list of memorized spells. Select the spell to cast and then indicate the target of the spell. Once a spell is cast, it is gone from memory until it is memorized again. Some spells only have an effect when cast during combat and others may only be cast while encamped.

MEMORIZE displays the Memorize Menu, the character’s spell book or clerical spell list, and how many spells of each level the spellcaster may memorize. Once all characters have selected the spells they want to memorize, choose the REST command to memorize these spells.

Remember that spellcasters can have the same spell memorized multiple times, and they can automatically rememorize used spells simply by selecting the REST command.

Memorize Menu

CHOOSE SPELL: MEMORIZE EXIT

• MEMORIZE selects a spell to be memorized. A spell is not actually memorized until it has been chosen from the Memorize Menu and the character has rested long enough to imprint the spell on his or her mind. After you select the spells to memorize, the computer verifies your choices.

SCRIBE displays the Scribe Menu and a list of all of the spells on magic-user scrolls. Before spells can be scribed, they must either be identified at a shop or else the magic-user must cast *read magic*. To scribe, select any spells to be scribed into the character’s spell book and then select REST to actually scribe the spells. Scribing a spell takes the same amount of time as memorizing it.

Scribe Menu

CHOOSE SPELL: SCRIBE EXIT

• SCRIBE selects a spell to transfer from a magic-user scroll into a spell book.

DISPLAY lists the magic that currently affects the party. This includes spells like *bless* or *invisibility*, as well as effects such as diseases. This is an important command, because diseased characters cannot regain hit points until a *cure disease* spell has been cast on them.

REST is identical to the Encamp Menu command. Remember: A character’s spells are not memorized until he has rested the necessary time.

CIVILIZATION

Towns provide many valuable services and supplies for the adventurer. In these places you find inns, shops, training halls, temples, and taverns. Go to town not only to adventure, but also to purchase new equipment and magic items, and to rest and regain spells and hit points.

Inns are safe resting places where party members can recuperate and regain spells and hit points.

Shops are places to buy and sell equipment using the Shop Menu.

Shop Menu

BUY VIEW TAKE POOL SHARE APPRAISE EXIT

BUY displays the items available in the shop. First, highlight an item that the active character will buy, and then select BUY.

VIEW displays the shop version of the character screen. The SELL and ID commands are available in the Items Menu.

• SELL causes the shopkeeper to make an offer on the highlighted item. Sold items may not be repurchased.

• ID is used to identify an item. The shop charges 20 platinum pieces for this service.

TAKE is used to take money out of the party’s wealth pool. Select TAKE and choose the amount of platinum, gems, or jewelry to take.

POOL places all of the party members’ platinum, gems, and jewelry into a pool, which any member may use to make purchases. Use the TAKE or SHARE commands to pick up platinum, gems, and jewelry from the money pool.

SHARE picks up all the platinum, gems, and jewelry from the pool and distributes even shares among the party.

APPRAISE is used to determine the monetary value of any gems or jewelry the selected character has. Select Appraise, then choose a gem or item of jewelry, and an appraisal and purchase offer is made. Accept the offer, and this item is sold. Reject the offer, and the gem or piece of jewelry becomes an item on the character's item list. Gems and jewelry cannot be used directly for purchases; they must be appraised and sold first.

Temples offer healing spells and perform other clerical services. Temple services may be free, or a fee may be assessed for each spell cast.

Temple Menu

HEAL DONATE VIEW REPAIR POOL TAKE SHARE LEAVE

HEAL displays a list of the temple's healing spells. Select HEAL, choose the character on whom to cast the spell, and then the spell to be cast.

DONATE allows you to donate platinum to the temple. Some temples may reward you if you donate enough platinum.

VIEW is identical to the Adventure Menu command.

REPAIR has the clerics cast all of the healing and restorative spells needed to return your party to full strength and health. This option is only available if the temple does not charge for healing.

POOL, TAKE, and SHARE are identical to the Shop Menu commands.

LEAVE returns you to the entrance to the temple.

Taverns are rowdy places full of gossip, stories, and information. Buy a round of drinks and listen to the stories, but don't try to pick a fight unless you're ready to win it.

Vaults are used to store items and money for you. The following menu appears when you select this command.

Vault Menu

VIEW TAKE POOL MONEY ITEMS EXIT

VIEW is identical to the Adventure Menu command except that in the Items Menu, DROP is replaced by DEPOSIT, which places items in storage. To store, select ITEMS, highlight an item, then select DEPOSIT.

TAKE allows you to retrieve items and money from storage. Select TAKE, then select the item to retrieve.

POOL places all of the party members' coins, gems, and jewelry into storage.

MONEY is used to deposit money in storage.

ITEMS takes you directly to the Items Menu of the active character where you can store items.

EXIT returns you to the entrance to the vault.

ENCOUNTERS

When a party comes across monsters or NPCs, an encounter may occur. If the party attacks immediately, it may receive a bonus to its combat initiative. If the monsters surprise the party, the monsters can attack immediately and get a bonus to their combat initiative. If the monsters do not attack immediately, the party can react by choosing from an Encounter Menu. Encounter menus vary, listing options for each situation.

Sample Encounter Menu

COMBAT WAIT FLEE ADVANCE

In this sample menu, you have opportunities to fight immediately, wait and see what happens, run away, or move forward.

Combat

In combat, the computer chooses the active character. Characters with higher dexterity tend to go before characters with lower dexterity. A character may hold his action until later with the DELAY command. A more detailed description of combat appears below, in the "Combat" section on page 19.

The active character is centered on the screen at the start of his combat segment. The active character's name, hit points, AC, and current weapon are displayed. The Combat Menu lists the character's options.

Combat Menu

AIM USE CAST TURN GUARD QUICK
DELAY BANDAGE VIEW SPEED END

The arrow keys or mouse may be used to move a character to adjacent squares. While moving, the number of squares of available movement remaining is displayed, as are the options UNDO and

DONE. UNDO returns the character to his original square, but leaves intact any damage suffered by the character during the canceled move. DONE concludes the character's movement and allows the selection of another option. The character may subsequently continue moving with any remaining movement allowance if no other option is selected.

AIM allows weapons or spells to be targeted. When aiming a ranged weapon, the range to the target is displayed above the menu bar. If a character moves adjacent to an enemy, and has no more movement remaining, the AIM command can be used to attack with a melee weapon (sword, mace, etc.). The AIM command can also be used to survey the condition of your party and enemies. As you move the aim cursor over a character or monster, information about that opponent is displayed on the right of your screen. Use this technique to survey the battlefield.

Aim Menu

NEXT PREV MANUAL TARGET CENTER EXIT

- NEXT is used to look at all possible targets, starting with the closest target and then going to the next farthest, and so on. NEXT and PREV only indicate targets in the character's line of sight.

- PREV (Previous) is the opposite of the NEXT command. Use this command to look at the possible targets starting with the farthest target and working back toward the character. This command is most often used to select a target for a missile or magical attack.

- MANUAL permits the player to aim anywhere on the map. However, only targets in the character's line of sight can actually be fired upon.

• **TARGET** is used to fire a missile or spell at the enemy where the cursor is currently located. This command can also be used to attack an adjacent enemy with a melee weapon (sword, mace, etc.). If this command is not displayed, the target is out of range, not in line of sight, or invisible.

• **CENTER** centers the screen around the cursor. This is helpful when targeting manually.

• **EXIT** returns to the Combat Menu.

USE allows a character to activate an item without having to go through the View Menu. Items such as scrolls and wands are then targeted with the Aim Menu.

CAST is only available to spellcasters when they have spells available. The spellcaster selects from the list of available spells and then targets with the Aim Menu. If the character has been hit recently, his concentration may be broken, in which case the **CAST** command does not appear.

TURN is a clerical power that attempts to destroy undead monsters or drive them away from the party. This may not affect the more powerful undead types, and has no effect on any other kind of monster.

GUARD sets a character to stand and attack the first enemy that moves into an adjacent square. **GUARD** is an option only if a character is armed with a melee weapon.

QUICK turns control of the character over to the computer. Under computer control, a fighting character with a

readied missile weapon tends to hang back and attack from a distance. If a character has no readied missile weapon, he readies a melee weapon and charges. Single class magic-users fire missile weapons and cast spells if magic is turned on (see your data card for details). They never rush into close combat, even if all of their missile attacks are expended.

Consult your data card for instructions on regaining manual control and toggling magic on and off for your computer.

DELAY causes the character to hold his turn until after the other characters and monsters have acted.

BANDAGE gives first aid to a party member who is bleeding to death. **BANDAGE** stops the bleeding and keeps the character from losing more hit points.

VIEW displays the character screen and View Menu. The **USE** command appears on the Items Menu to permit items such as wands to be used in combat.

SPEED changes the game speed. It is described under the **ALTER** command in the Encamp Menu.

END quits a character's turn.

After Combat

When combat is over, you see how many experience points each character receives, and then the Treasure Menu is displayed. Most of the Treasure Menu commands work like the commands in the Shop Menu.

Treasure Menu

VIEW TAKE POOL SHARE DETECT EXIT

VIEW displays the character screen and View Menu.

TAKE permits the active character to pick up treasure from defeated monsters. This only appears if the monsters had a treasure or the party has pooled its funds. A character carrying a large number of coins and heavy equipment may be slowed in combat.

Take Menu

ITEMS MONEY EXIT

• **ITEMS** lists the equipment in the treasure. Frequently, the weapons and armor used by monsters are not listed because they are poor quality and not worth taking.

• **MONEY** displays the number and type of coins, gems, and jewelry in the treasure. Indicate the type then number of items the active character takes.

POOL places all of the party members' coins into the treasure. Use the **TAKE** or **SHARE** commands to pick up coins from the treasure.

SHARE picks up the money treasure, divides it into shares, and distributes it among the party.

DETECT has the active character cast a *detect magic* spell. Magic items in the treasure or party will be marked with an '*'. This command only appears if the active character has a *detect magic* spell available.

EXIT leaves the scene of the battle. If any treasure remains, the option to return to the Treasure Menu is displayed.

CHARACTERS AND PARTIES

You need a party of Player Characters (PCs) to play an UNLIMITED ADVENTURES adventure. You must choose the following for each character: a race, a class, and an alignment. After you select these, the computer generates a set of ability scores that define your new character's natural strengths and weaknesses. To build a party, you must create a mix of characters that have the range of skills needed for success, and then band them together.

Player Races

There are six races from which you may construct player characters, each with different talents and limitations. Tables beginning on page 48 summarize the racial class limitations and ability score modifiers. The following section describes each race and tells which classes are open to them.

Dwarves are a cunning race of sturdy workers and craftsmen. They are especially resistant to magic and poison. Dwarves are adept at dodging the attacks of giant-class creatures. Dwarves can be fighters, thieves and fighter/thieves.

Elves are a tall, long-lived race. They are nearly immune to Sleep and Charm spells and are adept at finding hidden objects such as secret doors. Elves also receive bonuses when attacking with swords or bows. They cannot, however, be raised from the dead. Elves can be fighters, magic-users, thieves, fighter/magic-users, fighter/thieves, magic-user/thieves, and fighter/magic-user/thieves.

Half-Elves are hybrids with many of the virtues of both humans and elves. Like their elf ancestors, they are resistant to

sleep and charm spells and are adept at finding hidden objects. Half-elves can be fighters, magic-users, clerics, thieves, rangers, cleric/fighters, cleric/rangers, cleric/magic-users, fighter/magic-users, fighter/thieves, magic-user/thieves, cleric/fighter/magic-users, or fighter/magic-user/thieves.

Gnomes are shorter and slimmer than their dwarf cousins. Like dwarves, they are especially resistant to magic and are adept at dodging the attacks of giant-class creatures. Gnomes can be fighters, thieves and fighter/thieves.

Halfings are about half the size of a human, hence their name. They are especially resistant to magic and poison. They can be fighters, thieves and fighter/thieves.

Humans are the most common player-race in the Forgotten Realms. They suffer no racial level limitations or ability score modifiers. Humans do have the disability of shorter life-spans than the other races. This may be a problem if they are subjected to many *haste* spells, which age the character one year. They can be fighters, magic-users, clerics, thieves, rangers, paladins, and dual-class characters.

Ability Scores

Every character has six randomly generated ability scores as described below. These scores fall within a range determined by the race and class of the character. The base values range from 3 (low) to 18 (high). There are tables of limitations, modifiers, and bonuses starting on page 48.

Depending on the character class, one or more of these abilities will be a *prime requisite*. A prime requisite is an ability

especially valuable to a given class. For example, Strength is key for fighters and Wisdom for clerics. Most characters receive bonus experience points when their prime requisite scores are 16 or greater. Non-human characters may have modifiers to the basic ability scores to reflect differences between the races. Dwarves, for instance, get a +1 Constitution bonus and may have a maximum Constitution of 19 instead of 18. All racial modifiers are calculated automatically when a character is generated.

Strength (STR) is the measure of a character's physical power, muscle mass, and stamina. Fighter-type characters (fighters, paladins, and rangers) may have exceptional Strengths greater than 18 that are indicated by a percent value (01, 02, 03 . . . 98, 99, 00) following the base strength. High Strength increases a character's combat ability with melee weapons, such as swords or maces. Strength also determines how much a character can carry without becoming encumbered and slowed in combat.

Intelligence (INT) is the measure of how well a character can learn. Intelligence level determines the maximum level of spells a magic-user can cast.

Wisdom (WIS) is the measure of a character's ability to understand the ways of the world and to interact with the world. Clerics receive bonus spells for high Wisdom, and Wisdom determines the maximum level of spells a cleric can cast.

Dexterity (DEX) is the measure of a character's manual dexterity and agility. Thieves especially benefit from high Dexterity. Dexterity affects how well a character can use ranged weapons (bows, darts, etc.), when he moves in a combat round, and how difficult he is to hit in combat.

Constitution (CON) is the measure of a character's overall health. Characters receive one extra hit point if their Constitution is 15, and two points if it is 16. Fighter-types (fighters, rangers, and paladins) receive additional bonuses for constitutions of 17 or 18. A character's Constitution also determines the maximum number of times that character can be raised from the dead with *raise dead* or *resurrection* spells, and the chance of a resurrection attempt being successful. Every time a character is successfully resurrected, 1 point of Constitution is lost.

Charisma (CHA) is the measure of how others react to a character.

Charisma is sometimes a factor when encountering NPCs — the higher a character's Charisma, the more that character can persuade others to do what he wants. The character with the highest Charisma should be the active character when dealing with NPCs.

Character Classes

Classes are the characters' professions. A character must be at least one character class. Non-human characters can be more than one class at the same time. These multi-class characters have more playing options, but move up in levels slowly because experience is divided evenly among all classes.

Characters receive hit points, spells, and abilities based on their class, level, and, in some cases, ability scores. Refer to the tables at the back of this journal to find the number and size of hit dice a character receives, and the number of spells the character can memorize.

Clerics have spells bestowed on them by their deity and can fight while wearing armor. They may use crushing, not edged

or pointed, weapons. Clerics have the ability to turn away, or even destroy some undead creatures such as skeletons or zombies. This power increases as the cleric goes up levels. Clerics must memorize their spells just as magic-users, but they do not use spell books. When clerics gain a new spell level, they can automatically memorize any of the available spells for that level. The prime requisite for clerics is Wisdom.

Fighters can fight with any armor or weapons, but they cannot cast magic spells. All fighter-types (fighters, paladins, and rangers) gain the ability to attack more than one time per round when they reach higher levels. They can also have exceptional Strength, gaining additional hit point bonuses if they have a Constitution of 17+. The prime requisite for fighters is Strength.

Paladins are a type of fighter, and can fight with any armor or weapons. They are resistant to spells and poison, and can turn undead creatures as if they were a cleric two levels below their current level. Paladins are also always surrounded by the equivalent of a *protection from evil 10' radius* spell. Paladins may heal two hit points of damage per level once a day. They may *cure disease* once a week for every five levels of experience. For example, once a week at 1st-5th levels, twice a week at 6th-10th levels, etc. They can use cleric spells when they reach 9th level, although they can never use clerical scrolls. They advance in spell-casting ability until 20th level.

Paladins must be of lawful good alignment, and they will not knowingly adventure with any evil characters. They must have ability scores of at least 9 in Intelligence and Wisdom, at least 12 in

Strength, at least 13 in Wisdom, and at least 17 in Charisma. The prime requisites for paladins are Strength and Wisdom.

Rangers are a type of fighter, and can fight with any armor or weapons. They do additional damage when fighting giant-class creatures. Rangers must be of good alignment and have ability scores of at least 13 in Strength and Intelligence, and at least 14 in Wisdom and Constitution. They can use druid spells when they reach 8th level, and magic-user spells when they reach 9th level. Their spell-casting ability advances until 17th level. Rangers can never use scrolls of any type. The prime requisites for rangers are Strength, Intelligence, and Wisdom.

Magic-Users have powerful spells, but can use no armor and few weapons. They can only memorize those spells available in their personal spell books. Magic-users may add entries to their spell books whenever they go up in level or find scrolls with spells of levels that they are able to scribe.

Thieves have special skills for opening locks and removing traps, but are limited to using swords, short bows, slings, and leather armor. In combat they do additional damage by 'back stabbing,' which is described in the "Combat" section, on page 19. Starting at 10th level, thieves can decipher some magical writing and have a chance of casting spells from magic-user scrolls. The prime requisite for thieves is Dexterity.

Multi-class characters are non-humans who belong to two or more classes at the same time. Multi-class characters' experience points are divided among each of the classes, even after they can no longer advance in one or more of those classes. Their hit points per level

are averaged among their classes. Multi-class characters gain all the benefits of all their classes with regard to weapons and equipment.

Dual-class characters are humans who had one class for the first part of their career, and then changed to a new class for the remainder of their career. These characters use the HUMAN CHANGE CLASS option in on the Training Hall menu to pick a new class. Once a character changes classes, he cannot advance in his old class. Dual-class characters do not gain hit points and cannot use the abilities of the old class while their new class level is less than or equal to the old class level. Once the character's level in his new class is greater than his level in his old class, he gains hit points according to his new class and may use abilities from both classes. Human dual-class magic-users cannot cast magic-user spells while they are wearing armor, unless they are a ranger/magic-user dual-class.

Alignment

Alignment is the philosophy a character lives by. It can affect how NPCs and some magic items react to a character. The possibilities range from believing strongly in society and altruism (lawful good) to being anarchistic and actively unpleasant (chaotic evil). Alignment is presented in two parts: World View and Ethics.

World View

Lawful indicates that the character values the structure and rules of society.

Neutral indicates that the character values both the individual and society.

Chaotic indicates that the character values the individual over society.

Ethics

Good indicates that the character tries to act in a moral and upstanding manner.

Neutral indicates that the character leans towards "situational ethics," evaluating each set of circumstances.

Evil indicates that the character acts without regard to others, or in an overtly malignant manner. Player characters cannot be evil.

Other Attributes

Each character also has three important values that change as the game goes on: hit points, experience points, and levels.

Hit Points are a measure of the amount of damage a character can take before he becomes unconscious. A character's maximum hit points are based on the hit dice for the character's class and level, plus any adjustments for Constitution. A character gains a hit point bonus to each hit die if his Constitution is over 14.

Note: Dice (d) is the term used to describe the range for a randomly generated number. Dice are referred to by the range they represent. A d6 has a range from 1 through 6, a d10 has a range from 1 through 10. Hit dice refers to the base range of hit points a character class may have. For example, a 3rd level fighter has a base of 3 d10 hit dice, or 3-30 hit points.

When a character takes enough damage that his hit points reach 0, he is unconscious. If the character's hit points drop to anything from -1 to -9, he loses 1 hit point per turn from bleeding until he is bandaged or dies. If a character has -10 hit points or less, he is dead. However, hit points on the screen will never be displayed as less than 0.

Experience Points are a measure of what a character has learned while adventuring. Characters receive experience points for actions such as fighting monsters, finding treasures, and successfully completing quests. The computer keeps track of experience, and when characters earn enough, they may advance in levels. See the Level Advancement Tables beginning on page 54 for experience requirements.

The designer of an adventure determines how much experience new characters start with. In "The Heirs to Skull Crag", characters start out with 50,000 experience points, which will make most single-class characters sixth or seventh level.

Levels are a measure of how much a character has advanced in his class. When they have enough experience points, characters may go to a training hall and receive the training required to increase in level. Characters may only advance one level at a time.

Note: If a character has gained enough experience to go up two or more levels since the last time he has trained, he goes up one level, and loses all experience in excess of one point below the next level.

Example:

A 9th level thief enters a training hall with 375,000 experience points (enough for 11th level). He will leave as a 10th level thief with 220,000 experience points—one point below 11th level. Non-human characters cannot train for new levels once they have reached their maximum levels allowed in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

Building a Successful Party

Forming a strong and adaptable party is a key to success in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. Up to six Player Characters (PCs) may be in a party—a party with fewer is less powerful and more likely to be eliminated by opponents.

Include a variety of classes in a party to get a good mix of skills. Here is a sample party:

- 1 Human Magic-user
- 1 Human Paladin
- 1 Dwarf Fighter/Thief
- 1 Human Ranger
- 2 Human Clerics

This party is balanced for combat, and will advance quickly because most characters are single class. The magic-user can cast offensive spells and use wands. If the paladin is high enough level, he gets the benefit of Protection from Evil in a 10' radius. All characters in range of the effect get an AC improvement of two against evil foes. The dwarf fighter/thief offers the advantages of a thief (lockpicking and disarming traps) with the better armor and hit points of a fighter. Rangers do extra damage against giant-type creatures and gain spellcasting ability. Clerics are absolutely essential for their healing spells.

Preparation Tips

Once the party has banded together, have it camp at an inn, and ready its equipment. Have all of the spellcasters memorize spells. Finally, save the game before continuing.

COMBAT

The party must battle its way through many dangerous foes to complete the adventure. The following sections offer some more information and tips for combat.

Combat Map

Battle takes place on a tactical combat map that is a detailed view of the terrain that the party was in when the combat began. This map is set up with an invisible square grid.

Initiative

Each round of combat is divided into 10 segments, and every character and foe acts on a specific segment based on a random initiative number. Initiative is generated at the start of each combat round, and is modified by dexterity and random factors such as surprise. Characters can act on their initiative segment, or use the DELAY command to hold action until the end of the round. Casting spells may take extra time to perform, so often a spellcaster will begin a spell on his segment, but the spell will not go off until a little later.

Computer Control

In combat you control the actions of PCs. The computer controls the actions of monsters, NPCs, and PCs set to computer control with the QUICK command. If you have a paladin in your party, he may take control of NPCs at the start of combat by making a successful leadership check. A successful leadership check puts NPCs under normal control for that combat.

Combat Ability

Each character's ability in combat is defined by AC, THACØ, and Damage.

Armor Class

The difficulty of hitting a character or monster is represented by the target's armor class (AC). The lower the AC, the harder the target is to hit. AC is based on readied armor and a dexterity bonus. Some magic items, such as some bracers, also help improve AC.

THACØ

The ability to hit enemies in melee or with missile fire is represented by THACØ. THACØ stands for "To Hit Armor Class Ø." This is the number a character must 'roll' equal to or greater than to do damage on a target with an AC of 0. The lower the THACØ, the better the chance to hit the target.

Note: the generation of a random number is often referred to as a 'roll'. In determining the success of an attack, the number generated is from 1 through 20.

An attack is successful if the random number is greater than or equal to the attacker's THACØ minus the target's AC. THACØ may be modified by things like range, attacking from the rear, magical weapons, and magic spells.

Example:

A fighter with a THACØ of 5, attacking a monster with an AC of 3, would need to roll:

$$(THACØ 5) - (AC 3) = 2+$$

But to hit a monster with an AC of -2 he would need to roll:

$$(THACØ 5) - (AC -2) = 7+$$

Damage

Damage is the range of hit point loss the attacker inflicts and is based on the attacker's Strength, weapon type, and any magic bonuses the weapon has. The base damage for each weapon is summarized in the Weapons Table on page 50.

Some monsters take only partial or no damage from certain weapon types. Skeletons, for example, take only half damage from sharp or edged weapons, while some other monsters may only be damaged by magical weapons.

Attacking

There are two basic types of attack: Melee and Ranged (or Missile). The following describes each type and other rules governing combat.

Melee Combat

Melee combat is face-to-face fighting with weapons such as swords and maces. Only when using melee weapons can characters receive Strength bonuses. Fighters can sometimes overpower several small foes during melee combat, and thieves have opportunities to 'back stab.'

Ranged Combat

Ranged combat is firing at distant enemies with weapons such as bows or darts. A character with a missile weapon (bow, sling, etc.) may not attack when adjacent to an enemy. Two arrows or three darts can be fired per turn.

Multiple Attacks

After seventh-level (eighth for rangers) all fighter-type characters increase the number of attacks they make with melee weapons. The first increase is three attacks every two rounds, then two attacks every round. See the "Multiple Attacks for High Level Fighters" table on page 49.

All of a character's attacks are taken against his first target. If the first target goes down with the first attack, you can aim the remaining attack at another target. Fighter-types may also 'sweep' through several weak opponents in one combat round. When a character 'sweeps,' he automatically attacks all of the weak opponents.

Back Stabbing

A thief 'back stabs' if he attacks a target from exactly opposite the first character to attack the target. The thief may not 'back stab' if he has readied armor heavier than leather. A 'back stab' has a better chance of hitting the defender and does additional damage.

Saving Throws

Attacks such as poison or spells do not automatically have their full effect on a target. Victims may get a saving throw to avoid some or all of the effect. If the saving throw is successful, generally the target suffers either no effect or only half-damage. Saving throws improve as characters gain levels.

Note: Some monsters have natural magic resistance which decreases the chance of them being affected by spells.

Combat Movement

The number of squares a character can move is affected by carried weight, character strength, and the kind of readied armor. A character's movement range is displayed on the View Screen and during the character's segment in combat. Combat movement is important for both closing quickly with opponents (and stopping missile fire) and fleeing from battles that are too tough.

Running Away

A character may flee from the battlefield if he moves faster than all enemies, but not if he moves slower than any enemies. A character has a 50% chance to move off the battlefield if he moves as fast as the fastest foe. There is an exception: if a character can reach the edge of the combat map without any of his opponents being able to see him, he may then flee successfully even though he is slower than his opponents.

Returning to the Party

A character that moves off the battlefield returns to the party after the fight is over. If all active characters flee combat, any dead or unconscious characters are lost. Characters that flee a combat receive no experience points for the battle.

Combat Strategies

To succeed in combat, a skilled player deploys his party well, casts effective spells before and during combat, maneuvers his characters into advantageous positions, and attacks using his most powerful characters and weapons.

Deploying the Party

When a battle begins, your party is automatically positioned based on the order list of the characters. Characters near the top of the order will be in the front lines and vulnerable to attack. To change the starting deployment, change the party order from the ALT Menu while encamped. Shift the heavily armored fighters up the list and the vulnerable magic-users and thieves toward the bottom. Party order cannot be changed while in combat, although characters are free to move.

Your party may be placed in a bad position at the start of a battle. Get an idea of the situation and move characters into better deployment. Sometimes the best strategy is offensive: charging with fighters to close ground and stop enemy magic and missile fire. Other times, the best strategy is defensive: moving your characters to anchor their flanks on an obstacle such as a wall or tree. Setting up behind a doorway that your enemies have to move through also makes for a very strong defensive position. Always keep magic-users and missile weapons safe behind the front line.

Wounded Characters

Characters who are seriously injured should be cured or moved out of the front lines if possible. Remember: if you move away from an adjacent enemy, he gets a free attack at your back and has an improved chance to hit.

Stopping Ranged Attacks

Missile weapons cannot be fired if there is an adjacent opponent. To stop enemy missile fire, move someone next to the opponent. If you want to fire missiles, keep away from the enemy.

Exploiting Enemies' Weaknesses

Exploit your opponents' weaknesses by directing attacks against helpless, wounded, or isolated foes. Concentrate your attacks to eliminate one opponent rather than injure many (Exception: enemy spellcasters). A foe with one hit point remaining attacks as powerfully as an uninjured one.

