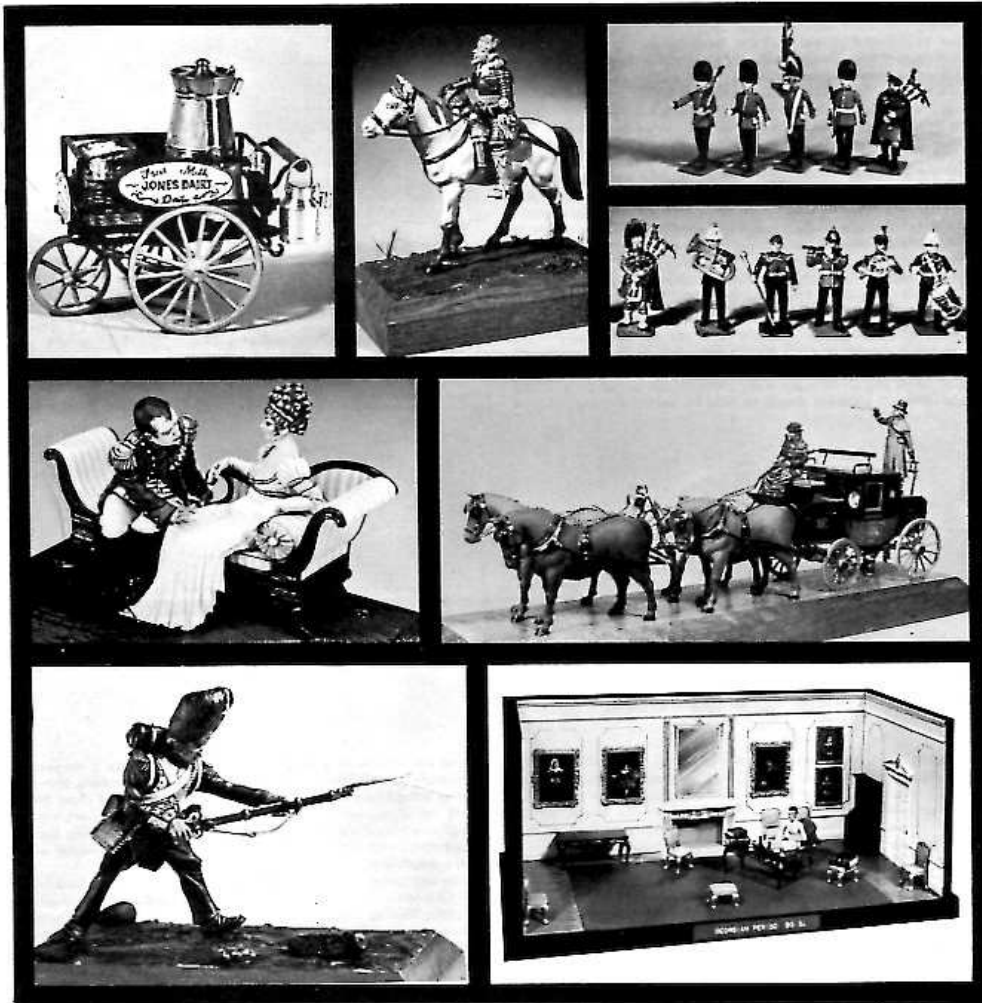


Phoenix Catalog 1979

PHOENIX CATALOGUE AND HANDBOOK

SCALE MODEL KITS IN FINE ENGLISH PEWTER



PHOENIX MODEL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

ABOUT THE HOBBY



The hobby of model soldier collecting is a far cry today from that of only a generation ago when the bulk of collections were made up from two main sources of supply, viz. the hollow lead toy soldier, or the extremely expensive 'one off' figure produced for a very limited number of wealthy connoisseurs.

In a very few recent years it has grown into a pastime for all ages both sexes and this much larger market has meant that it has been possible for manufacturers to produce top-quality figures of the connoisseur class for prices which now come within scope of everyone.

These top-class figures are still not 'mass-produced' by today's standard of production but to the real collector this is, if anything, an advantage in that he knows that the items in his collection are a little more exclusive than the average run of things today and even if mass-production does arrive in the hobby one day, the likely result will be to increase the value of the collector's hand-finished models, and, after all, it must surely be quality and not mere quantity, which most collectors seek.

The hobby has many facets and branches which have their particular attractions to different people. One can specialise in a period of history such as the reign of a certain monarch, or a particular war or battle and one is not restricted merely to model soldiers, or indeed just to miniature figures. Many fine collections include models of military vehicles and installations and the diorama-builder can use his skill on virtually any subject including landscaping, architectural models, engineering works and endless varieties of civilians as the background to his military or historical scenes.

It can thus be seen that the scope of the hobby is limited only by the skill and/or interests of the collector himself, and he has the choice of making everything for himself, or using manufactured items to finish and include in his own scenes and set-pieces, or he can order his requirements to be made and finished professionally and supplied to him complete in showcase! It is small wonder that this fascinating and wide-ranging pastime is growing so rapidly.

Generally speaking, the majority of figures produced at present fall into the standard size ranges listed below and our figures conform to these sizes.

54mm. Sometimes called the 'standard' size and the most suitable for display as single figures or small groups depending upon the collector's 'pocket' and space available. Because of their size they carry a great amount of detail and are in many ways easier for the novice to alter and adapt into different positions should he wish to 'personalise' his standard models.

30mm. A very convenient size for larger groups and diorama building and a size which is becoming more popular, partly because of the generally attractive prices. They are also large enough to display as single items and to this end we try to ensure that there is as much detail on our 30mm figures as there is on the average 54mm figure.

25mm. The war game size. Used mainly for fighting table-top battles, although the better quality figures can be, and are used for constructing large and impressive dioramas.

Whatever your particular interests in the hobby may be, and whatever degree of skill you may possess, we hope that you will find many things to interest and stimulate you in the pages which follow.



54mm
(1/32nd Scale)



30mm



25mm

THE WARGAME



One could not leave even a general introduction to the hobby without special mention of the "wargame" section. This particular branch has grown enormously in popularity during the past few years and there are now clubs established all over the country and indeed all over the world, which specialise in this activity. Numerous books have been published on the subject and the wargamer is well served by several magazines.

The fireside and clubroom 'generals' equip themselves with armies of hundreds, and in many cases, thousands of tiny men to fight imaginary engagements or even to re-fight actual battles of the past - often with different results to the original actions! (No doubt there is great advantage in being wise after the event!)

These games are usually fought to an established set of rules although these rules may vary considerably from very rudimentary principles to extremely thick and comprehensive volumes of regulations covering every conceivable movement and weapon capability for a particular period.

The application of a good set of rules can produce a wargame with surprisingly realistic actions and results and the game has been described by some as being a very colourful and fascinating new form of chess. Not least among the advantages of the game is that one can fight on any scale from a small short-lived skirmish to a complete campaign, including the use of maps and strategic and political considerations occupying perhaps weeks to reach a conclusion.

The high-point of the year for many wargamers is the National War-game Convention held annually in this country and attracting competitors and clubs from all over Great Britain. With the popularity of the pastime increasing as it is there seems every possibility that there may soon be an INTERNATIONAL Convention.

We could perhaps be super-optimistic and see this as a future way of solving our international differences without firing a single, full-size, explosive shot!

34 mm FIGURES

1/32nd Scale. Packed to be assembled as required.



H5
Halberdier



H6
Cavalry officer with pistols
(alternative head included)



H8
Cavalry officer preaching
(alternative head included)



H10
Dismounted Dragoon



H11
Ensign with flag



H12
'Ironsides' officer mounted

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR



H13
Royalist Cuirassier officer 1642

GENERAL SUBJECTS



B6
16th Century
French Arquebusier



B7
British Colonial Lancer
Circa. 1890 - 1902



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



B9
18th - 19th Century
'general purpose' sitting
figure with alternative head
(chair not included)

SECOND WORLD WAR



B1
'Adolf Hitler', 1940 - 45



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

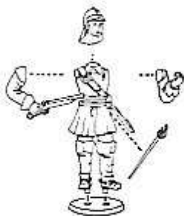


B10
Marshal of the Soviet Union
Georgi Zhukov (1945)



B11
S.S. Officer, evening dress

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 plasticine 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.

4mm FIGURES

1/32nd Scale. Packed to be assembled as required.

