



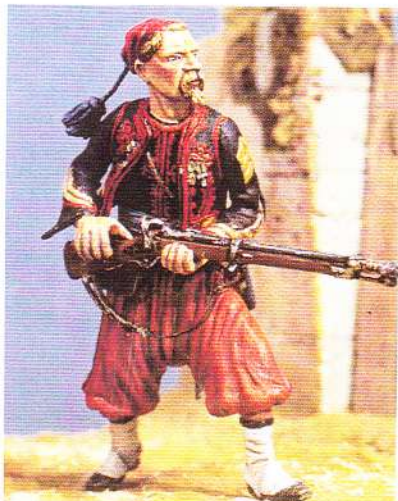
planetFigure

Louis XIV Durendal 90mm |

Durendal
Miniatures

SECOND EPOCH :

THE BATTLEFIELDS AT THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM (1845-1870).



RN 001 2^{me} Zouaves Sergent-Chef
Magenta - 4 Juin 1859

FRENCH ARMY : 1859 – MAGENTA (DESIGNER : HANS).

Since the end of April, 1859, the war for the Italian independence has begun. The Sardinian and French allied armies march to LOMBARDY and MILAN, achieving the famous outflanking movement by the North. Hustled several times as in MONTEBELLO or PALESTRO, the Austrians retreat, unsettled and badly informed about the movements of the hostile army.

From June, 1st the movement is drawing to a close and the Allied gather themselves around NOVARE. The road of the manoeuvre include the left bank of the TESSIN river, in TURBIGO (June, 3rd) and MAGENTA (June, 4th), first unexpected and large scale encounter of the face to face armies, victorious but incoherent and blindly joined battle which opened the triumphal road to Milan.

From the morning, the divisions of the 2nd Army corps under General MAC-MAHON in the North have left their bivouacs and march to MAGENTA. Between 11 and 12 the Austrian outposts are hustled by the French which wrongly believe to have met the main enemy force and check their advance. During this time, at around 13, NAPOLEON III has crossed the river TESSIN and hearing the rifles and the gun fire thrown the assault of the Foot Grenadiers and the Zouaves of the Guard to the hamlet of BUFFALORA to create a diversion. The Austrians react dangerously and reinforcements of both armies establish contact all along the day without logic.

The small town was stormed between 17 and 20 PM after a very heavy fighting. The 2nd Zouaves (General Espinasse division) with the close support of the soldiers of the 2nd Foreign Regiment and the 91st and 92nd line infantry enter the town by the east after taking an Austrian flag. The battalion of the chasseurs à pieds of the Guard (Division CAMOU) come trough the orchards and the station. All troops concentrate to the church tower, fighting in every streets, house by house. The taking of MAGENTA lead to the withdrawal of the Austrian owing to the courage and the drive of the French soldiers. This is the action painted by Alphonse de NEUVILLE whence DURENDAL takes his vignette from



RN 001 2^{me} Zouaves Sergent-Chef
Magenta - 4 Juin 1859



RN 002 2^{me} Zouaves Capitaine
Magenta - 4 Juin 1859



RN 002 2^{me} Zouaves Capitaine
Magenta - 4 Juin 1859



RN 003 Sous-Lieutenant et Sergent des Chasseurs à pied
de la Garde Impériale - Magenta - 4 Juin 1859



RN 003 Sous-Lieutenant et Sergent des Chasseurs à pied
de la Garde Impériale - Magenta - 4 Juin 1859

**EN 010- SAXON ARMY :
LEIB-GRANADIER GARDE, OFFICER IN FULL DRESS
AUGUST 1813 - CAMPAIGN OF GERMANY.**



In Friedrichstadt in August, 10th, 1813 just before the breaking of the truce of PLEISWITZ, a huge parade gathered 18 000 French and Allied troops around the Imperial Guard. The 2nd Battalion of the Saxon Leib-Grenadier Guard Regiment formed part of the parade and was even invited to a banquet by the Old Guard.

Dressed in his rich ceremonial uniform our officer relaxed with his comrad in arms as the first one of an imaginary vignette, after being reviewed by the Emperor himself.