If spellcasters are hit in a round, they lose any spells they are preparing to cast, and cannot cast for the remainder of that round. Try to keep enemy spellcasters under attack every round while protecting your own.

After Combat

If one or more characters survive on the battlefield at the end of combat, the bodies of unconscious or dead party members stay with the party. If the entire party flees from combat, all unconscious and dead party members are permanently lost. If ALL the party members are slain, go back to your last Saved Game and try again from that point.

MAGIC

Magic is integral to UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. Magic-users and clerics, as well as high-level rangers and paladins can cast spells. Magic is essential to the survival of the party. Magic-users cast many powerful offensive and defensive spells. Clerics cast healing spells to revive wounded characters as well as both defensive and offensive spells. A spell can exist in one of four forms: in a character's memory, in a character's spell book, on a scroll, or in a wand. Memorized spells are cast with the CAST command. Spells are memorized during rest while camped. Spells in scrolls or wands are cast with the USE command.

Memorizing a spell takes 15 minutes of game time per spell level, plus a preparation period based on spell level:

Spell Level	Preparation Time
1-2	4 hours
3-4	6 hours
5-6	8 hours
7-8	10 hours
9	12 hours

Example:

To memorize two 1st level spells, one 2nd level spell, and one 3rd level spell would take:

$$(6 \text{ hours preparation}) + (2 * 15 \text{ min}) + (1 * 30 \text{ min}) + (1 * 45 \text{ min}) = 7 \text{ hours } 45 \text{ min}$$

Spells do not automatically have their full effect on their target. Each target of a spell may get a saving throw to avoid some or all of the effects of the spell.

Magic-Users

Magic-users keep spell information in their personal spell books, and may only memorize spells that are recorded there. When a magic-user trains for a new level, he selects a new spell to add to his spell book. A magic-user can also scribe spells from identified scrolls if he is of high enough level to cast them. A magic-user must cast a *read magic* spell or have a scroll identified in a shop before he can scribe (or cast) from it. The scroll disappears after it has been scribed or cast.

Clerics

Clerical magic requires no spell books. All clerical spells of the appropriate level are always available to a cleric; the character need only memorize them. Unlike magic-users, clerics can cast spells from scrolls without any preparation, although clerical scrolls also disappear after being cast.

Paladins

Paladins use their clerical spells identically to clerics, except that they can never use clerical scrolls, even if they may cast the spells.

Rangers

Rangers use magic and druidic spells. They use magic spells identically to magic-users and the druidic spells as clerics use their magic. Rangers can never cast spells from scrolls, even if they can memorize and cast the scroll spell normally.

Tips on Magic

Both clerics and magic-users may cast spells which assist the party in combat. Preparatory spells, such as *bleed* or *strength*, cast just before a tough battle can protect or strengthen characters. Combat spells can be cast to damage foes during combat. Healing spells can be cast either during or after combat to revive wounded comrades.

Spells should be rememorized as soon as possible after they are used. This is most likely to happen after combat. When in camp, have your spellcasters memorize spells and select REST to allow them to imprint the spells for later use. Selecting REST without choosing new spells has the spellcasters rememorize the spells they have cast since last resting.

Note: Before resting, it is a good idea to save your game—especially after tough combats. Also, keep at least two separate saved games at all times and alternate between them. This will allow you to go back to a save before that last, fatal battle or to try different strategies at key points.

MAGICAL TREASURES

As you travel about and encounter the monsters and puzzles that stand between you and finishing your various quests, you will find magic items to help you on your way. You can find magic items in a treasure by casting a *detect magic* spell using the DETECT command. To find out specifically what an item is, you must take it to a shop and have it identified.

Some magic items are in reality cursed and can do great harm. When a character reads a cursed item, a *remove curse* spell must be cast before the item can be dropped. Some magic items, such as wands or scrolls, may only be used by certain classes. Others may not work at all if certain other magic items are also in use.

Here are descriptions of some items that you may find. Remember: Some items are very rare, and you may not find all of them in your adventure.

Wands generally cast a set number of a given spell (for example, 10 *fireballs* or 15 *magic missiles*). Only experimentation or paying to have it identified tells what a wand does. The USE command allows a character to cast spells with a readied wand.

Potions may heal wounded characters, cause them to become hastened or invisible, or cause any number of other effects. The USE command allows a character to drink a readied potion.

Scrolls carry either clerical or magic-user spells. A magic-user may use **SCRIBE** to permanently transfer a scroll into his spell book if the spell is of a level that he can memorize. Magic-users and clerics can both cast spells directly from scrolls with the **USE** command, even if they could not otherwise memorize the spells. Scrolls disappear after they have been used or scribed. Magic-users must cast *read magic*, or have scrolls identified in a shop before scribing or casting from them. Also, thieves of 10th level or higher have a chance of casting spells from magic-user scrolls.

Enchanted Armor and Shields are created by skilled craftsmen and then enchanted with protective spells. The power of the magic on these items varies a great deal. Enchanted armor has the great advantage of offering improved protection with less encumbrance than the same type of mundane armor. To use these items, ready them from the Items Menu.

Enchanted Weapons come in many sizes, shapes, and potencies. Sometimes a weapon will add between one and five to your THACØ and damage. Some weapons may have other fantastic magical properties including extra bonuses against specific types of creatures. Once a magic weapon has been readied from the Items Menu, the character has it for all combats.

Enchanted Adornments such as bracers, necklaces, periapts, and especially rings are favorite objects for magical enchantment. These items may have any number of magical properties. Some items will help your AC, others may fire *magic missiles*, or offer protection from fire-based attacks. Once one of these items has been readied from the Items Menu, a character automatically gains all of its effects. The exception to this rule is that certain magical necklaces require the **USE** command to work.

Enchanted Clothing can be such commonplace items as gauntlets or cloaks, but they are imbued with powerful enchantments. A wide variety of these items are known to exist. To use these items, **READY** them from the Items Menu.

CREATURES OF THE FORGOTTEN REALMS® WORLD

The denizens of these regions are many and varied. Here is a list of monsters you may encounter in your adventures. Some of these creatures are extremely rare, and you may never cross paths with them all. The hit dice of each monster are listed, so you can tell about how tough it is.



Basilisk (6 HD)

These are reptilian monsters whose very gaze can turn to stone any fleshy creature.



Beholder (17 HD)

Also called "eye tyrants" or "spheres of many eyes," these are solitary horrors of great power. Each of the creatures' eyes has a unique magical power. Beholders are armored with tough chitinous skin.



Boring Beetle (5 HD)

These giant beetles favor rotting wood and similar organic material upon which to feed. They are usually found inside huge trees or unused underground tunnel complexes.



Bugbear (3 HD)

Hideous giant-sized goblins who stand over seven feet in height, bugbears look clumsy but are strong, quick fighters with great stealth.



Bulette (9 HD)

Also called landsharks, these are the result of a mad mage's experiment. They are stupid, irascible and always hungry.



Carrion Crawler (3 HD)

These are giant, segmented creatures whose eight tentacles can attack once apiece each round. Carrion crawlers paralyze their victims and devour them.



Cockatrice (5 HD)

These are repulsive part-rooster, part-lizard beasts with the power to turn adventurers to stone.



Crocodile, Giant (7HD)

These large reptilian animals have strong jaws and powerful tails.



Displacer Beast (6 HD)

These beasts resemble six-legged pumas with two ebony tentacles growing from behind their shoulders. They have the magical ability to displace their image about three feet from their actual body, making them especially tricky opponents.



Dracolich (10 HD)

These are powerful undead dragons whose attacks include a breath weapon and a paralyzing touch.



Dracolisk (7 HD)

These creatures are the hybrid offspring of rogue black dragons and basilisks. Dracolisks combine a dragon's breath attack with the petrifying gaze of a basilisk.

DRAGONS

These are some of the most powerful and dangerous monsters a party can encounter. The older and larger a dragon, the more damage it can do and the harder it is to kill. In addition to their awesome strength, dragons inspire an insidious terror called Dragon Fear. Many times, the mere sight of a dragon will cause opponents to panic and flee:



• **Black Dragon (8 HD)**

These dragons attack by spitting streams of acid and slashing with razor sharp claws and fangs.



• **Blue Dragon (10 HD)**

Highly intelligent and greatly feared, these dragons exhale lightning bolts and attack in melee with claws and fangs.



• **Green Dragon (9 HD)**

These dragons are notorious even among the other dragons for their cruel natures. They attack with a poisonous breath, and their claws and fangs.



• **Red Dragon (11 HD)**

Red dragons can exhale great spouts of flame, cast magic spells, or attack with their claws and fangs.



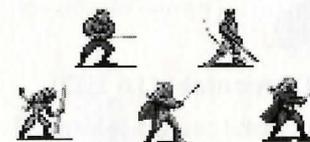
• **White Dragon (7 HD)**

Unique among dragons in their preference for cold climates, these creatures can attack with their freezing cold breath in addition to razor sharp claws and fangs. These are one of the smaller and less intelligent of the dragon species.



Drider (6 HD)

These hybrids are part drow, part spider. They are created from drow who have failed dark rites of passage.



Drow

Also called Dark Elves, these evil elfkin long ago left the forests and light to live in subterranean regions. Some drow are powerful spellcasters.

Champion: 7F/11M

Priestess: 8T/7C

Priest: 6F/7C

Amazon: 7F/7M

Sorceress: 15T/11M



Efreet (10 HD)

These large, powerful monsters are from the Elemental Plane of Fire. They are very arrogant and will only serve a powerful master.

ELEMENTALS

These are strong, but relatively stupid beings conjured up from their normal habitat on the elemental planes. The strength of any type varies, and the characteristics of each are different:



• Earth Elementals (16 HD)

These are powerful creatures who travel very slowly and can be summoned from earth or stone.



• Fire Elemental (16 HD)

These elementals are terrible to behold and can be fierce opponents. They are immune to both magical and non-magical fire attacks.



Ettin (10 HD)

These fierce creatures look like giant two-headed orcs. They have great strength and wield spiked clubs that inflict terrible damage in combat.



Ghast (4 HD)

These creatures are humans transformed into undead monsters which feed on the decaying flesh of corpses. Although the transformation from human-form has deranged and destroyed their minds, they maintain an evil cunning. Their touch paralyzes humans and they exude a carrion stench which causes retching and nausea. The ghast is susceptible to cold.



Ghoul (2 HD)

These are evil undead whose touch may paralyze a man in combat. They feed on corpses and attack all living creatures on sight.

GIANTS

These species vary greatly in power and intelligence. The following are the types you are likely to encounter:



• Hill Giant (8 HD)

These giants are one of the smaller of the giant races. They are brutish hulks possessing low intelligence but tremendous strength. Hill giant shamens can cast clerical spells.



• Cloud Giant (12 HD)

These giants are one of the most powerful races of giantkind. Some cloud giants can use magic.



• Fire Giant (11 HD)

These giants are brutal and ruthless warriors who resemble huge dwarves and have flaming red or orange hair, and coal black skin. Some fire giants can use magic.



• Storm Giant (15 HD)

The most noble and intelligent of the giant races, these giants are dangerous fighters when angry, and often use magic.



• Frost Giant (10 HD)

These giants have a reputation for crudeness and stupidity. While the reputation may be deserved, frost giants are crafty and skilled fighters.



Iron Golem (18 HD)

Fashioned in the form of stylized armor, iron golems are dangerous, fearless foes. They are affected only by very powerful, magical weapons, magical electrical attacks (which slow them), and magical fire attacks (which heal them.)



Gorgon (8 HD)

These are large, carnivorous, bull-like creatures protected by a metallic hide. They can breathe a cloud of petrifying gas on their adversaries.



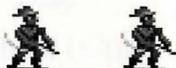
Griffon (7 HD)

Half-lion, half-eagle, avian carnivores. Their favorite prey are horses. Their distant kin are hippogriffs, pegasi, and unicorns.



Hell Hound (7 HD)

These other-planar creatures resemble wolves, but they can breathe fire and detect invisible enemies.



Hobgoblin (1 HD)

These are human-sized, intelligent relatives of the goblin. They are sometimes accompanied by powerful chieftains.



Goblin (1 HD)

These small humanoids are common throughout the realms.



Gnoll (2 HD)

These creatures are hyena-headed humanoids who stand over seven feet tall.



Hydra (16 HD)

These creatures are immense reptilian monsters with multiple heads. All of its heads must be severed before it can be slain.



Kobold (1/2 HD)

These are small, cowardly humanoids who delight in killing and torture.



Lich (23 HD)

These are undead wizards who have kept their body animated and their twisted spirits intact through magic. Liches maintain the magical ability they possessed in life.



Lizard Man (2 HD)

These are lizard-like humanoids. They are omnivorous but they have a particular fancy for human flesh.



Margoyl (6 HD)

These are stony monsters that are immune to normal weapons and can attack many times with their sharp claws and spikes.



Medusa (6 HD)

These hideous women-creatures have coiling masses of snakes for hair and can turn a person to stone with their gaze.



Minotaur (6 HD)

These creatures are part-man and part-bull warriors. They are highly intelligent and dangerous opponents.



Mobat (5 HD)

These are huge omnivorous bats who like nothing better than warm-blooded humanoids for dinner!



Shambling Mound (11 HD)

These huge creatures resemble animated piles of moss and slime. They attack with their club-like arms and can smother opponents in their slime. Their slimy forms are immune to fire and strengthened by lightning bolts.



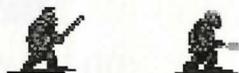
Mummy (6 HD)

These are powerful undead with great strength. The mere sight of one has been known to paralyze a man in combat. The touch of a mummy causes a strange rotting disease.



Ogre (4 HD)

These large, ugly, foul-tempered humanoids generally attack with a spiked club. Some ogres can cast magic or clerical spells.



Orc (1 HD)

These are evil, pig-faced humanoids. Orc chieftains are tougher opponents than ordinary orc warriors.



Otyugh (8 HD)

These are scavengers armed with long tentacles that they use to scoop trash into their cavernous mouths.



Neo-Otyugh (12 HD)

These are larger, more dangerous cousins of the Otyugh.



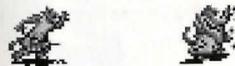
Owl Bear (5 HD)

These large creatures have razor-sharp beaks. They can grab and hug targets for great damage.



Black Pudding (10 HD)

Black puddings are lurking horrors of deep caverns and dungeons. They are immune to damage from weapons, lightning, and cold, but take normal damage from fire. A black pudding can dissolve armor; non-magical banded or plate mail can be dissolved in two rounds, while lesser armor can be dissolved in a single round. Each magical bonus on a suit of armor takes one additional round to dissolve.



Rakshasa (7 HD)

These evil spirits ply victims with illusion and false civility, but in reality are cunning fighter/magic-users. They are protected against magic and difficult to hit, and their leaders are even more dangerous.



Rat, Giant (1/2 HD)

Cowardly scavengers of the underground realms, giant rats will rarely attack unless they have overwhelming numbers and, even then, they are usually only a threat to weak and poorly equipped parties.



Salamander (7 HD)

These natives of the elemental plane of Fire are immune to all fire-based attacks. They are dangerous foes because of their evil nature and their immunity to all but magical weapons.



Skeleton (1 HD)

These undead are one of the weaker types. Skeletons are animated by evil wizards or clerics, and are often used as guardians or warriors.



Snake, Poisonous (4 HD)

These are large venomous reptiles.



Spectre (7 HD)

These undead spirits haunt the most desolate and deserted places. They attack all living creatures with mindless rage, drain life levels and can only be hit by magical weapons.



Spider, Enormous (9 HD)

The venomous bite of these vast spiders is frequently deadly.



Spider, Giant (4 HD)

Smaller and faster than their enormous cousins, giant spiders are dangerous hunters.



Spider, Phase (5 HD)

These poisonous spiders have the ability to phase in and out of this dimension. They are "phased in" until they attack and are "phased out" afterwards.



Troll (6 HD)

These are large, strong, ugly humanoids. They know no fear and can regenerate body parts, so they heal very quickly.



Umbur Hulk (8 HD)

These subterranean carnivores burrow through the ground with powerful claws.



Vampire (8 HD)

These undead feed on the blood of the living. Often they are indistinguishable from humans, and they maintain abilities they possessed in life (sometimes including spellcasting). Vampires can only be hit by magical weapons.

Vampire Lord: 14F

Vampire Priest: 11F/11C

Vampiress: 13F/13M



Wight (4 HD)

These undead creatures have burning eyes set in mummified features. They feed on adventurers' life essence and can only be hit by silver or magical weapons.



Purple Worm (15 HD)

These are enormous carnivores that burrow straight through solid ground in search of small (adventurer-sized) morsels.



Wraith (5 HD)

These evil undead spirits feed on adventurers' life essence and, like wights, can only be hit by silver or magical weapons.



Wyvern (7 HD)

These creatures are distant relatives of dragons. They attack by biting and using the poisonous sting in their tails.



Zombie (2 HD)

These are mindless, animated undead controlled by evil wizards or clerics. While more dangerous than skeletons, they move very slowly.

HUMAN ADVERSARIES

Here are the classes and levels of the possible human adversaries in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

C: CLERIC P: PALADIN
 F: FIGHTER R: RANGER
 M: MAGE T: THIEF

CLERICS

FIGHTERS



• Acolyte: 2C



• Warrior: 2F



• Priest: 4C



• Archer: 4F



• Dark Cleric: 6C



• Evil Champion: 6F



• High Priest: 10C



• Dark Knight: 10F



• Archpriest: 15C



• Dark Warlord: 15F



• Dark Disciple: 20C



• Dark Overlord: 20F

MAGES

THIEVES



• Conjurer: 2M



• Goon: 2T



• Theurgist: 4M



• Thug: 4T



• Magician: 6M



• Rogue: 6T



• Necromancer: 10M



• Thief: 10T



• Wizard: 15M



• Master Thief: 15T



• Master Wizard: 20M



• High Thief: 20T

FRIENDLY HUMANS



- Dazmilar: 7F/9T



- Sir Dutiocs: 11F



- Road Guard: 5F

NON-PLAYER CHARACTERS

Here are the races, sexes, classes, and levels of the NPCs included in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.



- Kallithrea: Female 9C



- Yemandra: Female 8P



- Krondasz: Male Dwarf 7F/8T



- Arderiel: Male Half-Elf 5C/7F/7M



- Tornilee: Female 8R



- Alias: Female 6F



- Dragonbait: Male Saurial 7P



- Nacacia: Female 9R/11T



- Priam: Male 18F



- Vala: Female 23F



- Silk: Female Drow 12F/19T



- Captain Daenor: Male 30P



- Grunschka: Female Dwarf 25F



- Storm: Male Dwarf 12F



- Shal: Female 18F



- Raizel: Female 20T

SPELL DESCRIPTIONS

First-Level Cleric Spells

Bless improves the THACØ of friendly characters by 1. *Bless* cannot affect characters who are adjacent to monsters when the spell is cast, and the spell is not cumulative. This is a good spell to cast before going into combat.

Curse reduces the THACØ of targets by 1. The target cannot be adjacent to a party character or NPC, and effects are not cumulative.

Cause Light Wounds inflicts 1-8 hit points of damage on a target.

Cure Light Wounds heals 1-8 hit points, up to the target's normal maximum hit points.

Detect Magic indicates which equipment or treasure items are magical. After casting the spell, view a "character's items" list or "take treasure items" list. The equipment or treasure preceded by an '*' is magical.

Protection from Evil improves the AC and saving throws of the target by 2 against attackers of evil alignment. The effects of the spell are not cumulative.

Protection from Good improves the AC and saving throws of the target by 2 against attackers of good alignment. The effects of the spell are not cumulative.

Resist Cold halves damage from cold attacks and improves saving throws vs. cold attacks by 3.

Second-Level Cleric Spells

Find Traps indicates the presence of traps in the party's path.

Hold Person may paralyze targets of character types (human, dwarf, etc.). You may aim a *hold person* spell at up to 3 targets (use the EXIT command to target fewer).

Resist Fire halves damage from fire attacks and improves saving throws vs. fire attacks by 3.

Silence 15' Radius magically dampens all sound in the area around the target. The target character or monster, and all adjacent, cannot cast spells for the duration of the spell.

Slow Poison revives a poisoned person for the duration of the spell.

Snake Charm paralyzes as many hit points of snakes as the cleric has hit points.

Spiritual Hammer creates a temporary magic hammer that is automatically readied. It can be thrown and does normal hammer damage. *Spiritual hammers* can hit monsters that may only be struck by magical weapons.

Third-Level Cleric Spells

Bestow Curse reduces the target's THACØ and saving throws by 4.

Cause Blindness will blind one target. This can only be cured by a *cure blindness spell*.

Cure Blindness counters the effects of *cause blindness* and *power word blind*.

Cause Disease infects the target with a debilitating ailment that saps strength and hit points.

Cure Disease removes the effects of disease caused by some monsters or *cause disease*.

Dispel Magic removes the effects of spells that do not have specific counter spells. This is the cure spell for any characters that have been held, slowed or made nauseous.

Prayer improves the THACØ and saving throws of friendly characters by 1 and reduces the THACØ and saving throws of monsters by 1. This is a good spell to cast before going into combat, but it is not cumulative.

Remove Curse removes the effects of *bestow curse* and allows the target to unready cursed magic items.

Fourth-Level Cleric Spells

Cause Serious Wounds inflicts 3-17 hit points of damage on a target.

Cure Serious Wounds heals 3-17 hit points, up to the target's normal maximum hit points.

Neutralize Poison counteracts all toxins and revives a poisoned person.

Poison causes the target to save versus poison or die.

Protection from Evil 10' Radius can be cast on a character or a monster and improves the AC and saving throws of the target and all adjacent friendly characters by 2 against evil attackers. The effects of this spell are not cumulative.

Sticks to Snakes causes a distracting mass of snakes to irritate the target. The snakes will make movement and spell casting impossible for the duration of the spell. Powerful creatures may ignore the created snakes.

Fifth-Level Cleric Spells

Cause Critical Wounds inflicts 6-27 hit points of damage on a target.

Cure Critical Wounds heals 6-27 hit points of damage, up to a target's normal maximum hit points.

Dispel Evil improves the target's AC by 7 versus summoned evil creatures for the duration of the spell, or until the target hits a summoned creature. The creature must make a saving throw when it is hit or be dispelled.

Flame Strike allows the cleric to call a column of fire down from the heavens onto a target. The spells does 6-48 points of damage to any target that fails its saving throw.

Raise Dead can bring back to life one (non-elf) character. The chances for success are based on the character's constitution and how long the character has been dead. The raised character will have 1 hit point and will lose 1 point of constitution.

Slay Living is a reversal of the Raise Dead Spell and will kill one target. If the target makes its saving throw, then it suffers 3-17 hit points of damage.

Sixth-Level Cleric Spells

Blade Barrier creates a whirling circle of razor sharp blades. Any who enter the circle suffer 8-64 points of damage.

Heal cures all diseases, blindness, feeble-mindedness, and all except 1-4 of a character's full hit points.

Harm inflicts terrible damage on any living creature — leaving only 1-4 hit points.

Seventh-Level Cleric Spells

Destruction causes the target of the spell to die instantly without a saving throw. Creatures with magic resistance may not be affected.

Energy Drain steals life energy away from the target. This is similar to the attack of undead creatures such as wights.

Resurrection is similar to *raise dead*, except that it also restores all hit points.

Restoration returns life energy stolen by *energy drain* or the attacks of such undead as wights.

First-Level Druid Spells

Detect Magic indicates which equipment or treasure items are magical. After casting the spell, view a "character's items" list or "take treasure items" list. The equipment or treasure preceded by an '*' is magical.

Entangle causes plants to grow and entwine around the feet of any creature in the area of effect. Be careful not to catch allies in the spell area.

Faerie Fire rings a targeted creature in magical light. This spell will outline otherwise invisible targets and give a +2 THACØ bonus to anyone attacking an affected creature.

Invisibility to Animals makes the target invisible to non-magical, low or non-intelligent animals. This spell does not offer protection against intelligent opponents or magical creatures.

Second-Level Druid Spells

Barkskin causes the target's skin to become tougher and harder to damage. The tough skin improves AC by 1. This is a good spell to cast before combat.

Charm Person or Mammal changes the target's allegiance in combat so that an opponent will fight for the caster's side. It affects character types (human, dwarf, etc.) and other mammals.

Cure Light Wounds heals 1-8 hit points, up to the target's normal maximum hit points.

Third-Level Druid Spells

Cure Disease removes the effects of diseases caused by some monsters or *cause disease*.

Hold Animal is similar to the cleric spell *hold person*, except that only normal and giant-sized animals are affected. This spell does not affect monsters or NPCs.

Neutralize Poison revives a poisoned person.

Protection from Fire has different effects depending on the recipient. If cast on the druid, the spell absorbs 12 hit points times the caster's level in fire damage. The spell dissipates when the damage limit is reached. If cast on another character, the spell is identical to the clerical *resist fire* spell.

First-Level Magic-User Spells

Burning Hands causes 1 hit point of fire damage per level of the caster. There is no saving throw.

Charm Person changes the target's allegiance in combat so that an opponent will fight for the caster's side. It only affects character types (human, dwarf, etc.).

Detect Magic indicates which equipment or treasure items are magical. After casting the spell, view a "character's items" list or "take treasure items" list. The equipment or treasure preceded by an '*' is magical.

Enlarge makes the recipient larger and stronger. The higher the caster's level, the greater the spell's effect.

Friends raises the caster's charisma by 2-8 points. It is best cast just before dealing with NPCs.

Magic Missile does 2-5 hit points per missile with no saving throw. A magic-user throws 1 missile for every 2 levels (1 at levels 1-2, 2 at levels 3-4, etc.) This spell damages any single target within its range unless the target is magic resistant or has magical protection such as a *shield* spell. This spell casts instantaneously.

Protection from Evil improves the AC and saving throws of the target by 2 against attackers of evil alignment.

Read Magic allows a magic-user to ready a scroll and read it. This is identical to having a scroll identified in a shop. After casting *read magic*, a magic-user may cast any scroll spells or scribe them if they are appropriate for his level.

Shield negates enemy *magic missile* spells, improves the magic-user's saving throw, and may increase his AC.

Shocking Grasp does 1-8 hit points of electrical damage +1 hit point per level of caster.

Sleep puts 1-16 targets (depending on the size of the targets) to sleep with no saving throw. For example, up to sixteen 1 hit-die targets can be affected, while only one 4 hit-die target can be affected. Targets of 5 or more hit-dice are unaffected.

Second-Level Magic-User Spells

Detect Invisibility allows the target to spot invisible creatures.

Invisibility makes the target invisible. The THACØ of melee attacks against invisible targets is reduced by 4, and it is impossible to aim ranged attacks at them. Invisibility is dispelled when the target attacks or casts a spell.

Knock opens locks. The spell will affect both magically and non-magically locked doors, chests, etc.

Mirror Image creates 1-4 illusionary duplicates of the magic-user to draw off attacks. A duplicate disappears when it is attacked.

Ray of Enfeeblement reduces the target's strength by 25% + 2% per level of the caster.

Stinking Cloud paralyzes those in its area of effect for 2-5 rounds. If the target saves, it is not paralyzed but is nauseous and has its AC reduced for 2 rounds.

Strength raises the target's strength by 1-8 points depending on the class of the target.

Third-Level Magic-User Spells

Blink protects the magic-user. The magic-user 'blinks out' after he acts each round. Although the magic-user may be physically attacked before he acts each round, he may not be attacked after.

Dispel Magic removes the effects of spells that do not have specific counter spells. This is a recuperation spell for any characters that have been held, slowed, or made nauseous.

Fireball is a magical explosion that does 1-6 hit points of damage per level of the caster to all targets within its area. If the target makes its saving throw, damage is halved. **Fireball** is a slow-casting spell, and the spell's power demands that you target carefully. Use the CENTER command to determine who will be in the area of effect—indoors, the three squares in each corner will not be affected by the blast if the spell is targeted in the center of the screen. Outdoors, the blast area is slightly smaller.