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

The following range of 'civilian' or 'evening dress' 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 mostly 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.



R6 Gentleman standing speaking (trousers)
R1 Lady reclining
R8 Gentleman standing reading book (breeches)



R3 Lady standing (with stole & handbag)
R10 Gentleman seated (playing cards)
R4 Lady seated (playing cards)
R11 Gentleman seated (with glass)
R9 Gentleman standing speaking (outdoor dress)



R5 Lady seated (with glass)
R7 Gentleman standing (with glass)
R2 Lady standing (with glass) (breeches)



R12 Subaltern Coldstream Guards Mess Dress



R13 Subaltern Coldstream Guards Mess Dress



R14 Senior Captain Royal Navy evening dress



R15 Capitaine or Chef de Bataillon French Imperial Guard in Tenue de Societe



R16 Hussar and Lady dancing



R18 Cavalry Officer (writing) (chair not included)



R19 Lady playing pianoforte (complete set)



R20 British Brigadier-General (dozing) (complete set)



R21 'Napoleon Advancing'

FRENCH NAPOLEONIC WARRIORS



N1 French Cuirassier 1815



N2 French Imperial Guard Grenadier 1815 (Campaign Dress)



N3 Imperial Guard Lancer (Polish)

Phoenix Model Developments Ltd.

Producers of Miniature Historic Figures & Scale Models etc.



New 1/32nd SCALE 18th CENTURY MODELS



17-18TH. CENT. TAVERN SC 1.

This scene is constructed from the background, furniture and accessories in our current ranges.



G1. General Officer
(c.1745)



G2. Gentleman seated
(chair NOT included)



G3. Manservant with
Tray



F17. Long-back Chair
(c.1700)



F18. Large Dining Table
(c.1700)



G4. Country
Gentleman



G5. Speaker
leaning on
table



G6. Seated
leaning on
table



G7. Writing on
table



G9. Serving
Girl



G8. Two men on Tavern
Settle Complete Kit

Chair not included

All the above models and figures are supplied in kit-form, for easy assembly with quick-setting epoxy cement.



The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton, England. Telephone Northampton 810 612

Phoenix Model Developments Ltd.

Producers of Miniature Historic Figures & Scale Models etc.



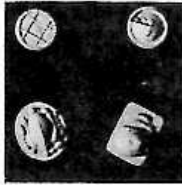
ADDITIONAL 1/32nd. SCALE KITS



Parts from Polish Lancer (our N3). Set AF12



Parts from French Grenadier (1815) (our N2). Set AF13



Four different Foods on Dishes. Set AF14



Candles & Stand Set AF15



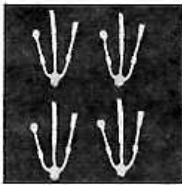
B12. 'Telling it to the Marines'.
British naval rating and Royal Marine Light Infantryman in 'undress' uniform, c.1914.
Set of two figures, (bases are not provided)



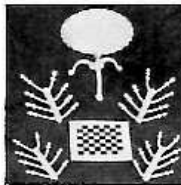
Two Dogs Set AF16



Four different Heads (18th - 19th cent) Set AF17



AF18. Four sets cutlery.

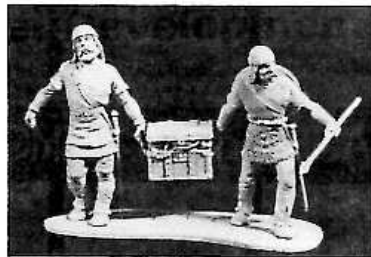


F19. Table & Chess set with printed board.

Lindisfarne 793 a.d.



M1. VIKING & MONK Complete Kit.

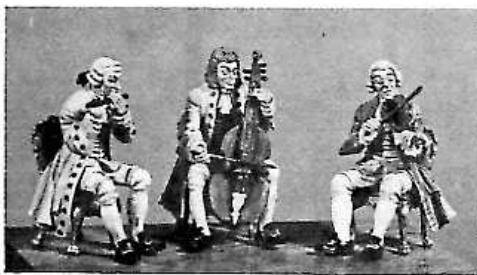


M2. Vikings carrying chest. Complete Kit.



M3. VIKING CHIEFTAIN WITH CAPTIVE WOMAN Complete Kit

18th CENTURY FIGURES



G10. Flautist (with chair)
G11. Bass-Viol player (with chair)
G12. Violinist (with chair).



G13. Chess Players. complete set.

All the above models and figures are supplied in kit-form, for easy assembly with quick-setting epoxy cement.

The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton, England. Telephone Northampton 810 612

BACKGROUNDS

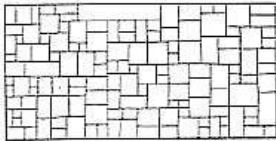
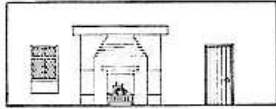


1/32nd Scale. Packed to be assembled as required.

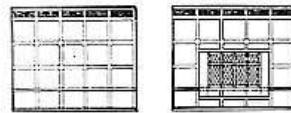
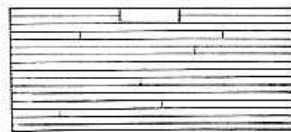
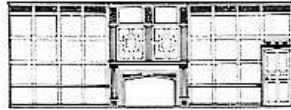
The backgrounds are designed to 1/32nd scale and are vacuum-formed in polystyrene sheet and comprise of a typical floor and three walls which, when braced with strips of wood, can be assembled with glue to form an open box. The room can be 'decorated' with normal model paints and windows and doors can be cut out where required to be open or glazed. These backgrounds are typical of their period but there is ample scope left for the individual to add his own personal touches while avoiding much of the basic drudgery of construction. There is no need at all for the scenes

to become stereo-typed and look like everyone else's.

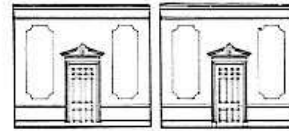
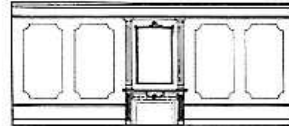
One of the most effective ways of using these scenes is to fit them into a complete box with removable top, glass viewing panel at the front and a small lamp in the top which gives a most realistic 'peep-show' of the event depicted inside and also protects the model from that great enemy - dust. If you are stuck for making a box, what about an old TV. cabinet with one of the knobs operating the light switch - its a much better programme and it is in colour!



BG1 17th - 19th Cent. TAVERN etc.



BG2 TUDOR TYPE PANELLLED ROOM

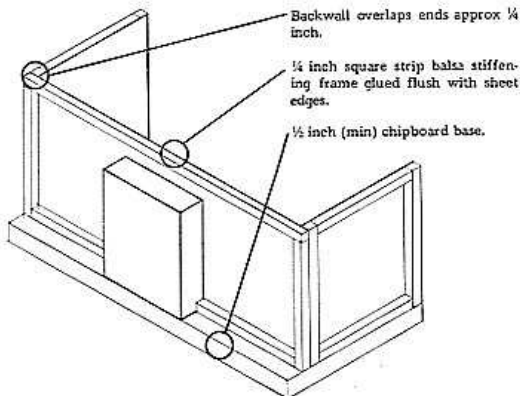


BG3 GEORGIAN STYLE 18th Cent. SALOON/DRAWING ROOM

CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR BACKGROUNDS

These sets are provided in polystyrene sheet and the parts can be cut from the sheet with scissors or preferably with a modelling knife and steel straight edge.

A small amount of overlap should be allowed on the backwall where it joins the side walls (see diagram) and this corner and all exposed edges should be reinforced with a piece of strip wood such as balsa or obeche. The floor sheet should be stuck to a firm wood base and the walls assembled to this afterwards. Polystyrene cement is a suitable adhesive BUT MUST BE USED SPARINGLY to avoid damaging the thin sheet. Beginners with this type of material may prefer to use UHU or similar adhesive when cementing large areas like the floor to a wood base.



PAINTING

The material being polystyrene is suitable for all the usual model oil paints such as Humbrol, and while there is of course no set colour scheme required in most cases, the following suggestions may be taken as typical.

