

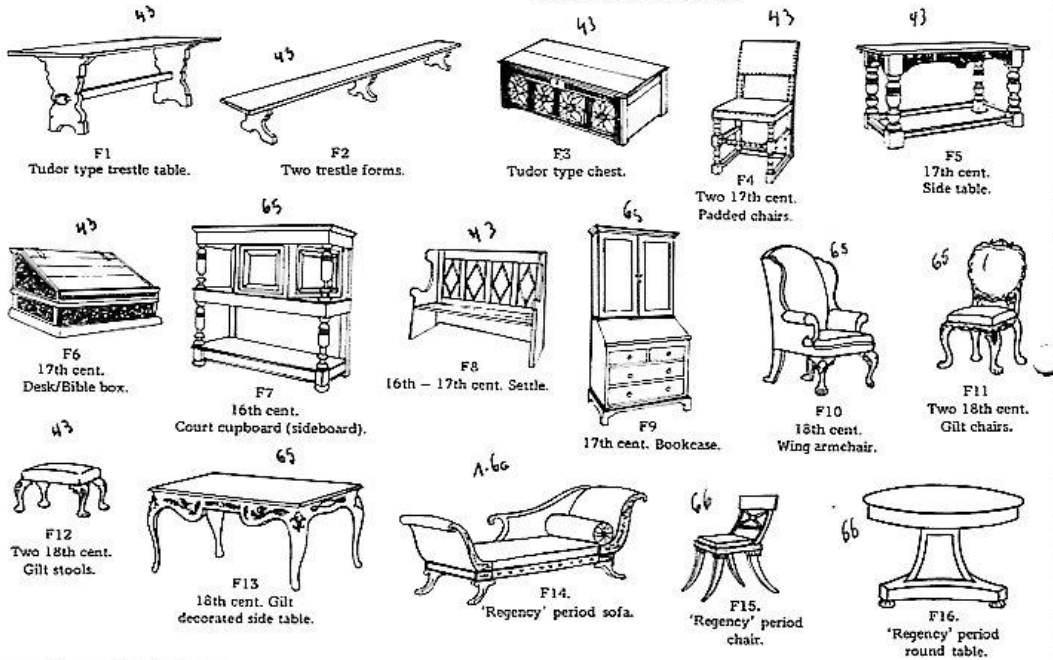
PERIOD FURNITURE



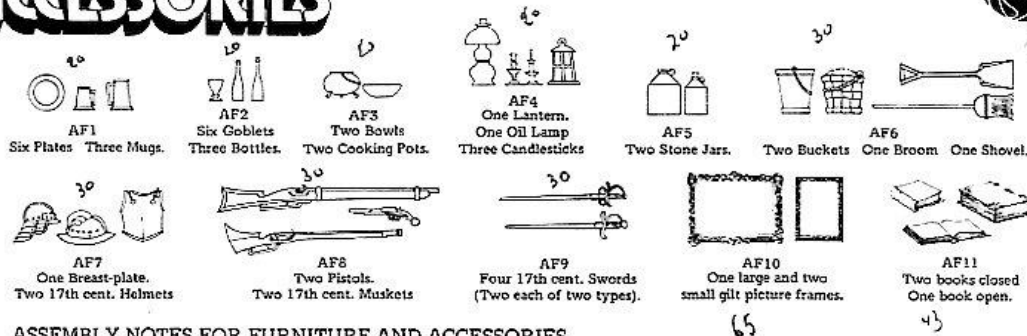
Packed to be assembled as required.

The furniture and 'Fittings' all scaled to 9.26mm to 1 foot (This assumes a 54mm. figure to be 5' 10") are cast in the same metal as our figures and are designed for easy assembly where required. Our aim in producing this range of fittings is to enable the model figure collector to create a setting for his favourite figures in which they can 'come to life' and be seen in the 'atmosphere' of their time.

The present range, which we hope will increase continually, provides suitable 'sets', furniture and various small articles, which the modeller may use to suit his own fancy, for any period between approx. 1500 and about 1850 although a great deal of flexibility in use is possible. Most of the pieces of furniture are modelled from original pieces and it should be remembered that a piece of furniture dated about 1650 could quite well be still in use in 1815 and later.



ACCESSORIES



ASSEMBLY NOTES FOR FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES

The assembly of most of the items at present in our range is self-evident and a brief study of the drawing of each type will show how most of the parts fit together.

In such cases as tables and forms, scribed lines will be found on the underside of top surfaces showing where the legs or underframes should be fitted. Table tops, etc., should be laid flat, upside down, and the legs glued in position to the marks, ensuring that they are vertical by temporarily holding in position with plasticene. In all cases a quick-setting epoxy resin is recommended for adhesive.

Before commencing assembly remove any small pieces of 'flash' or feed

marks with a sharp knife or fine file and before gluing up with resin ensure that the parts are clean and free from grease.

For painting the furniture any good model paints are suitable and colour schemes are, to a certain extent, a matter of personal choice. Generally 16th and 17th Century furniture was oak or elm stained a dark brown or even black but carved work can be relieved somewhat by painting in the shadows and highlights to accentuate the depth and break up plain surfaces.

Many good books of period furniture are available, some containing photographs, with excellent indication of general colours and lay-outs of rooms.

PHOENIX MODEL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton NN6 0NA

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST TO 1974 CATALOGUE/HANDBOOK

(November 1974)

54mm (1/32nd Scale) Figures:

UK Retail
(incl. VAT)

N3	Imperial Guard Lancer (Polish), 1815, (mounted)	£3.00
-	'Napoleon Advancing' - Napoleon seated on sofa (F14) with reclining lady (R1), complete set.	£4.40
R12	Subaltern, Coldstream Guards 1815, Mess Dress, carrying hat and gloves.	£1.32
R13	Ditto with hands behind back.	£1.32
R14	Senior Captain, Royal Navy 1800-1812, evening dress	£1.32
R15	Capitaine or Chef de Bataillon, French Imperial Guard 1801-1815, in Tenue de Societe, holding hat.	£1.32
R16	Ditto arms akimbo (on hips).	£1.32
B1	'Adolf Hitler', 1940-45, standing, in long leather greatcoat and peaked cap.	£1.50

30mm Figures:

PR/ Band and Bugles, The Royal Green Jackets. (see separate list). 30p ea

'BYGONE AGE' series carriages, etc (ALL AVAILABLE LATE DECEMBER)

	19th Century 'Hansom' cab. (one horse required)	£3.40
	19th Century 'Royal Mail' coach (c. 1820), (four horses required)	£5.94
	Victorian Street Barrel Organ.	£2.95

Forthcoming Items, (Late 1974 or early 1975)

54mm (1/32nd Scale) Figures:

R17	Hussar and Lady, dancing, 1815. (Set of two figures)	£2.96
R18	Cavalry Officer, casual dress, seated in writing position, circa 1815	£1.32
R19	'Regency' period lady playing pianoforte (complete set)	£3.93

24mm FIGURES

Packed to be assembled as required

E. 2000 B



'REGENCY' (NAPOLEONIC ETC.) PERIOD (APPROX. 1800-1830)

The following range of 'civilian' figures are intended for use either in their own right or as complementary pieces for dioramas etc., with military figures of the period. Most of the figures are usable in English, European and 'colonial' scenes of the time.

In order to allow the modeller/collector maximum freedom of

expression, all parts of the figures in each basic position are completely interchangeable without additional alteration and for this reason the figures are generally split up where possible into separate head, trunk, legs, arms and base. For details of furniture and accessories available to suit these figures, see page 3.



R1
Lady reclining.



R2
Lady standing (with glass).



R3
Lady standing (with stole & handbag).



R4
Lady seated (playing cards).



R5
Lady seated (with glass).



R6
Gentleman standing speaking (trousers).



R7
Gentleman standing with glass (Breeches).



R8
Gentleman standing reading book (Breeches).



R9
Gentleman standing speaking (outdoor dress).



R10
Gentleman seated (playing cards).



R11
Gentleman reclining (with glass).