Haste doubles the target's movement and number of melee attacks per round. **Haste** has a short duration, so you should wait until a fight is imminent to cast it. Warning: characters age one year each time a **haste** spell is cast on them.

Hold Person may paralyze targets of character types (human, dwarf, etc.). You may aim a **hold person** spell at up to 4 targets (use the EXIT command to target fewer).

Invisibility, 10' Radius makes all targets adjacent to the caster invisible. The THACØ of melee attacks against invisible targets is reduced by 4, and it is impossible to aim ranged attacks at them. Use this spell to set up a battle line while your enemies seek you out. Characters lose invisibility if they do anything but move. Remember: some monsters can see invisible creatures.

Lightning Bolt is a magical, electrical attack that does 1-6 hit points of damage per level of the caster to each target along its path. Damage is halved if the targets make their saving throw. A **lightning bolt** is 8 squares long in a line away from the caster. For best results, send the bolt down a row of opponents. **Lightning bolts** also reflect off walls back

toward the spellcaster. Targets adjacent or close to a wall may be hit twice by the same bolt.

Protection from Evil, 10' Radius protects the target and all characters adjacent to the target. The spell improves the AC and saving throws of those it protects by 2 against attackers of evil alignment.

Protection from Normal Missiles makes the target immune to non-magical missiles.

Slow affects 1 target per level of caster and halves the target's movement and number of melee attacks per round. **Slow** can be used to negate a **haste** spell and only affects the side opposing the spellcaster.

Fourth-Level Magic-User Spells

Bestow Curse reduces the targets THACØ and saving throws by 4.

Charm Monster changes the target's allegiance in combat so it fights on the side of the magic-user. The spell will work on most living creatures. The spell affects 2-8 one hit-die targets, 1-4 two hit-die targets, 1-2 three hit-die targets, or 1 target of four or more hit dice.

Confusion affects 2-16 targets, causing them to make a saving throw each round or stand confused, become enraged, flee in terror, or go berserk. **Confusion** is most effective when used against a large number of enemies.

Dimension Door allows the magic-user to teleport himself to another point on the battlefield within his line of sight and the range of the spell. Magic-users can use it for quick escapes. Fighter/magic-users can use **dimension door** to reach enemy spellcasters or ranged weapons.

Fear causes all within its area to flee in terror if they fail their saving throws.

Fire Shield protects the magic-user so that any creature who hits the caster in melee does normal damage, but takes twice that damage in return. The shield may be attuned to heat attacks or cold attacks. The magic-user takes half damage (no damage if he makes his saving throw) and has his saving throw from the opposite type of attack improved by 2. He takes double damage from the type of attack the shield is attuned to.

Fumble causes the target to become clumsy and unable to move or attack. If the target makes his saving throw, his attacks and movement are halved.

Ice Storm does 3-30 hit points to all targets within its area. There is no saving throw. This spell will even inflict full damage on opponents protected by **resist cold**.

Minor Globe of Invulnerability protects the caster from incoming first-, second-, or third-level spells. The globe is very effective when used in combination with **fire shield**.

Remove Curse removes the effects of **bestow curse** and allows the target to unready cursed magic items.

Fifth-Level Magic-User Spells

Cloud Kill is similar to the **stinking cloud** spell, except that its area of effect is larger and it kills weaker monsters. More powerful monsters may be immune to the spell.

Cone of Cold unleashes a withering cone-shaped blast of cold. The spell's range and damage increase with the caster's level.

Feeblemind causes targets who fail their saving throw to drop dramatically in intelligence and wisdom and become unable to cast spells. A **heal** spell must be cast on the victim to recover from the effect.

Fire Touch creates a blazing aura around the recipient. This aura adds 2-12 points of extra fire damage to all of the recipient's attacks.

Hold Monster is similar to **hold person**, except that it affects a wider variety of creatures.

Iron Skin causes the magic-user's skin to become extremely tough and damage resistant. The magic-user's AC is reduced by four.

Sixth-Level Magic-User Spells

Death Spell kills opponents instantly and irrevocably. The spell will slay a greater number of weak opponents than strong.

Disintegrate destroys one target. Some creatures with an innate magic resistance may avoid the effects of the spell, however most must make a saving throw to survive.

Flesh to Stone causes the target to make a saving throw or be turned into stone.

Globe of Invulnerability protects against 1st through 4th level spells.

Stone to Flesh counters the effects of such magical creatures as the medusa or the spell **flesh to stone**. When this spell is cast on a character, there is a possibility that the character will not survive the shock of being restored to flesh. System shock survival is based on a character's Constitution.

Seventh-Level Magic-User Spells

Delayed Blast Fireball is a more powerful version of the third-level spell and will go through a *minor globe of invulnerability*.

Mass Invisibility is identical to the *invisibility* spell, except that it will effect several targets at once. This can be a valuable spell to cast before a known encounter.

Power Word, Stun will cause one creature to be stunned and unable to think or act effectively. The weaker the target, the longer it will be stunned.

Eighth-Level Magic-User Spells

Mass Charm is similar to the fourth-level spell, except that it affects a much larger number of targets.

Mind Blank is a powerful protective spell that defends the recipient from all spells that attack a character's will, such as *charm* or *feeblemind*.

Otto's Irresistible Dance is an enchantment that causes the target to be irresistibly compelled to dance a wild and frenzied jig. The target's AC is reduced by 4 and it will fail all saving throws against magic.

Power Word, Blind strikes a target instantly blind.

Ninth-Level Magic-User Spells

Meteor Swarm is a very powerful and spectacular spell, similar to a *Fireball*. When cast, four magical spheres fly from the caster's hand toward the target. Anything in the spell's path receives 10-40 hit points of damage.

Monster Summoning calls forth one or two powerful creatures to fight on the side of the spell magic-user. The creatures disappear after the battle.

Power Word, Kill will instantly slay one or more creatures within the spell's range. The spell affects approximately 120 hit points worth of targets.

TABLES

Maximum Level Limits by Race, Class, and Prime Requisite

CLASS	ABILITY	DWARF	ELF	GNOME	HALF-ELF	HALFLING	HUMAN
Cleric	Any	No	No	No	5	No	Max
Fighter	STR 16-	7	5	5	6	4	Max
	STR 17	8	6	5	7	5	Max
	STR 18+	9	7	6	8	6	Max
Paladin	Any	No	No	No	No	No	Max
Ranger	STR 16-	No	No	No	6	No	Max
	STR 17	No	No	No	7	No	Max
	STR 18+	No	No	No	8	No	Max
Magic-User	INT 16-	No	9	No	6	No	Max
	INT 17	No	10	No	7	No	Max
	INT 18+	No	11	No	8	No	Max
Thief	Any	Max	Max	Max	Max	Max	Max

No: Characters of this race cannot be of this class.

Max: Highest Level Available in Unlimited Adventures.

Range of Ability Scores by Race

ABILITY	DWARF	ELF	GNOME	HALF-ELF	HALFLING	HUMAN
Strength	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F
Min.	8/8	3/3	6/6	3/3	6/6	3/3
Max*	18(99)/17	18(75)/16	18(50)/15	18(90)/17	17/14	18(00)/18(50)
Intelligence						
Min.	3/3	8/8	7/7	4/4	6/6	3/3
Max.	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18
Wisdom						
Min.	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Max.	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18	17/17	18/18
Dexterity						
Min.	3/3	7/7	3/3	6/6	8/8	3/3
Max.	17/17	19/19	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18
Constitution						
Min.	12/12	6/6	8/8	6/6	10/10	3/3
Max.	19/19	18/18	18/18	18/18	19/19	18/18
Charisma						
Min.	3/3	8/8	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Max.	16/16	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18	18/18

*Exceptional strength bonuses available only to fighter-type characters (fighters, paladins, and rangers).

Ability Score Modifiers by Race

RACE	MODIFIERS
Dwarf	Constitution+1, Charisma-1
Elf	Dexterity+1, Constitution-1
Gnome	None
Half-elf	None
Halfling	Dexterity +1, Strength -1
Human	None

Strength Table

ABILITY SCORE	THACØ BONUS	DAMAGE ADJUSTMENT	WEIGHT ALLOWANCE (IN STEEL PIECES)
3	-3	-1	-350
4-5	-2	-1	-250
6-7	-1	None	-150
8-9	Normal	None	Normal
10-11	Normal	None	Normal
12-13	Normal	None	+100
14-15	Normal	None	+200
16	Normal	+1	+350
17	+1	+1	+500
18	+1	+2	+750
18/01-50*	+1	+3	+1,000
18/51-75*	+2	+3	+1,250
18/76-90*	+2	+4	+1,500
18/91-99*	+2	+5	+2,000
18/00*	+3	+6	+3,000

*These bonuses only available to the fighter classes (fighter, paladin, ranger).

Dexterity Table

ABILITY SCORE	REACTION/MISSILE BONUS	AC BONUS
3	-3	+4
4	-2	+3
5	-1	+2
6	0	+1
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	0	0
12	0	0
13	0	0
14	0	0
15	0	-1
16	+1	-2
17	+2	-3
18	+3	-4

Constitution Table

ABILITY SCORE	HIT POINT ADJUSTMENT	RESURRECTION SURVIVAL
3	-2	40%
4	-1	45%
5	-1	50%
6	-1	55%
7	0	60%
8	0	65%
9	0	70%
10	0	75%
11	0	80%
12	0	85%
13	0	90%
14	0	92%
15	+1	94%
16	+2	96%
17	+2 (+3)*	98%
18	+2 (+4)*	100%

*Bonus applies only to the fighter classes (fighter, paladin, ranger).

Armor Permitted by Character Class

CLASS	MAX ARMOR	SHIELD
Cleric	Any	Any
Fighter	Any	Any
Paladin	Any	Any
Ranger	Any	Any
Magic-User	None	None
Thief	Leather	None

Multiple Attacks for Fighter-Type Characters

CLASS	LEVEL	ATTACKS/ROUND
Fighter	1-6	1/1
Paladin	1-6	1/1
Ranger	1-7	1/1
Fighter	7-12	3/2
Paladin	7-12	3/2
Ranger	8-14	3/2
Fighter	13+	2/1
Paladin	13+	2/1
Ranger	15+	2/1

Weapons Table

NAME	DAMAGE VS. MAN SIZED	DAMAGE VS. LARGER THAN MAN SIZED	NUMBER OF HANDS	CLASS
Axe, Battle	1-8	1-8	1	f
Axe, Hand	1-6	1-4	1	f
Bow, Composite Long ¹	1-6	1-6	2	f
Bow, Composite Short ¹	1-6	1-6	2	f,th
Bow, Long ¹	1-6	1-6	2	f
Bow, Short ¹	1-6	1-6	2	f,th
Club	1-6	1-3	1	f,cl,th
Crossbow, Light ²	1-4	1-4	2	f
Dagger	1-4	1-3	1	f,mu,th
Dart	1-3	1-2	1	f,mu,th
Flail	2-7	2-8	1	f,cl
Halberd	1-10	2-12	2	f
Hammer	2-5	1-4	1	f,cl
Javelin	1-6	1-6	1	f
Mace	2-7	1-6	1	f,cl
Morning Star	2-8	2-7	1	f
Pick, Military	2-7	2-8	1	f
Pike, Awl	1-6	1-12	2	f
Scimitar	1-8	1-8	1	f,th
Sling	1-4	1-4	1	f,th
Sling, Staff	1-8	2-8	2	f,cl
Spear	1-6	1-8	1	f
Staff, Quarter	1-6	1-6	2	f,mu,cl
Sword, Bastard	2-8	2-16	2	f,cl
Sword, Broad	2-8	2-7	1	f,th
Sword, Long	1-8	1-12	1	f,th
Sword, Short	1-6	1-8	1	f,th
Sword, 2-Handed	1-10	3-18	2	f
Trident	2-7	3-12	1	f

▲ ¹ Must have ready arrows to fire. Two Attacks per round.

² Must have ready bolts to fire. One Attack per round.

f=fighter(paladin, ranger,), cl=cleric, th=thief, mu=magic-user

Armor Table

ARMOR TYPE	WEIGHT IN SP.	AC	MAXIMUM MOVEMENT ¹
None	0	10	12 squares
Shield ²	50	9	-
Leather	150	8	12 squares
Padded	100	8	9 squares
Studded	200	7	9 squares
Ring Mail	250	7	9 squares
Scale Mail	400	6	6 squares
Chain Mail	300	5	9 squares
Elfin Chain Mail	150	5	12 squares
Banded	350	4	9 squares
Splint Mail	400	4	6 squares
Plate	450	3	6 squares

◀ ¹ A character carrying many objects, including a large number of coins, can be limited in movement to a minimum of 3 squares per turn.

² A Shield subtracts 1 AC from any armor it is used with.

Spell Parameters List

This is a listing of spells available to player characters as they gain in level. The following are abbreviations used in the list:

Cmbt = Combat only spell	C = cone
Camp = Camp only spell	All = All characters in combat
Both = Camp or Combat spell	r = combat rounds
T = Touch Range	t = turns
dia = diameter	/lvl = per level of caster
s = squares	targets = aim at each target.

First-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Bless	Both	6	5 dia	6r
Cure Light Wounds	Both	T	1	-
Cause Light Wounds	Cmbt	T	1	-
Detect Magic	Both	0	1	1t
Protection from Evil	Both	T	1	3r/lvl
Protection from Good	Both	T	1	3r/lvl
Resist Cold	Both	T	1	1t/lvl

Second-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Find Traps	Camp	3	1	3t
Hold Person	Cmbt	6	1-3	4r+1/lvl
Resist Fire	Both	T	1	1t/lvl
Silence 15' Radius	Cmbt	12	3 dia	2r/lvl
Slow Poison	Both	T	1	1 hour/lvl
Snake Charm	Cmbt	3	All	5-8r
Spiritual Hammer	Cmbt	3	1	1r/lvl

Third-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Cure Blindness	Both	T	1	-
Cause Blindness	Cmbt	T	1	-
Cure Disease	Camp	T	1	-
Cause Disease	Cmbt	T	1	-
Dispel Magic	Both	6	3x3 s	-
Prayer	Both	0	All	1r/lvl
Remove Curse	Both	T	1	-
Bestow Curse	Both	T	1	1t/lvl

Fourth-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Cure Serious Wounds	Both	T	1	-
Cause Serious Wounds	Cmbt	T	1	-
Neutralize Poison	Both	T	1	-
Poison	Cmbt	T	1	-
Protection from Evil 10' Radius	Both	T	2 dia	1t/lvl
Sticks to Snakes	Cmbt	3	1	2r/lvl

Fifth-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Cure Critical Wounds	Both	T	1	-
Cause Critical Wounds	Cmbt	T	1	-
Dispel Evil	Cmbt	T	1	1r/lvl
Flame Strike	Cmbt	6	1	-
Raise Dead	Camp	3	1	-
Slay Living	Cmbt	3	1	-

Sixth-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Blade Barrier	Cmbt	3	Special	3r/lvl
Harm	Cmbt	T	1	-
Heal	Both	T	1	-

Seventh-Level Clerical Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Destruction	Cmbt	T	1	-
Energy Drain	Cmbt	T	1	-
Resurrection	Camp	T	1	-
Restoration	Camp	T	1	-

First-Level Druid Spells (For High-Level Rangers)

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Detect Magic	Both	0	1	12r
Entangle	Cmbt	8	4 dia	1t
Faerie Fire	Cmbt	8	8 dia	4r/lvl
Invisibility to Animals	Both	T	1	1t+1r/lvl

Second-Level Druid Spells (For High-Level Rangers)

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Barkskin	Both	T	1	4r+1r/lvl
Charm Person/Mammal	Cmbt	8	1	Special
Cure Light Wounds	Both	T	1	-

Third-Level Druid Spells (For High-Level Rangers)

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Cure Disease	Camp	T	1	-
Hold Animal	Cmbt	8	1-4	2r/lvl
Neutralize Poison	Both	T	1	-
Protection from Fire	Both	T	1	Special

First-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Burning Hands	Cmbt	T	3 s	-
Charm Person	Cmbt	12	1	-
Detect Magic	Both	6	1	2r/lvl
Enlarge	Both	.5/lvl	1	1t/lvl
Reduce	Both	.5/lvl	1	-
Friends	Cmbt	0	All	1r/lvl
Magic Missile	Cmbt	6+lvl	1	-
Protection from Evil	Both	T	1	2r/lvl
Read Magic	Camp	0	1	2r/lvl
Shield	Cmbt	0	1	5r/lvl
Shocking Grasp	Cmbt	T	1	-
Sleep	Cmbt	3+lvl	1-16	5r/lvl

Second-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Detect Invisibility	Both	1/lvl	1	5r/lvl
Invisibility	Both	T	1	Special
Knock	Camp	6	1 s/lvl	-
Mirror Image	Both	0	1	2r/lvl
Ray of Enfeeblement	Cmbt	1+25/lvl	1	1r/lvl
Stinking Cloud	Cmbt	3	2x2 s	1r/lvl
Strength	Both	T	1	6t/lvl

Third-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Blink	Both	0	1	1r/lvl
Dispel Magic	Both	12	3x3 s	-
Fireball	Cmbt	10+lvl	5/7 dia	-
Haste	Both	6	4x4 s	3r+1/lvl
Hold Person	Cmbt	12	1-4	2r/lvl
Invisibility 10' Radius	Both	T	2 dia	Special
Lightning Bolt	Cmbt	4+lvl	4,8	-
Protection from Evil 10' Radius	Both	T	2 dia	2r/lvl
Protection from Normal Missiles	Both	T	1	1t/lvl
Slow	Cmbt	9+lvl	4x4 s	3r+1/lvl

Fourth-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Bestow Curse	Cmbt	T	1	1r/lvl
Charm Monster	Cmbt	6	1	Special
Confusion	Cmbt	12	2-16	2r+1/lvl
Dimension Door	Cmbt	0	1	-
Fear	Cmbt	0	6x3 c	1r/lvl
Fire Shield (2 Types)	Both	0	1	2r+1/lvl
Fumble	Cmbt	1/lvl	1	1r/lvl
Ice Storm (Dmg only)	Cmbt	1/lvl	4 dia	-
Minor Globe of Invulnerability	Both	0	1	1r/lvl
Remove Curse	Both	T	1	-

Fifth-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Cloud Kill	Cmbt	1	3x3 s	1r/lvl
Cone of Cold	Cmbt	0	.5/lvl c	-
Feeblemind	Cmbt	1/lvl	1	-
Fire Touch	Both	T	Special	1r/lvl
Hold Monster	Cmbt	.5/lvl	1-4	1r/lvl
Iron Skin	Both	0	Special	1r/lvl

Sixth-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Death Spell	Cmbt	1	.5/lvl	-
Disintegrate	Cmbt	.5/lvl	Special	-
Flesh to Stone	Cmbt	1/lvl	1	-
Globe of Invulnerability	Both	0	1	1r/lvl
Stone to Flesh	Both	1/lvl	1	-

Seventh-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Delayed Blast Fire Ball	Cmbt	10+1/lvl	5/7 dia	Special
Mass Invisibility	Both	1/lvl	Special	Special
Power Word, Stun	Cmbt	.5/lvl	1	Special

Eighth-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Mass Charm	Cmbt	.5/lvl	Special	Special
Mind Blank	Both	3	1	1 day
Otto's Irresistible Dance	Cmbt	T	1	2-5r
Power Word, Blind	Cmbt	.5/lvl	3 dia	Special

Ninth-Level Magic-User Spells

SPELL NAME	WHEN	RANGE	AREA	DURATION
Meteor Swarm	Cmbt	4+1/lvl	Special	-
Monster Summoning	Cmbt	0	Special	Special
Power Word, Kill	Cmbt	.25/lvl	Special	-

Level Advancement Tables

The following charts show the amount of experience a character must earn in order to gain a level in his character class. The charts also list the number of spells that a character can have memorized at one time. Fighters and Thieves can never memorize spells.

Remember that all experience earned by a non-human, multiple-class character is divided by the number of classes the character has. The experience is divided even after the character has reached his maximum level in a particular class. A Human dual-class character only earns experience in his second class. The character cannot use the abilities of his first class until his level in his second class exceeds his level in his first class.

Cleric

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	HIT DICE	NUMBER OF CLERIC SPELLS PER LEVEL							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	0-1,500	1d8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1,501-3,000	2d8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3,001-6,000	3d8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	6,001-13,000	4d8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	13,001-27,500	5d8	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	27,501-55,000	6d8	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
7	55,001-110,000	7d8	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
8	110,001-225,000	8d8	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
9	225,001-450,000	9d8	4	4	3	2	1	-	-	-
10	450,001-675,000	9d8+2	4	4	3	3	2	-	-	-
11	675,001-900,000	9d8+4	5	4	4	3	2	1 ^{1/}	-	-
12	900,001-1,125,000	9d8+6	6	5	5	3	2	2	-	-
13	1,125,001-1,350,000	9d8+8	6	6	6	4	2	2	-	-
14	1,350,001-1,575,000	9d8+10	6	6	6	5	3	2	-	-
15	1,575,001-1,800,000	9d8+12	7	7	7	5	4	2	-	-
16	1,800,001-2,025,000	9d8+14	7	7	7	6	5	3	1 ²	-
17	2,025,001-2,250,000	9d8+16	8	8	8	6	5	3	1	-
18	2,250,001-2,475,000	9d8+18	8	8	8	7	6	4	1	-

Each level after 18th requires 225,000 experience points and character gains 2 hit points.

¹ Usable only with 17+ wisdom

² Usable only with 18+ wisdom.

Cleric's Bonus Spells

CLERIC'S WISDOM	BONUS SPELLS			
	1	2	3	4
9-12	-	-	-	-
13	+1	-	-	-
14	+2	-	-	-
15	+2	+1	-	-
16	+2	+2	-	-
17	+2	+2	+1	-
18	+2	+2	+1	+1

Note that these bonus spells are only available when the cleric is entitled to spells of the applicable level. Thus an 8th-level cleric with a Wisdom of 18 can memorize the following spells:

NUMBER OF SPELLS	1	2	3	4	5
8th-Level Cleric with 18 Wisdom	5	5	4	3	-

Fighter

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	HIT DICE
1	0-2,000	1d10
2	2,001-4,000	2d10
3	4,001-8,000	3d10
4	8,001-18,000	4d10
5	18,001-35,000	5d10
6	35,001-70,000	6d10
7	70,001-125,000	7d10
8	125,001-250,000	8d10
9	250,001-500,000	9d10
10	500,001-750,000	9d10+3
11	750,001-1,000,000	9d10+6
12	1,000,001-1,250,000	9d10+9
13	1,250,001-1,500,000	9d10+12
14	1,500,001-1,750,000	9d10+15
15	1,750,001-1,925,000	9d10+18
16	2,000,001-2,250,000	9d10+21
17	2,500,001-2,750,000	9d10+24
18	3,000,001-3,250,000	9d10+27

Each level after 18th requires 250,000 experience points and character gains 3 hit points.

Thief

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	HIT DICE
1	0-1,250	1d6
2	1,251-2,500	2d6
3	2,501-5,000	3d6
4	5,001-10,000	4d6
5	10,001-20,000	5d6
6	20,001-42,500	6d6
7	42,501-70,000	7d6
8	70,001-110,000	8d6
9	110,001-160,000	9d6
10	160,001-220,000	10d6
11	220,001-440,000	10d6+2
12	440,001-660,000	10d6+4
13	660,001-880,000	10d6+6
14	880,001-1,100,000	10d6+8
15	1,100,001-1,320,000	10d6+10
16	1,320,001-1,540,000	10d6+12
17	1,540,001-1,760,000	10d6+14
18	1,760,001-1,980,000	10d6+16

Each level after 18th requires 220,000 experience points and character gains 2 hit points.

Magic-User

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	HIT DICE	NUMBER OF MAGIC-USER SPELLS PER LEVEL										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	0-2,500	1d4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2,501-5,000	2d4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	5,001-10,000	3d4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	10,001-22,500	4d4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	22,501-40,000	5d4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	40,001-60,000	6d4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	60,001-90,000	7d4	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	90,001-135,000	8d4	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	135,001-250,000	9d4	4	3	3	2	1 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	250,001-375,000	10d4	4	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	375,001-750,000	11d4	4	4	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	750,001-1,125,000	11d4+1	4	4	4	4	4	1 ²	-	-	-	-	-
13	1,125,001-1,500,000	11d4+2	5	5	5	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
14	1,500,001-1,875,000	11d4+3	5	5	5	4	4	2	1 ³	-	-	-	-
15	1,875,001-2,250,000	11d4+4	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
16	2,250,001-2,625,000	11d4+5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	1 ⁴	-	-	-
17	2,625,001-3,000,000	11d4+6	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	-	-	-
18	3,000,001-3,375,000	11d4+7	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	1 ⁵	-	-

Each level after 18th requires 375,000 experience points and character gains 1 hit point.

¹ Usable only with 10+ Intelligence

² Usable only with 12+ Intelligence

³ Usable only with 14+ Intelligence

⁴ Usable only with 16+ Intelligence

⁵ Usable only with 18+ Intelligence

Paladin

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	HIT DICE	NUMBER OF CLERICAL SPELLS PER LEVEL			
			1	2	3	4
1	0-2,750	1d10	-	-	-	-
2	2,751-5,500	2d10	-	-	-	-
3	5,501-12,000	3d10	-	-	-	-
4	12,001-24,000	4d10	-	-	-	-
5	24,001-45,000	5d10	-	-	-	-
6	45,001-95,000	6d10	-	-	-	-
7	95,001-175,000	7d10	-	-	-	-
8	175,001-350,000	8d10	-	-	-	-
9	350,001-700,000	9d10	1	-	-	-
10	700,001-1,050,000	9d10+3	2	-	-	-
11	1,050,001-1,400,000	9d10+6	2	1	-	-
12	1,400,001-1,750,000	9d10+9	2	2	-	-
13	1,750,001-2,100,000	9d10+12	2	2	1	-
14	2,100,001-2,450,000	9d10+15	3	2	1	-
15	2,450,001-2,800,000	9d10+18	3	2	1	1
16	2,800,001-3,150,000	9d10+21	3	3	1	1
17	3,150,001-3,500,000	9d10+24	3	3	2	1
18	3,500,001-3,850,000	9d10+27	3	3	3	1

Each level after 18th requires 350,000 experience points and character gains 3 hit points.

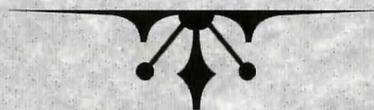
Ranger

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	HIT DICE	NUMBER OF SPELLS PER LEVEL:			MAGIC-USER	
			1	2	3	1	2
1	0-2,250	2d8	-	-	-	-	-
2	2,251-4,500	3d8	-	-	-	-	-
3	4,501-10,000	4d8	-	-	-	-	-
4	10,001-20,000	5d8	-	-	-	-	-
5	20,001-40,000	6d8	-	-	-	-	-
6	40,001-90,000	7d8	-	-	-	-	-
7	90,001-150,000	8d8	-	-	-	-	-
8	150,001-225,000	9d8	1	-	-	-	-
9	225,001-325,000	10d8	1	-	-	1	-
10	325,001-650,000	11d8	2	-	-	1	-
11	650,001-975,000	11d8+2	2	-	-	2	-
12	975,001-1,300,000	11d8+4	2	1	-	2	-
13	1,300,001-1,625,000	11d8+6	2	1	-	2	1
14	1,625,001-1,950,000	11d8+8	2	2	-	2	1
15	1,950,001-2,275,000	11d8+10	2	2	-	2	2
16	2,275,001-2,600,000	11d8+12	2	2	1	2	2
17	2,600,001-2,925,000	11d8+14	2	2	2	2	2*
18	2,925,001-3,250,000	11d8+16	2	2	2	2	2

Each level after 18th requires 325,000 experience points and character gains 2 hit points.

* Maximum spell ability

DESIGNER'S GUIDE



A WORD TO THE GAME DESIGNER

Overview

This chapter describes the major steps required in order to design your own Gold Box adventure. It assumes that you are already familiar with ADVANCED DUNGEONS & DRAGONS® Gold Box adventure games, and know how to play them on a computer. You should read this chapter to find out about the differences between UNLIMITED ADVENTURES and previous Gold Box games. If you just can't wait to try out the complete adventure supplied with UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, read the box "Playing an Adventure Right Now."