BG1	Walls Woodwork Floor	off white or cream dark brown or green stone/grey
BG2	Walls Floor Fire surround	dark or medium brown overall similar buff or light grey stone
BG3	Walls Woodwork Carving to fireplace Fire surround Floor	cream, pale blue or pale green dark brown or white gold white medium/dark brown

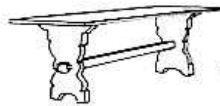
PERIOD FURNITURE



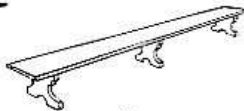
1/32nd Scale. Packed to be assembled as required.

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.

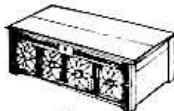
The present range, which we hope will increase continually, provides suitable 'sets', furniture and various small articles, which the modeller may use to suit his own fancy, for any period between approx. 1500 and about 1850 although a great deal of flexibility in use is possible. Most of the pieces 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.



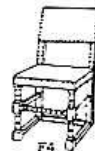
F1
Tudor type trestle table.



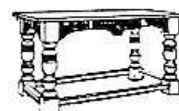
F2
Two trestle forms.



F3
Tudor type chest.



F4
Two 17th cent.
Padded chairs.



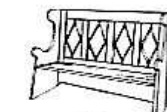
F5
17th cent.
Side table.



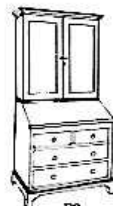
F6
17th cent.
Desk/Bible box.



F7
16th cent.
Court cupboard (sideboard).



F8
16th - 17th cent. Settle.



F9
17th cent. Bookcase.



F10
18th cent.
Wing armchair.



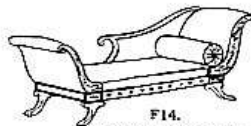
F11
Two 18th cent.
Gilt chairs.



F12
Two 18th cent.
Gilt stools.



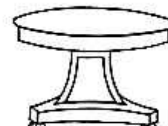
F13
18th cent. Gilt
decorated side table.



F14
'Regency' period sofa.



F15
Two 'Regency' period
chairs



F16
'Regency' period
round table.

ACCESSORIES



AF1
Six Plates Three Mugs.



AF2
Six Goblets
Three Bottles.



AF3
Two Cooking Pots.



AF4
One Lantern.
One Oil Lamp
Three Candlesticks



AF5
Two Stone Jars.



AF6
Two Buckets



AF6
One Broom One Shovel.



AF7
One Breast-plate.
Two 17th cent. Helmets



AF8
Two 17th cent. Muskets



AF9
Four 17th cent. Swords
(Two each of two types).



AF10
One large and two
small gilt picture frames.



AF11
Two books closed
One book open.

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 underframe 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. The 18th century furniture was often in walnut or mahogany with gilt decoration and patterned, tapestry coverings. The 'Regency' period furniture can be finished in walnut or mahogany also but pieces such as the chairs were often painted or lacquered and with either gilt or brass-inlay decoration, coverings were typically either plain or striped in pastel shades. Many good books of period furniture are available some containing photographs, with excellent indication of general colours and lay-outs of rooms.

Omm PARADE SERIES

Packed to be assembled as required



BRITISH MILITARY BANDS, PIPES & DRUMS 1904 – 1975

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

BRITISH REGTS 1939–1972

PA1
PA2
PA3
PA4
PA5
PA6
PA7
PA8
PA9
PA10
PA11
PA13
PA14
PA15
PA16
–
–

BRITISH LINE REGTS 1904

PB1
PB2
PB3
PB4
PB5
PB6
PB7
PB8
PB9
PB10
PB11
PB13
PB14
PB15
PB16
PB20
–

GUARDS BRIGADE 1939–1953

PG1
PG2
PG3
PG4
PG5
PG6
PG7
PG8
PG9
PG10
PG11
PG13
PG14
PG15
PG16
PG20
PG21

ROYAL MARINES 1939–1968

PM1
PM2
PM3
PM4
PM5
PM6
PM7
PM8
PM9
PM10
PM11
PM13
PM14
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–
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THE PARACHUTE REGT.1968

PP1
PP2
PP3
PP4
PP5
PP6
PP7
PP8
PP9
PP10
PP11
PP13
PP14
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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 Piccolo
Drum Major with mace
with Cymbals
with Bass
with Euphonium
Fifer/Bugler
(for Corps of Drums)
Piper, Irish Guards

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)
 PC19 Trumpeter

ROYAL GREEN JACKETS 1974

PR1 with Side drum
 PR3 with Bass drum
 PR4 with Trombone
 PR5 with Tuba
 PR7 with Cornet
 PR8 with Clarinet
 PR9 with Saxophone
 PR10 with French Horn
 PR11 with Piccolo
 PR13 Bugle Major
 PR14 with Cymbals
 PR15 with Bass
 PR16 with Euphonium
 PR19 Bugler

0mm PARADE SERIES



GENERAL NOTES

Our aim, in introducing this series of model figures, was to make possible the creation of the 'mass' effect which is always associated with a military parade.

The 30mm figure was chosen as being, in our opinion, a reasonable compromise between the standard 54mm figure, with its abundance of small detail but considerable space requirements, and the normal 25mm war-game size figure which takes up a minimum of space but which also requires a considerable amount of skill and practice to paint and assemble accurately.

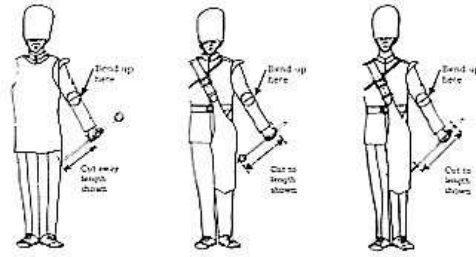
We have produced a range of figures which we feel covers the majority of British regimental bands, pipes and drums but it is our intention to continue with the series so as to include as many British Regimental Bands of the 20th century as is practically possible. Details of further bands will be advertised as they become available, in 'Military Modelling' or similar magazines.

One considerable problem which arises from producing such a large range is the extensive painting details required to cover it sufficiently to suit all tastes and, without writing a separate book on the subject, this is virtually impossible to do! What we have done, therefore, is to provide the following selection of band details to enable the collector to make a reasonable start and then to direct his attention to a number of books which are available and which, in our experience, may help him to produce other regiments if he so desires.

With regard to the figures themselves, we have produced all of the bandmen, except pipers and drum-majors, with separated instruments with arms attached thereto and we suggest that bodies and instrument/arms or drums are painted before assembly and then secured in their correct positions with quick-setting epoxy adhesive while the parts are held in place with a small blob of plasticene.

This method may involve a small amount of 'touching-up' at the joints but is far quicker and easier than attempting to paint a figure when completely assembled.

The drummers are all cast with their arms straight but a notch has been formed inside the elbow joint of each arm which will enable the modeller to bend the arms slowly into the correct drumming position after the ends of the drumsticks have been cut from their attachment points on the bodies. In all cases the drumsticks are over-length and should be shortened to correct length with a knife-cut before bending the arms, as shown below:



Bass drummer

Tenor drummer

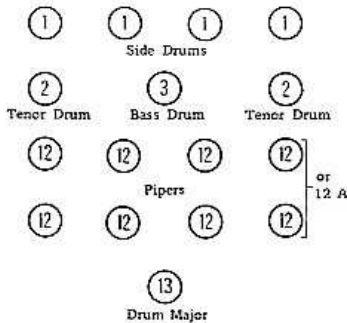
Side drummer

BAND FORMATIONS

The formation of the various regimental bands varies considerably, depending upon such things as the occasion and the availability of musicians etc, so no definite rules have been laid down here.

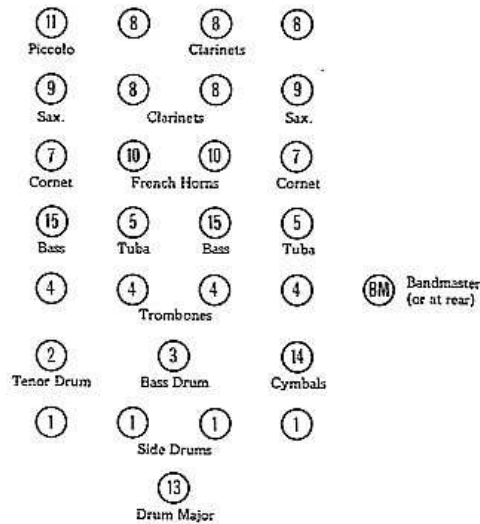
Our own suggestions for a small but reasonably comprehensive layout of either pipes and drums or a regimental band are shown in the following diagram:

PIPES & DRUMS



The above numbers are the reference number of the instruments in our list of Bands.