R12 Subalterne Gendarme
guard 1815 / Men decor

R13 dublo (chaise longue)

R14 Senior Captain 1812-18
Army Gen

R15 Capitaine on duty de
Tribun, Genl imperial
guard 1815-1818 in tenue
de Societe

R16 dublo (chaise longue)

R1 Adolf Hitler 1940-45 710 Zhuber

R3m Nazi officer evening dress

British Brigadier general 1815 during in a period chair

double: take it to the Maxime

The items on this
page are cast
in best quality
(LEAD FREE)
English Pewter

34 mm FIGURES

Packed to be assembled as required

*A.51
3.50
Foot
Mouth used*



ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PERIOD



H5
Halberdier



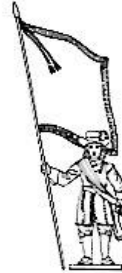
H6
Cavalry officer with pistols
(alternative head included)



H8
Cavalry officer preaching
(alternative head included)



H10
Dismounted Dragoon



H11
Ensign with flag

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD



N12
'Ironside' officer mounted



N13
Royalist Cuirassier officer 1642



N1
French Cuirassier 1815



N2
French Imperial
Guard Grenadier 1815
(Campaign dress)

GENERAL SUBJECTS



B2
W.W.II R.A.F. Pilot



B6
16th Century
French Arquebusier



B7
British Colonial Lancer
Circa. 1890-1902



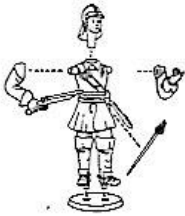
B8
'Young Winston' (Churchill)
Omdurman 1898 - Mounted



B9
18th - 19th cent.
'general purpose' sitting
figure (all alternative head
included)

(Note: This figure does not have a base. Brackets and legs are included to take an identity base in accordance with the instructions.)

54 mm. GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



1. All parts should be cleaned of any 'flash' or mould joint before assembly, using a fine file or by scraping with a small knife blade.
2. Fit base by locating pegs on feet through holes in base and applying hot soldering iron to ends of pegs to achieve a 'rivetted' effect. (Alternatively the pegs may be filed down until flush with the underside of the base and then attached with a suitable fast-curing Epoxy cement).
3. Check for accurate fit of pegs on arms and head etc. into sockets on body and fix with epoxy cement using plasticene to retain parts in position required until adhesive has hardened.
4. It is advisable to wash the assembled figure in liquid detergent and warm water and allow to dry thoroughly before painting. Before painting we recommend the application of one good coat of a good quality white or light grey undercoat or metal priming paint.

30 mm PARADE SERIES



Packed to be assembled as required

BRITISH MILITARY BANDS, PIPES & DRUMS 1904-1973

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS

- PH1 Side drummer with Feather bonnet
- PH2 Tenor drummer with Feather bonnet and animal skin
- PH3 Bass drummer with Feather bonnet and animal skin
- PH12 Piper with Feather bonnet
- PH12A Piper with Glengarry
- PH13 Drum Major with Feather bonnet and mace

LOWLAND REGIMENTS (up to 1959)

- PL1 Side drummer with trows and Kilmarnock bonnet
- PL2 Tenor drummer with trows and Kilmarnock bonnet
- PL3 Bass drummer with trows and Kilmarnock bonnet
- PH12A Piper with kilt and Glengarry
- PL13 Drum Major with trows and Kilmarnock bonnet and mace



PH1



PL13

BRITISH REGTS 1939-1972

- PA1
- PA2
- PA3
- PA4
- PA5
- PA6
- PA7
- PA8
- PA9
- PA10
- PA11
- PA13
- PA14

BRITISH LINE REGTS 1904

- PB1
- PB2
- PB3
- PB4
- PB5
- PB6
- PB7
- PB8
- PB9
- PB10
- PB11
- PB13
- PB14

GUARDS BRIGADE 1939-1953

- PG1
- PG2
- PG3
- PG4
- PG5
- PG6
- PG7
- PG8
- PG9
- PG10
- PG11
- PG13
- PG14

ROYAL MARINES 1939-1968

- PM1
- PM2
- PM3
- PM4
- PM5
- PM6
- PM7
- PM8
- PM9
- PM10
- PM11
- PM13
- PM14

THE PARACHUTE REGT. 1968

- PP1
- PP2
- PP3
- PP4
- PP5
- PP6
- PP7
- PP8
- PP9
- PP10
- PP11
- PP13
- PP14

MUSICIAN TYPE

- with Side drum
- with Tenor drum
- with Bass drum
- with Trombone
- with Tuba
- with Trumpet
- with Cornet
- with Clarinet
- with Saxophone
- with French Horn
- with Fifes or Flute
- Drum Major with mace
- with Cymbals



PA4



PB5



PG8



PM5



PP7

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY MOUNTED BAND (STATE DRESS) 1973

- PC1 Drum Horse (Life Guards)
- PC4 Trombone
- PC7 Cornet
- PC8 Clarinet
- PC9 Saxophone
- PC11 Piccolo
- PC15 Bass
- PC16 Euphonium
- PC17 Tenor Horn
- PC18 Director of Music (Life Guards)



PC1

30mm PARADE SERIES



SOME SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEMES

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS (Pipes and Drums)

THE BLACK WATCH

Doublet:	Scarlet Doublet, White Piping Blue Facings
Tartan:	Pipers – Royal Stuart Drummers – Regimental (42nd)
Headgear:	Feather Bonnet with diced border and Scarlet hackle
Sporran:	White with Black tails (Pipers 2) (Drummers 5)
Gaiters:	White
Stockings:	Red/White diced

GORDON HIGHLANDERS

Doublet:	Scarlet doublet, White piping, Yellow facings
Tartan:	Gordon
Headgear:	Pipers – Glengarry with Blackcock's feather Drummers – Feather bonnet with diced border and White hackle
Sporran:	White with 2 Black tails
Gaiters:	White
Stockings:	Scarlet/White diced

QUEENS OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

Doublet:	Scarlet doublet, white piping, Blue facings
Tartan:	Pipers – Cameron of Erracht (Royal Stuart from 1943) Drummers – Cameron of Erracht
Headgear:	Pipers – Glengarry (Blue) with eagles feather Drummers – Feather bonnet with diced border and White hackle
Sporran:	Black with 2 White tails
Gaiters:	White
Stockings:	Scarlet and Green

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

Doublet:	Pipers – Dark Green Doublet, White piping, buff facings Drummers – Scarlet Doublet, White piping, buff facings
Tartan:	Mackenzie. (Royal Stuart after 1943)
Headgear:	Pipers – Glengarry (Dark Blue), Blackcock's feather Drummers – Feather bonnet with diced border. Up to 1959 Red hackle, 1953 White hackle
Sporran:	Pipers – Mid Brown 2 Black tails Drummers – White, 2 Black tails
Gaiters:	White
Stockings:	Red/White diced

ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

Doublet:	Pipers – Green doublet, White piping, Yellow facings Drummers – Scarlet doublet, White piping, Yellow facings
Tartan:	42nd (As Black Watch)
Headgear:	Pipers – Glengarry (Dark Blue), Blackcock's feather Drummers – Feather bonnet with diced border, White hackle
Sporran:	Pipers – Brown with 3 Black tassels Drummers – Black with 5 White tassels
Note:	Drum/Pipe Majors' sporrans; White with 3 Black tassels
Gaiters:	White
Stockings:	Scarlet/White/Fawn

LOWLAND REGIMENTS (Pipes & Drums) (up to 1959)

THE ROYAL SCOTS (The Royal Regt.)

Doublet:	Scarlet (Dark Blue from 1953), White piping, Blue facings
Tartan:	Pipers – (Kilts) Royal Stuart Drummers – (Trews) Hunting Stuart
Headgear:	Pipers – Dark Blue Glengarry with diced border and Blackcock's tail Drummers – Dark Blue Kilmarnock bonnet with diced border, (Up to 1959), Red tourie and Blackcock's tail
Gaiters/ Spats:	White

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

Doublet:	Scarlet (Dark Blue from 1953) White piping, blue facings
Tartan:	Pipers – (Kilts) Royal Stuart Drummers – (Trews) Leslie
Headgear:	Pipers – Dark Blue Glengarry with diced border and Blackcock's tail Drummers – Dark Blue Kilmarnock bonnet with diced border, (up to 1959), Red tourie and Blackcock's tail

Note:

During the immediate post-war years (W.W.II), including 1953, the above lowland regiments wore a dark blue doublet with white piping.

BRITISH LINE REGIMENTS (1904)

The basic dress for all such regiments was scarlet tunic, dark blue trousers with thin red stripe on side-seam, white belt, music pouch and drum aprons, dark blue helmet with brass chin strap, badge and spike, white trim to shoulder 'wings' and red/gold or green shoulder-cords (when worn).

The collar and cuffs were usually in the facing-colour of the regiments. Drums and instruments were brass although the fife would usually be black or dark brown.