In the past, you had to wait for a new AD&D® Gold Box game to appear in the stores before you could start a new adventure. Now UNLIMITED ADVENTURES allows anyone familiar with AD&D® Gold Box games to design and play their own, unique adventures.

Designing a new adventure is easy if you begin by modifying and extending parts of an existing design. For example, a

complete adventure, "The Heirs to Skull Crag", has already been designed for you, and is included in this package. The following chapters provide a step-by-step tutorial that leads you through the process of modifying an incomplete adventure, the "Tutorial Design." By reading these chapters in order, and carrying out the described steps on your own computer, you learn to use the major features of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

Besides modifying adventures someone else has designed with UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, you can also design completely new Gold Box adventures yourself. You can create your own maps and events, fill them with characters and custom monsters of your own specification, and — if you wish — draw your own art. What's more, you can share adventure designs with other licensed owners of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES (see the appendix entitled "Sharing Adventures"). Any complete adventure design can be played just like one of the previous Gold Box Adventure games you purchased. The number of new Gold Box adventures you can play really could be unlimited!

Playing an Adventure Right Now:

To start UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, refer to the directions printed on the supplied data card. After the credits have been displayed, the first screen you see is the *design menu*. The bottom half of this screen has two columns of menu buttons. In the top half of the screen you see the phrase "current game design."

Be sure the name displayed here is HEIRS TO SKULL CRAG. If some other design name is displayed, press the button labeled SELECT A DESIGN and choose the name HEIRS TO SKULL CRAG in the list that appears. Once the correct design has been selected, press PLAY THE GAME. Now everything works like any other Gold Box adventure game. The first part of the Designer's Journal, the Rule Book, provides information that will be useful while you are playing.

Designing an Adventure

Each adventure you design with UNLIMITED ADVENTURES includes four essential parts: the places a party can go, the events that can occur there, the characters the party can meet, and the art items that are displayed to represent all of this.

Places

One adventure design may include as many as 40 different places: thirty-six different *dungeons*, and four different *overland regions*. Each dungeon and overland region is described by a map which you create and modify in the **map editor**. A *map* is a grid of up to 576 squares. By drawing in the map editor, you place doors, walls, and backdrops into the squares of a map, thus building up a town, dungeon, or wilderness for the player's party to explore.

Events

In some map squares, you may want to place specific events. You can choose from a wide variety of pre-defined types of events. Each type — a combat encounter, a text statement, a treasure discovery, and so on — is specified by filling in a brief questionnaire in the **event editor**. Each questionnaire poses a set of related questions about one type of event. Which monsters does the party fight? What text does the player see? How much treasure does the party discover? Since these questions already have pre-defined, default answers, editing an event is easy. You just change the parts of a questionnaire that need non-standard answers for the specific event you wish to design. Leave all the rest of the default answers unchanged.

Characters

Any monsters or non-player characters (NPCs) encountered during an event are specified in the **monster editor**. Much like the event editor, the monster editor consists of a set of questionnaires, one for each type of monster or non-player character. These questionnaires ask about such attributes as a character's race, ability, class, or alignment. You need only be concerned with those questions of which the answers require a custom, non-standard value for the specific monster or NPC you have in mind.

Art

Drawing a map, planning an event, or creating a special character generally includes making decisions about what art to display on the computer screen. Some types of art are used to show the background as the player's party moves, or as it engages in combat in a dungeon or an overland region. This art consists of various sets of walls, floors, and ceilings, as well as overland regions and combat terrain. Other types of art, such as pictures and combat icons, are used to illustrate events and to depict characters.

UNLIMITED ADVENTURES comes supplied with a wide assortment of each of these types of art. The **art gallery** allows you to view available art items and select one to display. If you own one of several paint programs supported by UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, you can also use the art gallery to replace individual items of art with items you have drawn yourself (see the chapter entitled "Customizing Art").

New Interface Features

Finding your Way Around

Every editor in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES has a distinctive appearance, and displays information to help you keep track of what is currently being edited. You can only design one particular adventure at a time, and the name of that adventure is prominently displayed by the various editors. One adventure may include up to thirty-six dungeons and four overland regions, each of which is designed as a separate *module*. Only one module of an adventure may be edited at a time. The name of the current adventure module is always displayed next to the name of the adventure you are designing.

The **design menu** allows you to select an adventure design to work on. This is the menu that first appears every time you start UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. In the design menu, you can select, delete, or create a brand new adventure design; you can choose to edit art, monsters, or general information about your current adventure design; you can begin playing a completed adventure; or you can quit the program.

From the design menu, you can also select which module of the current adventure design you would like to edit. Selecting a module takes you immediately to the map editor. There, you can design the dungeon or overland region associated with the module you select. Certain actions in the map editor, such as placing an event, transfer you to other, specialized editors. When you press the OK, Select, Cancel, or LEAVE button in one of these other editors, you return to the map editor.

Normally, you select one module to work on, make some changes to it, and then save or discard your changes and select a new module. You can perform these three steps again and again, without ever leaving the map editor. Choosing "Open..." from the map editor's file menu list, as described below, allows you to edit a different adventure module. When you are ready to return to the design menu, choose "Leave" from this file menu list. If any changes to the current adventure module have not been saved when you choose "Open..." or "Leave", you are given a chance to save those changes before continuing.

Using Menus and Controls

While many of the controls used in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES may be familiar to players of AD&D® Gold Box games, some are different. To avoid frustration, you should review how these new controls work before starting to design an adventure.

As in other Gold Box games, a few commands that you perform frequently appear at the bottom of the screen, in the form of *menu buttons*. Instead of commands for playing the game, however, menu buttons in the map, event, and monster editors, and in the art gallery, represent commands to help you edit an adventure design.

A novel feature of the map editor is that many additional commands are accessible from *menu lists*. If you hold down the mouse button while the cursor is over one of the names, "File", "Map", or "Utilities", at the top of the screen, a list of commands appears. As you move the mouse cursor over each available command in this menu list, the command is selected and its

name becomes highlighted. Releasing the mouse button while a command name is selected performs that particular command.

Some commands are helpful or sensible when performed in one editing context, but not in another. For example, placing a new event in the map editor is a potentially complex action that cannot simply be reversed. Thus, after you place a new event, the UNDO command does not make sense. When a command is temporarily inappropriate like this, it becomes inactive: its name appears dimmed, and you cannot press that button or highlight that item in the menu list.

As soon as the editing context changes so that an inactive command makes sense, that command becomes active again. For example, placing a new wall in the map editor is a simple, reversible action. After you place a new wall, the UNDO button at the bottom of the screen appears in normal type, and you can press this button.

Menu buttons at the bottom of the screen can be accessed from the keyboard. Just as in other Gold Box adventure games, simply type the first letter of a command's name as it appears highlighted on the button. This feature differs in one important respect, however, from previous games. Keyboard shortcuts for menu buttons are not available in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES when you are editing a text box in a questionnaire (see below). In this context, typing the first letter of a menu button's name merely inserts that letter into the text you are editing. As soon as

you finish editing the text by pressing the Enter Key, keyboard shortcuts become available once again.

Menu lists in the map editor can also be executed without using a mouse. Hold down the command key on your keyboard (it is identified in the data card) and type the first letter of the menu list you wish to display. To execute a command, select it with the arrow keys and then press the Enter Key, or simply type the first letter of that command's name. Press the escape key to cancel without executing any command.

Several new control types appear inside the dialogs and questionnaires of the map editor, event editor, monster editor and art gallery. *Text boxes* are used to name objects and to enter messages for the player to read. These controls appear as rectangles large enough to hold either a few words or six full lines of text. Clicking the mouse cursor on a text box highlights that box, and allows you to enter or edit a text message.

Number boxes are employed wherever a quantity must be specified in a questionnaire. These controls look like small rectangles, large enough to hold the biggest number allowed in the given context. When you click on them, number boxes highlight, allowing you to enter a number much like an electronic calculator. Note that decimal fractions cannot be entered; only whole numbers are used in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES games.

When the valid answers to a question comprise a small set of fixed alternatives, these answers are listed for you in a *pop-up menu*. Pop-up menus appear as rectangles one character high, something like a text or number box with a thicker border below and to the right of the rectangle. They work like menu lists in

the map editor, with one exception. Occasionally, a small scroll arrow appears at the top or the bottom of a pop-up menu list, indicating more choices are available. Simply move the mouse cursor over the scroll arrow, while continuing to hold down the mouse button, and the list scrolls to bring other choices into view.

If a question can be answered by a simple “yes” or “no,” it is represented by a *yes/no button*. This small, round circle is either on or off. When on, a *yes/no button* appears highlighted, meaning the question to its right is currently answered with a “yes”. When a *yes/no button* is off, it is not highlighted, and the answer is “no”. To change the state of a *yes/no button* from on to off, or vice-versa, click on it with the mouse.

Fixing Mistakes

Since making mistakes and changing your mind are normal parts of any design process, UNLIMITED ADVENTURES makes it easy to undo changes.

In the Map Editor, you can reverse many simple actions. Immediately after you place a wall, backdrop, or zone, for example, the UNDO button at the bottom of the screen becomes active. Pressing this button takes back the most recent item placed on your map. Pressing the UNDO button a second time restores the last item placed. Note that this only works for the *most recent* change made. For example, as soon as you place a second wall in the map editor, the first wall you placed can no longer be changed; pressing the UNDO button now takes back or restores the second wall.

Unlike the map editor, editors such as the event editor, the monster editor, or the map or game global information editors do not have an UNDO button.

Instead, the changes that you make inside these questionnaire-based editors can be undone as a group. When you enter one of these editors, a copy is made of the particular questionnaire you have selected to edit. Any changes you make to answers in this questionnaire are actually made to the copy. When you exit the editor by pressing the OK button, the copy with all your changes replaces the original questionnaire. If you press the CANCEL button instead, the copy is discarded, and the original questionnaire remains unchanged. The only way to restore your changes, after you have pressed the CANCEL button, is to go back to that editor and make all the changes again.

You can still undo your work, even after you have accepted a group of changes in one of the questionnaire-based editors by pressing the OK button, or after you have made several changes inside the map editor. This is possible because of the way UNLIMITED ADVENTURES uses memory on your computer.

When you select a new module to work on, its file is opened on your hard disk and the information in that file is read into working memory. None of the changes that you make are really permanent, as long as they are only in working memory. You must save the current adventure module in order to write the information in working memory back to your hard disk, permanently replacing whatever was there before.

Saving is as easy as choosing the “Save” command from the map editor’s file menu list. Each time you open a new adventure module, and when you leave to return to the design menu, the map editor checks to see whether any changes have been made since the last time the current module was saved. If any changes have not been saved, you are

asked whether you want to save them or not. Press the SAVE button to save the changes and continue, or press the DON’T SAVE button to discard all your changes since the last time you saved. In this context, pressing the CANCEL button sends you back to the map editor without doing anything.

Another way you can discard all the changes you have made in the map editor since the last time you saved the current adventure module, is to choose “Revert to saved” from the file menu list. This command discards the information in working memory and reads the information that is saved in the current adventure module’s file on your hard disk. Note that reverting to the last saved version is a change that *cannot* be undone.

If you save changes and later wish you hadn’t, you might be able to recover the earlier version. It is always a good idea to back up your work, by copying the entire subdirectory of any changed adventure design to floppy diskettes when you have finished an editing session (see the appendix entitled “Sharing Adventures”). That way, if your hard disk is ever damaged, or if you wish to discard all the changes that you just saved, you can replace the adventure design on your hard disk with the subdirectory on your backup floppies. The two supplied adventure designs, “The Heirs to Skull Crag” and the “Tutorial Design”, can both be restored by re-installing UNLIMITED ADVENTURES from the original floppy diskettes that came with this package.

CONSTRUCTING PLACES: THE MAP EDITOR

This chapter begins a series of tutorials that introduce all the major features of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. The first tutorial describes the map editor, the single most important tool for designing and modifying adventures.

Features of the Map Editor

Each adventure module defines its own two-dimensional grid, or *map*, at least eleven by eleven squares in size. A *square* is one portion of a dungeon or overland region just large enough to contain the party. As in most Gold Box games, the party is always located in a particular map square in the current dungeon or overland region.

The map editor displays either a 3-D view of a single square, or an area view of a large group of squares, in the map of the current adventure module. You edit this map by “drawing” on it with an imaginary *pen*. When you select new attributes for various map features, such as corridor walls or ceilings, this changes pens: drawing on the map now has a different effect than before. To draw, you simply click the mouse or the Place button on one square in the map. This transfers the current pen settings to that particular square, replacing whatever was there before.

Views

The map editor has two distinct visual appearances, depending on the view selected in the map menu list. In 3-D view, a single square in the current map is displayed as a player would normally

see it. A compass indicates the current direction, and a small overhead map shows the immediate neighborhood of the current square. The usual mouse and keyboard commands change the current direction or square, just as they turn and move the party during an actual game. For example, clicking the mouse near the bottom of the square, or pressing the down arrow key, turns the party around to bring the opposite wall into view. Pressing the PLACE button transfers the pen settings to the displayed square or, if you are drawing walls, to the edge of the square you are currently facing.

In *area view*, on the other hand, you see a large grid, depicting an overhead view or map of up to twenty rows by twenty-one columns. By placing the mouse cursor just outside the edge of this map grid and clicking, you can scroll the map to bring a hidden portion into view. The squares of the map are color-coded, to help you identify their current features. The location and state of the square currently under the mouse cursor is displayed in more detail to the right of the map grid. In *area view*, you can draw on any visible map square by clicking it with the mouse.

Note: On some computers with no color capability, the map editor uses monochrome patterns instead of color-codes to display settings. Consult the data card that came with your UNLIMITED ADVENTURES package for information about the correspondence between monochrome patterns and the color-codes mentioned in this Design Guide.

Modes

Four kinds of features may be placed in a map and the map editor has a corresponding mode for each kind. Depending upon which mode is selected in the map menu list, drawing with the current pen places walls, backdrops (floors and ceilings), map zones, or events in selected squares.

Each edge of a dungeon map square may be unobstructed, so the party may cross it freely, or it may be blocked in some fashion. Normally, any square edge that is assigned an obstruction is also assigned a wall image. Wall images are pieces of art depicting solid walls, doors, archways, stairwells, and so on. Some images depict outdoor obstructions, such as shrubs, trees, or underwater reefs. Wall art comes in sets of five images; all the images in one set share a general appearance, such as walls built of a uniform building material, or vegetation from a particular kind of forest.

Up to three sets of wall images can be loaded into each adventure module. Thus, a single map can have, at most, fifteen different wall images. In the map editor, you set the current pen to any one of these fifteen images — or to no wall image, if you wish to remove an existing image. You also set the pen to one of sixteen different obstruction levels. This new image and obstruction level is placed wherever you draw on the map. If you load a new set of wall images into the adventure module, all the walls assigned images from that set change appearance. By default, three standard wall sets are loaded in a dungeon map; all the square edges are assigned no wall image and an obstruction level of “open.”

Maps for overland regions are much simpler than those for dungeons. These maps never appear in 3-D view, so they do not use wall images. The only levels of obstruction available are “passable” and “impassable”, and all four edges of a map square always share the same level of obstruction. By default, all the squares of an overland map are passable.

The floor and ceiling of a dungeon map square are changed together, by assigning the square a single backdrop image. Backdrops are usually chosen to correspond with the building material, or other general appearance, of one set of wall images. Outdoor backdrops, such as grass and open sky, come in pairs: one backdrop appears during the daylight hours in the game, and the paired backdrop appears automatically when the game is taking place at night.

Backdrop images are loaded singly, rather than in sets. Up to four different backdrop images can be loaded into each adventure module. Unlike the case with walls, every map square must be assigned some backdrop image to display. By default, four standard backdrop images are loaded in a dungeon map, and all the squares are assigned to display the image loaded in backdrop slot 1.

Note that backdrops for map squares are different from the backdrops that represent combat terrain. If the party encounters monsters and engages in combat during the game, a set of combat-terrain images appears underneath the combat icons for the party and the monsters. Only two different sets of combat terrain images may be displayed in a single dungeon adventure module: one during indoor combat, and the other during combat outdoors. Since these combat terrain sets

belong to the entire map, they are not placed in individual squares. Instead, their images are assigned in the map global information editor.

Overland maps differ from dungeons in this respect as well. No backdrops are assigned to the individual squares of an overland map, since these maps never appear in 3-D view. Overland maps are always displayed using an overland map picture. The individual grid squares of an overland map are apparent only while editing, never during play.

Each adventure module may be divided into as many as eight zones. Zones may be assigned to group the squares of a dungeon into neighborhoods — for example, to mark off an outdoor field, or to distinguish different wings of a castle. The squares of one zone could also be scattered throughout a dungeon. Different events may be assigned to occur while the party is resting in each particular zone or after the party has taken a fixed number of steps in certain zones.

Unlike walls and backdrops, zones have no associated images. The zone to which a square is assigned is only displayed while the map editor is in zone mode, and this assignment is not apparent from the 3-D view itself, or during the game. By default, all the squares in a map are assigned to the first zone. The default name of this zone is “Zone 1,” but you can rename it in the map global information editor.

Zones are particularly important in overland maps, where they distinguish different kinds of outdoor terrain. While a dungeon module only displays two different terrain images during combat, an overland module may use as many as eight; one combat-terrain image for each zone. A distinct message may also be

assigned to each zone in an overland module, to be displayed when the party attempts to enter that zone.

The principal action of a game takes place through the events you create. Some events, such as those that take place during rest periods, are associated with the map as a whole. They are assigned in the map global information editor. Other events are placed in individual map squares with the map editor; these events happen when the party enters that particular square of your dungeon or overland region. A single adventure module may contain no more than one hundred different events.

When the map editor is in event mode, the pen may either be set to place any event or no event (useful for erasing). When you place an event in a map square, you are presented with a list of event types to select from, and then transferred to the event editor. In this editor, you may “chain” additional events onto the first, so that one event takes place right after another. Only the first event in a chain is anchored to a particular square; this is the event that appears when you quit the event editor and return to the map editor. By default, no events are assigned to a dungeon or overland module.

Pens

The map editor’s pen always draws the feature corresponding to the current editing mode. Each feature has several possible settings. For example, walls can be set to one of a variety of images and levels of obstruction. In wall, backdrop, or zone modes, change these settings by pressing the SELECT button. In event mode, the pen is set to place any type of

event and the SELECT button is dimmed. You can draw with the current pen settings either by pressing the PLACE button or, in area view, by clicking or dragging the mouse over the area map.

If your mouse has more than one button, you can temporarily change the current pen settings to the defaults by clicking with the right-most mouse button. With a one-button mouse, or while in 3-D view, you accomplish the same effect by holding down the “Shift” key while you click the button. Drawing with the default settings in wall mode or event mode erases any existing walls or events. In zone mode or backdrop mode, by contrast, it simply forces map squares to be in zone 1 or to display the floor and ceiling loaded in backdrop slot 1. You may wish to keep this feature in mind when deciding how to use zone 1 and what art to load in backdrop slot 1.

Tutorial: Editing a Map

The first step in this tutorial is to add a new corridor to an existing dungeon. You learn how to select a module and enter the map editor, and how to interpret the information you see there. You assign walls, backdrops and zones to various squares in the map and practice undoing some of these changes.

Selecting a Design and Adventure Module

To start UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, follow the directions in the data card that came with your package. Near the top of the screen that appears following the credits, you see the words “UNLIMITED ADVENTURES”, just above a version number and date. This is the design menu. It also displays the name of the current game design, which by default is THE HEIRS TO SKULL CRAG.

To change the current game design to the “Tutorial Design”, press the button labeled Select a design. A vertical list appears, showing the names of every UNLIMITED ADVENTURES design found on your hard disk. Click once on the name “TUTORIAL DESIGN” in the list to highlight it. Click a second time on the highlighted name, or press the SELECT menu button, to confirm this choice and return to the design menu.

The name of the current game design, displayed above the double column of menu buttons, should now be “TUTORIAL DESIGN”. Later, when you are ready to exit UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, you can press the menu button labeled QUIT FROM GAME. For now, press the menu button labeled EDIT MODULES instead.

When you press the EDIT MODULES button in the design menu, or when you choose “Open...” from the file menu inside the map editor, a vertical list appears. This list displays the names of every possible dungeon or overland region in the current adventure design.

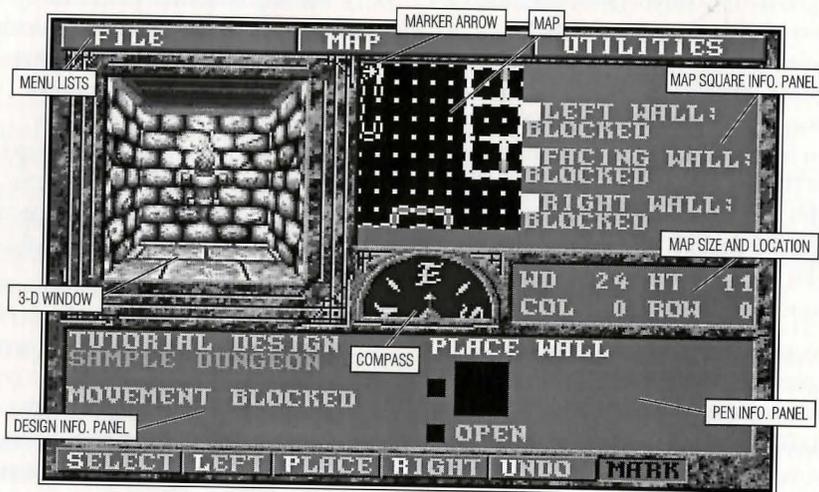
By default, modules in an adventure are named “Overland 01” through “Overland 04” and “DUNGEON 01” through “DUNGEON 36”. Later, you will see how to change these names to something more interesting. For now, scroll the vertical list until the name “Dungeon 36 - Sample Dungeon” is visible. Highlight this name, then press the OPEN button to confirm your choice and enter the map editor.

You should see a 3-D point of view window showing a burning torch on a rough stone wall. Beneath this window, the design information panel should confirm that you are editing the “SAMPLE DUNGEON” module of the “TUTORIAL DESIGN”.

Note: It is important that you select “Dungeon 36 - Sample Dungeon”, or else the tutorials do not make sense. If you select some other module by mistake, just try again; hold down the mouse button over the name “File” at the top of the map editor’s screen, and select the “Open...” command. Choose “Dungeon 36 - Sample Dungeon” in the vertical list that appears.

This Design Guide leads you through the process of making changes to the “Sample Dungeon” adventure module. You need to make a working copy of this dungeon, so you won’t have to re-install UNLIMITED ADVENTURES if you decide to start over at the beginning. Hold down the mouse button over the name “File” at the top of the map editor’s screen, and select the “Write to...” command.

You now see the vertical list of adventure modules again. The map editor is asking you which of the thirty-six dungeons in this design should be replaced by a copy of the current adventure module, the “Sample Dungeon”. Highlight the name “Dungeon 10”. Now press the SAVE (WRITE TO) button to copy the “Sample Dungeon” to this new module. In the map editor, you still see the window with the burning torch, and the current adventure module, “Sample Dungeon”. You are now editing a copy in dungeon 10, however, rather than the original in dungeon 36.



THE MAP EDITOR IN 3-D VIEW

Viewing a Map

The compass to the right of the 3-D point of view window indicates that you are currently facing east. To the right of the compass, you see that you are editing the square at column 0, row 0, in a map of which the total size is twenty-four by eleven squares. Above the compass you see a small overhead view, or map, of your immediate neighborhood; a yellow arrow marks the current square in this map, and points in the direction you are facing.

To the right of the small map, the map square information panel displays the state of the current square. What you see in this panel depends on which mode the map editor is in. Since it is in wall mode by default, the information panel shows the current obstruction settings of the wall to your left, the wall you are facing (the east wall at column 0, row 0), and the wall to your right. Notice that all these walls have an obstruction level of "blocked", represented by the color-code yellow.

The edges of the grid squares in the small overhead map are also color-coded. In the overhead map, each corner of a grid square is a white dot. The color of the line drawn between two white dots corresponds to the wall image assigned to that edge of the map square. For example, the yellow arrow in the small overhead map points to a light green line. This color corresponds to the image of a torch on a rock wall, which you can see straight ahead (toward the east) in the 3-D point of view window. On each side of this light green line, a narrower line represents the wall's obstruction level. In this case it is yellow, for "blocked". These color-codes are more helpful when you have gained some experience editing maps.

Movement works just as in any Gold Box game. For example, to turn to the left, move the mouse over the left-hand side of the 3-D window until the cursor shape changes to an arrow bending left, and click. You see a blank rock wall straight ahead, while the burning torch is on your

right. The compass shows that you have turned to face north, and the yellow arrow now points straight up in the map (if you turn the wrong way, keep turning until the compass says "N").

The map square information panel now reports in both text and color that the walls toward the left, straight ahead, and toward the right (the west, north, and east walls of this map square) all have a "blocked" obstruction level. The square edge toward which the yellow arrow points is drawn as a dark blue line, representing the wall image you see straight ahead in the 3-D point of view window. To the left of the yellow arrow, another blue line marks a similar wall image on the west side of the current square; you see this image as the left wall in the picture.

Now use the down-arrow key or the mouse to turn around 180 degrees, so you are facing the opposite wall in this map square. You should see the burning torch on the wall to your left. The compass should point to "S", and the yellow arrow in the small map should point down. Notice that even the south edge of the current map square is blocked by a solid wall. If you try to move forward by clicking the mouse near the top of the 3-D window or pressing the up arrow key, nothing happens except a beep. This adventure is going to be pretty dull if the party can never escape from this rather boring room! It's time for some renovations.

The current state of the drawing pen is displayed in the pen information panel, below and to the right of the compass. By default, the pen is set to draw a wall with no image and an obstruction level of "open". This is indicated by the empty black rectangle in the pen information panel, and by the word "open" next to a

color-code of black. In effect, the pen is currently set to remove any existing wall image and obstruction when you next draw on the edge of a map square.

Be sure that the compass is still pointing to "S". Then, bust out of here by pressing the PLACE menu button. Now you can see beyond the edge of the current square, to a narrow corridor leading south. In the small map, there is no line connecting the tiny white dots at the bottom edge of the map square at column 0, row 0. If you press the wrong button by mistake, and place a blank wall on some other square edge, press the UNDO button and try again.

Adding a Corridor

Move one step forward, into the first square of the corridor to the south. The yellow arrow in the small map also moves one square to the south. In the map square information panel, the top and bottom pair of lines show that the walls on both sides of you are "blocked", while the middle pair reports that the way is "open" straight ahead.

You should be able to see a gap ahead in the wall on your left. Move forward a second step, so that a large open space appears immediately on your left. Turn left to face this open space. The compass should now read "E" and, to the right of the compass, your current grid location should be reported as "col 0 row 2." Move one more step forward, into the open space to the east.

The party is likely to get lost in the vast open room ahead. Build a corridor here, to guide the party east. First, change the pen settings. Press the SELECT button, and a menu of miniature wall images appears. These images are arranged in three rows: each row shows the set of five wall images currently loaded in one of

the three slots of the tutorial adventure module. Above the first row of wall images, a black rectangle has a white frame around it. This indicates that the current selection is “no image.”

Move the mouse cursor over some image of a solid wall, such as the first image in the top row, and click the mouse button once. The wall image you selected now has a white frame around it, indicating that the map editor’s pen is set to draw this image when you press OK. Beneath the selected wall image, a small square shows the color-code used for this image in the map. The color-code for the first image in the top row, for example, is dark blue.

You have selected a new wall image, but you have not yet changed the obstruction level; it is still listed as “open” at the bottom of the screen. To the right of the wall-image menu, you see a list of all the obstruction levels a wall can assume. Each level has a button to its left. The button beside the obstruction level “OPEN” is highlighted, to indicate that this is the current setting.