REGIMENTAL BANDS (including Corps of Drums)



NOTE: In the Brigade of Guards, the Corps of Drums is always placed at the rear of the band.

0mm PARADE SERIES



SOME SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEMES

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS (Pipes and Drums)

THE BLACK WATCH

Doublet: Scarlet Doublet, White Piping
 Blue Facings (Green doublet after 1959)
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 1939 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.

0mm 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. Bandmen's 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. Colours common to all regiments are as follows:-

Tunic: Scarlet.
 Shoulder 'wings': Dark blue with gold facing
 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

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-lys.

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

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	BUTTONS ON 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

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
 Sporrans: 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.

IRISH GUARDS (Pipes & Drums)

(Note: Since 1935 the pipes have used the 3-drone pipes as used by Scottish regiments and not the earlier 2-drone Irish type).

Pipers:

Jacket: Dark green with silver buttons. Cross-belts
 black with silver buckles, etc.
 Kilt: Saffron (orange/brown).
 Cape: Dark green with silver buttons.
 Hat (caubeen bonnet): Dark green with silver badge and light blue
 plume.
 Stockings: Dark green with saffron 'tabs'.
 Shoes: Black.
 Pipes: Dark green with black 'drones' with silver and
 ivory fittings.

Drummers and Drum-Major:

As normal Guards Brigade drummers etc.,
 as described above.

0mm PARADE SERIES

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY (mounted Band)

Musicians

Cap:	Black
Tunic:	Red, heavily embroidered with Gold facing (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 and Shabraque:	Scarlet with Gold etc. embroidery
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 sigillettes
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.

Trumpeter

Horse:	As described for general musicians except: White ('grey').
Trumpet Banner:	Scarlet with Royal coat of arms and gold fringe.
Sword:	Silver.

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.

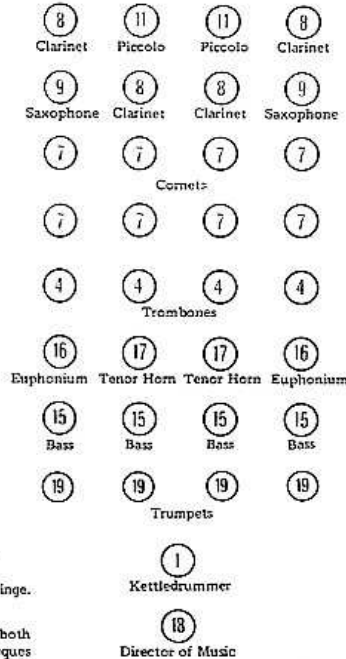
ROYAL MARINES

Tunic:	Dark Blue with brass buttons, Scarlet collar edged yellow, cuffs and rear coat tails Yellow laced with three Silver buttons. Shoulder cords (sigillettes) Yellow/Red mixture (if worn), waist belt White with brass 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 musicians but with Crimson N.C.O.s sash (over right shoulder) and Gold sash band (over left shoulder) Tunic has five rows of Gold 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 skin edged with Scarlet.

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

THE PARACHUTE REGIMENT

Tunic:	Dark Blue, brass buttons, waist belt and pouch White with brass plate. Shoulder cords (sigillettes) Yellow.
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
Drummers:	

Omm PARADE SERIES



ROYAL GREEN JACKETS (1974)

Musicians:

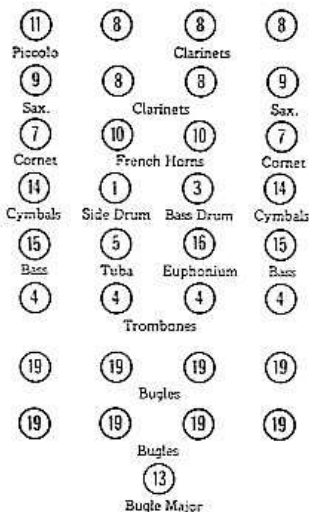
- Tunic:** 'Rifle' (dark) green, black buttons and waist belt with silver buckle plate. Shoulder 'wings' black with yellow lace edging and stripes. Shoulder cords green (slightly lighter than tunic).
Trousers: 'Rifle' green.
Hat: Very dark green (almost black) with black cord decoration. Plume black over red with small silver horn at base. Gloss black chin strap.
Boots: Black.

Buglers: As musicians except:

- Short sword:** Glass black.
Gloves: Black.
Bugle: Silver.

Bugle-Major: (In 1974, he was still wearing the full-dress uniform of the King's Royal Rifle Corps — now the 2nd Battalion R.G.J.s.)

- Tunic:** Very dark green with black 'frogging', buttons and shoulder straps. Scarlet collar and cuffs. Pouch belt gloss black with silver chain and fastenings and badge, pouch gloss black with silver badge.
Trousers: Green, as tunic.
Sword: Silver with black scabbard.
Hat: Same as musicians but with plume mainly red over black.
Gloves: Black.
Mace: Silver.



The following are the 'marching-figures' at present in production to be used in conjunction with most of the bands which we produce. This range will be increased, as time permits, to include figures to accompany all of the bands and details will be given in the model magazines as further items are produced.

Assembly is similar to the band figures, with separate arms included in the pack. Again, we recommend that the arms be painted before removing from the 'feed' and cementing to the figures.

GUARDS BRIGADE

- PG/R** Marching figure with rifle at 'slope' (pre-1959)
PG/S Marching figure with SLR at 'shoulder' (post-1959)
PG/O Marching officer with drawn sword
PG/E Marching Ensign (colour bearer)

GENERAL 'LINE' REGIMENTS

- (peaked cap, collar and tie) (post-1965)
PA/S Marching figure with SLR at 'shoulder'
PA/O Marching officer with drawn sword
PA/E Marching Ensign (colour bearer)
PA/BM Marching Bandmaster (frock coat)

ROYAL MARINES

- PM/R** Marching figure with rifle at 'slope' (pre-1959)
PM/S Marching figure with SLR at 'shoulder' (post-1959)
PM/O Marching officer with drawn sword
PM/E Marching Ensign (colour bearer)
PM/BM Marching Bandmaster

PARACHUTE REGIMENT (post 1965)

- PP/S** Marching figure with SLR at 'shoulder'
PP/O Marching officer with drawn sword
PP/E Marching Ensign (colour bearer)
PP/BM Marching Bandmaster (frock coat)

ROYAL NAVY

- PN/R** Marching rating with rifle at 'slope' (pre-1959)
PN/S Marching rating with SLR at 'shoulder' (post-1959)
PN/O Marching officer with drawn sword

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;

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.

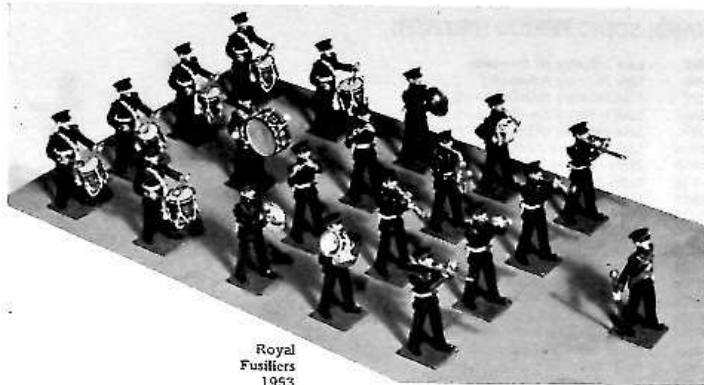
Apart from these references a visit to some of the many displays, tattoos, etc. put on by the services all over the country is extremely rewarding, as also is a visit to the appropriate regimental museum, details of which can be found in the book 'A Guide to Military Museums' published by M.A.P. Ltd.

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

10mm PARADE SERIES



PC1. Kettledrummer
Life Guards 1974



Royal
Fusiliers
1953



Scots Guards
1968



PR10. Royal
Green Jackets
1974

PM1. Royal
Marines
1974



PP15. Parachute
Regiment
1974

PB11. Line
Regiments
1904



Irish Guards
1975



General Marching Figures (see page 11)

5mm 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)
- BN31 British Line Infantry 'Command Group' comprising, one officer, one drummer and one standard bearer (flag not supplied). (Price as pack of 4).