30mm PARADE SERIES



BRITISH LINE REGIMENTS (1939-72)

When this type of dress was introduced, before the Second World War, as 'No.1 Dress' the line regiments were universally dressed in all dark blue, the only distinction usually being in the colour of the piping on the shoulder strap (regimental facing colour) and the badges. Belts, pouches and aprons were white and Royal regiments also had a red cap band. Band-mens swords were brass.

ROYAL FUSILIERS (1953)

Tunic & trousers: Dark Blue, thick Red strip on trouser seams
 Belt: White
 Shoulder cords: Crimson
 Cap band/
 Shoulder cap piping/
 Shoulder wings: Scarlet laced
 Sword/
 Buttons & Badges: Brass
 Boots: Black
 Instruments: Silver (except clarinet,black)

In more recent years however, with relaxation of economic restrictions, more and more regiments have returned to the old scarlet jacket and even the old 1904 pattern blue cloth-covered helmet has been reintroduced in some cases (e.g. The Green Howards).

It is therefore difficult, if not impossible to give any general painting details for this period but some typical examples are given here as a starting-point.

EAST ANGLIAN BRIGADE (1962) (Now the Royal Anglian Regiment).

Tunic: Scarlet
 Trousers: Dark Blue with Red seam stripe
 Belt/Pouch/Drum aprons/trim to shoulder wings: White
 Cap: Dark Blue with Red piped edge
 Collar & Cuffs: Blue
 Shoulder Cords: Red/Gold mixture

GUARDS BRIGADE (1939-72)

The basic dress of the regimental bands has remained virtually unchanged throughout this period and indeed up to the present day apart from the fact that the bass-drummer's apron is now scarlet and this apron is now worn by the cymbal and tuba players, and 'shoulder wings' are now worn only by the drummers and drum-major. Colours common to all regiments are as follows:-

Tunic: Scarlet
 Trousers: Dark Blue with thin Red seam stripe
 Bearskin cap: Black
 Belt & pouch: White
 Collar/Shoulder straps & cuffs: Dark Blue, piped White
 Instruments: Usually brass (except clarinet-black and cornet-silver)
 Bayonet scabbard: Black

reason we have not modelled these items on our figures. The different regiments can therefore be reproduced simply by painting on the buttons and plumes in the required position.

	PLUMES	BUTTONS ON	
		TUNIC FRONT	CUFFS & BACK OF TUNIC
Grenadier Guards:	White, left side	8 equally spaced	4 equally spaced
Coldstream Guards:	Red, right side	4 pairs	2 pairs
Scots Guards:	None	2 x 3 buttons	3 equally spaced
		1 x 2 buttons	
Irish Guards:	Light blue, right side	2 x 4 buttons	4 grouped
Welsh Guards:	White/green/white/left side	2 x 5 buttons	5 equally spaced

Drummers are similarly dressed but with white trimmed collar and shoulder-wings. White taped vertical seams to sleeves and back of tunic and elongated button 'loops' on chest. The sleeves are further decorated on the outsides from seam to seam with six inverted chevrons plus cuff edge of the same white tape which is embroidered at intervals with small fleur-de-lis.

The Drum-Major (in review order) has a similarly decorated tunic to the drummers but all lace is in gold. The Drum-Major's sash is dark blue with gold edging and embroidered battle honours. He also wears the crimson sash (over right shoulder) and sword of a senior N.C.O.

The main difference between the regiments of the Brigade apart from badges is the button-spacing and the plume on the bearskin and for this

SCOTS GUARDS (Pipes & Drums)

Doublet: Dark Blue, with White piping and button loops
 Tartan: Royal Stuart
 Belts: Black with Silver buckles
 Dirks: Black with Silver trim
 Gaiters: White
 Stockings: Scarlet/Brown
 Sporran: White with 3 Black tails
 Feather bonnet: Black with Red/White diced border, hackle, Blue over Red

DRUMMERS & DRUM MAJOR

As normal guards brigade drummers etc., described above.

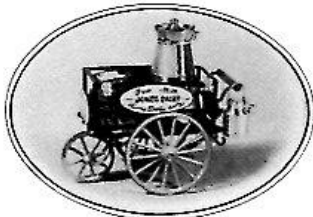
ROYAL MARINES

Tunic: Dark Blue with Silver buttons, Scarlet collar edged Yellow, cuffs Yellow laced with three Silver buttons. Shoulder cords (aiguillettes) Yellow/Red mixture (if worn) waist belt White with Silver clasp, cross belt and pouch White
 Trousers: Dark Blue with broad Red stripe (thin Red stripe on drummers trousers)
 Boots: Black
 Helmet: White with brass badge, ball top and chin chain
 Instruments: Silver (except clarinet-Black)
 Drum Major: As musiciens but with Crimson N.C.O.s sash (over right shoulder) and Gold sash band (over left shoulder) Tunic has five rows of Yellow lacing across chest with Silver button in centre. Gauntlets White. Four inverted Gold chevrons surmounted by a drum on right sleeve above gauntlet. Sword Silver with White slings.
 Drummers: Side Drummers, - White aprons and straps Tenor and Bass Drummers, leopard skins edged with Scarlet.

THE PARACHUTE REGIMENT

Tunic: Dark Blue, brass buttons, waist belt and pouch White with brass plate. Shoulder cords (aiguillettes) Gold.
 Trousers: Dark Blue with Maroon seam stripe
 Beret: Maroon with Silver badge
 Boots: Black
 Drum Major: As musicians with shoulder wings laced with Gold. Sash over right shoulder - Crimson Band sash (over left shoulder) - Maroon with Gold and Blue embroidery Side drummers - White strap and apron. Gold bugle cords, silver bugle. Tenor and bass drummers - leopard skin edged Scarlet, White drum strap

A TASTE OF VICTORIANA
Bygone Age
 SCALE MODELS

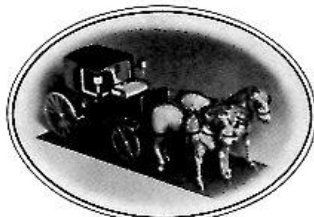


SCALE: 1/24th - 1/8" to 1 foot

VICTORIAN MILK FLOAT

This model is typical of the vehicles which were a common daily sight in the streets of Victorian London and other large towns and cities and some in fact were still in use until the middle of this century.

It will be noted that the roundsmen often also sold butter and eggs.
 Kit price - £2.24



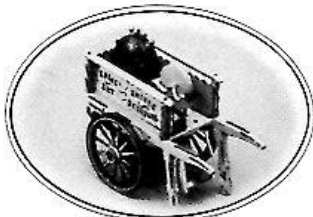
SCALE: 1/32nd - 3/8" to 1 foot

19th CENTURY 'SINGLE' BROUGHAM

This type of carriage was first built in 1839 to the directions of Lord Brougham, and similar designs quickly followed from many coach builders until they became one of the most widely used close-carriage types of the second half of the 19th century.

Note: The Brougham can be assembled for either one or two horses to choice.
 Carriage kit price - £4.41

Horse kit (incl. harness) Type 'A' or 'B' - £1.75



SCALE: 1/24th - 1/4" to 1 foot

VICTORIAN KNIFE-GRINDERS CART

Once a familiar sight in cities, towns and villages throughout the British Isles, the itinerant Knife-Grinder performed a very necessary service in sharpening and cleaning (before the days of stainless steel) cutlery and tools for householders and others who had not the necessary equipment or time.

Kit price - £2.24



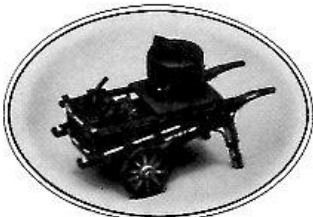
SCALE: 1/32nd - 3/8" to 1 foot

19th CENTURY STANHOPE GIG

Originally produced in 1815 to the requirements of the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, this carriage, along with its variants such as the Dennett and Tilbury, became one of the most commonly-used vehicles on the road, and was particularly favoured by the 'commuter' of this period, commercial travellers and anyone in regular need of fast, light, convenient transport.

Carriage kit price - £2.70

Horse kit (incl. harness) Type 'A' or 'B' - £1.75



SCALE: 1/24th - 1/4" to 1 foot

VICTORIAN 'HOT CHESTNUT' BARROW

This barrow is still to be seen occasionally in London's streets to this day but in its 19th century heyday it was patronised by all levels of society and was a very welcome sight on a cold evening to travellers and homegoing revellers.

Kit price - £2.24

All of the above, which are non-working display models, are produced in kit form in best quality English Pewter which is entirely lead free. All Kits include complete, illustrated assembly instructions and painting details. More items are in course of preparation.