Unless you want the party to be able to walk through your wall, select an obstruction level of “BLOCKED”. Click this name in the list of obstructions. The button just to the left of the name “BLOCKED” should now be highlighted, while the button to the left of the word “OPEN” should appear normal. Notice that the color-codes for walls and obstruction levels overlap. The color yellow can be used not only to indicate a “blocked” obstruction level, but also an image of a torch burning on a marble wall. The significance of the colors depends on the context in which they are used.

Once an appropriate wall image and obstruction level have been selected, return to the map editor by pressing the OK button. The image you selected should now appear in the pen information panel. Just below this miniature wall image, you should see the word “blocked” next to a patch of yellow. If you still see an empty black rectangle and the word “open” instead, you probably pressed the CANCEL button by mistake. In that case, press the Select button in the map editor and try again.

Another way you can cancel your most recent pen selection is by pressing the UNDO button. Try this now. The pen information panel shows that no wall image and an obstruction level of “open” are selected. To restore your new wall image and “blocked” obstruction, simply press the UNDO button a second time. This works until you make a new change in the map editor.

Make sure your wall image and the “blocked” obstruction level are now displayed in the bottom right-hand side of the screen. You should be at column 1, row 2, facing east. Press the button labeled LEFT at the bottom of your screen, and then press the button labeled RIGHT. The wall you selected should now appear immediately to your left and right in the 3-D point of view window. The map square information panel now reports that the walls to the left and right are blocked. In the overhead map, you should see a horizontal line just above and below the yellow arrow. If you selected the first wall image in the first row, for example, these lines appear in the color dark blue. Just inside these horizontal lines, under the arrow, you should see two narrower lines of yellow indicating a “blocked” obstruction level.

Now draw the rest of the corridor. This is easy: just take four more steps forward, pressing the LEFT and RIGHT buttons after each step. As you take the fourth step, notice that the small overhead map scrolls, so that the yellow arrow remains centered in the displayed grid. You should now have bumped up against a solid marble wall, located on the east edge of the grid square at column 5, row 2. In the overhead map, this wall image is represented as a vertical line drawn in light cyan.

Turn this solid marble wall at the end of your new corridor into a locked door. Press the map editor’s SELECT button to go to the wall menu. Select a door, such as the third image in the bottom row. Select an obstruction level of “LOCKED”. Press the OK button to return to the map editor. Be sure you are still facing the east wall at column 5, row 2. You should see your new door and locked obstruction settings in the pen information panel. Replace the solid wall in front of you at the end of the corridor with this locked door. Take one more step forward, to move through the new door.

Oops! The party can’t move through your new door, unless it can force it by bashing the door in, for example, or picking its lock. You can cheat in the map editor by switching to free movement. Select the command “Move through walls” from the map menu list now. Notice that the phrase “movement blocked” beneath the 3-D window has now changed to read “free movement”.

Now try taking one step forward again. If you succeeded in switching to free movement, you will cross the locked door. Turn around in place, to face the opposite direction. You should now be at column 6, row 2, facing west. Correct your position and direction now, if necessary.

Notice that you only succeeded in drawing a door on the east side of the grid square at column 5, row 2. The west side of the square at column 6 still shows a solid wall. This is because drawing walls in 3-D view only affects the *inside* edges of the current square — the ones you can actually see in the picture. Make sure you are still facing the west wall at column 6, row 2, and then press the Place button. Now your new door looks and behaves the same on both sides. This will certainly be less confusing for players. Once in a while, of course, you may wish to be sneaky. You can deliberately create a one-way door or a door that is secret on one side, just like some of our Gold Box authors have done in our games.

Editing in Area View

Placing individual doors or corridor walls is easy in 3-D view. Some changes are easier to make, however, when the map editor is in area view. Examine the map menu list for a moment. Notice that the current view and editing mode are always indicated in this menu list by a check mark. Select the “Area view” command now.

You now see a large overhead map of the current adventure module. The pen information panel remains in the same position as before, but the design information panel has moved to the upper right-hand corner of the screen. Between these two panels, you see the map square information panel. Although a yellow arrow still marks the last square you visited in the map, the map square information panel does not describe that marked square (unless you have no mouse). In fact, if the mouse cursor is not directly over the area map on the screen, no map location or direction is reported at the top of the map square information panel.

Try moving the mouse cursor slowly over the edges of the square in the top, left-hand corner of the area map (the one at column 0, row 0). The map square information panel reports the location, direction, image and obstruction of whatever square edge is currently under the mouse cursor. For example, if you move the mouse cursor over the light green vertical line representing the east wall at column 0, row 0, a miniature image of a stone wall with a burning torch will appear in the center right of your screen. Area view allows you to get a quick overview of a large portion of the adventure module at one time.

Up to twenty rows by twenty-one columns of the current adventure module are displayed at once in area view. To see portions of a module that is bigger than this, you must scroll the map. Try scrolling east now. Click on the frame just beyond the east edge of the map, or hold down the shift key while pressing the right arrow key. Scroll west again. Notice that vertical scrolling does nothing here, since no part of this short map is hidden above or below the frame.

The stone floor and wooden ceiling looked fine in the corridors with walls made of stone. They do not look so good, however, in the rooms with marble walls. You can change floor and ceiling images when the map editor is in backdrop mode. Select "Backdrop placement" now from the map menu list. The pen information panel shows that the pen is set to place a backdrop instead of a wall. Notice that the walls in the area map appear simpler, since obstruction levels are only shown in wall mode.

Change the current pen setting by pressing the SELECT button. At the bottom of the screen, you now see a vertical list of backdrop slots. Above this list you see the floor-and-ceiling image loaded into the currently selected backdrop slot. Select "backdrop 2" in the list; this image looks appropriate, since it depicts a tile floor and a marble ceiling. Examine the images in the other backdrop slots. Notice that two images are displayed when backdrop slot 4 is selected; this is an outdoor backdrop, which has a different image for daytime and for nighttime. Now confirm the choice "Backdrop 2" and return to the map editor.

The pen information panel should now show that the pen is set to draw the image in backdrop slot 2. You should see the image of a tile floor and a marble ceiling, along with a patch of the color-code dark blue. If you accidentally selected some other backdrop slot, press the SELECT button and try again.

Notice that the LEFT and RIGHT buttons are now dimmed at the bottom of the screen. The PLACE button works just as in 3-D view, drawing in the square marked by the yellow arrow. If you have a mouse, however, the easiest way to place a feature is to click directly on the area map. Try this now: click the mouse on the square at column 6, row 0 (if your mouse has more than one button, use the left one).

If you did this correctly, the color-code for backdrop slot 2 — dark blue — will now fill the grid square at column 6, row 0. The map square information panel should now display the marble ceiling instead of a wooden ceiling. Notice that the square edges — which are color-

coded light cyan here, for the image of a solid marble wall — do not change when you place backdrops. Keep drawing in the map squares surrounded by light-cyan; click and drag the mouse from column 7, row 0, to column 9, row 0.

The entire row — from (6, 2) to (9, 2) — should now be filled with dark blue in the area map. If you went too far, and drew in a map square you didn't intend to fill with this new backdrop, you can easily restore backdrop slot 1. When you hold down the shift key, the drawing pen temporarily changes to the default settings, allowing you to place backdrop slot 1. Practice drawing with the mouse, until all the squares between columns 6 and 9, from row 0 through row 5, are filled with dark blue.

Global Replacement

From the map menu list at the top of the screen, choose the command "Zone placement". Notice that the colors inside the grid squares have changed; now these color-codes represent the map zone assigned to each square. As you move the mouse cursor over the different regions of the map, you see that three map zones have already been assigned to this module: zones 1, 2, and 4. All the map squares in the rooms with marble walls, as well as in the corridor you completed, are filled with dark cyan, indicating they have been assigned to "My Zone #4."

You should change the zone assigned to the marble rooms and to your new corridor from zone 4 to zone 3. Press the

SELECT button and choose the name "My Zone #3" in the vertical list (in the chapter entitled "Extending a Design," you will see how to give these zones more interesting names). You should now see the words "My Zone #3" below a patch of light green in the pen information panel.

Stop! Don't draw anything yet. One way to make this change would be to draw over every square that is currently assigned to zone 4. You could then correct any mistakes by drawing again with the shift key or the right mouse button held down. A faster method is to replace every assignment of zone 4 in the map with an assignment of zone 3. Select the command "Replace globally" from the utilities menu list.

The map editor is now asking you to identify which map zone should be replaced everywhere by the current pen setting. Since zone 4 (color-coded dark cyan) is the one you want to replace, select the name "My Zone #4" in the vertical list. You will now be asked to confirm that zone 4 should be replaced by zone 3 in each of the thirty-three squares where it was found in this map. Press REPLACE to confirm this change. In the area-view map, you now see that all the squares in the marble rooms, as well as in the corridor you completed, are colored dark green — the color-code for "My Zone #3".

If, by accident, you selected "My Zone #3" (the current pen setting) in the vertical list, you are told instead that there was "Nothing to replace". If this happens, just try again: choose "Replace globally" from the utilities menu list again.

Quitting UNLIMITED ADVENTURES

In this chapter, you have seen how to use the map editor to place walls, backdrops and zone assignments in individual squares of the map. You have seen how to use both 3-D and area views. You have practiced drawing with the mouse, correcting your mistakes, and undoing your work. You have also seen how to change many map squares with a single command.

At this point, you should save your work, so you don't lose all the changes you have made so far to the "Sample Dungeon". Select the "Save" command in the file menu list now. Examine the file menu list again for a moment. Notice that the "Save" command is dimmed when no new changes have been made since the last time the current module was saved. To exit the map editor, select the "Leave" command now in this menu list.

If you had forgotten to save your work, you would now be asked whether or not you wished to save your changes. Since you just saved this adventure module, the map editor quits without asking, and returns directly to the design menu. Press the QUIT FROM GAME button, and smile; you have successfully edited your first adventure design module!

PLANNING ACTIONS: THE EVENT EDITOR

Now that you have modified a location for your adventure design, you are ready to make something happen in that spot. The tutorial included in this chapter describes how to use the map editor to place events. If you have not yet completed the tutorial in the previous chapter, go back and finish it before continuing to read this chapter.

Event Questionnaires

Placing events in the map editor takes you to the *event editor*. Here you can specify what type of event you wish to place in your map, and what will happen when that event takes place during a game. You do the latter by filling in the answers to a *questionnaire* describing the specific type of event you have placed.

Event Types

UNLIMITED ADVENTURES supplies questionnaires for many different types of events, including events that lead to combat with monsters and events that help the party recuperate afterwards. Anything that can happen to the party during a game is represented in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES by a specific event type.

Each time you place a new event in a map, a copy is made of the appropriate questionnaire for the type of event you select. An event questionnaire inquires about every aspect of that type of event that you could possibly change. For example, the questionnaire for combat events asks what types of monsters will be encountered, how many monsters of each type there will be, what those monsters will look like, and so on. All the questions on a new copy of the questionnaire are automatically filled in

with standard, default answers. You can leave many of these default answers unchanged. To edit a new combat event, for example, you need only be concerned with changing the answers that are different for combat that takes place in this particular map square.

Pages

Questionnaires are generally divided into logically related groups of questions, each on a separate *page*. UNLIMITED ADVENTURES displays one page of a questionnaire on your screen at a time. You do not necessarily have to examine every page in order to edit a new event. By pressing the NEXT or the PREV (previous) button, you can skip to any page of interest.

Page 1 of every event questionnaire concerns the logical conditions that must occur before the event takes place. The default answers to these questions are most often sufficient. Thus, when you first enter the event editor, the first screen to be displayed will always be page 2.

Tutorial: Designing a Combat Event

This tutorial will lead you through the steps of placing and editing a combat event in the corridor you constructed in the previous chapter. You will change the answers to several important questions in a copy of the questionnaire for combat events. Answering these questions will introduce you to several of the new types of controls used in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

If you quit UNLIMITED ADVENTURES at the end of the previous chapter, you should start it again now. In the design menu, first make sure that the name of the current adventure is still "Tutorial Design". Then press the button labeled EDIT MODULES, and select the name

"Dungeon 10 - Sample Dungeon" in the list of adventure modules that appears. Now you are ready to continue editing the tutorial adventure module.

Creating a New Event

When you enter the map editor, it remembers the last mode and view you used, but the marked square is set to a default. Change to 3-D view now, to examine the east wall of the marked square at column 0, row 0. You should again see a burning torch on a solid rock wall. The name "SAMPLE DUNGEON" should be displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the screen. If you opened the wrong module by mistake, select "Open..." from the map editor's file menu list and try again.

Make the party fight a battle before it can enter the hall with marble walls. Move south and then east, until you reach the map square at column 4, row 2. From the map menu list, select "Event placement". The pen information panel now reports that the pen is set to place any event. Notice that the SELECT button has dimmed. Since you can place only one event at a time, you will be asked each time what type the new event should be.

Make sure that you are at column 4, row 2, facing east, with the pen set to place events. Now press the PLACE button. A vertical list will appear, showing all event types. Highlight the name "Combat", if this choice is not already selected, then press SELECT to go to the event editor. On the screen, you now see page 2 of a copy of the questionnaire for designing combat events. If the top of this page does not say "Combat Event", you selected some other type of event by mistake. If this happens, just press the CANCEL button to return to the map editor, and then start over by pressing the PLACE button again.

Using Text Boxes

In the questionnaire on your screen, a large, nearly empty rectangle takes up six lines near the center of the page. The phrase "Player reads:" appears just above this rectangle, and the default message "MONSTERS ATTACK!" is displayed inside it. This large rectangle is a text box used in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES for entering messages. During the game, any message in this box is displayed just before actual battle begins.

You can delete the default message and enter something more specific. Click the mouse near the bottom of the large text box. It highlights, and the text-edit cursor appears at the end of the default message. If the text-edit cursor appears in the middle of the message "MONSTERS ATTACK!" instead of at the end, click again to the right of the word "ATTACK!"

To erase the default message, hold down the backspace key on your keyboard (it is identified in the data card that came with your package). Any valid characters that you type now will be inserted in the highlighted text box. Consequently, one-letter shortcuts for menu buttons don't work when a text box is active. Type the message: "A hoard of Beholders comes down the passage!" *exactly* as you see it here. When you are done, press the Enter Key to accept this new message.

On second thought, it might be better to say a "horde" of beholders. You can edit text messages as easily as you can delete them. Click the mouse over the letter "R" in the word "hoard" in your new message. The text box becomes active and is highlighted again. Now the text-edit cursor is displayed over the letter "R".

Press the backspace key once to delete the character "A". Use the right-arrow key to move the text-edit cursor past the letter "D" in "hoard", and then type the letter "E". Notice that new text is always inserted under the text-edit cursor, pushing any existing text toward the right. Finish editing this message any way you like, and then press the Enter Key if you want to accept your changes. If you decide that you prefer the message the way it was first entered, press the escape key on your keyboard instead; this will discard all the changes you have made since the text box last became active.

Using Pop-up Menus

In the lines immediately below the large text box, two pop-up menus allow you to control the initial location of the monsters. These pop-up menus work just like menu lists in the map editor. By default, monsters are "Up close" and "In front" of the party, no matter what direction the party approaches from. You should change these settings so the monsters are closer and surround your party in the corridor.

Hold down the mouse over the words "Up close", next to the phrase "Monsters are", to display a list of valid choices. Select the word "Nearby" from this pop-up menu list. Similarly, change the pop-up menu to the right of the phrase "of the party" from "In front" to "E,W" (you will probably have to scroll this menu list, to see all the choices). The answer "E, W" indicates that monsters will be located both to the east and to the west of the party. This page should now report that monsters are "Nearby" and "E, W" of the party.

This is a good example of the care that must be taken when changing default answers in a questionnaire. East and west are actually the only *reasonable* compass directions for combat in an east-west corridor one square wide. It is certainly *possible* to select an answer from the pop-up menu that includes the directions north or south ("N" and "S"). If you do so, however, when the actual combat occurs some monsters might end up on the other side of the corridor walls. That would make these monsters extremely difficult for the party to engage and defeat!

The text message you entered sounds as though the party will be taken by surprise, when this battle begins. Find the pop-up menu labeled "Surprised". The default setting of this third pop-up menu is "Neither", meaning neither side begins the battle in a state of disarray. Select "Party" instead — your player friends will love you for this!

Answering Yes/No Questions

Since the monsters are no longer up close, you can choose to have them approach the party automatically in this corridor when combat is about to begin. Below the "Surprised" pop-up menu, find the phrase "Auto approach". This is an example of a question that can only be answered by "yes" or "no". By default, the yes/no button to the left of this phrase is off, and does not appear highlighted. Click this button to turn it on. Your "yes" answer will cause the monsters to approach automatically from nearby when combat begins.

While there is no UNDO button in the event editor, you have seen that it is easy to discard your changes to a text message. The answers to yes/no questions, or questions with pop-up menus, are also easily changed. Even if you have made changes to a long series of questions, on several pages of a questionnaire, they still have not been incorporated into the current adventure module. By clicking the CANCEL button, you could discard all the changes you have made since entering the event editor, and throw away your new combat event as well. That would be a shame! For now, keep your changes and return to the map editor by pressing the OK button instead.

When you return to the map editor, it is still in 3-D view. Note that in the small overhead map, the current square, at column 4, row 2, is filled with white. In event mode, a white map square indicates that an event has been placed there. To the right of the small overhead map, the map square information panel reports that the event in the current square is type "combat". In a later chapter, you will actually try out your new combat event. The tutorial in the next chapter will first show you how to make further modifications to this event.

Remember that any changes you have made to the current adventure module — even the ones you accepted by pressing the OK button in the event editor — are still only in working memory. They do not become permanent until the current module has actually been saved to your hard disk. Use the file menu list to save this adventure module now.

SELECTING IMAGES: THE ART GALLERY

In the last chapter, you created a custom combat event that forces the party to battle monsters when it traverses your new corridor. The tutorial in this chapter continues the process of editing this new event by specifying art items to display.

Art Types

Clicking the mouse on the name of an art item in an event questionnaire transfers you to the art gallery. This is yet another tool for creating your adventure design. With the art gallery, you can modify what images the player will see during a game.

The appearance and behavior of the art gallery changes slightly, depending upon what type of art item you are selecting. Nine different types of art are used during games in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. You have seen that *Wall sets* depict walls, doors, or other obstructions in a 3-D view of the current dungeon map square. *Backdrops* are also familiar — they are the floors and ceilings (or the grounds and skies) on top of which wall images appear.

Sprites are images shown in front of walls and backdrops. They generally depict the 3-D view of some monster, as seen from the current map square. Each sprite can be displayed at any one of three distances: far away, nearby, or up close. When the image is shown at each distance in rapid succession, the monster appears to be dashing toward you in the 3-D view. This is what is meant by “auto approach”.

The 3-D display window is also used to show a *Picture*. This is the portrait of a specific character, monster, place, or object. Some pictures flicker or change as

you watch them on the screen. A variation is a *Big Picture*, which takes up half the height and virtually the entire width of the screen. Big pictures are used to display major events or panoramic views. *Overland Maps* are specialized big pictures. The terrain of an overland adventure module is represented during a game by the image in one overland map.

When a battle occurs, *Combat icons* are used to represent the characters and monsters. These icons are shown on top of various pieces of combat backdrop art. *Dungeon art sets* include the walls and backdrops displayed during indoor combat, while *wilderness art sets* include the ground, trees, and other terrain that appears during combat outdoors.

Tutorial: Selecting a Sprite and a Combat Icon

You will learn in this tutorial how to customize a combat event by adding art items to display. Using the art gallery, you will learn how to view and select these art items. This tutorial will introduce two specific types of art: sprites and combat icons. You will also learn more about saving and deleting your work.

Editing an Existing Event

If you have been following the tutorials in order you should now be in the map editor, in 3-D view and event-placement mode, editing the “SAMPLE DUNGEON” module of the “TUTORIAL DESIGN” adventure. Make sure you are still located in the map square at column 4, row 2, facing east.

You should see a marble door straight ahead, at the end of a stone corridor in the 3-D point of view window. The grid square under the yellow arrow in the

small overhead map should be filled with white. The map square information panel reports that a “combat” event has been placed here.

Notice that the pen information panel now says “Edit event” instead of “Place event”. The PLACE button also behaves slightly differently. When an event has already been assigned to the current map square, pressing this button takes you directly to the chain-of-events editor. Try it now.

You should see an information panel in the bottom half of the screen, stating that you are in the chain-of-events editor. This panel also reports that you have used two of the one hundred events allowed in a single adventure module (one was already placed for you, before you started these tutorials). The limited amount of room for text messages in this adventure module is still “99%” free. When you entered a message about beholders in the combat event during the previous tutorial, you used up a tiny fraction of that room. If you run out of events, or use up all the text space for messages, you will have to delete events or clear existing messages in the current module before you can add any more.

Now examine the vertical list in the top half of the screen. It reports that the “current event” is a combat event, assigned to the map square at column 4, row 2. As you will see in another chapter, it is possible to link several events together into a chain, so that one event happens right after the other. Since you placed this combat event in a map square, rather than linking it to some other event, there is no previous event or next event here. To edit the combat event, press the EDIT button.

Entering the Art Gallery

Pressing EDIT in the chain-of-events editor takes you to the event editor, and displays page 2 of the current event. Your text message, a warning about beholders, should now be visible in the large text box near the center of the screen.

While you have already customized the answers to many of the questions on this page, there is a glaring oversight here. You have specified that the monsters be shown nearby just before the battle, and approach the party automatically. You have also entered a message about beholders to be displayed at the same time. Just above the large text box, however, this questionnaire says the player will see the image of a “Kobold”. You need to change this default art item to the image of a beholder.

Just to the right of the phrase “Player sees:” click on the button labeled “Kobold”. You are immediately transferred to the art gallery. In the top half of your screen, you now see the art item whose name — “Kobold” — is currently selected in the vertical list. The information panel suggests that you select an image of a sprite for the module “SAMPLE DUNGEON”.

Selecting an Art Item

Use the arrow keys, the mouse, or the Menu PgUp and Menu PgDn keys to examine as much of this list as you like. As you scroll, notice that different types of art are displayed. The information panel changes to show which type of art is currently selected.

When you select a picture art item, it is displayed just as it will appear during play: in a standard, 3-D window frame, possibly with animation. Big pictures also appear as they will during a game.

When you select a sprite, however, you see three monster images in a row. Each sprite image is displayed inside a stone corridor. From left to right, these three images depict the selected monster as it appears when far away, nearby, and up close, respectively.

By default, the art item you highlight in the list is also displayed at the top of the screen. If you know the exact name of the art item you wish to select, however, you may wish to turn off this art display. Press the **View** button now. You see a longer list of names, with no information panel or art-display panel. Since the list is longer in this alternative view, and no art needs to be drawn, scrolling through a long list of names will be faster. Experiment to see this for yourself.

The combat-event questionnaire will accept any art item listed here. However, since you have specified that monsters should approach automatically from nearby, it would make the most sense if you chose a sprite — a beholder, for example. Highlight the name “Beholder”, and then use the **View** button to restore the display of art images.

You should now see the three images of a sprite, each showing a rotund, brown monster abundantly supplied with colorful eyes. Confirm this choice and return to the event editor. The questionnaire should now state that the player sees a “Beholder” before combat begins.

Adding Monsters

So far, you have customized the answers to questions only on page 2 of this copy of the combat-event questionnaire. A few important questions remain, for which you might want to supply non-standard answers. To see these additional questions, press the **NEXT** button now.

Up to six different types of monsters may be included in one combat event. On pages 3 and 4 of this questionnaire, you can specify which types of monsters, and how many of each type, will be encountered during this particular event. For now, examine monster number “1”.

You see the name and image of the default monster, a kobold. This is not a very appropriate type of monster for the party to encounter during battles in this particular corridor. Click on the button labeled “Kobold” to select a different choice.

You are now back in the art gallery. The art item you see on your screen differs, however, from what you have viewed previously. Each of two images now shows a fragment of a standard combat backdrop for dungeons, including stretches of a rock wall. Near the bottom of each image, you see a small figure with sword and shield. The left-hand image shows a kobold at rest, while the right-hand image shows it in action.

The information panel suggests that you select a combat icon. If you scroll through the list of names, you will notice that combat icons are the only type of art listed. This time, you are answering a question about what type of monster to include during combat. The art gallery has consequently restricted your choices to the small icons used to represent monsters during a battle.

Highlight the name “Beholder” in the vertical list. When you examine this selection, you see two images of a rotund monster looking something like an optometrist’s nightmare. In the right-hand image, the beholder’s fangs are bared. Ugh! Confirm this choice and return to the event editor.

Now the button you clicked before, on page 3 of the event editor, is labeled “Beholder” instead of “Kobold”. The combat icon for a beholder at rest is displayed beside this button.

Using Number Boxes

A final change you might make here is to alter the number of beholders the party will encounter. To the left of the button labeled “Beholder,” a number box shows that the current quantity is ten.

For combat that occurs in your corridor, assume this is a good season for beholders and increase the number of monsters. Click once on this number box to highlight it, and type the number twenty. Notice that, unlike a text box, you cannot move the cursor in a number box. Any existing digits move left to make room for the new digits you type, just like the display on a simple hand calculator. Press the **Enter** Key to accept this new value.

You can also edit a number box in a way simple hand calculators won’t allow. This time, click *twice* on the number box. Now the current value is accepted, and the digit on the right side of the box, “0”, is highlighted for editing. Try pressing the up-arrow key. The number twenty will change to twenty-one. If you press the down-arrow key twice, you can change this number to nineteen. While this is useful for making fine adjustments to a number quickly, you might want to jump by a large amount. Press the **Menu Up** key. The value in the active number box drops to the smallest valid answer, which in this particular case happens to be zero.

Zero beholders doesn’t promise an exciting battle. Try pressing the **Menu Down** key. Now the value in the number

box jumps to the largest valid answer — thirty-one, in this case. Press the right-arrow key on your keyboard, and the value thirty-one shrinks to three. You might wish to play with this number box for a while, to get used to its behavior.

While up to thirty-one monsters of one type may be included in a single combat event, note that the grand total of all types of monsters combined can never be more than fifty. Some types of monsters are so fierce, they count as two in this reckoning.

While you are considering the value to enter here, remember that if the party does not survive this combat event, it will never get the chance to see whatever you place in the marble rooms. You can discard all the changes you have made since the last time this number box became active, by pressing the **escape** key. Do this now. If you leave the number of beholders at twenty, the party will not be bored!

To accept all the current answers to your copy of the combat-event questionnaire, press the **OK** button. You are now back in the chain-of-events editor. The vertical list here still shows the current combat event at column 4, row 2. If you had made several changes to this combat event, and then regretted it, you could have exited the event editor by pressing the **CANCEL** button. Canceling a brand new event deletes that event altogether. Canceling an existing event, however, merely restores that event to the state it was in when you last pressed **EDIT** in the chain-of-events editor.

Saving, Deleting, and Restoring

Even existing events can be deleted, if you wish. An easy way to do this is to go to the map editor, and press LEAVE in the chain-of-events editor. Be *sure* to save your work now, before continuing this tutorial.

Note: It is very important that you save your work now. If you do not, you could have to repeat the last two tutorials. To make sure your work is saved, examine the file menu list. If nothing has been changed since the last time the current adventure module was saved, the “Save” command will appear dimmed. If the “Save” command is not dimmed and you are able to select it, do so now.

When you are sure any changes to the module “SAMPLE DUNGEON” have been saved onto your hard disk, hold down the shift key on your keyboard. The pen information panel now reports that the pen is set to place “no event”. Earlier, you saw that holding down the shift key temporarily sets the pen to draw with default values. In event mode, the pen is temporarily set instead to delete any existing events. To delete the event in the current map square, continue to hold down the shift key while pressing the EDIT button.

When you do something dangerous in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, such as deleting an event you worked hard to modify, a warning message appears. On your screen you now see the message “Delete 1 event (cannot undo)?” You can

back out now by pressing the CANCEL button. If you are sure you saved your work, press the OK button instead. In the small overhead map, the square under the yellow arrow is no longer filled with white. The map square information panel reports that “no event” is assigned to this square. Do *not* save your work yet!