BN6



BN9



BN17



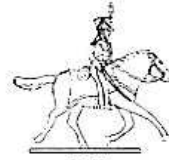
BN19



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 Cuirassier mounted
- NF34 Horse Artillery Crew (4 Figures)



NF1



NF9



NF10



NF11



NF15



NF17



NF23



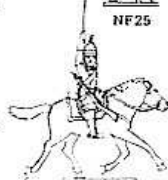
NF25



NF28



NF29



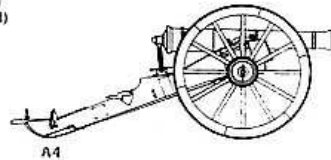
NF30

5mm ARTILLERY PIECES

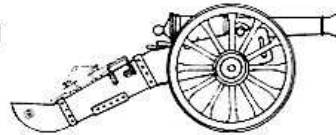
Packed to be assembled as required.



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



A4



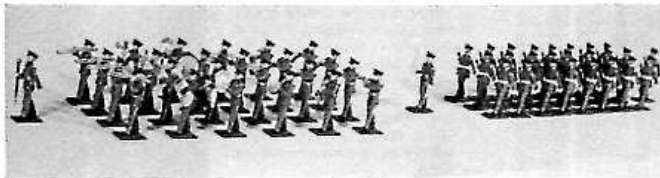
A5



30mm PARADE SERIES

THE BANDS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE (and Royal Air Force Regiment)

The reference numbers for these figures are the same as our existing range of bandmen etc., as listed in our catalogue, but with the prefix letters PF/.



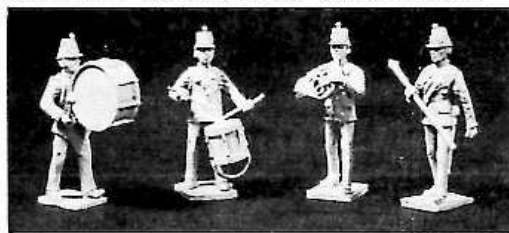
The marching figures illustrated above are the existing PA/S type.
The Officer is new figure type PF/O.

BAND of the ROYAL ARTILLERY (WOOLWICH)

The instruments and reference numbers for these figures are the same as our existing ranges of bandmen, etc., as listed in our catalogue, but with the prefix letters PT/. This band also includes the additional figure of the Director of Music.



STAFF BAND, ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT, 1978



- The reference numbers for these figures are the same as our existing range of bandmen, etc., as listed in our catalogue, but with the prefix letters PW/.
- BANDMASTER is our standard figure PA/BM.
- Marching figures, colour party, etc. should be from our standard PA series of figures.



THE ROYAL NAVY

- PN/E Officer carrying ensign
- PN/CS Petty Officer Carrying S.L.R.
- PN/CR Petty Officer carrying L.E. rifle.



DRUM-MAJOR,
STATE DRESS,
BRIGADE OF
GUARDS. PG13/A

HIGHLAND & LOWLAND REGIMENTS OF SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH MARCHING FIGURES



Highland Regts.

PH/O



Lowland Regts.

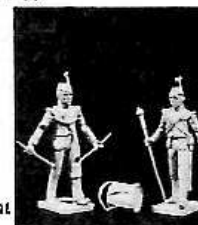
PH/S PL/S PL/O

PH/E. Highland officer carrying colour.
PL/E. Lowland officer carrying colour.

THE ROYAL SCOTS (Present day)

- PL1/A Side Drummer
- PL2/A Tenor Drummer
- PL3/A Bass Drummer
- PL13/A Drum Major

NOTE: Pipers for the Royal Scots are already in our present range as PH12/A



PL1/A

PL13/A

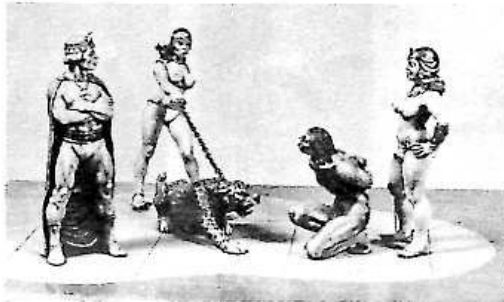
Phoenix Model Developments Ltd.
Producers of Miniature Historic Figures & Scale Models etc.



The lost world of Atlantis?



1/32nd Scale



- A1. Khaan (Lord of Atlantis). Kit.
- A2. Princess Myrah (with leopard). Complete Set.
- A3. Female Court Guard. Kit.
- A4. Crouching Captive Thorean. Kit.



- A5. Princess Philendra (including chair). Set.
- A6. Handmaiden with Mirror. Kit.
- A7. Satyr playing Pipe. Kit.
- A8. Handmaiden applying Lotion. Kit.
- A9. Reclining Leopard. Kit.



- A10. Thorean Axeman v. Atlantean Guard.
Complete Kit.



- A11. Queen Kharina, with 2 Hounds.
Complete Set.



- A14. Dancing Girl.
Kit.



- A12. Girl playing Pipes.
Kit.



- A13. Satyr & Maiden with Lyre.
Complete Kit.

All the above models and figures are supplied in kit-form, for easy assembly with quick-setting epoxy cement.



The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0NA, England. Telephone Northampton 810 612

Phoenix Model Developments Ltd.
Producers of Miniature Historic Figures & Scale Models etc.



The lost world of Atlantis?



A15. Standing Bolg



A16. Seated Bolg

THE BOLGS!
(approx 42mm high)



A17. Standing Atlene.



A18. Seated Faerene.



A21. African Emissary



A19. Khaan, seated on throne .

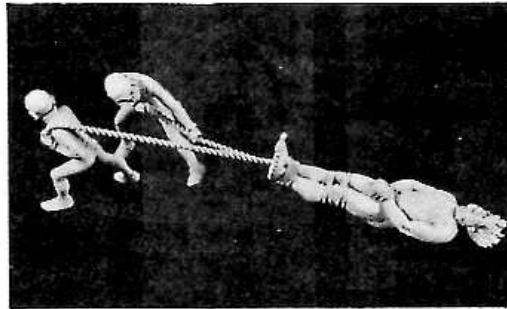
A20. Reclining girl.
(Note: This figure is designed for the steps and will not lie on a level surface.)



A22. Bound girl.

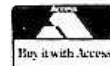


A23. 'Encounter in the swamp'
Complete Set



A24. 'Captive of the Bolgs'
Complete Set

All the above models and figures are supplied in kit-form, for easy assembly with quick-setting epoxy cement.



The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0NA, England. Telephone Northampton 810 612

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 **LANDSDOWNE 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



UNIFORM PAINTING DETAILS



THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1642 - 1649

At the beginning of the war the two opposing forces were very similarly, and poorly equipped. Up to this point there had not been a true 'standing' or regular army in England and when was 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!

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 regular-

ity 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 gauntlets. 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

PAINTING DETAILS FOR 54 mm GENERAL SUBJECTS ETC. (Page five)

B1. ADOLF HITLER

Cap: Grey/green with deep 'rust' band, black peak, gold cord and badge.
Coat: Dark brown leather, with light grey badge on left arm.
Boots: Black.

B2. R.A.F. PILOT

Cap: Crown and peak R.A.F. blue cloth, black band, gold badge.
Jacket: Dark brown leather with cream sheepskin to collar and edges of cuffs and bottom of jacket.
'Mae West': (inside collar) Yellow.
Boots: Black with sheepskin fringe or Black uppers with mid-brown (canvas) legs.
Trousers: R.A.F. Blue.
Scarf: Bright with spots or stripes.

B6. FRENCH ARQUEBUSIER

Collar, undercoat, breeches & stockings: White.
Armour: Natural metal or black.
Cartridge belt and pouch, shoes: Brown leather.
Sword: Silver handle, black scabbard.
Powder flask: Natural metal.
Musket: Brown wood and silver/grey ironwork.
Musket stand: Wood staff, metal top.

B7. BRITISH LANCER, 1898.

Jacket, breeches and helmet: Light fawn (varies with use).
Puggaree: Lighter fawn than helmet.
Puttees: Khaki.
Boots, bandolier, scabbard, holster, horse harness: Brown Leather.
Haversack & strap: Off White.
Water bottle: Grey or khaki with leather strap.
Chain epaulettes & sword hilt: Polished steel.
Saddle 'rolls': Grey.
Feed bag: White or fawn.
Carbine butt: Brown.
Tethering peg: Natural wood, bound with rope.
Lance: Bamboo with steel blade and butt, leather strap, pennant - red over white.
Horse: Usually brown with black mane and tail.