The 2nd Battalion drafted to the VIIth Corps of Grande Armée was severely tried during the battles of GROSS-BEEREN (August, 28th) and DENNEWITZ (September, 6th) and they were also involved in DÖLITZ and DÖSEN during the battle of Leipzig.

These often forgotten soldiers were then drafted in the Imperial Guard forming the Saxon Battalion of the Guard and remained loyal to Napoleon until he freed them of their parole on October, 19th, 1813.



**EN 011 - BRUNSWICK ARMY :
LEIB-BATALLION SERGEANT
16 JUNE 1815 - QUATRE BRAS.**



On June, 16th, 1815, NEY headed to the BRUSSELS-CHARLEROI road and faced the coming WELLINGTON's forces at QUATRES-BRAS crossroads, among them 5000 « Black Brunswickers » bolstered up the Netherlands and NASSAU forces.

After the taking of PIREAUMONT and the farm of ST PIERRE in GEMIONCOURT, the French were preparing a general assault. In front of the crossroads the Brunswickers, among them our sergeant of the Leib-Battallon were raking with NEY's artillery and suffered heavy losses. A mass of JEROME's infantry began to advance and pushed back the Brunswickers in spite of the courage and will of the « Black Duke » himself to bolster the morale of his troops. Just before 6 PM the « Black Duke » was killed during an effort to rally his panic-stricken men.

Reinforced by the British, the Brunswickers re-formed quickly and joined the advance by the Foot Guards through BOSSU WOOD and drove back NEY after the general advance ordered by WELLINGTON.



**EN 012 - FRENCH ARMY, IMPERIAL GUARD :
MARINES TROMPETER IN CAMPAIGN DRESS
19 JULY 1808 - BAYLEN.**



Summer 1808, General DUPONT marched back to the north through Andalusia risen for « religion, El Rey and Patria ». To open his road, he had to fight against odds with the Spanish troops which held a commanding positions in the heights around BAYLEN, on July, 19th, 1808.

Around 2 AM, the French clashed with the Spanish advanced post and several assaults failed to break the Spanish main battle line. The situation became more desperate for the thirsty French soldiers which endured a sultry weather of 40°. Soon after 11 AM a last assault was tried 300 men, including our trumpeter, of the Battalion des Marines de la Garde lead the action and closed the ranks under heavy artillery fire but invain and they had to withdraw.

At 12, DUPONT, injured, settle a truce. First major failure of Napoleon, BAYLEN had had disastrous repercussions all over Europe.





EN 007 - FRENCH ARMY :
CORPORAL- DRUMMER, LINE INFANTRY
JANUARY 1814 - CAMPAIGN OF FRANCE.

At the turn of 1814, France was invaded by the Allies. In the eastern snow, the remains of the Grande Armée settled down to fight on the French soil and to defend the roads of Paris.

Our corporai-drummer was inspired from a Lalauze's painting «the return of the Dragoons from Spain (reproduced in Napoléon, 1814, La Campagne de France by J. Tranié et J.C. Ca&rminiagni, Pygmalion Ed.). He admires, the riding of the Dragoons from the Army of Spain, who come to reinforce the 5th and 6th Cavalry Corps in December 1813 and February 1814. He could possibly belong to one of the several line regiments fighting in the East of France at the beginning of the campaign.



EN 008 - BRITISH ARMY :
LIEUTENANT OF 2/78TH HIGHLANDERS
4 JULY 1806 - MAIDA.



Essentially a colonial regiment, a new 78th battalion was raised in 1804 and took part in the British actions against the french forces stationed in the Kingdom of Naples. Garrisoned in Sicily in 1806, the 78th landed with 5.000 British and Italian troops in the Ste Euphemie gulf while the main french forces besieged the town of Gaëta.

The fight took place not far from Maida on the 4th july 1806, where 7.000 French were in very strong positions in the surrounding hills. Fighting against odds, the british inflicted a several defeat to the French due to a very good artillery fire and above all, the musket drill, ushering a drill that works very well in Spain. The 78th launch the assault and bayonet the French which beat retreat.