Suggested tools to complete these kits:
 quick-setting epoxy cement
 small half-round 'needle' file
 modelling knife
 small quantity of Plasticene
 Model paints (oil or cellulose)

All prices quoted include V.A.T. and postage
 (IN U.K. ONLY)



Phoenix Model Developments Ltd.
 Producers of Miniature Figures, Figures & Scale Models etc
 The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN16 9JL, England
 Telephone Northampton 870 872

0mm PARADE SERIES



THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY (mounted Band) Musicians

Cap: Black
Tunic: Red, heavily embroidered with Gold lacing (far more Gold visible than Red)
Waist belt: White with wide Gold edging
Gloves (Drummers): White
Boots: Black
Instruments: Brass, except clarinet (Black) and piccolo (Silver)
Horses: Black
Saddle sheepskin: Black
Harness: Black with brass fittings and decoration

Kettle Drummer (Life Guards) State dress as for above musicians

Drums: Silver
Drum banners: Scarlet with Gold etc. embroidery
and Shabraque: Gold
Stirrup reins: Gold
Horse: White with large irregular patches of brown, usually white mane, tail and fetlocks.
'Beard' under horse's chin: Scarlet.

Director of Music (Life Guards)

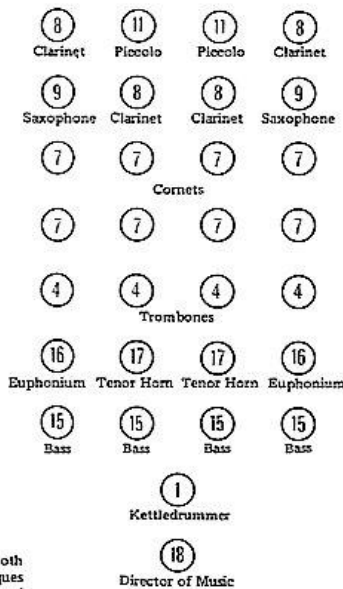
Helmet: Silver, gilt badge, White plume
Tunic: Scarlet with Gold lace and aiguillettes
Belt: Gold
Breeches: White
Boots: Black
Sword: Silver/gilt
Horse: Black
Harness: Black with brass fittings and decoration.
Saddle sheepskin: White
Shabraque: As for drummer's horse.

The set of figures at present in production are generally suitable for both the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals except that the shabraques (saddle cloth) of the Blues and Royals Kettle Drummer and Director of Music horses come to a point above the horse's hind leg. This conversion can be effected if required by careful filing and filling with Plastic Padding or similar material. The kettle drums of the Blues and Royals are also less ornate than the Life Guards and do not carry the raised emblem on the drum body.

STATE DRESS

State dress is only worn on parade by the Household Cavalry when members of the Royal Family are present.

The diagram below gives a typical layout of the mounted band of the Life Guards although this does vary on occasion. For the Trooping the Colour ceremony both bands are combined into 48 musicians with the drum horses of both regiments and a Director of Music leading.



The above numbers are the reference numbers of the instruments in our lists of bands.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Surprisingly there does not appear to have been a great deal of information published specifically describing regimental band uniforms - which may be due to the fact that many 'unofficial' changes and additions have taken place over many years, often depending upon the availability of equipment.

However we give below, a list of books which may help the modeller/collector with a particular regiment and which may be purchased or, if out of print, obtained through public libraries. The list is by no means exhaustive;

TITLE	AUTHOR
Military Uniforms of Britain & the Empire	Maj. R. M. Barnes
A History of the Regiments of the British Army	Maj. R. M. Barnes
The Uniforms & History of the Scottish Regiments	Maj. R. M. Barnes
Regiments at a Glance	Lt. Col. F. Wilson
The Queens Guards	Maj. Sir Henry Legge-Bourke
Bands of the British Army (1900).	Belmont Maitland Publishers Ltd.
World Uniforms in colour, Vols. 1 & 2	Patrick Stephens Limited

The last-mentioned volumes may suggest to the modeller a number of variations or conversions on our present range of figures which would produce a number of foreign, and in particular ex-colonial countries' military bands whose uniform is based on the British pattern.

Apart from these references a visit to some of the many displays, tattoos, etc. put on by the services all over the country is extremely rewarding, as also is a visit to the appropriate regimental museum, details of which can be found in the book 'A Guide to Military Museums' published by M.A.P. Ltd.

30 mm FIGURES

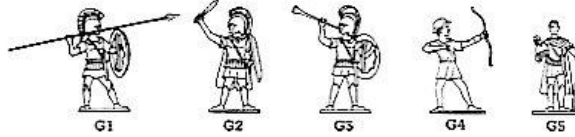
Packed to be assembled as required.

*30
hors & 40*



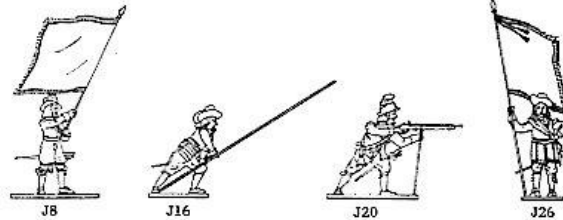
GREEKS (500-320 B.C.)

- G1 Warrior with javelin
- G2 Warrior with short sword
- G3 Trumpeter
- G4 Cretan archer
- G5 Officer standing bare-headed



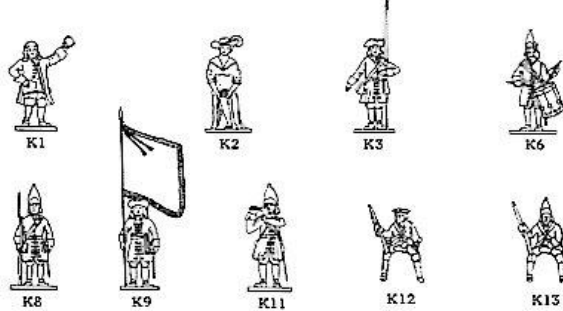
ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PERIOD

- J8 Ensign marching (with soft hat)
- J8P Ensign marching (with helmet)
- J16 Pikeman at 'charge your pike'
- J19 Musketeer firing (soft hat)
- J20 Musketeer firing (helmet)
- J26 Ensign Standing



'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD

- K1 Officer with mug of ale
- K2 'Scarlet Lady'
- K3 Musketeer shouldered arms
- K4 Grenadier shouldered arms
- K5 Musketeer drummer
- K6 Grenadier drummer
- K7 Musketeer standing arms grounded
- K8 Grenadier standing arms grounded
- K9 Ensign with colour
- K10 Musketeer Fifer
- K11 Grenadier Fifer
- K12 Trooper in mounted position
- K13 Horse grenadier in mounted position
- K14 Officer in mounted position
- K15 Horse standing



25 mm FIGURES

*Part 4 of 4 = 35
marked 4 of 4 = 41*



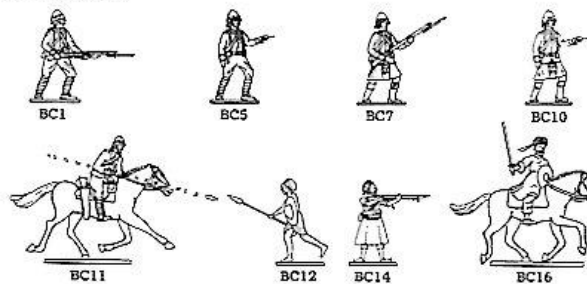
THE ANCIENT WORLD (500-320 B.C.)