B8. YOUNG WINSTON

Helmet & uniform: Light Khaki.
Blanket roll: Grey.
Pistol: Dark blue/grey.
Shoulder chains: Polished steel.
Buckles: Brass.
Horse's neck rope: White.
Gaiters, boots, belts, saddle, harness & pannier bags: Medium brown leather.
Horse: Light grey/white with dark grey tail, mane muzzle and the legs below knees.

NOTE: Although officially serving with the 4th Hussars, Second Lieutenant Churchill became attached to the 21st Lancers during the second Sudan expedition, and on 2nd September 1898, took part in one of the last great classic-style cavalry charges - against superior numbers of Dervishes.

B10. MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION GEORGI ZHUKOV (1945)

Cap: Dark blue/green with red piping to crown, black peak, red band with gold decoration.
Jacket: Dark blue/green with red piping to front flap, brass buttons. Collar & cuffs black with gold edging & decoration. Gold belt. Shoulder boards yellow with red piping, silver star and gold & red badge.
Trousers: Dark blue/green with triple gold stripes on each seam.
Boots & gloves: Black.

NOTE: Marshal Zhukov was one of the outstanding military commanders of World War II whose victories included Khalkin-Gol (against the Japanese in 1939), Leningrad, Stalingrad, Moscow and the final battle for Berlin. Our model depicts him in his dress uniform for the Allied victory parade in 1945.

His principal decorations include (looking at his front): Top right: 5 Orders of a Hero of the Soviet Union (red ribbon with gold star) Left side, vertically: 5 Orders of Lenin (gold with red centre). First five medals from the left in long row: gold with red/white striped ribbons. The remaining medals appear to be silver with various coloured stripes on ribbons and the large orders/stars were variously silver and gold with some white enamel.

B11. S.S. OFFICER IN FORMAL EVENING DRESS

Suit generally: Black with velvet lapels to jacket.
All insignia, piping to top collar, cuff, aiguillettes, buttons, trouser seam stripes: Silver.
Shirt & tie: White with matt silver buttons.
Shoes: Black.
Armband: Red with white circle and black swastika.
Gloves: White.

UNIFORM PAINTING DETAILS



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 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 'Regiments at Waterloo' by the late Rene North, and '1815 - The Armies at Waterloo' by Ugo Pericoli.

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	Silver	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Createcoat Roll	Grey	Grey	Grey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Pouch	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	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	Polish Lancer	Dragoon Trooper	Dragoon Trumpeter	Cuirassier	Guard Horse Artillery
Jacket	Blue/red Turnbacks	Blue/red Turnbacks	Blue	Blue/white Turnbacks	Dk. green/orange	Blue/Red front	Green/pink Turnbacks	Green/pink Turnbacks	Blue/yellow Turnbacks	Blue
Lace or Tape Decoration	-	-	White	-	-	-	-	-	Red	Red
Collar	Blue	Red	Yellow	Red	Orange	Red	Green	Pink	Yellow	Blue
Cuffs	Red/white	Red	-	Red	Orange	Red	-	-	-	Red
Buttons	Brass	Brass	Silver	Brass	Silver	Silver	Brass	Brass	-	Brass
Trousers/Breeches	White	White	Blue	Off white	Buff	Blue	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	Black
Back Pack	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	-	-	-	-	White
Createcoat Roll	Grey	Grey	Brown	Grey	Grey	-	-	-	-	-
Small Pouch	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	Black	Brass	Brass	Brass	Brass	Steel	Black
Headgear	Black	Black	Black	Black	Brass	Red	Brass	Brass	Silver	Brass
Cap Cords	White	White	White	-	-	White	-	-	-	Black
Cap Flap or Top	Red	-	-	Red	Brass	-	Brass	Brass	Brass	-
Cap Badge	Copper	Brass	Silver	Red	Brass	Brass	-	-	-	-
Plume	Red	Red/white	Yellow/green	Red	Black	White	Red	Red	Black	-
Waist Belt	-	-	-	-	-	White	White	White	-	Red
Waistcoat	White	White	-	-	Buff	-	White	White	-	-
Epaulettes/Shoulder Straps	Red	Red	Yellow/green	Red	Orange lined	White	Pink/green	Silver	Red	Blue
Trouser Stripe(s)	-	-	-	-	-	Red	-	-	-	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 NAPOLEONIC WARS



The outcome of the French Revolution caused a considerable tidal wave of disquiet throughout Europe and Britain, whose ruling classes foresaw the possibility of the same fate befalling themselves. It was consequently decided among the major monarchies of Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain, and, for a time, Spain, that they should combine their strength to crush the new French regime and all it stood for, and it was during this protracted struggle that Napoleon Bonaparte rose to eminence, first as a military commander but very soon also displaying great qualities as statesman and politician.

It is bordering on the ridiculous to attempt to do justice to Napoleon's various campaigns in the small space available and we have therefore chosen to include the following skeleton framework of the major events and battles which occurred from the time Napoleon seized power as First Consul of the French Government in 1800 after his return from his Egyptian campaigns. At this time Britain was withstanding the French threat, alone.

1800 Napoleon marches over the Alps to narrowly defeat the Austrians at Marengo.

1801 British expeditionary force removes the French from Egypt at the battle of Alexandria.
British Naval force breaks up the 'Northern Convention' at the battle of Copenhagen.

1802 Britain makes peace with France.

1803 Britain resumes war with France (Britain now joined by Austria, Russia and Sweden). Spain joins the French side.

1804 Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor Napoleon I (2 December). Prepares to invade Britain.

1805 Prussia joins the 'Allies' against France. Combined Austrian/Russian force sets out to attack France. Napoleon cuts off Austrians at Ulm and, after capturing Vienna, overwhelmingly defeats Russians and remainder of Austrians at Austerlitz.
21 October - Battle of Trafalgar. End of French naval power.

1806 Crushing defeat of Prussians by much smaller French army at Jena-Auerstedt. French, under Marshal Davout, enter Berlin (24 October). Blücher surrenders to Marshals Soult and Bernadotte. Murat's cavalry reaches Warsaw (26 November).

1807 Eylau - indecisive battle between French and Russians/Prussians. Battle of Friedland, a technical victory for the French, brings peace talks between Napoleon and Tsar Alexander and leaves Napoleon supreme in Europe. French troops occupy Spain and Portugal. Napoleon's brother Joseph proclaimed king of Spain.

1808 Revolt of the Spanish defeats French army at Bailen before final surrender to the French at Saragossa. British force landed in Portugal (July) under General Sir Arthur Wellesley, defeats the French at Vimeiro and treaty of Cintra signed whereby the French evacuate Portugal - in British Ships!
General Sir John Moore takes over command of British forces in Lisbon and advances to Salamanca and Valladolid in Spain. Napoleon attacks and drives the British northwards.

1809 Retreating British repulse French attack at La Coruna and are safely evacuated from Spain. Sir John Moore killed. New British force sent to Lisbon, again under command of Wellesley, attacks and defeats French at Oporto (May). British defeat French at Talavera but afterwards forced to withdraw to better position. Wellesley made Duke of Wellington. Napoleon divorces Josephine (December). Austrians again declare war on France but are finally defeated again at Wagram.

1810 Napoleon marries Marie-Louise, daughter of Austrian Emperor. Attacking French army in Portugal stopped by Wellington at Bussaco and forced to withdraw. Portugal now liberated.

1811 Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro and captures Almeida. General Sir William Beresford narrowly defeats Marshal Soult at La Albuera. French forces defeat Spanish at Tarragona, capture Valencia.

1812 January - Fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo [1] taken by Wellington.
April - Fortress of Badajoz besieged and captured by Wellington
Napoleon prepares a vast army (over 1/2 million men) for assault on Russia.

July - Napoleon crosses River Neimen (Russian border). Wellington defeats Marmont at Salamanca.

September - Battle of Borodino is indecisive resulting in heavy losses to both Napoleon and the Russians.

September 14 - Napoleon enters evacuated Moscow.