You will need your new combat event in the next chapter. Fortunately, you can still get it back. Remember that the changes you make are only in working memory, until you save them to your hard disk. You can still restore the current adventure module to the state it was in when you last saved. Select the “Revert to saved” command from the map editor’s file menu list.

Once again, a warning message appears. This time, you see: “Revert to saved (can’t undo)?” If you have been following this tutorial faithfully, the only change you have made since the last time you saved the current adventure module has been to delete an event you badly need. Press the OK button now to undo that deletion.

The “Revert to saved” command loads the current adventure module’s file from your hard disk, replacing whatever is in working memory with the contents of that file. Since your new combat event was only deleted from working memory, after it had previously been saved to your hard disk, it is restored by this load process. The map square information panel now reports that a combat event is in the current square. In the small overhead map, the grid square under the yellow arrow is filled with white again. As long as you remember to save your work carefully, before taking any drastic

actions or starting a new series of changes, you will be able to recover with the “Revert to saved” command.

Whew! If you want to take a break now, select “Leave” from the file menu list. You should go directly to the design menu, without seeing any warning messages. Now you can press the QUIT FROM GAME button to exit UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

If, when you try to leave the map editor, you see a message asking whether you want to save your changes, you probably did not revert to the last saved version. If this happens to you, press the CANCEL button to return to the map editor. Look carefully to see whether or not your combat event has actually been restored. If it is *not* in the map, hopefully it will still be on your hard disk. Select “Leave” from the file menu list again, and this time press the DONT SAVE button when the warning message appears. Not saving your work when you leave has the same effect as reverting to the last saved version.

Now you have learned how the art gallery is used to select various types of images for display. You have seen how an event is edited and deleted. You have also discovered that even serious mistakes can be undone when working with UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

TESTING A DESIGN: THE ADVENTURE INTERFACE

Now that you have created a new combat event, it would be nice to see how it works. The best way to test how your design will actually look and feel to a game player is to play yourself. UNLIMITED ADVENTURES makes this easy. The tutorial in this chapter introduces a quick method for playing part of an adventure you have just designed.

The Starting Location

UNLIMITED ADVENTURES permits the game designer to assume, temporarily, the role of a game player in order to test portions of a design. When play begins, the party is located in a map square you select, in the adventure module of your choice. As the party moves through this dungeon or overland region, events occur just as they would in a real game. At any time, the designer may stop this simulated play and return to editing the adventure design.

The initial location of the party, when it enters a particular dungeon or overland region, is specified with an *entry point*. This consists of a column and a row number, plus a compass direction. As many as eight different entry points may be set in each adventure module, depending upon how many ways there are for the party to enter that particular dungeon or overland region. When you first begin playing an adventure, the party starts out in the module and entry point specified in the game settings.

Tutorial: Testing the Combat Event

In this tutorial, you will learn how to test the features of an adventure module by playing it. You will see how to specify where in your map the party will start out, and how to examine what squares they will be able to reach. You will also explore a combat event, and learn how to quit combat quickly, so you can return to your design work.

Placing a Map Entry Point

Before testing this adventure module, you need to specify a starting location for the party. To see which entry points have already been placed in the current map, select the command "Entry points" from the utilities menu list. You see an area map of the current module, in which the entry points flash briefly to help you locate them. Notice that the menus at the top of the screen have disappeared, and the menu buttons at the bottom are different.

Each map square where an entry point has been assigned is now filled with a number between one and eight. By default, all the entry points in a map are assigned to the square at column 0, row 0, facing east. Since lower numbers appear on top of higher numbers, you now see only the number one in the square at (0, 0) in your area map.

To review a list of all the entry points, look in the pen information panel. Beside each entry-point number from one to eight, you see a column number followed by a row number and a compass direction. All the entry points in this module, except the second one, are currently assigned to column 0, row 0, facing east.

Note that the second entry point has been assigned to column 21, row 9, facing west. To see this entry point, scroll to the area map to the right. When columns 21 to 23 first scroll into view, you see the digit "2" flashing in the square at column 21, row 9.

To reassign one of the eight entry points, you can click the mouse on a map square. Try this now: move the second entry point from the corridor into the large hall by clicking on the left edge of the square at column 16, row 6. A vertical list appears, beneath the message "Place which entry point at 16, 6?" Reassign the second entry point to this square by selecting the item that says "Entry 2: 21, 9 West".

Note: If you have no mouse, you will have to return to the map editor and move to the square at column 16, row 6, facing west. From this location, you can select "Place entry" from the utilities menu list to set the second entry point.

You now see the area map again, with a flashing digit "2" inside the large hall in the center of the area map. The pen information panel reports that the second entry point is now at "(16, 6) WEST". If the direction does not say west, you probably hit the wrong edge of the map square, and should try again. When you are satisfied with the new location of the second entry point, press the OK button to accept your changes and return to the map editor. The menus now reappear at the top of the screen, and the information panels show wall settings again.

Marking a Square

You can easily check your map to see what rooms the party will be able to visit. First, however, you need to mark the square where the party will start. If the map editor is not in area view, change to this view now. You can easily mark the map square where you placed the second entry point, at column 16, row 6. Use the *mouse* (if you have one) to press the MARK button. Now click on the left edge of the map square at column 16, row 6. The yellow arrow marker should jump to this square and point toward the west. If you have no mouse, you should use the arrow keys to move the yellow arrow marker to this location.

One way to discover where the party might go is to explore the dungeon yourself. If you have been following this tutorial faithfully, you haven't yet examined the large hall where column 16, row 6 is located. Look at this hall now. First, make sure the command "Move through walls" is *not* checked in the map menu list. Then change to 3-D view.

If you succeeded in marking the west wall at column 16, row 6, you now see a tiny torch burning on a stone wall in the far distance. You are clearly in a vast hall; no walls are visible to your left or right. Turn to examine the view in the other three directions. Try walking around the stone pillar, until you reach the torch on the wall at column 18, row 7. If you get lost, look at the yellow arrow in the small overhead map. When you reach the torch, select "Area view" again from the map menu list.

Notice the current position and direction of the yellow arrow in the area map. Each time you move in 3-D view, the square you are in becomes the new marked square, and the direction you are facing

becomes the marked direction. When you return to area view, the yellow arrow marks the last square you visited in 3-D view. If you want to mark a different square in area view, you can always use the MARK button. For now, just leave the current marked square as it is.

Checking Accessibility

Clearly, exploring a map step by step could be a long process. Fortunately, there's a better way. In the utilities menu list, select the "Display Access" command. Notice that most of the squares inside the large stone hall, at the center of the map, are now filled with white. The pen information panel has changed to report "Access". The different levels of access distinguished here are based on what obstructions the party will have to overcome, in order to reach various rooms. The first level of access is listed beside a patch of white. All the squares now filled with white in the area map can potentially be reached by a party from the currently marked square, without any special abilities or equipment. The pen information panel reports that a total of seventy-six map squares could be visited at this level of access.

Notice that some map squares in the area map are now filled with light yellow. Scroll the map to the left, to examine this more closely. You now see that the corridor between columns 0 and 1, in row 9, is filled with white. Any party will potentially be able to reach this far (if the party moves east beyond the edge of the map at column 23, row 9, it will "wrap around" to the map square at column 0, row 9). However, no party will be able to visit the eight yellow map squares in the small hall located between columns 2 and 4 and rows 8 and 10 unless it is able to penetrate locked doors.

An even more interesting fact emerges from this access display. Examine the corridor you placed in row 2, from column 1 to 5. This corridor is not filled with any of the colors representing different levels of access, but instead is still black. This means that no matter what items the party possesses, or how powerful its members are, the party will never reach your new corridor from column 16, row 6 by any ordinary means.

This inaccessibility does not necessarily mean there is something wrong with the adventure module. Later, you will see how to bridge two otherwise disconnected portions of a map, so that in certain circumstances the party may cross from one to the other. For now, check which rooms the party will be able to visit, if it starts out in your new corridor. Press RETURN to go back to the map editor.

Instead of pressing the MARK button and then clicking on a map square, you can use a short cut in area view. Move the mouse cursor over the map square in the middle of your new corridor, at column 3, row 2, but *do not click the mouse button*. Make sure the map square information panel says you are "facing EAST". Now, press the MARK button. The yellow arrow jumps to mark the east edge of the square at column 3, row 2.

When you are satisfied that you have marked the correct square wall, choose "Display access" again from the utilities menu list. This time, none of the squares in the rooms on the east and south sides of the map are filled with any color; each part of this map is currently inaccessible to the other. However, all the squares inside the stone corridors and the marble hall in the northwest portion of the map can be reached from the marked square.

Of course, the party will need to pass through the locked door at the east end of your corridor, in order to reach the 24 squares in the marble hall. Press RETURN to go back to the map editor.

Note: "Display access" quickly detects "leaks" in what are supposed to be solid walls. When you use this command in your new corridor, you may see hundreds of squares, rather than just a few, filled with white. If so, one or more of the walls you placed probably had an obstruction level of "open" instead of "blocked". You should go back now and redraw those walls using a "blocked" obstruction level.

From the map menu list, select "3-D view" again. Where are you? Notice that before, when you changed from 3-D view to area view, the last visited square remained marked until you deliberately changed it with the MARK button. When you change the other way, from area view to 3-D view, you find yourself inside whatever square is currently marked — in this case, the map square in the middle of your new corridor, at column 3, row 2, facing east.

While you are here, assign a special entry point to help test your new combat encounter. The map editor should still be in 3-D view. Select "Place entry" from the utilities menu list. In the vertical list of entry points that appears, select the item that says "Entry 8: 0, 0 North". Now entry point 8 has been assigned to the currently marked square: the one at column 3, row 2, facing east.

Changing Game Settings

By default, adventure designs are set to begin the game at entry point 1, in the first overland region. You must change these settings in order to test the new combat event in the corridor of your "Sample Dungeon" module. Settings that belong to the adventure design as a whole, rather than to one individual module of that adventure design, cannot be changed inside the map editor. You must return to the design menu.

Select "Leave" now from the file menu list. When you are asked whether or not you want to save your changes, be *sure* to press the SAVE button. If you don't save the changes you have made to the entry points in the "Sample Dungeon" module, the rest of this tutorial probably won't make any sense.

In the design menu, press the button labeled GAME SETTINGS. You see the message "GAME SETTINGS PAGE 1" at the top of your screen. Here you can change the name of your adventure design and alter settings as experience, equipment, and special inventory items the party starts with.

For now, just change the location where the party starts the game. The button beneath the phrase "The adventure begins in:" currently displays the name of the first overland module. Press this button, and select the name "Dungeon 10 - Sample Dungeon" in the list that appears. To the right of the button, beside the phrase "at entry point," change the value in the number box to your new entry point: 8. Now the game settings editor should say that this adventure begins in the "SAMPLE Dungeon" at entry point "8". Press OK to accept these changes and return to the design menu.

Notice that there is no "Save" command in the design menu. The changes that you make inside the game settings editor are discarded, if you exit by pressing the CANCEL button. This works just like the event editor inside the map editor. Unlike the event editor, however, exiting the game settings editor by pressing OK saves immediately to your hard disk any changes you have made.

Testing the Adventure

Notice that the design menu includes a button labeled PLAY THE GAME. This is the button you would press if you had completed your adventure design and wanted to try it out as any ordinary player would. Players don't have the special game powers that designers have, however. While you are still working on a design, it is much faster and easier to test an individual adventure module from the map editor. When you do this, you get to play a portion of the game while retaining the special powers of a designer.

Re-enter the map editor now, by pressing the EDIT MODULES button, and select the name "Dungeon 10 - Sample Dungeon" in the vertical list that appears. Once again, you should see your corridor in the 3-D point of view window, looking east from the map square at column 3, row 2. Finally, you are ready to test your new combat event. From the utilities menu list, select the command "Test Module".

When you test an adventure module as a designer, you do not go to the standard game starting menu. Instead, you are assigned a default party, and you go immediately to the game adventure menu. This menu looks something like 3-D view in the map editor. Unlike the menu buttons in the map editor, these menu buttons (at the bottom of your screen) let you switch to AREA view, CAST a spell, VIEW the character summary, and so on.

The 3-D window should still display the corridor you constructed out of stone walls. A marble door should appear at the end of this corridor. The compass needle should still point to "E" and, to the right of this compass, you should see the map coordinates "3, 2".

If the compass does not point east, perhaps you marked the wrong wall of the square at column 3, row 2. Try turning around until the compass displays "E". If you are located at square (0, 0), perhaps you assigned some entry point other than "Entry 8" to the map square in the middle of your corridor. Alternatively, you may not have correctly set the starting entry point to "8" in the game settings editor. If this happens, don't worry — you are still nearby. Just walk through the corridors until you arrive at map square (3, 2).

Now press the AREA button. The 3-D point of view showing the current map square is replaced by an area

point of view showing a small overhead map. Notice that maps are not color-coded here: they reveal no details about obstruction levels, events and so on. For the moment, you have assumed the role of a game player, and can see and do only what the player can see and do (with a few important exceptions).

Press the AREA button again, to return to 3-D view. Now, move forward one step. By entering the map square at column 4, row 2, you have activated the combat event you placed in that square. You see your text message in the bottom of the screen: "A HORDE OF BEHOLDERS COMES DOWN THE PASSAGE!" The sprite you selected — a drooling, ugly eyeful — runs at you from the east. Ugh!

Begin fighting the battle between your default party and the twenty beholders to the east and west. Notice that, even though your testing party is quite strong, it isn't a completely trivial matter to defeat this horde. Perhaps you should design an easier combat here, so an ordinary party will have a better chance of reaching the marble hall. If you get tired of fighting this battle, you can quit early. Unlike the real game player, designers have special, magical powers. One of them is represented by the button labeled WIN at the bottom of your screen. Press WIN now.

Returning to the Map Editor

The message "The Gods intervene!" is displayed on your screen, and then you are asked whether or not you want to "Continue Battle?" For now, press the NO button. You will see a message informing you that "The Party has won." Isn't it nice to have friends in high places? Press the Return Key on your keyboard, to return to the game adventure menu.

If you liked, you could now move around some more in the "Sample Dungeon" module, exploring its other features. This module still requires several changes, however, to make it more fun to play. For now, press the ENCAMP button. You find yourself at the edge of a roaring camp fire. If you were really playing this adventure, instead of only testing one module of it, you could save your game or load another one here. Designers don't have these options. In their place, however, new options have been added, such as the option to return immediately to the map editor. Do so now: press the DONE button at the bottom of the screen.

In this tutorial, you have seen how to mark your place in a map, and how to test where the party can go from that marked square. You have seen how to designate any square as an entry point into the current adventure module. By setting the starting module and entry point for the current design, you learned that you can easily become a temporary player at any location in the adventure module you are editing.

FIXING A DESIGN: THE CHAIN-OF-EVENTS EDITOR

When you first begin a new adventure design from scratch, you will want to spend lots of time with pencil and paper, planning the major features of your game. The modular nature of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES helps you to think about breaking your design down into independent parts which you can work on separately.

The tutorials in the next two chapters emphasize some later steps in the design process: the repetitive cycle of modifying one existing module of your design, testing those modifications, and then modifying that module again. When this cycle eventually finishes, you will have completed another dungeon or overland region in your adventure.

Tutorial: Building a Chain of Events

You will learn in this tutorial how to link one event to another, so the second happens immediately after the first. You will also practice editing the resulting chain of events.

Entering the Event Editor from Area View

The combat event you tested in the last chapter seemed too difficult for an ordinary party. While difficult battles can be fun in a game, generally you will want to reserve these for particularly important stages of your adventure. Just entering the marble hall at the end of your corridor shouldn't be quite that hard.

To edit your combat event, make sure the map editor is still in event mode, and change to area view. Notice that two map squares are filled with white in this mode: one event has been placed in your corridor at column 4, row 2, and another event exists near the great stone hall, at column 20, row 6. If you move the mouse cursor over each white square in the map, you can see in the map square information panel what type of event has been placed there.

In a later chapter, you will see how to make use of the teleport event in the great stone hall. For now, click the mouse once on the white square at column 4, row 2, inside the corridor you built.

Changing the Monsters Encountered

In the chain-of-events editor, press the EDIT button to edit your combat event. Use the NEXT button to move to page 3. Click twice on the number box displaying the value twenty for the number of beholders. Use the down-arrow key to reduce the number of beholders encountered here, from twenty to something more manageable.

Use your judgment about what the new value should be, based on how difficult you thought the combat was when you tested it. Try to keep some target player in mind — this will not necessarily be an expert. Remember, as well, that traversing this particular corridor is not meant to be the turning point of your game. If you like, you can reduce the number of beholders even further, and then introduce additional types of monsters into combat that takes place in this corridor. For example, if you put a few kobolds back into this event, it will prove interesting later on.

When you are satisfied with the monsters encountered, press the OK button. Back in the chain-of-events editor, you can make another kind of change to your combat event. It might be nice if the player gained a substantial treasure by defeating this ugly horde. One way to do this would be to place a give-treasure event in the square just to the east of this one. That method would only work, however, if the party approached from the west every time. Another way to make two events happen one after the other, no matter what direction the party approaches from, is to build a chain of events in a single map square.

Inserting a Combat-Treasure Event

A special type of event, “combat treasure,” will be useful for this task. When a combat-treasure event occurs just before a combat event, it modifies that combat event so the party obtains a prize when it wins the battle. In the chain-of-events editor, you can insert a new event of type “combat treasure” at column 4, row 2 — *before* your combat event. Now there will be two events here, forming a chain. It won’t matter whether the party enters this square from the east or the west, the combat-treasure event will always occur first, followed immediately by your combat event.

At the moment, the only event in the “chain” is your combat event. To insert a new event *before* this current event, press the INSERT button now. In the vertical list of event types that appears, select the type “combat treasure”. The questionnaire, of which the second page you now see on the screen, asks questions related to a pre-combat event for assigning treasure.

Locate the questions related to “money”. Click once on the number box to the right of the word “PLATINUM”. Type the number 1000 and then press the Tab Key on your keyboard. The new value in the platinum number box is accepted, and the next number box, beside the word “GEMS”, becomes highlighted. Type the number 100 and press the Tab Key again. Now type the number 100 in the number box beside the word “JEWELRY”, and then press the Enter Key.

You can also assign special items the party can gain by winning a battle in this map square. Locate the first button underneath the word “ITEMS”. Click on this button and select a useful prize from the vertical list that appears. For example, select “POTIONS”. A second list appears, displaying a variety of potions from which you can choose. Select the “POTION OF GIANT STRENGTH”. In the event questionnaire for pre-combat treasure, you now see “POTION OF GIANT STRENGTH” listed as the first item. If the party wins the combat event that follows, it will find this potion lying on the battlefield. By using this potion, the party can improve its ability to bash in the locked door to the marble hall.

Viewing a Chain of Events

Press the OK button at the bottom of the current page in the event editor to accept your new combat-treasure event. This time, when you return to the chain-of-events gallery, the vertical list in the top half of the screen has changed. Now the current event is the new combat-treasure event, and the combat event is listed below it as the “Next event”. You have succeeded in creating a chain of events consisting of these two links.

Because you inserted the new combat-treasure event before the first event placed at column 4, row 2, this combat-treasure event has become the first event in the chain; it is “anchored” at column 4, row 2, in the map of the “Sample Dungeon”. Try pressing the LEAVE button now; you see the area-view map again. When you move the mouse cursor over the white square at column 4, row 2, you see that a “COMBAT TREASURE” event has been placed here, not a “COMBAT” event. The only event reported in the map square information panel of the map editor is the first event in a chain — the one anchored to the map.

Now click on the white square with the “COMBAT TREASURE” event at column 4, row 2. The chain-of-events gallery lets you see all the events in a chain. Press the button labeled NEXT, at the bottom of the screen, to scroll the list of events. The combat event becomes the current event in the vertical list, and your new combat-treasure event is now listed as the “Previous event”. When you press the NEXT button again, the chain-of-events editor shows that no event currently follows combat in this chain.

Appending a Text Statement Event

You could give the player one additional bonus for defeating these beholders. After the battle, the party might discover a clue, in the form of a fragment torn from a scroll. You can accomplish this by displaying a message with an event of type “text statement” *after* the combat event in this corridor.

Make sure the current event is still the empty link at the end of the chain; the combat event should be listed as the previous event. Now press the INSERT button. In the vertical list that appears,

select "text statement". You should now see a questionnaire asking what message the player will read, and how it will be formatted on the screen.

As many as five different messages can be displayed on the player's screen, one after another, during a single text-statement event. The text box for the first message, "Text 1", appears on this page of the event editor; the second and subsequent messages may be entered on pages 3 and 4 of this questionnaire. One reason for distributing a statement among several text boxes is to control the formatting and timing of the statement's appearance on the screen.

For now, click on the text box labeled "Text 1" to activate it. Enter a sentence, such as "THE PARTY DISCOVERS ONE FRAGMENT OF A SCROLL". Be sure to leave a space after the period at the end of this sentence. Press the Enter Key to accept your new text. Just below this text box, click the yes/no button beside the phrase "MUST PRESS RETURN" so the button is no longer highlighted. Press NEXT to go to page 3.

Continue entering the text statement seen by the player; click in the text box at the top of the page, labeled "Text 2". In this second text box, enter the literal message fragment written on the piece of scroll. To help the player recognize that you are quoting this passage, enclose it in quotation marks. For example, an appropriate fragment might be something like: "...PROTECT THE MARBLE HALL AT ALL COSTS! THE SECRET OF THE SIXTH ROOM MUST NOT..." Leave a space after the final quotation mark. Press the Enter Key now, to accept the changes to this second text box.

By convention in Gold Box games, literal messages are not only quoted, they are also displayed in highlighted characters when they appear during a game. Turn on the yes/no button next to the word "Highlight" below the text box labeled "Text 2". To complete your message, click on the text box labeled "Text 3". Type a sentence such as "DESPITE A CAREFUL SEARCH, THE REST OF THIS SCROLL CANNOT BE FOUND." Press the Enter Key to accept this new text.

The sentences in the two text boxes labeled "Text 1" and "Text 2" will be glued together during the game into a single paragraph. Only the second sentence in this paragraph — the message you entered in the text box labeled "Text 2" — will appear highlighted. The player will have to press a RETURN button in order to read the sentence in the text box labeled "TEXT 3".

Press the OK button to accept your new text-statement event. In the chain-of-events editor, the vertical list now displays the new text statement as the current event. There should be no next event, and you should still see combat listed as the previous event. Press the PREV button to scroll up to this combat event, and then press the EDIT button. In the event editor, press the PREV button to display page 1 of the questionnaire for combat events. Near the bottom of this page, notice that the button beside the phrase "CHAIN EVENT" now says "TEXT STATEMENT".

Press the CANCEL menu button to return to the chain-of-events editor without making any changes. Now there are three events in this chain. All three events will happen sequentially when the party enters the map square at column 4, row 2, of your "Sample Dungeon".

Examine the information panel in the chain-of-events editor. Note that four of the one hundred possible events in the "Sample Dungeon" adventure module have now been used up. The space available for text messages in this adventure module has also been reduced by a percent or two.

Testing an Event Chain

When you are finished viewing the chain of events, press the LEAVE button. It doesn't matter which link in the chain is the current event; all these events have already been added to your current adventure module in working memory. Save this version of the "Sample Dungeon" adventure module on your hard disk now. To test the new chain of events in your corridor, select "Test module" from the utilities menu list. Don't forget that you can quit the battle early, by using the WIN button.

After you have tested this new chain of events, return to the map editor from the game's encamp menu by choosing DONE. Click on the combat-treasure event at column 4, row 2, to enter the chain-of-events editor.

If you wanted to adjust the treasure received by the party after the battle, you could edit the combat-treasure event. If the number and type of monsters required further adjustment, you could

edit the combat event instead. For now, concentrate on the text-statement event. The message about a scroll fragment is a little disconcerting when it suddenly appears after the battle. A picture of a scroll would be useful here.

Scroll until the text-statement event is the current event, and then press EDIT. On page 2 of the event editor, beneath the phrase "PLAYER WILL" locate the word "SEE:." Click on the button labeled "NO ART". In the art gallery, select the picture named "ITEM: SCROLL" and return to the event editor. If you had selected a sprite instead, the pop-up menu labeled "distance" would now be used to set the range at which that art image should appear. This pop-up menu has no effect on your picture.

Save your work, and then test this module again. This time, your text statement should be easier to understand. You see a picture of a scroll instead of the corridor walls, while you pause to read the scroll fragment. When you are finished, return to the map editor.

This tutorial has guided you through the process of building and editing a chain of events anchored in one square of a map. You have practiced going back and forth between making small changes and testing them as a player. In the process, you have seen how to create several new types of events.

EXTENDING A DESIGN: THE GLOBAL INFORMATION EDITOR

The edit-and-test process you carried out in the last chapter will be repeated many times until you have built a complete dungeon. The kinds of changes you will make and test, however, are not all the same. So far, we have focused only on changes related to a particular location in the current adventure module. This chapter introduces other changes you can make, by editing global information about the adventure module as a whole.

Tutorial: Changing the Map Global Information

This tutorial explores the enhancements you can make to a design, by changing the global information pertaining to an entire adventure module. You will learn here how to name an adventure module and its zones, how to load different sets of art, and how to use a step encounter to create a wandering monster.

You should be in the map editor, working on “SAMPLE DUNGEON” of the “TUTORIAL DESIGN”. The currently marked square should be at column 0, row 0, facing east. Switch to wall mode and 3-D view, if necessary.

Renaming a Module

You cannot change information about the current adventure module as a whole by drawing on individual squares in a map. Instead, you must use the global information editor. Select “Global Info” in the file menu list. The top of your screen should now state that you are editing page 1 of the questionnaire about “GLOBAL MAP INFORMATION”.

The name “Sample Dungeon” is not really very helpful as a description of this particular adventure module. Locate the rectangle beneath the phrase “ADVENTURE MODULE NAME”. This rectangle is actually a text box. It differs from the ones you have seen before, because of the limited nature of this question. Instead of six lines of text, you may enter, at most, fifteen characters for the name of an adventure module.

Click on this small text box to highlight it. Replace the existing name with anything that will help you to identify this particular module (the player will never see this name, only you will). Notice that the global information editor just beeps if you try to enter more characters than will fit in a module name. Accept your changes by pressing the Enter Key, or revert to the original name by pressing the escape key now.

While you are at it, give the zones in your map more useful names. Remember that all squares in a map are assigned to zone 1, by default. In this particular adventure module, we have given all the rooms other assignments, so that only the inaccessible space remains in zone 1. Click once on the small text box beside the phrase “ZONE NAME 1:”, near the center of the page. Type the word “INACCESSIBLE”. Press the Tab Key on your keyboard, to select this name and move to the text box for zone 2.

All the rooms in the great stone hall have been assigned to zone 2. Type “GREAT HALL” here, and press the Tab Key again. For zone 3, enter the name “MARBLE HALL”; you reassigned these rooms from zone 4 to zone 3 in the chapter on using the Map Editor. Since you haven’t used any other zones in this module, just press the Enter Key to accept this name.

Loading New Wall Art

Press the NEXT button to go to page 2 of the global information questionnaire. On this page, you change the wall art, backdrop art, or combat-terrain art loaded in the current module’s slots. Remember that wall art, for example, is loaded in three sets of five images. If you load a new art set into wall slot 1, this will not change the image numbers assigned to the various square walls in your map. Instead, it will change the *meaning* of those numbers; all the square walls currently assigned an image number between one and five display images from whatever wall set is currently loaded in slot 1. By loading a new wall set in slot 1, you change instantly the images all these walls will display.

Try this now: locate the phrase “PICK WALL ART SETS” near the top of page 2 in the global information editor. Click on the button next to the phrase “WALL ART SLOT 1”. In the art gallery, you see the five images of the wall set named “ROCK A”. Select the wall set named “BRICKS”. You return to the global information editor, where page 2 should now say that “WALL ART SLOT 1” is the set named “BRICKS”.