- AW1 Greek Javelinman
- AW2 Greek Warrior with short sword
- AW3 Thracian Peltast
- AW4 Cretan Archer
- AW5 Greek Cavalryman with sword
- AW6 Persian Archer
- AW7 Persian Infantryman (Cardace)
- AW8 Persian Slinger
- AW9 Persian Anatolian Spearman
- AW10 Dahae Horse Archer



BRITISH COLONIAL CAMPAIGNS (Sudan Expedition 1898)

- BC1 British Line Infantry At the ready
- BC2 British Line Infantry Advancing
- BC3 British Line Infantry Standing firing
- BC4 British Line Infantry Kneeling ready
- BC5 British Line Infantry Officer
- BC6 Highland Infantry At the ready
- BC7 Highland Infantry Advancing
- BC8 Highland Infantry Standing firing
- BC9 Highland Infantry Kneeling ready
- BC10 Highland Infantry Officer
- BC11 British Lancer (Lance not supplied)
- BC12 'Fuzzy Wuzzys' Running
- BC13 'Fuzzy Wuzzys' Advancing
- BC14 Dervish Standing firing
- BC15 Dervish Advancing
- BC16 Dervish Cavalryman



25mm FIGURES

Foot figures 4 per pack - 2 Cavalrymen & 2 Horses per pack



NAPOLEONIC PERIOD (BRITISH)

- BN5 Line Infantry At the ready
- BN6 Line Infantry Advancing
- BN7 Line Infantry Standing firing
- BN8 Line Infantry Kneeling ready
- BN9 Line Infantry Officer
- BN14 Light Infantry At the ready
- BN15 Light Infantry Advancing
- BN16 Light Infantry Standing firing
- BN17 Light Infantry Kneeling ready
- BN18 Light Infantry Officer
- BN19 Rifle Regiment At the ready
- BN20 Rifle Regiment Advancing
- BN21 Rifle Regiment Standing firing
- BN22 Rifle Regiment Kneeling ready
- BN23 Rifle Regiment Officer
- BN24 Kings German Legion Hussar mounted
- BN25 Light Dragoon Trooper mounted
- BN26 Scots Greys Trooper mounted
- BN27 Scots Greys Officer mounted
- BN28 Household Cavalry Trooper mounted
- BN29 Heavy Dragoon Trooper mounted
- BN30 Horse Artillery crew (4 Figures)



BN6



BN9



BN17



BN19



BN23



BN24



BN25

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD (FRENCH)

- NF1 Old Guard Grenadier At the ready
- NF2 Old Guard Grenadier Advancing
- NF3 Old Guard Grenadier Standing firing
- NF7 Middle/Young Guard At the ready
- NF8 Middle/Young Guard Advancing
- NF9 Middle/Young Guard Standing firing
- NF10 Imperial Guard Officer
- NF11 Line Infantry Fusilier At the ready
- NF12 Line Infantry Fusilier Advancing
- NF13 Line Infantry Fusilier Standing firing
- NF14 Line Infantry Voltigeur/Grenadier At the ready
- NF15 Line Infantry Voltigeur/Grenadier Advancing
- NF16 Line Infantry Voltigeur/Grenadier Standing firing
- NF17 Line Infantry Officer
- NF21 Light Infantry Voltigeur/Carabinier At the ready
- NF22 Light Infantry Voltigeur/Carabinier Advancing
- NF23 Light Infantry Voltigeur/Carabinier Standing firing
- NF24 Light Infantry Officer
- NF25 Foot Dragoon At the ready
- NF26 Foot Dragoon Advancing
- NF27 Foot Dragoon Standing firing
- NF28 Foot Dragoon Officer
- NF29 Lancer of the Imperial Guard (Lance not supplied)
- NF30 Dragoon Trooper mounted
- NF31 Dragoon Officer mounted
- NF32 Dragoon Trumpeter mounted
- NF33 Culrassier mounted
- NF34 Horse Artillery Crew (4 Figures)



NF1



NF9



NF10



NF11



NF15



NF17



NF23



NF25



NF28



NF29



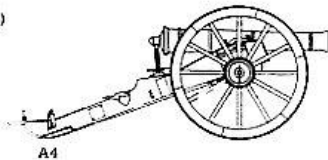
NF30

25mm ARTILLERY PIECES

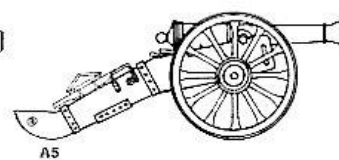
Packed to be assembled as required.



- A4 9pr British Field gun (Napoleonic period)
- A5 8 pr French Field gun (Napoleonic period)



A4



A5

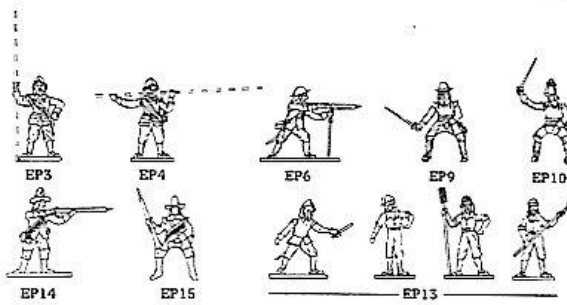
20mm FIGURES



Foot figures 4 per pack - 2 Cavalrymen & 2 Horses per pack

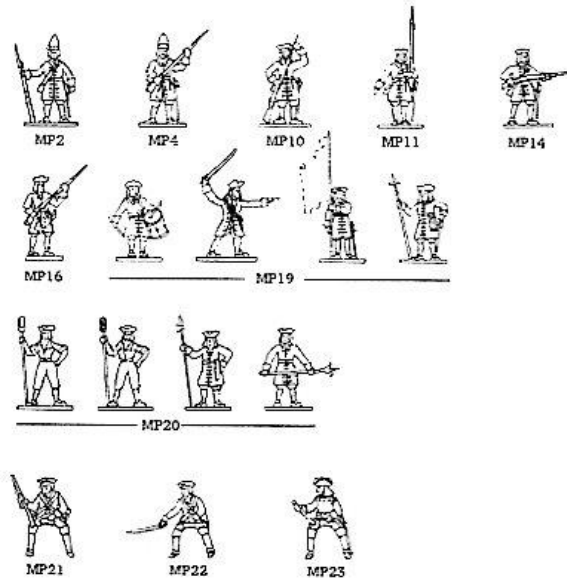
ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PERIOD

- EP3 Pikeman (Pike not supplied)
- EP4 Pikeman (Pike not supplied)
- EP5 Musketeer (Hat)
- EP6 Musketeer (Helmet)
- EP9 Cromwellian Officer mounted
- EP10 Royalist Officer mounted
- EP11A Cromwellian Trooper mounted
- EP11B Royalist Trooper mounted
- EP12 Drummer
- EP13 Artillery crew
- EP14 Dragoon dismounted
- EP15 Dragoon mounted



'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD

- MP2 Grenadier Standing
- MP4 Grenadier Advancing
- MP7 Grenadier Charging
- MP10 Musketeer Loading
- MP11 Musketeer Standing
- MP12 Musketeer Standing firing
- MP13 Musketeer Kneeling firing
- MP14 Musketeer At the ready
- MP16 Musketeer Advancing
- MP19 'Command Group' consisting of two officers, one Drummer and one Standard bearer. (Flag not supplied)
- MP20 Artillery crew
- MP21 Dragoon mounted
- MP22 Cavalryman mounted
- MP23 General/Officer mounted
- MP24 Grenadier mounted

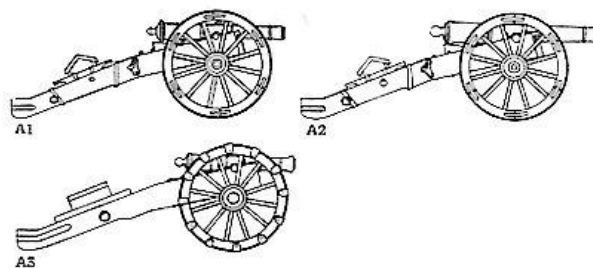


20mm ARTILLERY PIECES



Packed to be assembled as required.

- A1 6 pdr Field Piece ('Marlborough' period)
- A2 9 pdr Field Piece ('Marlborough' period)
- A3 Saker (English Civil War)



UNIFORM PAINTING DETAILS



THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1642 – 1649

At the beginning of the war the two opposing forces were very similar, and poorly equipped. Up to this point there had not been a true 'standing' or regular army in England and when wars did occur an army was raised 'from scratch'. Consequently, in this instance also, there was little evidence of true uniform and standardized equipment until improvements were brought about in later years from hard-earned experience. On the battlefield often the only difference between the two sides may have been a different coloured sash (usually crimson for the Royalists and orange for the Parliamentarians) and in some cases this difference decreased to merely a small cloth 'favour' worn in the hat and hastily made up from any available scrap of material! As these very minor differences may cause confusion on the 20mm battlefield (as they did in real-life!) we have dressed our figures as fully equipped men whereby the wargamer may, if he wishes, distinguish between Royalist and Parliamentarians in most cases by the hat, using the helmeted figures as Roundheads and the plumed-hatted figures as Royalists.

Some regiments were fortunate enough to have a commanding officer who was willing and able to provide them with coats of a standard colour but it is unlikely that they remained standard for long once a replacement coat was needed. Apart from the coat the rest of the clothing is very much a matter of doubt but one may be safe to settle for drab greys and browns for breeches and stockings with perhaps crimson or scarlet for some of the 'elite' regiments. Armour was generally black, either painted or 'black-leaded' to prevent or disguise the rust patches, and shoes were brown, or occasionally black leather.