October 19 - Napoleon commences retreat from Moscow due to onset of winter and lack of supplies. 25,000 men lost crossing River Berezina alone.

December 5 - Napoleon abandons his retreating army and flees to Paris to save his threatened regime.

1813 Prussia makes peace with Russia and declares war on France (March)
Sweden also joins with Britain and Russia against Napoleon who continues to press the Russian/Prussian armies at Lutzen and Bautzen (May).

June - Wellington routs the French forces in Spain at Victoria which ends Napoleon's rule in Spain and causes his brother Joseph to flee the country. By December, Wellington has brushed aside all opposition and advanced through the Pyrenees into France itself.

August - Austria again declares war on France, and French attempt to capture Berlin is repulsed by the Prussians.

October - After several minor battles, Napoleon is decisively defeated at Leipzig and is forced into a fighting retreat westwards, crossing the Rhine onto French soil on 1 November. From this point resistance from various French forces in other parts of Europe peters out.

1814 Throughout the first three months the ever-increasing Allied armies (Russian, Prussian, Austrian and Bavarian) continue to advance into France and despite many brilliant counter-moves and victories against considerable odds, Napoleon finally has to accept defeat after the fall of Paris on 31 March. At the same time Wellington was defeating the last French resistance in the south at Toulouse. Napoleon was forced to abdicate and was exiled to the island of Elba with a small contingent of his beloved Old Guard.

1815 With the banishment of Napoleon, the Allies restore the monarchy in France and proclaim Louis XVIII king. While the settlement of the recent turmoil is still being discussed, Napoleon escapes from Elba on 1 March and returns in triumph to France who again accepts him with joy! Napoleon's brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, former king of Naples, immediately joins him and returns to his native land to raise an Italian army. He is however beaten decisively in his first, premature, attack on the Austrian army at Telchatein (May). Britain, Prussia, Russia and Austria again combine and hastily assemble a large army to stop the rot before it begins but Napoleon forestalls them by driving his new army into Belgium between the two main Allied forces.

At Ligny [2] (16 June) Napoleon strikes at the Prussians (under Blücher) and isolates them from Wellington's assembling forces. At the same time Marshal Ney assaults the Anglo-Dutch army at Quatre Bras [3] but, due to Wellington's quick intervention, Ney is unable to force the issue. The following day Wellington withdraws his forces to a point just south of Waterloo, 12 miles from Brussels.

At this point Napoleon launches the last great attack of his career (18 June) and, after a bloody battle, lasting most of the day, the combined Allied strength and stubborn resistance to all attacks, is too much for Napoleon's armies who retire in the early evening and begin to retreat to Paris - although not in disorder.

Wellington was the first to concede that the timely arrival of Blücher's Prussian army on the field, clinched the result which, in his own words, was a 'damn near-run thing'.

Napoleon gave up his command and returns to Paris where he is forced to abdicate for the second time on 22 June. This time he is exiled to the island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic and Napoleon's 'hundred days' come to an end, together with 23 years of almost continual warfare between France and the rest of Europe.

Louis XVIII returned to France as king and Napoleon died, still in exile, in 1821. His body is interred at the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

THE NAPOLEONIC WARS



For place names with numbers, refer to text opposite.



MILITARY VEHICLES

1/76th Scale. Packed to be assembled as required.

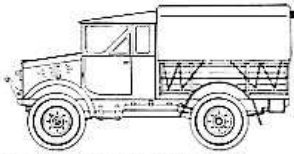
The following models of military vehicles of the 'soft-skin' variety are all produced to a constant scale of 4mm to one foot (1/76th full size) at which scale we feel that these models are suitable for use by the wargamer to provide useful support for his armies, for the collector, and for the diorama-builder 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.

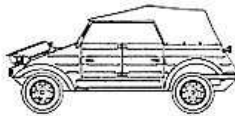
The Miniature Armoured Fighting Vehicle Association is a society of enthusiasts who specialize in models of this type and membership includes the receipt of their bi-monthly magazine 'Tankette' which contains much valuable information on both modelling and the actual vehicles. Details of membership subscriptions etc. can be obtained from the Secretary, G.E.C. Williams Esq., 15 Berwick Avenue, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 3AA.



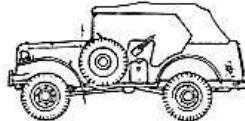
MV/1 BEDFORD 15 cwt MWD (WORLD WAR II)
This vehicle, in its various specialised forms, was produced from 1940-1945 and saw service in all theatres of war. Production reached a final total of 66,000 vehicles.



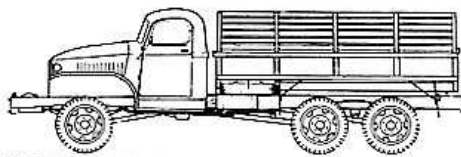
MV/2 DAIMLER 'DINGO' SCOUT CAR (WORLD WAR II)
This Daimler scout car, popularly known as the 'Dingo', saw service in many theatres of war with British and Commonwealth forces during and after the Second World War, as a command, reconnaissance or communications vehicle.
Armament was normally provided 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. (Kit provides parts for either raised or lowered hood).



MV/4 U.S. DODGE 1/4 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 carrier (truck-type body) and field ambulance. (Kit provides parts for either raised or lowered canvas top).



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. (The kit provides parts for either cab type).

A TASTE OF VICTORIANA

Bygone Age

SCALE MODELS

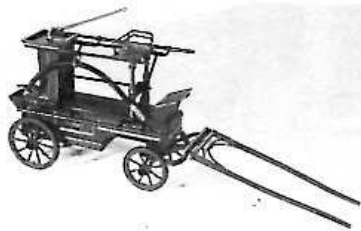
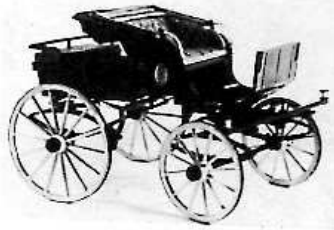
SCALE: 1/32nd – 3/8" to 1 foot

19th CENTURY 'STANHOPE' PHAETON

This model represents a relatively 'sober' version of a type of vehicle which was often used by 'young bloods' as the high-powered 'sports-car' of the 19th century. Although relatively light in construction, they were usually driven to a pair of fast horses of good breeding and were consequently capable of high-speed travel. The advantage to the gentleman-traveller was the provision of a rear-seat for a groom (or two) who were responsible for the carriage and horses when the master was not actually driving.

Kits available as follows:
 Phaeton
 Horse Type 'C/A' (head raised, incl. harness)
 Horse Type 'C/B' (head lowered, incl. harness)

NOTE: The Phaeton was almost invariably driven to two horses



19th CENTURY HAND-PUMP FIRE ENGINE

This model represents a typical 'lightweight', mobile fire-pump in common use throughout the 19th century. In country areas the appliance was usually horse-drawn while in towns and cities, with shorter distances to travel, they were often pulled by hand and were then not fitted to carry a driver.

Kits available as follows:
 Fire Engine
 Horse 'Type A' (head raised, incl. harness)
 Horse 'Type B' (head lowered, incl. harness)

19th CENTURY DELIVERY VAN

This vehicle was almost as common as the Costermonger's barrows on the streets of Victorian and Edwardian London. It was drawn by one horse and used for local deliveries by many different trades, including Butchers, Bakers, General Stores and the railway companies.

Kits available as follows:
 Delivery Van
 Horse 'Type A' (head raised, incl. harness)
 Horse 'Type B' (head lowered, incl. harness)



1/32nd SCALE FIGURES FOR CARRIAGES



C1
 Driver for
 Brougham or Phaeton



C2
 Hansom 'Cabbie'



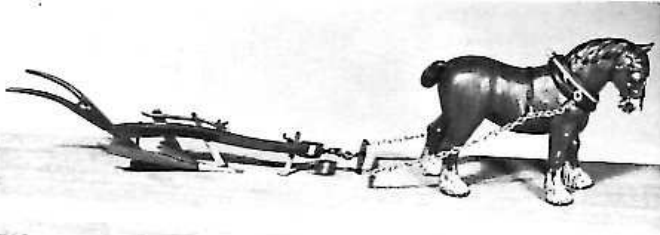
C3
 Driver & G.P.O. Guard
 for Royal Mail Coach
 (sold as set only)



C4
 Driver for Gig

A TASTE OF VICTORIANA Bygone Age SCALE MODELS

SCALE: 1/32nd – 3/8" to 1 foot



19th CENTURY SUSSEX TURNWREST PLOUGH

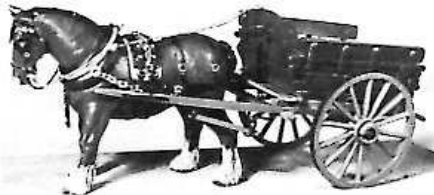
This model represents a typical Sussex turnwrest wooden plough which was in common use up to the 19th century. The name derives from the fact that the mouldboard (or wrest) could be quickly detached and fitted to either side of the plough so that, when a furrow had been completed, the plough could be turned round and run back in the opposite direction while still turning the earth over to the same side as before. This facility was particularly useful when ploughing in hilly country such as the Sussex Downland.