The 78th took field in the Waterloo campaign. It was not in Waterloo but near antwerp, at Merxem where it was attached by several French battalions which were forced to retreat as in Maida by the bayonet charge of the Ross-shire Buffs (On the cockade and the breastplate there is now an elephant in lieu of the number, as the battle honour of Assaye in India



EN 009 - FRENCH ARMY :
LINE INFANTRY FUSILIERS LIEUTENANT
15 OCTOBER 1813 - LEIPZIG.



Our infantry of the line officer display the new cut of the uniform adopted from 1812 following Bardin's regulation. Rare units from the 1st Corps were equiped for the Russian campaings, the new uniform was issued progressively to regiments from 1813 as new supplies and men joint the units, the old uniform was probably largely worn by the veterans.

One can imagine our lieutenant during the campaign in Germany after the break of Pleiswitz truce in August 1813, the new uniform being widespread issue at that time.

He would belong to one of the many regiments who fought in Leipzig between 15th and 19th of october



FIRST EPOCH :

THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE NAPOLEONIC FAME.

(DESIGNER : DANIEL JOST)



EN 001 - BRITISH ARMY :
GRENADIER, 92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS
18 JUNE 1815 - WATERLOO.

Soon after 2 PM, June, 18 th, 1815, at some distance from the road to CHARLEROI, between MONT-SAINT JEAN and la BELLE-ALLIANCE, soldiers from the 92nd GORDON HIGHLANDERS, soon rejoined by their brothers in arms the 'ROYAL SCOT GREY', began to dash, shouting the now famous ' Scotland for ever ', to the french infantry columns of the corps of DROUET D'ERLON.

Our grenadier was among them to mark one of the must famous action of the day in history.



EN 002 - RUSSIAN ARMY :
DRUMMER, LINE ARTILLERY
7 SEPTEMBER 1812 - BORODINO.

Beginning September 1812, this drummer retreat with the whole Russian Army to avoid fighting against the French invaders. KOUTOUZOV, Russian C.in.C., can't let them reach MOSCOW, the holy town, without fighting. Reaching the surroundings of BORODINO, he look up his lines between the river KALOTCHKA and the village of OUTITZA. There, the entrenched russian army waited for the French.

We could now imagine our drummer walking through the guns of the great redout SEMENOVSKAYA which was stormed on 7 th by the 30 th of the line and the 5 th cuirassiers.



EN 003 - PRUSSIAN ARMY :
GRENADIER REGIMENT WINNING NO. 23
14 OCTOBER 1806 - AUERSTAEDT.

October, 14 th, 1806, backed on the village of AUERSTAEDT and under the King's, FREDERIC WILLIAM IIIrd and the Duke of BRUNSWICK's command, the main prussian Army wait to attack Marshall DAVOUT Corps.

The Grenadiers of WINNING and ALT-LARISH (26 th) fought together as grenadier Battalion RHEINBADEN, PRINCE OF ORANGE first division.

Before fighting, our Grenadier smoke his pipe maybe in the last one in the misty morning of this terrible day for PRUSSIA where 60 000 Prussians were routed by only 26 000 French soldiers.



EN 004 - WÜRTEMBERG ARMY :
FUSILIER - INF. REGT. FRANQUEMONT
JULY 1809 - VORARLBERG.



1809, King FREDERIC's Army of WÜRTEMBERG took the field besides the French Army against Austria and shared the glory of the eagles. Attached to the French VIIIth Corps under General VANDAMME, infantry Regiments VON PHULL (Regimental colour yellow), HERZOG WILHEM (orange), VON CAMRER (white), KRONPRINZ (white), VON NEUBRONN (red) fought several battles : ABENSBERG and LANDSHUT (April, 20th-21st), ECKMÜHL (April, 22nd), LINZ (May, 17th) and operated between river INN and the DANUBE without fighting the main battles of ESSLING and WAGRAM.

A corps was detached to battle with the insurgents in the VORARLBERG (around the Lake of CONSTANCE) following Andreas HOFFER's example.