The ever-famous 'Ironsides' – Cromwell's own corps of Cavalry were, after 1642, much better equipped and achieved a high standard of dress regularity as well as military discipline. Again their armour was usually blackened but the standard coat was of untanned buff leather and trousers were grey or brown. Boots were buff leather and the undercoat, whose sleeves were visible from shoulder to cuff, was usually various shades of red from orange through to crimson. The hooped sleeve was less common than is popularly supposed. The sword-sling or 'baldrick' was medium-light brown leather and collar and cuffs plain white. The main distinction for officers was the orange sash worn about the waist. The Royalist cavalry appear to have been very similarly equipped (where funds permitted!) although officers tended to be more brightly ornamented with patterned armour, plumed helmets and leather gantlets. The only criterion in fact was, once again, the amount of money the officer was prepared to spend on his appearance! Some examples of regimental coat-colours for foot soldiers are given below:

Royalist	Parliamentarian
The King's Life Guard	Red The Earl of Essex's Orange
Prince Rupert's Foot	Red The Earl of Manchester's Green
The Earl of Newcastle's	White Sir Thomas Ballard's Grey
Sir Ralph Hopton's	Blue Sir John Hampden's Green
The Earl of Northampton's	Green The Earl of Stamford's Blue

THE 'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD 1700 – 1720

There were marked similarities in the basic uniforms of all the nations involved and in the 20mm wargame scale the differences are hardly noticeable beyond that of main colours. The English army generally wore a red coat with white breeches and stockings, black shoes and tricorne hat, white neck cloth and buff leather straps and belts and black pouch. Unit distinctions were usually by the colour of coat cuffs or lining.

The French army could be attired in off-white or light-grey with the breeches and stockings of the same colour although there were some regiments with dark blue coats. Again unit distinctions were mainly by colours of cuffs, linings or waist coats.

Basic colours of other competing nations were many and varied and a very good indication of these variations can be found in Preben Kannik's book 'Military Uniforms in Colour' published by the Blandford Press or the Hamlyn Press paperback 'Military Uniforms' by Rene North.

It will be seen from this that our basic range of 20mm figures can provide an extremely varied and colourful cross section of all the combatants in the war and involve very little extra work on the part of the wargamer other than painting, to make his armies ready for the field under any master!

THE 'NAPOLEONIC' PERIOD 1812–1815

It is not possible within the scope of this catalogue to cover the Napoleonic period fully nor describe the uniform of all the regiments of Britain and France which were active during this time. The following table on page 15, gives a suitable scheme for each of our range of Napoleonic wargame figures which will assist the modeller or wargamer to at least make a start with his collection.

Many excellent books on this subject and period are readily available from good bookshops and military model specialists, notable among these books are 'Uniforms and Arms of the Soldiers of 1st Empire' (2 Vols) by Funken and 'Regiments at Waterloo' by the late Rene North.

BRITISH 'COLONIAL' PERIOD (1898 – 1902)

While our 25mm range of wargame figures were produced with the Sudan Expedition of 1898 in mind, the British figures are equally well suited for use in the South African (Boer) War and the North-West Frontier. In these theatres of war the British Army was universally clad in a pale Khaki uniform but the actual shades of this varied considerably depending upon the manufacturer and the length of time a uniform had been worn!

It was not uncommon for the jacket and trousers to be of different shades. Puttees were usually darker than the uniform with Infantry boots black (except officers) and cavalry boots brown, with steel spurs. Helmets, haversacks and webbing equipment (including the Highland Regiments gaiters) were white although, on campaign, this was almost always allowed to get dirty, or even deliberately stained motley shades of brown with cold tea, mud, etc., to assist the camouflage. Officers' equipment was brown leather. The Highland infantryman's kilt was of the tartan of his regiment and, although we have included them on our figures, the sporran was not normally worn in action unless the particular unit was caught without the choice! British Cavalry (including our 54mm figure B.7) generally rode brown horses of various shades and their fittings included brown leather harness with white neck rope, fawn or grey saddle blanket, brown leather

saddle and carbine holster, plain wood tethering peg, blue/grey front blanket (under spare boots), grey blanket roll, off-white feed bag and brown canvas-covered scabbard with steel and brass hilt. Bandoliers were brown leather, haversack and straps white, and water bottle covered with khaki or grey cloth. Shoulder chains were polished steel. The lance was polished bamboo with steel butt and spike and the (usually) furled pennon was red over white. 'Neck curtains' were often worn by British infantry and cavalry in the Sudan and N.W. Frontier when out in the direct sun and, although we have deliberately omitted them from our figures, these could be added if required by gluing a small piece of thin paper around the rim of the back half of the helmet extending down to about shoulder level.

Our 'Dervish' and 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' figures represent two major elements of the Dervish Army which fought at Omdurman in 1898. Suggested colour scheme for the 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' (Hadenowah Tribesman) is brown skin, black hair, white garment, brown leather shield, and steel or iron sword. The 'Dervish' (Jihadia Tribesman) should have brown skin, black hair, brown sandals, white hat and garments and brown leather shield and/or bandolier. The garments of both tribesmen were often adorned with regularly placed rectangular patches of brightly coloured or patterned material and the waist sash was also often of a contrasting colour.

UNIFORM PAINTING DETAILS



THE 'NAPOLEONIC' PERIOD 1812-1815

BRITISH

	Line Infantry	Light Infantry	Rifle Regiment	K.G.L. Hussar	Light Dragoon	Scots Greys	Household Cavalry	Dragoon	Horse Artillery
Jacket	Scarlet	Scarlet	Dark green	Blue	Blue/white	Scarlet	Scarlet	Scarlet	Blue
Lace or Tape Decoration	White	White	—	Silver	White	Blue/white	Yellow	Yellow/blue	Yellow
Collar	Blue etc.	Blue	Black	Yellow	White	Blue	Blue	Blue	Scarlet
Cuffs	Blue etc.	Buff	Black	Yellow	White	Blue	Blue	Blue	Scarlet
Buttons	Silver	Silver	Black	Silver	Silver	—	—	—	Brass
Trousers/Breeches	Grey	Grey	Dark green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Gaiters	Dark grey	Dark grey	Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Crossbelts	White	White	Black	White	White	White	White	White	White
Back Pack	Black	Black	Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greatcoat Roll	Grey	Grey	Grey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Fouch	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	—
Haversack	White	White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Bottle	Blue/grey	Blue/grey	Blue/grey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabbard	Black	Black	Black	Steel	Steel	Steel	Steel	Steel	Steel
Hilt	—	—	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass	Steel
Headgear	Black	Black	Black	Brown	Blue	Black	Black	Black	Black
Cap Cords	White	—	Green	Gold	White	White	—	—	—
Cap Flap or Top	—	—	—	Scarlet	White	Red	Black/red	Brass	Black
Cap Badge	Brass	Brass	Silver	—	Silver	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass
Plume	White/red	Green	Green	White/red	White/red	White	White	Black	White
Waist Belt	—	—	—	Red/yellow	Blue/white	Blue/white	Yellow/red	Yellow/blue	—
Waistcoat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epaulettes/Shoulder Straps	—	—	—	—	White	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Yellow
Trouser Stripe(s)	—	—	—	—	White (2)	Red	Red	Red	Scarlet