Kits available as follows:
Plough
Plough Horse (including harness & fittings).

19th CENTURY 'SCOTCH' OR TIP CART

This model represents a typical cart such as was used for general duties on the farm during the 19th and early 20th century. It tips to discharge its load of rootcrops, manure, etc., and the angle of tip could be adjusted by bolts in the tip-stick. Carts such as this were imported from Scotland in large numbers during the 19th century and thus the type became known as 'Scotch Carts', although many were also made in English workshops, to the same design.

Kits available as follows:
Tip Cart
Cart Horse (including harness & fittings).



All of the 'Bygone-Age' kits, 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). Available from Ironmongers or good Model Shops.

We are always interested to hear from our customers and to listen to their suggestions for future models.

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.

Home & Overseas Retail Trade enquiries welcome.

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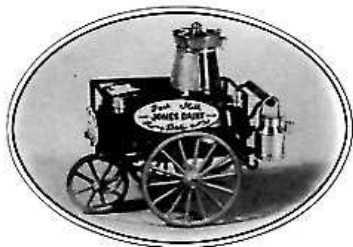
The Square, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0NA, England. Telephone Northampton 810 612

A TASTE OF VICTORIANA

Bygone Age

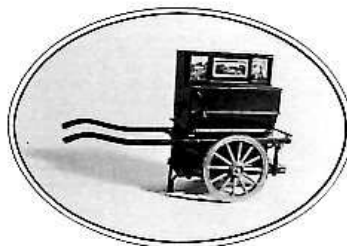
SCALE MODELS

1/24th SCALE MODEL KITS (½" to 1 foot)



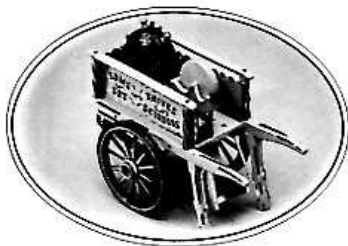
VICTORIAN MILK FLOAT

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 roundsman often also sold butter and eggs



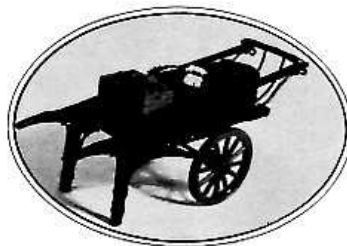
VICTORIAN STREET BARREL ORGAN

The Barrel Organ grinder was doubtless a welcome visitor to Victorian city streets where, to many people he was one of the few sources of musical entertainment available. It was certainly a popular diversion with the children, especially when accompanied by a performing monkey or small troupe of dancers.



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



VICTORIAN COSTERMONGER'S BARROW

The general 'maid-of-all-work' barrow used for a multitude of purposes by many different street tradesmen and some can still be seen in use in London today. The basic structure has remained unaltered throughout its life with various superstructures added to suit the particular trade use.



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.



VICTORIAN CHIMNEY SWEEP'S CART

A tradesman who performed a most necessary function in Victorian Britain's smoky towns and cities, the Sweep's basic requirements for a vehicle were simple and many different types were pressed into use. They naturally tended to be very plain and undecorated because of the dirty nature of the trade.

A TASTE OF VICTORIANA

Bygone Age

SCALE MODELS

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 Talbury, became one of the most commonly-used vehicles on the road, and was particularly favoured by the 'commuter' of the period, commercial travellers and anyone in regular need of fast, light, convenient transport.

Kits available as follows:—

- Gig
- Horse, Type 'A' (head raised, incl. harness)
- Horse, Type 'B' (head lowered, incl. harness)
- 'Regency' Period Driver (Ref. C4)



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.

Kits available as follows —

- Brougham
- Horse, 'Type A' (head raised, incl. harness)
- Horse, Type 'B' (head lowered, incl. harness)
- 'Liveried' Driver (Ref. C1)



19th CENTURY 'HANSOM' CAB

This model represents one of the most familiar sights to be seen in the streets of London from the late 1830's until well into the 20th century. It was the fore-runner of the London 'taxi' and, although known as a 'Hansom' from an original idea by a Mr J. A. Hansom, the actual vehicle we know bears little resemblance to his original design, having been greatly improved upon before general acceptance, by a Mr John Chapman. Many thousands of these cabs were built subsequently with numerous minor variations in design details.

Kits available as follows.

- Hansom Cab
- Horse, Type 'A' (head raised, incl. harness)
- Horse, Type 'B' (head lowered, incl. harness)
- 'Cabbie' figure (Ref. C2)



19th CENTURY 'ROYAL MAIL' COACH (circa 1820)

Synonymous with cheerful prints of 'the good old days' and traditional Christmas card scenes, the Royal Mail Coach is familiar to almost everyone and this model is typical of the vehicles in use for this purpose in their heyday in the first half of the 19th century, before the coming of the railways.

First introduced on the Bristol-London mail run in 1784 by a Mr John Palmer, they quickly became popular with the travelling public by reason of their great efficiency, punctuality and relative comfort — the first two advantages being standards insisted upon by the General Post Office for carrying the mails.

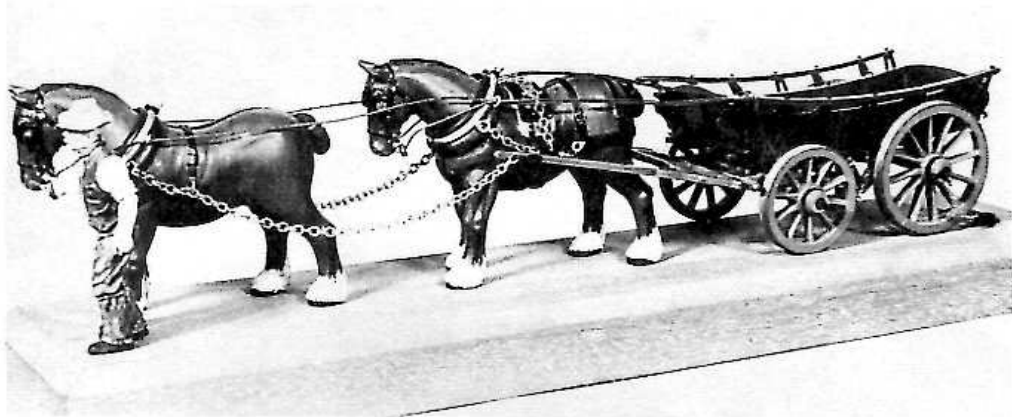
Kits available as follows —

- Mail Coach
- Horse, Type 'C/A' (head raised, incl. harness)
- Horse, Type 'C/B' (head lowered, incl. harness)
- Driver and Guard figures (set of 2) (Ref. C3)



A TASTE OF VICTORIANA
Bygone Age
 SCALE MODELS

SCALE: 1/32nd – 3/8" to 1 foot



MONMOUTHSHIRE WAGGON
 in fine English Pewter.

The waggon can be provided with either one or two horses;
 For the shaft horse, order 'Cart Horse'
 For the lead horse, order 'Plough Horse'



C5. Ploughman
 pushing plough.



C6. 'Carter figure
 leading horse'



C7. MOUNTED HUNTSMAN with FOXHOUND
 Complete Kit (in white metal)

1/24th SCALE MODEL KITS (1/2" to 1 foot)

IN FINE ENGLISH PEWTER



BAKER'S CART

ICE CREAM CART

Both of these cart kits contain a full set of coloured transfers
 which differ slightly from the prototype illustrations



All the above models and figures are
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1804-1815

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inc. VAT and P.&P. (U.K. only)

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