At DORNBIRN (May, 29th) Regiments VON FRANQUEMONT (pink) and PRINZ FRIEDRICH (sky blue) were defeated and retreated rapidly, more humiliated than seriously beaten, against a party of insurgents but they took their revenge in the battles at EGLOFS and ISNY on July, 17th. One could imagine our fusilier during these battle. He could be painted, if you change the regimental colour, as one of the seven infantry regiments fielded in the 1809 campaign.



EN 005 - AUSTRIAN ARMY :
HUNGARIAN FUSILIER INF. REGT. HILLER N°2
21 MAY 1809 - ASPERN ESSLING.



Whit Sunday, May 21st, 1809. Since the day before, crossing on boatbridge erected over the stormy water of the DANUBE swollen by the melting of the snow, the French Army has gained a foothold on the left bank of the river, and has held gradually the villages of ASPERN and ESSLING. The Archduke CHARLES seize an opportunity to fight the French backed by the river.

The battle began at 15 pm. At 20pm, ESSLING was now withstanding an assault led by the Archduke. The French division BOUDET 56th and 93rd line infantry and 3rd light infantry, hold the ground. The Austrians, under ROSENBERG, including Hungarian infantry N°2 (HILLER), could not take the position. When the night fell watch fires were lighted at 23pm but the Austrian assault were not able to storm the French position

One can imagine this fusilier in the quiet morning of this battle-day, waiting for moving and coming under the fire of the French.



EN 006 - PRUSSIAN ARMY :
MUSKETEER OFFICER - INF. REGT RUECHEL N°2
8 FEBRUARY 1807 - EYLAU.



End of January 1807, NAPOLEON must, once again, assume offensive against the move of the Russian Army in the north-east of POLAND. While NAPOLEON advance following the Russians which fall back along the river NAREW, the Prussian Corps lead by General LESTOCQ, the sole escaped from the 1806 disaster, pursued first by BERNADOTTE later by NEY, succeed in escaping and try to rally the Russians.

On 8th February 1807, accepting battle, 80 000 Russians under General BENNIGSEN faced 50 000 French Imperial troops in the cold and snow, in the surroundings of PREUSSISCH EYAU. Early in the morning, at 7am, the deadly fight began, NAPOLEON, impatiently, was waiting for the arrival of NEY Corps in order to win the day. But, at 15pm, the Prussians were going to reinforce the Russians and backed them. 10 000 Prussians, including infantry regiment RUECHEL, came out upon the French corps of DAVOUT, menacing to take in the rear the French left, retook again KUSCHITTEN from parties of French 51st and 108th line infantry regiments of MORAND Division. One can imagine our officer leading his « Musketeer » at this time.



**EN 013 - FRENCH ARMY, IMPERIAL GUARD :
FLANQUEURS-GRENADIERS DRUM-MAJOR
- AUGUST 1813 - GERMAN CAMPAIGN.**



In Friedrichstadt August, 10th, 1813 just before the breaking of the truce of PLEISWITZ, a huge parade gathered 18 000 French and Allied troops around the Imperial Guard to celebrate Napoleon's day. The Flanqueurs-Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard probably formed part of the parade as most Guard units. Recently created, May, 23rd, 1813, they looked like the older Flanqueurs-Chasseurs, which went back to 1811, and wore a similar green (vert chasseur) uniform.

We have made a drummajor inspired by a watercolour from CDT BUCQUOY taken from the BOESSWILWALD collection. We can imagine him speaking with our Leib Grenadier Guard, 2nd Battalion officier (EN 010) also at the parade. Second figure, before more of this imaginary vignette of the comrades in arms fighting Europe since several campaigns that History will be going to separate. They were still united on October, 17th, 1813 on the Markplatz in LEIPZIG, the band of the Young Guard playing during the parade of the Saxon Leibgrenadier Guard and the Polish battalion of the Guard.



NEW RELEASES APRIL 1999 :

**EN 014 - BRITISH ARMY :
FUSILLIERS SERGEANT 71st GLASGOW HIGHLANDERS REGIMENT
21 AUGUST 1808 - BATTLE OF VIMEIRO (PENINSULAR).**

**EN 015 - BAVARIAN ARMY :
GRENADIER INFANTRY REGIMENT N°9 PRINZ YSEMBURG
22 AVRIL 1809- BATTLE OF EGGMÜHL.**