Press the OK button to accept these global changes and return to the map editor. Notice that the walls to the left and right of the burning torch have changed appearance; they now display the smooth blocks of the “BRICKS” wall set, instead of the rough stones of the set named “ROCK A”. The color-code of these smooth walls — dark blue — is still the same in the small overhead map; their wall numbers have not changed, only the image referred to by those numbers. Why is the torch still burning on a wall made of rough stones?

Once again, examine the overhead map closely. The color-code for the wall of rough stones with a burning torch is light green. Press the SELECT button, and examine the right half of the wall-menu screen. Notice that the light green color-code and the burning torch are located at the end of the middle row of wall images. They are in wall-set slot 2. You changed only the wall art loaded in set 1, which is displayed in the first row of five wall images.

To make the east wall at column 0, row 0, fit the new corridor appearance, you need to change the rough-stone wall with a color-code of light green into the smooth-block wall color-coded dark blue. Click now on the left image in the first row, color-coded dark blue. Change the obstruction level as well, from the default “OPEN” to “BLOCKED”. By replacing one wall with another that has the same obstruction level, only the image will actually be changed. When the new wall and obstruction settings are correct, press the SELECT button to return to the map editor.

The pen information panel should now display the image of a blank, smooth-block wall, and the obstruction level of “BLOCKED”. Make sure you are located at column 0, row 0, facing east toward a burning torch. Press the PLACE button. The wall in front of you should now be made of smooth blocks, just like the walls to the left and right. Be sure to save your work now.

You might have loaded a new wall set into slot 2, instead of changing the number assigned to the east wall at 0, 0. However, that would have had the effect of changing *all* the wall images from six to ten throughout the entire map. Switch to area view now; notice that the walls of the Great Hall are mostly color-coded

brown. These walls are part of the set in slot 2. While your corridor now appears to be made of smooth blocks, the Great Hall still appears to be made of rough stone.

Changing the Map Size

It might be nice if the narrow corridor in the Great Hall were longer than it is now. One way to do this, might be to erase the existing walls in the southwest corner of the map (between columns 0 to 5 and rows 8 to 10), and redraw them further east. A much easier way would be simply to stretch the map, making it wider. Scroll the map so the east side at column 23 is displayed.

Return to the global information editor. On page 1, notice the line immediately below your name for this module. The map is currently eleven rows high and twenty-four columns wide. Click twice on the "width" text box. Use the up-arrow key to stretch this width to twenty-six, and then press the Enter Key. Now press OK. In the map editor, the map size is now listed in the design information panel as "WD 26 HT 11". Click again just past the right (east) side of the map. Now the map scrolls to reveal two new, empty columns: 24 and 25.

To fill in the corridor walls, press the SELECT button and choose the wall image on the left side of the middle row: the one color-coded brown. Leave the obstruction level at "BLOCKED", and select these new pen settings. Draw a horizontal wall from the north edge of the map square at column 24, row 9, to the north edge of the square at column 25, row 9.

A horizontal brown line, edged with the obstruction color-code yellow, should now extend all the way to the right edge of the map on the north side of this

narrow corridor. If you made a mistake, "erase" by clicking with the right mouse button (or holding down the shift key while you click the left button). This will restore the default of no wall and an obstruction level of "OPEN". Once the north wall looks right, repeat this process a second time; draw a horizontal wall on the south side of the corridor in row 9.

Mark the east edge of the square at column 23, row 9 (if you don't remember how, refer to the chapter entitled "Testing a Design"). Switch to 3-D view, and move east along your new corridor, until you bump into the door of iron bars at column 1. Notice that when you moved past the new east end of the map, at column 25, you stepped into the map from the west, at column 0. The map "wraps around" during a game, so you can never fall off the edge.

This new corridor now seems too long a walk; the map needs to be shrunk to a width of only twenty-five columns. Select "Global Info" from the file menu list again, and change the number box next to the word "WIDTH" from twenty-six to twenty-five. Now press the OK button. When you try to shrink a map, notice that you are warned first that data will be lost, and given a chance to cancel the size change. In this case, the corridor square at column 25, row 9 will be discarded when the map shrinks to twenty-five columns. Press OK to accept the new size and return to the map editor. To the right of the compass in 3-D view, you should now see "WD 25 HT 11".

If you now turn around and move west down the rough-stone corridor, you should cross from column 0 to column 24 when the map scrolls. The corridor should now be one square shorter. Check your work in area view as well. Remember that you can always

undo these size changes, by selecting "Revert to saved" from the file menu list. Save your work on the hard disk when you are *sure* that your size changes are satisfactory.

Creating a Step Event

Yet another change you can make in the global information editor is to implement a wandering monster. First, change the map editor to zone mode, using the map menu list. Notice when you move the mouse cursor over the dark green squares, zone 3 (named "MARBLE HALL") is reported in the map square information panel. The dark blue squares all belong to zone 2, the "GREAT HALL". Scroll the map in area view to display the new corridor square you created, at column 24, row 9. Notice that this square still has the default zone setting, zone 0. Press the SELECT button, and choose the zone named "GREAT HALL". Click once on the map square at column 24, row 9, to assign this new square to zone 2.

Now, use the file menu list to return to the global information editor, and press the NEXT button until you see "PAGE 3" in the top, right-hand corner of the screen. Near the top of this page, you should see the phrase "DEFINE STEP EVENTS 1-3". Up to eight step events may be specified in any one adventure module. A "step event" is an event that occurs after the party has taken some predefined number of steps inside the map zones you select.

A step event may be of any type. For example, you could specify that a combat event occurs every time the party moves a single step inside any of the eight map zones. If you did so, your players would probably come after you with something uglier than a beholder.

Locate the three lines near the top of the page, to the right of the label "1)". Change the number of steps required before this first step event takes place, by clicking once in the number box between the phrase "HAPPENS ON STEP" and the phrase "IN ZONES". Type a more reasonable number of steps between combat events, such as fifteen, and press the Enter Key.

Instead of counting steps in all the map zones, restrict this event just to steps taken while the party is inside the Great Hall: in zone 2. Click the yes/no button to the right of the number 1 to turn it off. Turn off the yes/no buttons to the right of all the numbers 3 through 8 as well. The only zone in which the yes/no button is still turned on, and appears highlighted, should now be zone 2.

What this means is that the first time the party enters a map square assigned to zone 2 (the Great Hall), a counter will be set to zero. Each step the party takes while inside the Great Hall will add one to this counter. Counting will stop as soon as the party moves out of the Great Hall into a map square with a different zone number (how this move can be made is dealt with in a later chapter). If the party re-enters any map square belonging to zone 2, counting will start up again where it left off. As soon as the counter for this step event reaches the number fifteen, the counter is reset to zero and the designated event occurs.

The only thing you have yet to specify is what type of event this will be. Just above the number fifteen, find the button labeled "NO EVENT". Click once on this button to bring up a vertical list of event types. Instead of selecting an ordinary combat event, select a "random combat" event.

Random-combat events are like ordinary combat events, with one important difference: in random-combat events, the party does battle with only one type of monster at a time. Which of the six specified monster types attacks the party is determined at random, each time this event occurs. By selecting a random-combat event for your step encounter, you are creating a scenario in which the party is attacked every so often while inside the Great Hall — each time by a different kind of monster. It is as though six different groups of monsters were roaming separately around the Great Hall, periodically bumping into the party and attacking it.

Testing a Step Event

For now, accept all the default answers for a random-combat event, and just press the OK button. Page 3 of the global information editor should now say that a “RANDOM-COMBAT” happens on step “15” when the party is in zone “2”. Press the OK button again to exit the global information editor and return to the map editor. From the utilities menu list, choose “Entry points”. Entry point 2 should still be inside the Great Hall, at column 16, row 6.

Since you have been using entry point 8 to test your module, and the game settings still declare eight to be the starting point for this module, move entry point 8 into the Great Hall; click once on the west edge of the square containing entry point 2, at column 16, row 6. In the

vertical list of entry points that appears, select “Entry 8”. The last line in the pen information panel should now report that entry point 8 is at “(16, 6)” facing “West”. Notice that you can’t see entry point 8 in this map; small numbers appear on top of larger numbers, and eight is obscured by two. When the pen information panel displays the correct setting for entry point 8, press the OK button.

You may wish to save your changes at this point. Now, from the utilities menu list, choose the command “Test module”. Walk around inside the Great Hall, or out in the rough-stone corridor, while counting your steps. Since both the hall and the corridor are assigned to zone 2, you should run into a monster mob every time you take another fifteen steps. When you get tired of this harassment, encamp, and press DONE to return to the map editor.

You can go back to the global information editor, if you like, and adjust your new step event. For example, you can change the number of steps between occurrences of this event to make traversing the Great Hall easier or more difficult. When you are satisfied with this step event, save your changes.

You have learned in this tutorial how to modify features of an entire adventure module, such as changing the module’s name or the names of the map zones. You have seen the effects of loading new art into your module, and of stretching or shrinking the map. You have also learned one important use for a step event, and how a step event is created and tested.

CONNECTING ROOMS: LINKING SQUARES IN A MAP

Although you now have some interesting features in your sample module, including chained and step events, the map squares of one half of your map are still inaccessible from the other half. In this chapter, two different methods are presented for connecting otherwise inaccessible locations in an adventure design.

Stairs vs. Teleporters

The first method for linking mutually inaccessible regions in a dungeon map is to place teleporter events in the different regions. Each event can be set to carry the party to a different region of the map. A second method involves linking two modules together with stair events. While teleporter events occur after the party enters a designated map square, stair events occur before the party enters a specified square. Usually, teleporter or stair events are placed in pairs, so the party can return the way it came.

Tutorial: Placing Stair and Teleporter Events

In this tutorial, you will learn how to place teleporter and stair events, so they link different parts of a dungeon. You should now be in the map editor. Make sure you are in event mode and area view.

Creating a Teleporter Event

Place a new event at column 6, row 1 in the map. In the vertical list that appears, select the event type “teleporter”. Page 2 of the event editor should now display questions concerning what the party will see before it is teleported to a different map square. Accept the default answers on this page, and press the NEXT button.

Locate the phrase “AFTER THE PARTY MOVES” near the top of page 3. Below this phrase, click once on the number box labeled “COL:” and type the number twenty. Press the Tab Key once, and change the row to six. Press the Enter Key, and then select the direction “WEST” from the pop-up menu next to the word “FACING”. Now, if the party is able to penetrate to the sixth room of the marble hall, it will find an easy way of entering the Great Hall.

In the large text box on this page, enter a message that will give the player some clue where the party has been teleported. For example, this event will take the party to a room with rough, stone walls and an underground feel. You might enter: “THE AIR SMELLS DAMP AND MUSTY. YOU HEAR WATER DRIPPING.” When you are satisfied with your message, press the Enter Key, and then press the OK button.

In the area map, examine the map square at column 20, row 6, by moving the mouse cursor over this square. Note that the map square information panel reports that an event of type “Teleporter” has already been placed here. Click once on this square, and then press the EDIT button in the chain-of-events editor. Press NEXT to see where this teleporter event leads: back to column 6, row 1.

Placing two teleporter events like this, each “pointing to” the other event, sets up a two-way transportation system.

Generally, unless there is a special reason for giving the party a one-way ticket, and some other means exists for returning, you should create teleporter events in pairs. Now press CANCEL to exit the event editor without making any changes.

Testing a Teleporter Event

Return to the map editor and save your work, then choose “Test module” from the utilities menu list. You should be inside the Great Hall at entry point 8, facing west. Press the AREA button, if necessary, to orient yourself. Walk around the north side of the stone pillar behind you. You should see a door ahead on your right. Enter this door, and then turn toward the door of iron bars on your left (toward the east).

Walk forward one step, and you should be presented with a picture of a mystic gateway. Press the YES button to teleport the party. A message about birch wood should appear on your screen. Press the Enter Key. You see the mystic gateway again, but this time you should press NO. If you re-enter the teleporter, you will end up back where you started. Move forward one step into the marble room. Turn around to face south, and move forward again (if you get lost, try pressing the AREA button). This time, answer YES to ride the teleporter back to the Great Hall, and then press NO to get off.

Step forward (west) through the door of iron bars, then turn right (north) and move through the door with the small window. You should find yourself inside the Great Hall. Walk around. Try to get back to the entry point at column 20, row 6. What happens?

To get to the teleporter from entry point 8, you had to take several steps in zone 2. These were counted by step event 1. The steps you took inside the Marble Hall weren't counted, because they were in zone 3. When you teleported back to the Great Hall, and started walking around, step event 1 started counting where it had left off. When the step count was reached (it's fifteen, unless you changed it), the party was attacked by random monsters.

To get out of combat early, press the WIN button. Encamp, and then press the DONE button to return to the map editor.

Working with Stair Events

Note that, to get to the teleporter inside the Marble Hall, the party will have to fight its way past hordes of beholders in your corridor at column 4, row 2. It might be nice, if there were another way to get to the Great Hall from entry point 1 (at column 0, row 0). In fact, you can use a pair of events of type “stair” for this purpose. In the map editor, make sure you are in area view, and move the active square to the west end of your smooth-block corridor. Mark the square at column 0, row 2, facing north. Double check to make certain you have marked the correct square edge.

When specifying where a stair event will take the party, it is easier to refer to an entry point rather than fill in a row and column number and select a facing direction. Since you can place entry points while you are still looking at the map, you won't have to remember any map coordinates. Place an entry point at the currently marked square wall, by selecting the “Place Entry” command from the utilities menu list. You haven't used entry point 3 for anything yet; in the vertical list that appears, click twice on the line that says “Entry 3”.

Now switch to 3-D view. Turn around to face south. The little nook you are facing, to the south of your east-west corridor, is the location where you will build a stairwell. The first thing you need to do is to place a wall here that looks like a set of stairs.

Make sure the map editor is in wall mode, and then press the SELECT button. Choose the middle wall in the first row (the one with the dark cyan color-code). Check that the current obstruction level is “OPEN”. Now press SELECT to return to the map editor. Check that you are at column 0, row 2, facing south in 3-D view. Press the PLACE button. A smooth-block wall should appear in front of you, depicting stairs leading off ambiguously into the gloom.

You are now ready to place an event of type “stair” in the nook at column 0, row 3 — *behind* the stair-like wall. As you have seen, an event of type “teleporter” allows the party to enter the map square where that event is located. The party may even be given a chance to remain in the square, rather than be teleported. By contrast, the party is never actually allowed to enter a square where an event of type “stair” is located. This type of event behaves as though it were in the previous square — the one the party left when it entered the map square containing the stair event.

Switch to event mode and step into the square at column 0, row 3. Now press PLACE. In the vertical list of event types, select the name “Stairs”. The questionnaire you now see in the event editor is essentially the same as that for a teleporter event. You do not need to change the default answers on page 1; press the NEXT button.

Near the top of page 3, locate the pop-up menu labeled “PLACE”, just below the phrase “AFTER THE PARTY MOVES”, select “AT AN ENTRY POINT” from this pop-up menu. Change the value in the number box beside the words “ENTRY POINT” to the number four (*not* the number three).

Click in the large text box below the phrase “THE PARTY READS”. Type some clue to the party's new location, for example: “THE AIR HERE FEELS DAMP.” Press the OK button to accept your changes to page 3 and return to the map editor.

Change the map editor to wall mode, and switch to area view again. Mark the east wall of the map square at column 4, row 9 (be sure that the yellow arrow mark faces right in the map). From the utilities menu list, select “Place entry”. Now click twice on the item that reads “Entry 4”. This is where the party will end up when it tries to move south from column 0, row 2.

Turn around to face the west wall at column 4, row 9. Switch to 3-D view, and press the SELECT button. Choose the middle wall image in the second row — the one that looks like an entrance to a stairwell in a rough-stone wall. Since the color-code for this wall image is dark gray, you will not be able to see any special patch of color below the image. Check that the obstruction level is set to “OPEN”, and select these new pen settings. In the map editor, press the PLACE button. Step forward into the square at column 3, row 9. Switch to event mode, and then press the PLACE button again. In the vertical list that appears, select an event of type “Stairs”.

Once again, just press the NEXT button in the event editor to accept the default answers on page 2. Change the pop-up menu to the right of the word "PLACE" so it reads "AT AN ENTRY POINT". In the number box labeled "ENTRY POINT", enter the number three (do *not* enter four here). Click on the large text box beneath the phrase "THE PARTY READS". Enter a message such as: "THE AIR HERE FEELS WARM AND DRY." Press the OK button to accept your changes and return to the map editor.

Now, when the party tries to cross the south wall of the map square at column 0, row 2, it will end up facing east at column 4, row 9 (at entry point 4), after seeing a message about dampness. If the party tries to move west from column 4, row 9, it will find itself at column 0, row 2, facing north (at entry point 3). The message displayed will say something about dryness. To the player, it will seem as though the party can descend a winding stairwell at column 0, row 3 to a damp stone cellar, or ascend a winding stairwell at column 3, row 9 to a dry first floor.

Try it yourself. Save your work, if you like, and then choose "Test module" from the utilities menu list. You should find yourself at column 0, row 0, facing a blank wall to the east. Turn south, and walk down the corridor until you come to the wall showing a set of stairs. Step forward, then press YES indicating that you wish to enter this stairwell. At the bottom of the stairs, try turning around (west) and stepping forward up the stairs again. After pressing YES, you should find yourself back in the smooth-block corridor, facing north. Press the AREA button, and try these stairs again. When you get bored, encamp and return to the map editor.

In this tutorial, you have learned to use both teleporter and stair events to connect different parts of an adventure module. You have designated a new location for the party by specifying map coordinates, and also by referring to entry points. You have also seen how to let the party choose whether it will change location or not.

CONNECTING DUNGEONS: LINKING MODULES IN A DESIGN

So far, you have seen how to modify only one adventure module — your sample dungeon. If your adventure design is to extend beyond this dungeon, you will need a way to link two adventure modules together. You will accomplish this in the present chapter by linking your dungeon to an overland region.

Features of Overland Regions

Overland regions differ from ordinary adventure modules in several important respects. The size of an overland region is fixed at thirty-eight columns by fifteen rows. Moreover, an overland region never appears in a 3-D view. Instead, the player sees the overland map art item that is associated with the current adventure module. (You can view the overland map art items in the art gallery.) In the map editor, an overland region's map is shown in area view, superimposed on the associated overland map art item.

Since overland maps are never shown in 3-D view, their map squares are assigned no wall images. Overland map squares do make use of obstruction levels, however. All four edges of one overland map square always share a single obstruction level. This level may only be "passable" or "impassable" (similar to the dungeon obstruction levels "open" and "blocked").

Tutorial: Editing an Overland Map

You will learn in this tutorial how to link a dungeon to an overland region. You will also practice editing an overland map. You will learn one method for simulating a market town, and in the process you will see how to create and edit simple branch points in a chain of events. You should now be in the map editor, working with the tenth dungeon module of the "TUTORIAL DESIGN" adventure.

Using a Transfer-Module Event

To link your dungeon to a different adventure module, you will need an event of type "transfer-module". This is really a variation on the stair and teleporter event types. Make sure the map editor is in area view. Mark the south wall of the map square at column 0, row 1, in the northwest (upper, left-hand) corner of the area map. Change to 3-D view. From the utilities menu list, select the command "Place entry". Click twice on the name "Entry 8" in the vertical list that appears.

Now turn around to face the north. Make sure the map editor is in wall mode, and then press the SELECT button. In the wall menu, choose the right-most (fifth) wall image in the first row; it should depict a brown, wooden door. Check that the obstruction level is "OPEN", and then press OK to return to the map editor. You should still be facing north at column 0, row 1. Press the PLACE button.

Now step forward through your new door to the square at 0, 0. Change to event mode, then press PLACE. Select the event type named "transfer module". At the top of page 2 in the event editor, locate the phrase "THE GATEWAY IS". Just below this phrase, a pop-up menu allows you to select whether this event will behave like a stair event or like a teleporter event. Make this event active when the party tries to "enter" the map square, so it behaves like a stair event.

Beneath the phrase "BEFORE THE PARTY LEAVES", to the right of the words "IT SEES", click on the button labeled "No art". In the art gallery, select the picture named "Tower 5". Click once in the large text box labeled "ASK", and change the default message to a more specific question such as: "DO YOU WANT TO LEAVE THE CASTLE?"

Press the NEXT button to go to page 3 in the event editor. Just beneath the phrase "AFTER THE PARTY MOVES", click on the button with the name "DUNGEON 01". From the vertical list of adventure modules that appears, select "Overland 01". In the pop-up menu next to the word "PLACE" select "AT AN ENTRY POINT". Change the value in the number box next to the words "ENTRY POINT" to the number eight.

Click on the large text box in the bottom half of page 3. Enter a phrase the player will read, when the party emerges in the adventure module "Overland 01". For example, you might enter: "THE MOUNTAINS APPEAR TALL AND HAZY IN THE DISTANCE." Press the Enter Key to accept your new text, and then press OK to return to the map editor.

Loading from Another Design

Before you can test your new transfer event, you need to set up the destination adventure module. Save your work, then open the module named "Overland 01". The map you see is just a default map for the first overland region — nothing has been placed here yet.

A more interesting overland module exists in the default game, "The Heirs to Skull Crag." From the file menu list, choose the command Copy from... In the vertical list of adventure designs that appears, select HEIRS TO SKULL CRAG. In the next vertical list, select the first overland adventure module: the one in which the name begins with "OVERLAND 01". You should see a picture of a yellow wasteland crossed from north to south by a range of brown mountains. If you are still in event mode, the mountain range should be filled with small, white squares.

Notice in the design information panel that you are still working on the "TUTORIAL DESIGN". The map you see depicting a yellow wasteland has been copied from the first overland module of "The Heirs to Skull Crag" adventure design. It replaced the (empty) first overland module in your "Tutorial Design". To make this replacement permanent, choose the "Save" command now from file menu list.

Viewing an Overland Map

Since there are no wall images in an overland region, the area map you see has no colored lines on square edges, and no white dots to mark the corners of map squares. Instead, a small white square marks any map square in which the four edges have been assigned an "impassable" obstruction level. When

you move the mouse cursor over one of these squares, the pen information panel says "NO EVENT POSSIBLE". Clearly, the party will not be able to cross these mountains in any ordinary way.

In an overland map, events anchored to map squares are not shown as solid white squares, since that would obscure too much of the overland map picture. Instead, map squares where events have been placed are shown as hollow white frames. When you move the mouse cursor over the map square at column 13, row 7, for example, you see that an event of type "transfer module" has been placed there.

Hold down the mouse cursor over the map menu list. Note that in overland regions the "Backdrop placement" command is dimmed, while the "Wall placement" command becomes "Block placement". Select the command "Block placement" now. In this mode, the impassable map squares are shown surrounded by a thin, white line. This line represents an impenetrable barrier to the party.

By default, the pen is set to assign a "PASSABLE" obstruction level to all four edges of any map square you click on. For example, click now on the map square at column 20, row 14 — in the water at the lower, right-hand corner of this map. The thin border around this square disappears. Press the SELECT button. Instead of showing a wall menu, the map editor simply toggles the current pen setting to its opposite — "IMPASSABLE". Now click again on the map square at column 20, row 14. Once again, the party is blocked from entering this square.

Change modes again, this time selecting the "Zone placement" command. A small patch of color in the middle of each map square now indicates the zone to which each square has been assigned. In overland regions, the backdrop art displayed during combat depends on which zone the party is in. Consequently, zones should be assigned according to the terrain depicted in the overland map picture.

Notice that in the mountains the small patches of color have white centers; when you move the mouse cursor over one of these map squares, the map square information panel reports that it is "NOT ENTERABLE".

Transporting the Party in an Overland Region

Choose the "Entry points" command from the utilities menu list, and then click on the west side of the overland map square at column 17, row 3. Select the item "Entry 8" from the list of entry points that appears. This is the entry point you specified when you placed a "transfer-module" event in your dungeon. When you are satisfied that you have placed entry point 8 in the correct place, press the OK button to return to the map editor.

Change to event mode once again. The transfer-module events that have already been placed in this map are linked to various adventure modules. You will have to place your own event to link this overland map to dungeon 10. Click the mouse on the map square at column 18, row 3 — directly over the tiny image of a castle. In the list of event types, select "Transfer module".

This event questionnaire should be filled out in much the same way as the one for the transfer-module event you placed in your dungeon. On page 2 in the event editor, set this gateway so it is active then the party tries to enter the map square. Click on the button labeled “No art” and select the picture named “Tower 5”. Change the message in the large text box labeled “ASK” to read: “DO YOU WANT TO ENTER THE CASTLE?”

Press the NEXT button. On page 3, click the button that says “DUNGEON 01” and change this selection to “DUNGEON 10”. In the pop-up menu next to the word “PLACE”, choose “At an entry point”. Change the number box next to the words “ENTRY POINT” from “1” to “8”. Click the large text box labeled “THE PLAYER READS” and type something like: “THE AIR HERE FEELS WARM AND DRY. A FINE LAYER OF DUST COVERS THE FLOOR.” Press the OK button to return to the map editor. Your new event is displayed as a hollow white frame around the map square at column 18, row 3. Save your work.

Now you are ready to test your transfer-module events. Leave the map editor. In the design menu, press the button labeled GAME SETTINGS. Change the module listed below the phrase “THE ADVENTURE BEGINS IN” from your dungeon to “Overland 01”. Press OK to return to the design menu. Press EDIT MODULES and open the “Overland 01” adventure module. From the map editor’s utilities menu list, select the command “Test Module”.

Your party should begin in the first overland region, just to the west of a castle. Move the party east toward that castle. When asked if you want to enter this castle, press the YES button. The party

should find itself in a corridor with smooth, block walls, facing a stairway in the distance. The air here should feel warm and dry. Turn around, and step forward through the wooden door. Answer YES again, and the party is transferred back to the overland region, where it can admire tall, hazy mountains in the distance.

Creating a Special Event Chain.

Notice that the party can do little in this overland region, besides explore the dungeon you have been working on. If it moves west, the party cannot cross the mountains, as no more events have been placed on the east side of the mountain range. Encamp, and then press DONE to return to the map editor.

Make sure the map editor is in event mode, and scroll the map of the overland region so you can see everything on the east side of the mountains. Click once on the map square at column 26, row 7, directly over the small image of a town. One way to implement a town in an overland region would be to create an event of type “small town”. For now, select an event of type “temple” instead. Visiting a temple will give the party a chance to heal any wounds they might have received in your dungeon.

On page 2 of this event questionnaire, change the number box next to “MAX SPELL LEVEL” from seven to five. Only less serious wounds may be healed in this rural temple. Locate the pop-up menu beside the phrase “COST FACTOR”. The “FREE” setting in this pop-up menu makes healing spells available at no cost to the patient, while “NORMAL” assigns standard prices to all spells. In this temple, make the spells cost half as much as usual by selecting “DIV 2” (for “divide by 2”).

Visitors who can afford it are expected to contribute to this temple’s support. In the center of the page, turn on the yes/no button next to the question “ALLOW DONATIONS?” Set the “donation threshold” number box to “30” platinum. Click the yes/no button next to the question “CHAIN WHEN THRESHOLD REACHED?” to turn it on. Now click the button labeled “NO EVENT”, next to the word “CHAIN”.

You see the vertical list of event types again. You are being asked to select the type of event that will occur when the party has given enough to this temple. Choose an event of type “teleporter”. Accept the defaults on page 2 of this teleporter questionnaire and go to the next page. Set the values in the number boxes and pop-up menu so the party is moved to “COL:” 12, “ROW:” 0, “FACING” north. In the text box labeled “THE PLAYER READS”, you might enter: “WELCOME TO THE WILDERNESS!” Press OK to accept this teleporter event.

Editing Event Branch Points

In the chain-of-events editor, notice that the current teleporter event is listed as “CALLED ON MADE DONATION” from the previous event. Events are normally linked through the “CHAIN EVENT” button on page 1 of an event questionnaire. A few events, such as a temple, also allow you to link an event to some special condition — a temple donation, for example. If the special condition is ever satisfied (in this case, if the party donates enough), the event chained to that special condition will occur *instead of* any normally chained event. In effect, this creates branch points in a game’s story line.