FRENCH

	Old Guard	Middle/Young Guard	Light Infantry	Line Infantry	Foot Dragoon	Lancer	Dragoon Trooper	Dragoon Trumpeter	Cuirassier	Guard Horse Artillery
Jacket	Blue/red Turnbacks	Blue/red Turnbacks	Blue	Blue/white Turnbacks	Dk. green/orange	Red/blue front	Green/pink Turnbacks	Green/pink Turnbacks	Blue/yellow Turnbacks	Blue
Lace or Tape Decoration	—	—	White	—	—	—	—	—	—	Red
Collar	Blue	Red	Yellow	Red	Orange	Blue	Green	Pink	Yellow	Blue
Cuffs	Red/white	Red	—	Red	Orange	Blue	—	—	—	Red
Buttons	Brass	Brass	Silver	Brass	Silver	Brass	Brass	Brass	—	Brass
Trousers/Breeches	White	White	Blue	Off white	Buff	Red	Buff	Buff	Buff	Blue
Gaiters	White or black	Black	Black	—	Black	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Crossbelts	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Back Pack	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	—	—	—	—	—
Greatcoat Roll	Grey	Grey	Brown	Grey	Grey	—	—	—	—	—
Small Fouch	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Haversack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Bottle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabbard	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Brass	Brass	Brass	Steel	Black
Hilt	Brass	Brass	Brass	—	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass
Headgear	Black	Black	Black	Black	Brass	Red	Brass	Brass	Silver	Black
Cap Cords	White	White	White	—	—	Yellow	—	—	—	—
Cap Flap or Top	Red	—	—	Red	Brass	—	Brass	Brass	Brass	—
Cap Badge	Copper	Brass	Silver	Brass	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plume	Red	Red/white	Yellow/green	Red	Black	White	Red	Red	Black	—
Waist Belt	—	—	—	—	—	White	White	White	—	Red
Waistcoat	White	White	—	—	Buff	—	—	—	—	—
Epaulettes/Shoulder Straps	Red	Red	Yellow/green	Red	Orange lined	Yellow	Pink/green	Silver	Red	Blue
Trouser Stripe(s)	—	—	—	—	—	Blue	—	—	—	Red

General Note: Muskets and carbines were generally medium/dark brown woodwork and metalwork steel grey. Butt plates were normally brass and most of the metal fittings on the muskets of the French Guard Regiments were brass. The Baker rifle of the British Rifle Regiment also had a brass plate on the side of the butt.

THE 'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD

1700-1720



Although John Churchill, later the Duke of Marlborough, had begun his military career and seen active service before 1680 he is best known for his achievements in the military and political spheres during the Wars of the Spanish Succession 1702-1714 and our range of figures is primarily designed for this period of conflict in Europe.

The greatly increased power of Louis XIV of France had been a cause of great concern for some years to the other power blocks of Europe who saw Louis' insatiable ambitions as more than a threat to their existence, and when King Charles II of Spain died without an heir and Louis put forward his grandson as King Philip V of Spain, this was the final blow and forced the 'Allied powers' to declare war on France in 1702. The two sides comprised on the one hand England, the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire (Austria and most of the German States), Prussia, Portugal and later Savoy, and on the other hand France, not unnaturally supported by Spain and Bavaria.

The principal battles of the war which involved English troops were
1 DONAUWORTH 1704. On the Danube in which Marlborough, allied with Louis William I of Baden-Baden, defeated Bavarian army and thus straddled the French route to Vienna.

2 BLENHEIM 1704. Following his success at Donauworth Marlborough found the French and Bavarians massing for an assault towards Vienna north of the Danube and with the assistance of Prince Eugene of Savoy, commanding the army of the Holy Roman Empire, succeeded in routing a considerable Franco/Bavarian army and saved Vienna from attack.

3 BARCELONA 1705. This engagement between an English force commanded by the Earl of Peterborough and the French/Spanish garrison resulted in the capture of Barcelona and the son of Leopold I of the Holy Roman Empire was set up as Charles III of Spain by the Allies.

4 RAMILLES 1706. Once again Marlborough, seeking a fight, placed his English, German and Dutch forces across the path of a French army commanded by Marshal Villeroi and routed them, capturing the area now known as Belgium which had been part of the Spanish Netherlands.

5 ALMANSA 1707. During the allied offensive in Spain to establish Charles of Austria as King of Spain, their force was attacked by a Franco/Spanish army led by a son of Exiled James II of England and was utterly defeated.

6 TOULON 1707. An attempt by an Allied force under the Duke of Savoy, supported by English marines and naval forces, to capture the important French port of Toulon ended in failure and retreat.

7 OUDENARDE 1708. A French attempt to re-occupy the Spanish Netherlands resulted in a battle between the Allies under Marlborough with the Prince Eugene and a large army under the Duc de Vendome. The result was another decisive victory for Marlborough.

8 SIEGE OF LILLE 1708. The fortress was besieged by forces under Prince Eugene, screened from several French attacks by Marlborough's army until the city finally surrendered in December.

9 SEIGE OF TOURNAI 1709. This important city lay on Marlborough's route to Paris and ultimately surrendered to him after two months.

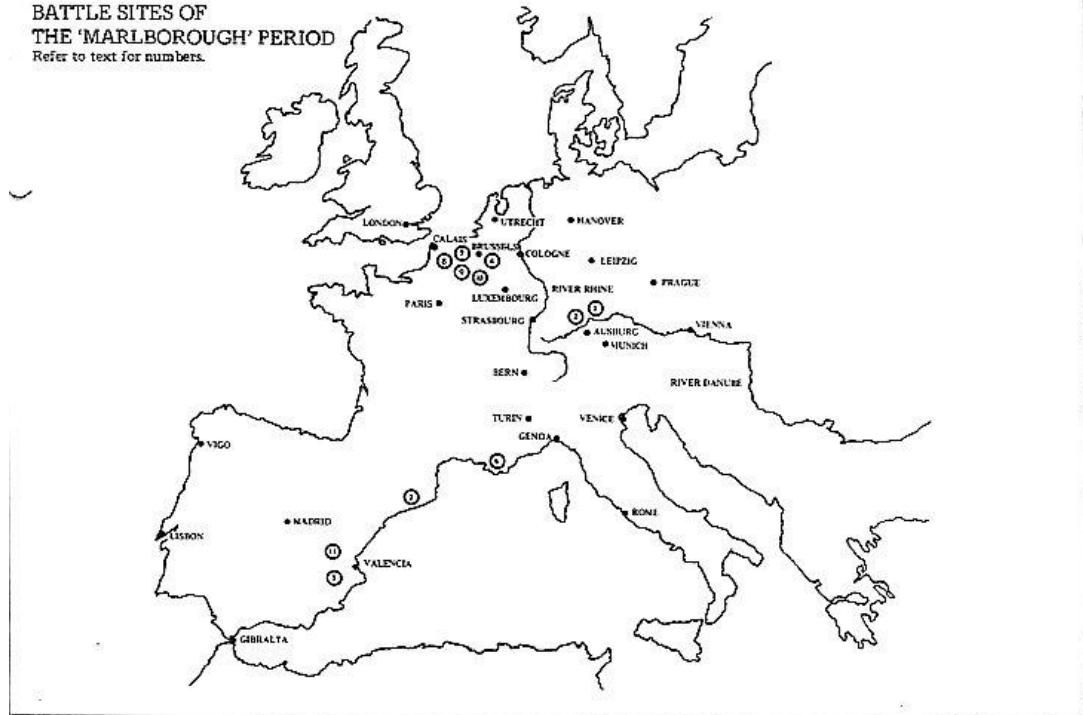
10 MALPLAQUET 1709. Following the successful siege of Tournai Marlborough moved on towards Paris until meeting the French army dug in at Malplaquet. A fierce and bloody battle ensued which was won by the Allies but only at great cost (the allied casualties were much in excess of those of the French).

The following two years saw little action in Europe and Malplaquet was Marlborough's last major engagement before his dismissal in 1711 due to intrigues at home in the Court of Queen Anne.

11 BIRHUEGA 1710. Another attempt by the Allies to assault Madrid to oust King Philip V of Spain resulted in failure and surrender to a Franco/Spanish army.

English enthusiasm waned for the war after the removal of Marlborough and fears that the final outcome might be unsatisfactory anyway, caused England to withdraw from the war in 1712. Prince Eugene continued to struggle unsuccessfully until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the Treaty of Baden in 1714 ended the affair. After twelve years of struggle Philip V remained King of Spain, England gained Gibraltar and Austria gained the Spanish Netherlands. Louis XIV's ambitions had been thwarted but the major sufferer was Spain who had, in the event, taken only a minor part in the military affair!

BATTLE SITES OF THE 'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD
 Refer to text for numbers.



THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

1642-1649



The war was the almost inevitable result of a long-standing animosity between King Charles I and his Parliament. An animosity which was continually fed by a fundamental difference in outlook regarding the Monarchy and the future of the country as a whole which in those times were totally bound together.

England was on the verge of great things in the realm of industry and trade at the beginning of Charles' reign and the industrialists and merchants of the country became increasingly powerful by virtue of their rapidly increasing wealth.

This realization of power brought with it a great dissatisfaction with the current system of government which gave ultimate supreme power to the King alone and, in the opinion of the prospering businessmen, this power was in the wrong hands. Charles had many arguments with parliament on the subject of raising money to support his lavish court and his other personal ambitions and the rift was widened by religious differences also. The Roundheads were Protestants to a man and not at all happy with Charles' connivings with Catholic France nor with the fact that the Queen was a declared Catholic herself.