Edit the temple event again. Notice that the “CHAIN” button on page 2 is now labeled “Teleporter”. To complete the other side of this branch point, go to page 1 of this temple questionnaire. Click on the button beside the words “CHAIN EVENT” and select a “training hall” event. In the new questionnaire that appears, select “Normal” for the “COST FACTOR”. Go to page 1 of this training hall questionnaire, and click on the “CHAIN EVENT” button. This time, select a “shop” event.

In the shop questionnaire, click the button labeled “TYPE 2”, and select “+0 ARMOR”. On page 3, click to turn off any yes/no buttons next to weapons you wish *not* to be sold in this shop. On page 4, do the same thing for any armor items that should not be sold here. If you like, you can add more categories on page 2. When you are satisfied with this shop, press the OK menu button.

In the chain-of-events editor, scroll up to the teleporter event. Notice that the chain of events shown is the one linked through *normal* events. If a special event is also linked to the previous event in the chain, providing a branch point, the ALT menu button will be active. Press this button now. At the top of this chain, you still see the temple event anchored at column 26, row 7. But the normally chained training hall and its next event, a shop, have now disappeared. Instead, you now see the specially chained teleporter event. Press the ALT button again to view the normal chain.

Scroll up to the temple event, at the beginning of this chain. Press INSERT, and add a text statement to introduce this chain of events. In “TEXT 1”, enter a sentence like: “AS YOU WALK THROUGH A CROWDED MARKET, MANY VENDORS COMPETE FOR

YOUR ATTENTION.” You might select a sound such as “Treasure”, as well, and a perhaps a picture like “Town 3” that suggests a market place. Press NEXT.

For “TEXT 2”, enter the sentence “DISCOUNT HEALING!” (with quotation marks). Turn off “MUST PRESS RETURN” and turn on “HIGHLIGHT”. For “TEXT 3”, enter the message: “SHOUTS A CLERIC. YOU DECIDE TO ENTER HIS BOOTH.” Press OK. Now leave the chain-of-events editor and return to the map editor.

Scroll the overland map so you can see the west side. In the map square at column 12, row 0, place another teleporter event. On page 3 of this teleporter questionnaire, set the new location to column 25, row 7, facing “EAST”. Enter a message such as: “A SMALL TOWN APPEARS TO THE EAST”, then press OK.

You can now save your work and test this module again, using the teleporter to cross from one side of the mountains to the other. In order to enter the teleporter from the small market town, you will have to enter the temple and donate thirty platinum (you can make this donation over several visits). If you donate less, you will simply pass through the market place, visiting a training hall and a shop before you leave. When you have finished exploring these events, encamp and return to the map editor.

In this tutorial, you have learned how to link two adventure modules together to form a larger design. You have also learned how editing an overland region differs from editing a dungeon. You have seen one method for simulating a rural marketplace in an overland region, and you have learned how to create a branch point combining normal and special chaining in a single event.

CUSTOMIZING CHARACTERS: THE MONSTER EDITOR

The monsters you have included in combat events so far have been the standard monsters provided for you. UNLIMITED ADVENTURES also allows you to replace any standard monster with a custom monster you specify. The tutorial in this chapter guides you through the process of creating and testing your own monster.

Tutorial: Creating a Kobold Guard

In this tutorial, you will learn how to use the monster editor to replace one monster with another. You will also see how to restore the standard monster supplied in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

In the design menu, press the button labeled MONSTER EDITOR to display a list of monsters. Adventure designs come completely filled with default monsters; you cannot add a new monster to the current design without removing an existing one. The monster name you select now will be the one replaced.

For this tutorial, highlight the name “KOBOLD” and note the image displayed. This is just a standard kobold, but for the “Tutorial Design” you might want a more formidable opponent such as a trained kobold guard. You can do this with the monster editor.

Transforming a Monster

Press EDIT to see page 1 of the monster-editor questionnaire. Click the text box labeled “NAME” and change it to read “KOBOLD GUARD”. Press the Tab Key to select “HIT POINTS”, and change this value to four. On the next page, change the number of experience points the party gets for killing this monster to fifteen.

Go to page 4 and find the label “ATTACK 1” under “COMBAT ATTRIBUTES”. Since a kobold guard can do 1-6 points of damage, change the “4-SIDED DICE” to read “6”. Modify the armor class for this monster by changing the number box labeled “BASE AC” to six.

On the next page, locate the three buttons under “ITEMS”. Click the button labeled “DAGGER” and select “+0 WEAPONS B”. In the next list that appears, select “SHORT SWORD”. Leave the item “SHIELD” unchanged, and click on the button labeled “NO ITEM”. Select “+0 ARMOR” and then choose “RING MAIL”. When you are satisfied with your changes, press OK. You now see the name “kobold guard” in the list of monsters.

While this monster’s name is now different and its capabilities have changed, the image displayed is still the same. This would be a serious problem if you were changing a kobold into an entirely different kind of monster. If you are not able to find a monster of suitable appearance to replace, you can change one of the standard monster’s images. The next chapter shows you how.

Leave the monster editor and edit your dungeon (its name begins with “DUNGEON 10” in the list of adventure modules). To test your new monster, make sure it is included in the combat event you created for beholders. Change the map editor to event mode, if necessary, and edit the chain of events at column 4, row 2. Examine page 3 of the questionnaire for your combat event. You may notice something strange here.

If you added kobolds to this event in the chapter entitled “Fixing a Design”, your event will now specify kobold guards instead. This is because monsters are remembered internally by the position they occupy in a list of all the supplied monsters. When you replace one monster with another, your new creation is automatically used in place of the discarded monster throughout the current adventure design. No other design is affected.

If no kobold guards exist in this combat event, add several now. Return to the map editor, and select “Test Module” from the utilities menu list. When play begins in the first overland region, move the party east to enter the castle. Follow the corridor with smooth block walls toward the marble hall, until the party is attacked by beholders and kobold guards.

Make sure the kobold guard behaves as you would expect during this battle. Though hardly of the same caliber as a beholder, your new monster should be more of a challenge than an ordinary kobold. When you have finished testing, quit and return to the map editor. Go back to the design menu and press MONSTER EDITOR again.

Restoring the Default Monster

You can also use the monster editor to restore a standard monster to the current design. Be aware, however, that your custom monster will be destroyed in this process. If you don't mind losing your kobold guard, try this now. Make sure the "KOBOLD GUARD" (or whatever you now call your custom monster) is still selected in the monster gallery, and then press the DEFAULT button. The highlighted name changes to "KOBOLD". Now the DEFAULT button has dimmed, indicating this is a standard monster.

The characteristics of this monster have been restored to their defaults. Press EDIT and review the monster editor's questionnaire to confirm this. When you are done, click CANCEL. The standard kobold has now been restored everywhere in the current adventure design. For example, your combat event in dungeon 10 should now specify a kobold rather than a kobold guard.

Now that you have seen how to make a relatively minor adjustment to a monster, you might want to try something more ambitious. You could try turning a monster like the kobold into something completely different — a centaur, for example. For now the art will still be wrong, but you can test your monster in combat.

Note that a few characteristics cannot be changed in the monster editor. For example, if the standard monster you replace is of the complex variety, and counts double in reckoning the total monsters allowed during a combat event, your new monster will be like that as well. Since a kobold does not count double, you cannot replace it by a complex monster.

You have learned in this tutorial how to design and test your own custom monster. You have also seen how to discard your changes, and restore the standard monster supplied with UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. In the tutorial in the next chapter, you will see how add custom art to your design.

CUSTOMIZING ART: IMPORTING YOUR OWN DRAWINGS

Just as you are not limited to the standard monsters supplied with UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, so you are not restricted to the standard art images. If you or a friend can draw well, and you own a copy of one of the supported paint programs (e.g., Electronic Arts' DeluxePaint™ or ZSoft's PC Paintbrush™), you can create your own pictures, big pictures, combat icons, and sprites.

The tutorials in this chapter lead you through the process of creating and importing a custom sprite image. They do not describe how to accomplish specific operations in any given paint program. The more familiar you are with your paint program, the easier it will be to follow the first tutorial and to be creative in designing new art.

Features of Art Template Files

You can use the supplied template files to draw and import your own art images. These template files are located in the "ART" subdirectory, inside the directory in which you installed UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. File formats for a variety of paint programs and computers are supported — consult the data card that came with your UNLIMITED ADVENTURES package.

A separate set of template files is supplied for each supported paint program. Each of these sets contains one template file for each type of art you may import — pictures, big pictures, combat icons, and sprites. A template file is essentially a framed canvas prepared for your new art image. It displays

instructions for creating the particular type of art you are working on, and provides one or more frames within which your new image must be drawn. For color art, the template includes a palette key explaining which portions of the palette you may use.

The Palette Information Key

All color art images in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES are drawn using the colors currently loaded in a *palette* with 256 slots. Since different types of art must share the screen at the same time, each art type is allocated its own range of slots in this color palette. When an art image is loaded from disk, only the screen colors in palette slots allocated to that art type are replaced by the new image's colors — other screen colors are not affected. You must be careful when creating a new color image not to rely on colors in any palette slot outside the range allocated to the particular type of art you are drawing.

Template files for color art include a *palette information key* to make this task easier. This key consists of a 16 x 16 grid, representing the 256 slots in the screen palette. Slots are counted from top to bottom in the key, one column at a time, starting with zero at the top of the left-most column. The palette information key clearly designates which palette slots are available for you to use and shows other information about the type of art you are creating.

Some slots in the palette information key appear bright pink in color. These slots are off limits: they are allocated to other types of art than the one you are creating. Palette slots are not just reserved for the images you see in the art gallery, such as backdrops or walls, but

for all the images displayed by UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. For example, palette slots 16 through 31 are reserved for drawing window borders and controls such as menu buttons. If you draw with the colors in these bright-pink slots by mistake, it may look fine in your paint program. When you import such an image into UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, however, some of the image's colors will mutate in an alarming and unattractive manner.

This same phenomenon could happen, even if you are careful to use only the colors in palette slots allocated to the art type you are drawing. You must also be careful never to use any operation in your paint program that might re-order the color palette supplied with each template file. Otherwise, you will have to start over with a fresh copy of the template.

Note that palette slot 255 (the bottom of the right-most column in the palette information key) is reserved for the *transparent color*. This color is used only for types of art that move over a fixed background, such as combat icons or sprites. Any part of an image of one of these types which you draw with the transparent color will allow the background to show through, after you have imported the image into UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

Frames

Each template file also contains one or more *frames*. These are hollow rectangles outlined with a bright pink border within which your entire image should be drawn. Frames mark a predetermined area which will actually be imported into your UNLIMITED ADVENTURES design. If you move a frame, or draw on or outside it in the template file, your art image will not be imported correctly.

Pictures and Big Pictures

Palette slots 32 through 254 are allocated to pictures and big pictures. You can manipulate these specific palette slots any way that you wish in creating your image. Do not use the color in slot 255 (the transparent color) — doing so will cause holes and black-and-white spots to appear in your image after it is imported. You will not be able to create pictures that pop outside the solid stone frame in the game, such as the “dolphin”, or pictures that animate, such as the “sea dragon”. You can, however, use color gradients and create pictures such as “limbo” that use color cycling if your paint program supports these features.

Combat Icons

Combat Icons are drawn in pairs, showing a monster at rest and in action. The template for a combat icon consequently shows pairs of frames. The image you draw inside the template frame labeled “READY” should show the monster at rest, while the image you draw in the frame labeled “ACTION” should show that same monster attacking.

A further complication is added by the fact that combat icons may be drawn in any one of four different sizes, depending on what size monster you wish to depict. The template for a combat icon includes four pairs of frames, one pair for each monster size. You should use only one of these pairs of frames to draw your monster. It is possible to create up to four different monsters, using a single template, but you could still import only one frame pair at a time into your game.

The smallest frames are one *combat cell* high and one cell wide; they are used most often for small monsters and human-like creatures. The tall frames, which are one cell wide and two cells

high, are generally used to draw giant-like creatures. Four-footed monsters, such as hell hounds or gorgons, are typically drawn inside the wide frames, which are two cells wide and one cell high. The biggest frames are two cells wide and two cells high; these are used for exceptionally large monsters, such as dragons.

Palette slots 144 through 255 are reserved for combat icons. *Do not change these palette slots!* They are shared by all the combat icons in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. Any part of the area inside the “READY” and “ACTION” frames that is not used to draw your monster must be filled with the transparent color: the color in palette slot 255. This is required so that the background will show through when the combat icon moves. For your convenience, all the frames in the template for combat icons are already filled with this transparent color. Note that combat icons ignore color cycling, even if your paint program supports it.

Sprites

Sprites are drawn in three different image sizes, depicting the same figure at three different distances from the viewer. UNLIMITED ADVENTURES can display all three images in rapid succession, creating the illusion that one figure is moving toward you. The first frame, on the left in the sprite template file, should show the figure up close. The middle frame is for the same figure seen nearby (in the middle distance). The third frame, on the right in the template file, should depict this figure far away. Besides varying the size of the figure, you should also subtly alter its posture in these three frames, so it will appear to be moving in some appropriate manner: walking, crawling, flying, or whatever.

Palette slots 176 through 255 are reserved for sprites. You may change and manipulate the colors in these palette slots, using color cycling if your paint program supports it. Just as with combat icons, any area inside the frames that is not used to draw your sprite *must* be filled with the transparent color.

Tutorial: Preparing Art to be Imported

You will learn in this tutorial how to use the supplied template files to create your own sprite. You will see how to select the correct template, where to place your image, and which palette slots to use for your colors. This tutorial assumes that you own one of the paint programs supported by UNLIMITED ADVENTURES (see the data card), and that this program is already installed on your hard disk. It also assumes that you are using a color computer; if you are working with a monochrome computer, you will use different templates, and you should ignore all references to a color palette.

Opening and Copying an Art Template

Quit UNLIMITED ADVENTURES and open your supported paint program. First, you must locate and open the correct template file for your paint program, and for the type of art you wish to create. The Template files are all located in the “ART” subdirectory, inside the directory in which you installed UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. When you try to open a file in your paint program, it may list only the appropriate files it finds. If not, you can identify which template files are suitable by examining the suffix of each file name. Consult the data card for more information.

The template files for creating sprites are all named "DRAWSPRT". The names "DRAWPIC", "DRAWBPIC", and "DRAWCPIC" are used, respectively, for picture templates, big-picture templates, and combat-icon templates. Thus, if you were using DeluxePaint™ whose files have a ".LBM" suffix, for example, the file named "DRAWSPRT.LBM" would be the correct template to open now.

As soon as you have successfully opened the correct sprite template, use your paint program to save a copy of this file by a new name. *This step is crucial!* You should always draw on a copy of the template file, never the original. Otherwise, you might have to reinstall UNLIMITED ADVENTURES in order to recover the unspoiled templates. Save the template copy under a name that describes the image you plan to draw. In the next tutorial, you will replace the "BLACK PUDDING" with the image you draw here, so you might call this template copy a "PUDDING".

Drawing in an Art Template

Now examine your new copy of the sprite template file. Across the top of the screen, you see three rectangles, each surrounded by a bright pink border. Do not move these frames, or draw on or outside the bright-pink border. Frames show only maximum dimensions — your figure might be shorter or narrower. A human-like creature, for example would fill less space than a large dragon. Always draw with this idea in mind: center each image horizontally in the frame, and align the bottom of each image vertically with the frame bottom.

As you examine your copy of the sprite template, notice the palette information key in the lower, left-hand corner. This

key shows the palette slots your sprite image may use. Any bright-pink slots are off limits. The other colors in this key represent the colors assigned to actual palette slots for your sprite. The transparent-color slot (255) is clearly marked. Notice that this color has already been used to fill the three frames in the sprite template.

The third portion of this template is an instruction panel, displaying a brief summary of the important points to remember when creating a sprite. Review these instructions now.

You are ready to draw your images in the three frames at the top of the page. For a sprite, you may change or manipulate the colors in palette slots 176 through 254, as indicated in the palette information key. Be sure, however, that the transparent color in slot 255 does not get mixed into the ordinary palette slots for your sprite. This transparent color must appear only in the unused space around your character. Do not perform any operation in your paint program that might change the order of the color palette.

Start with the frame at the left — the one labeled "UP CLOSE". Draw an image of an interesting creature here, as if it were very close to you and moving forward in a menacing manner. Use only the palette slots indicated in the template key, and save your work often. When you are done, be sure the area inside the frame that is not actually used by your image is still filled with the transparent color.

Save your work so far, and start on the middle frame, labeled "NEARBY". This frame should contain an image of the same creature, drawn in the same colors as in the first frame, but now seen from further away. You should vary the

posture of the creature in the middle frame to give the appearance that it is moving. A pudding, for example, might wiggle from one frame to the next. Keep the bottom of the creature aligned with the bottom of the frame in each view.

Finally, save your work again and draw the same character in the smallest frame, labeled "FAR AWAY". Again, the figure should be nearly identical, only drawn considerably smaller, and with a wiggle or other appropriate motion. When you are done, check that all three figures are aligned with the bottom of their frames, and that all unused areas inside each frame are still filled with the transparent color. Review the color palette one last time, to make sure you have used the slots correctly. Save your completed work now, making *sure* it is saved in the "ART" subdirectory, where you found the original sprite template. Now you are ready to import the finished image into an adventure design.

In this tutorial, you have learned how to select the correct template and copy it for use. You have seen where to draw your custom art image inside the frames of the template, and how to interpret the key so you use only the appropriate palette slots for your colors.

Creating a picture, big picture, or combat icon is actually easier than creating a sprite. If you have successfully mastered the material presented in this tutorial, you should have no trouble creating these other types of art images. For example, if you created a centaur or some other interesting monster in the previous chapter, you could try drawing a combat icon for it now. In the following tutorial, you will see how to add your drawings to UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

Tutorial: Importing and Restoring Images

Now that you have created a custom sprite image in the correct template, you will learn how to add your new image to a game design. The present tutorial shows you how to use the art gallery to import and view custom art images. If you did not complete the drawing exercise in the previous tutorial, you will still be able to follow most of the present tutorial.

Importing New Art

In the design menu of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES, press the button labeled ART GALLERY and select "SPRITE". Notice that two new menu buttons have appeared at the bottom of the art gallery's screen: IMPORT and UNIMPORT. These buttons appear when you enter the art gallery from the design menu, provided you are editing sprites, combat icons, or pictures and their variants.

Search for the sprite named "Black Pudding", which is the standard art image you will replace with the art you drew in the preceding tutorial. If you prefer the standard pudding to your own creation, don't worry. You will see later how to restore the standard image.

Since you are currently viewing a "Black Pudding", whatever art image you import now will replace that sprite. Art images are remembered internally by their *slot* — the position they occupy in a list of all the supplied art items of the current type. Thus, anywhere in the current adventure design that a "Black Pudding" has already been specified — perhaps in a combat event, for example — the image you import will appear from now on. This situation will continue, until you unimport that specific piece of art, restoring the standard "Black Pudding" image.

Another peculiarity of art importing is the fact that UNLIMITED ADVENTURES cannot tell whether or not you drew the new art image with the template for a sprite. If in fact you drew this image using a picture template, for example, the image will look very strange indeed. Try this now: make sure “Black pudding” is still selected, and then press IMPORT. In the vertical list that appears, select “TOWN.LBM” from the list of file names. In the art gallery, be sure the VIEW button is set to display the currently selected image. You will notice that the *picture* of a town looks very strange when viewed as though it were a *sprite*.

Try the art image you designed in the previous tutorial. Press the IMPORT button again and look for the name “pudding” (or whatever name you used when you saved your new art work). If you do not see this name in the list, you may not have completed the previous tutorial. Perhaps you saved your work somewhere other than in the “ART” subdirectory. In that case, you will have to return to the previous tutorial and save your new image again.

If you can find the name by which you save your art (e.g., “pudding”) in the list of files, select that name. After a certain delay, you should see your new image displayed as a sprite, in the top half of the screen. Hopefully, it will look like the creature you drew, seen at three different ranges. If the new sprite looks totally strange, as did the “TOWN.LBM”, you probably drew your new image using some template other than the one for sprites.

If your new image is recognizable, but the colors are strange — particularly in the backdrop behind your sprite

image — you may have used one of the reserved palette slots, or failed to fill the frame with the transparent color. If this happens, you will have to go back and edit your art, being sure that the reserved palette slots contain the original colors used in the sprite template file.

It is possible that your sprite image will appear cut off, or in the wrong position. If this happens, you probably drew outside the frame on your copy of the sprite template. Only the part of the new image you drew that was inside the pink frames will be picked up during the importation process.

Restoring Default Art

If your new art image does not appear the way you thought it would, you can restore the standard art image of a black pudding. Simply press the UNIMPORT button now. The new image you drew is discarded from the current adventure design, and the standard image of a “Black Pudding” appears in its place. Note that the file containing your new image has *not* been destroyed. As long as this file can be found in the “ART” subdirectory, you can always import your image again.

If you like, you can quit UNLIMITED ADVENTURES now and go back to your paint program to edit your new art image. When it looks the way you think it should, save it in the “ART” subdirectory again. Then start again at the beginning of this tutorial.

If you are satisfied with your image, or if you skipped the previous tutorial, you can try to import the image in the file “TOWN.LBM” again. Press LEAVE and select “PICTURE”. Highlight the name of any picture you would like to replace — “Town 1” for example. Then press IMPORT

and select “TOWN.LBM” in the list of files. You should now see a reasonable picture of a town on the screen. This particular image was drawn using the template for a picture; it looks much better, therefore, if you import it when you are editing *pictures* rather than *sprites*.

Renaming an Art Item

When you import new art into an adventure design, the image is changed, but not the name by which that image is listed. Your new art item may represent something quite different, however, from the default image it replaced. You can easily change the name of any sprite, combat icon, or variant of a picture.

Highlight the “Black Pudding” and press RENAME. In the text box that appears, enter a new name for this art item. When you are satisfied with the new name, press the RENAME button to accept this change. If you change your mind, you can discard the new name by pressing CANCEL. Note that the name you give an art item is for your own use when you view a list of items in the art gallery. The player will never see this name during a game, only the image itself.

In this tutorial, you have learned how to replace a standard art image with one you import from a file saved in the “ART” subdirectory. The process is exactly the same for files saved in a variety of different paint-program formats. You have also seen how to discard a custom art image, by restoring the standard art supplied in UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. Finally, you have learned how to change the name by which art items are listed in the art gallery.

PLAYING AN ADVENTURE: THE FINISHED PRODUCT

You have now modified one dungeon module and linked it to a copy of an overland region from the supplied game. You are ready to complete your new dungeon, copy more modules from “The Heirs to Skull Crag” adventure design, and play your completed game. The tutorial in this chapter guides you through the process of playing a completed design as an ordinary player — without any special powers or an unusually strong party.

Testing vs. Normal Game Play

You have seen that when you need to test a few events or rooms in an adventure module, the quickest and easiest method is to select the “Test Module” command in the map editor. Testing in this manner gives you special powers an ordinary player would not possess. It also gives you an unusually strong and able party.

While this is good for testing purposes, it is certainly not challenging enough for ordinary play. Once you have completed a design, you will want that adventure to behave like any normal AD&D® Gold Box game. To play an adventure in a normal fashion, you can start it from the design menu by pressing the button labeled PLAY THE GAME.

Tutorial: Playing the Tutorial Design

In this tutorial you will see how to conduct the ultimate test of your adventure by taking on the role of an ordinary player and starting from the beginning with a normal party. You will also learn how to protect your completed design so it cannot be examined or edited by a player.

Completing the Design

If you have been following the tutorials in this manual, you are almost ready to play your "Tutorial Design" adventure. Probably this design will be more interesting if you fill out Dungeon 10 a bit more. For example, you might place a "give treasure" event somewhere in the Great Hall or in the Marble Hall. You could add some new combat or trap events in key parts of this dungeon. With new text-statement events, you can provide special hints or give "welcome" messages in certain sections of the dungeon. Don't neglect the global information editor, where you can add events that occur while the party is resting or moving in selected map zones.

To make this adventure design more interesting still, you should copy all the named dungeon modules from the default game. Do this in the same manner that you copied the overland region. First, open an unused module in the "Tutorial Design" (start with

"DUNGEON 01"). Next, select "Copy from..." in the file menu list, and choose the module with the *same number* from the design "Heirs to Skull Crag".

The transfer-module events that link dungeons and overland regions work internally by number rather than by name. Be careful, therefore, to copy each module into the dungeon in your "Tutorial Design" having the same number as that module uses in "The Heirs to Skull Crag." You do not need to copy any unnamed adventure modules, since these are empty.

Examine the adventure modules you copied for examples of how to use all the types of events not explicitly discussed in this Design Guide. The time you spend examining these modules will be well rewarded as you pick up tips for designing a clever and entertaining game.

Adding Password Protection

When the "Tutorial Design" is completed to your satisfaction, make a last check of the game settings. Does the player start at the correct module and entry point? You may also wish to enter a password on page 1 of the game-settings questionnaire. If you do, the buttons in the right-hand column of the design menu will be inactive whenever this adventure design is selected. From now on, you will have to press UNLOCK EDITOR in the design menu and enter the correct password before you may edit this design. This feature works until you delete the password in the game-settings questionnaire.

Be careful to record any password that you enter. Should you forget this password, you will not be able to access the GAME SETTINGS button to find out what it was. In fact, you will not be permitted to edit your design at all! Of course, neither will anyone else.

To play the completed "Tutorial Design", make sure it is selected in the design menu as the current game design and then press PLAY THE GAME. As play begins, note that you are now permitted to load a saved game. Try this now. Have the party make camp, and examine the menu buttons again. You can no longer press DONE; instead, you see the normal SAVE button. Games are saved in the directory of the design you are currently playing. You may also load games that were saved in a different design. When the party engages in combat, there is no WIN button. Such is life!

In this tutorial you have seen how to play a completed adventure design. You have practiced copying modules from one design to another, and you have learned how to protect a design so it can no longer be changed. You now have the basic tools you need to create and play unlimited adventures. The rest is up to you.

APPENDIX: SHARING ADVENTURES

It is easy to share adventure designs with another registered owner of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES. To do this, you need to understand how designs are stored. UNLIMITED ADVENTURES is saved on your hard disk in the directory you named when you installed it. We will refer to this as the "FRUA" directory, since that is the default name.

Inside the FRUA directory, each adventure design is represented by a separate subdirectory. The name of a design subdirectory consists of the first few letters of the design's name followed by a ".DSN" suffix. The name of the current design's subdirectory appears to the right of the phrase "CURRENT GAME DESIGN" in the design menu. For example, if you select HEIRS TO SKULL CRAG as the current game design, you see that it is stored in a subdirectory named "HEIRS.DSN". All the information needed to define the adventure is stored inside this one subdirectory.

A variety of information is stored in a given design's subdirectory. For example, all the adventure modules you create or copy while editing this design, as well as any changes you make to the supplied art and standard monsters, are saved here. Default information shared by every game design — such as the standard art images and monster definitions — is not duplicated in adventure design subdirectories. Instead, each design *inherits* such information from UNLIMITED ADVENTURES.

Before sharing an adventure design with a friend, be sure to protect it with a password unless you want your friend to be able to edit it (see the chapter entitled "Playing an Adventure"). Next, select your adventure in the design menu to find out the name of its subdirectory. Locate this subdirectory inside the FRUA directory on your hard disk and copy *the entire subdirectory* to a floppy diskette.

On your friend's hard disk, find the directory where UNLIMITED ADVENTURES was installed. Check inside that directory to be sure there is no subdirectory with the same name as the one you wish to

share. If such a subdirectory does already exist, you should rename it (just be certain the new name ends in ".DSN"). Now copy the entire design subdirectory from your floppy diskette into the FRUA directory on your friend's hard disk.

When you have finished, your adventure can be selected in your friend's registered copy of UNLIMITED ADVENTURES just like any other game design. If you did not protect your design with a password, your friend can also use the map editor to copy individual modules from your adventure.

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