The war was precipitated when Charles recalled Parliament for the sole purpose of obtaining more money for himself and this demand having been refused he decided to arrest five leading Parliamentarians at the House of Commons. When his men arrived they found that the five men had been forewarned and had fled to the support and shelter of the merchants of the City of London. Charles then left London with his army and proceeded eventually to Hull where he demanded from the Mayor access to the Port and the arsenal and stores in that city for his army. This the Mayor refused and thus the gauntlet was down. To Charles this refusal was an act of treason and unforgivable and as the Mayor was supported by the rest of the townsmen Charles was left with no alternative but capitulation to Parliament's will or Civil war. He chose war.

Parliament gained an early advantage by securing the support of the Navy which meant that the supplies so desperately needed by Charles could not be brought from the continent in anything like the required quantities. As war progressed and there came no quick and decisive victory for the Royalist cause it became almost a matter of time before Charles was defeated in spite of his successes in Scotland.

As is usually the case with civil wars, where neighbouring towns and even houses are on the opposing sides, there were innumerable minor skirmishes which, although perhaps of local interest, did not seriously affect the general outcome of the struggle. The main engagements which took place in England during the period 1642 to 1649 were as follows:

1 **EDGEHILL 1642.** A somewhat undecided battle between Charles' Army and the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex, which nevertheless produced a large number of casualties and left Charles in command of Oxford which he made his headquarters and from which he intended to attack London. At this early stage in the war both sides suffered a great deal from lack of proper equipment and above all, training in the ranks.

2 **BRENTFORD 1642.** At this point Charles' advance on London was halted when he was met by the combined forces of Essex and the City of London. No major battle ensued and the king discreetly retired back to Oxford.

3 **GRANTHAM 1643.** Noteworthy in it being the first action fought by Cromwell's newly raised and well-trained cavalry of the 'Eastern Association' (the 'Ironsides') and in which they achieved a resounding success over a much larger Royalist force of cavalry.

4 **STRATTON (Cornwall) 1643.** One of several minor engagements in the West Country which resulted in Royalist victory. They were not however destined to assist the main Royalist cause to any great extent.

5 **ATHERTON (Yorks) 1643.** A Roundhead army under Fairfax attempting to besiege York was defeated by Royalists led by the Earl of Newcastle.

6 **LANSDOWNE 1643.** Another minor encounter between Hopton and Waller resulting in a somewhat pyrrhic victory for the Royalists.

7 **NEWBURY 1643.** Another attempt by Charles to march on London was met by the Roundheads under Essex and again, after an indecisive struggle, Charles retreated to Oxford.

8 **SELBY 1644.** The Roundheads under Fairfax obtained their revenge for Atherton by defeating the Royalists and thence besieging York.

9 **CROPREDY BRIDGE 1644.** A Royalist victory over Sir William Waller who was attempting to attack Oxford.

10 **MARSTON MOOR 1644.** A major action of the war which resulted in a disastrous defeat for the Royalists, lost them the North of England, and destroyed a large part of the Royalist army. The principal commanders of the Parliamentarian forces were the Lords Fairfax, Leven and Manchester supported by Cromwell's 'Ironsides' and in the Royalist force were Prince Rupert and Lords Newcastle and Goring.

11 **2nd Battle of NEWBURY 1644.** Yet another attempt by Charles to attack London ended once again with his breaking off contact and retreating to Oxford.

12 **NASEBY 1645.** The last major encounter of the war which really saw the end of the Royalist cause. Charles' army suffered an irreparable defeat at the hands of the New Model Army under Lord Fairfax with Cromwell's 'Ironsides' again playing a decisive part.

Apart from a few minor encounters in small numbers the war was over in England and Charles, always with an eye for a chance, surrendered - to the Scottish Army! He was, however, handed over to the Roundheads and imprisoned at Hampton Court. Undaunted, Charles continued his intrigues and eventually escaped to Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, from whence he organised several uprisings, mainly involving the Scots. All his attempts however resulted in failure against the invincible New Model Army and Charles was finally re-captured and beheaded in 1649.

In less than ten years England was to see Charles' son on the throne with the monarchy restored.

BATTLE SITES OF THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR



MILITARY VEHICLES

Packed to be assembled as required.

RENOWN

The following models are, we hope, the beginning of a range of military vehicles of various types which we anticipate will be mainly of the 'soft-skin' variety such as cargo, communications and general purpose vehicles. They are all produced to a constant scale of 4mm to one foot (1/76th full size) at which scale we feel that these models are suitable for use by the wargamer to provide useful support for his armies, for the collector, and for the diorama-builder to add that additional touch of realism to his set-pieces with vehicles that were very common-place in almost all theatres of war.

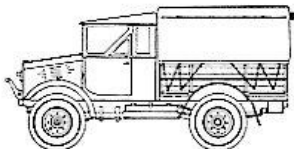
Each kit contains its own printed and illustrated step-by-step assembly instructions together with some basic painting schemes. Many variations are possible with such vehicles depending in which theatre of war they were operating and modellers with a little skill and ingenuity can carry out numerous conversions of the standard vehicle to special purposes. Transfers for unit signs etc. are not included in the kits but can be obtained from

many model shops for a large variety of units and nations, mainly of the Second World War period.

For those modellers who have an interest in the real thing, rallies in various parts of Britain are becoming increasingly popular during the year, at which military vehicles of all types take part in displays and competitions and these events are quite often mentioned in advance in the Military modelling press.

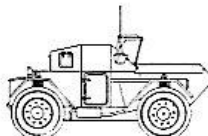
The Miniature Armoured Fighting Vehicle Association is a society of enthusiasts who specialise in models of this type and membership includes the receipt of their bi-monthly magazine 'Tankette' which contains much valuable information on both modelling and the actual vehicles.

Details of membership subscriptions etc. can be obtained from the Secretary, G.E.G. Williams Esq., 15 Berwick Avenue, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 3AA.



MV/1 BEDFORD 15 cwt. MWD (WORLD WAR II)

This vehicle, in its various specialised forms, was produced from 1940-1945 and saw service in all theatres of war. Production reached a final total of 66,000 vehicles.



MV/2 DAIMLER 'DINGO' SCOUT CAR (WORLD WAR II)

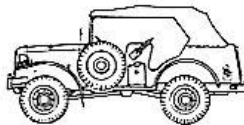
This Daimler scout car, popularly known as the 'Dingo', saw service in many theatres of war with British and Commonwealth forces during and after the Second World War, as a command, reconnaissance or communications vehicle.

Armament was normally provided by a .303 Bren L.M.G. which was fixed to fire through a vertical slot in the turret front plate.



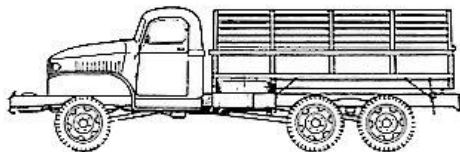
MV/3 Kfz 1 GERMAN KUBELWAGEN FIELD CAR (WORLD WAR II)

This field car, built by the German Volkswagen concern, became as ubiquitous as its famous civilian counterpart and served the German Armed Forces well and reliably in all theatres of the Second World War. It was in fact the German version of the Allies 'Jeep' and was used in great numbers for communications, reconnaissance and general purposes.



MV/4 U.S. DODGE 1/2 TON, 4x4 COMMAND CAR (WORLD WAR II)

These vehicles, produced by the U.S.A. from 1942 were used in large numbers by the allied armies during the Second World War and many are still in use today. Designed as a command/reconnaissance vehicle, they were used for many general purposes as a 'big brother' to the jeep. Several body variants were also built, notable among which were the weapons carrier (truck-type body) and field ambulance.



MV/5 G.M.C. 2 1/2 TON 6x6 CARGO TRUCK (WORLD WAR II)

The most commonly used cargo truck in service with the Allies during the Second World War, this vehicle saw service in all theatres of the war and over three quarters of a million were built from 1941 onwards. There were several body variations with and without the winch fitted and later models were fitted with the open canvas type cab.

Phoenix Model Developments Ltd.

Producers of Miniature Historical Figures & Scale Models etc.

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We cannot guarantee to produce them all in one lifetime but we do our best where possible.

Please bear in mind that the standard of quality and originality we set out to produce cannot be achieved overnight. We are continually producing new items. Details of any new additions will be available from your local stockists or advertised in the Model Press, as soon as possible.

We reserve the right to suspend or amend any items described in this catalogue if found necessary, without prior notice.

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