



The enclosed list of models is one which was primarily designed for the discriminating model soldier collector. In keeping with these highly detailed and authentic military minatures our very comparable items of military equipment are also cast in high lead/tin alloys.

No mass production methods can be employed in this field and we feel that our present list, which we add to regularly, is some indication of the patient and careful research we bring to our range.

Carefully assembled, painted and mounted each piece well justifies its display in home, den or office and the clear assembly drawings, instructions and painting guide contained in each kit of parts will ensure satisfaction to beginner and experienced modeller alike.

We will undertake the assembly, painting and mounting of any model shown and prices for this work can be had on application.

Our catalogue, 2/6d. post free, not only illustrates each model but contains items of historical interest for all who are starting or adding to a collection of this nature.

54 M/M indicate a size comparable to a model soldier $2^{1}/8$ " to $2^{3}/8$ " high and is approximately 1/32 scale or 9 mm to the foot.

30 M/M indicate a size comparable to a model soldier approximately 11/8" high.

Hinchcliffe Models

Production:

83 Wessenden Head Road, Meltham, Huddersfield, England. Telephone Meltham 220

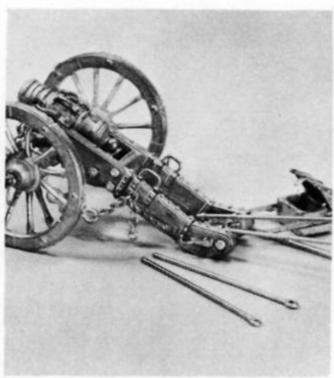
French 6 88 Howitzers

GRIBEAUVAL SYSTEM

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

MODEL CODES 6" HOWITZER ME/G/4 8" HOWITZER ME/G/5 54 M/M





These unusual and attractive models are of field pieces which saw widespread service with the French. When it is considered that by the year 1805 the French Napoleonic army possessed 8,320 howitzers it becomes apparent that this form of gun was held in high esteem and should be in the armoury of every Napoleonic collector. Although the true collector of the period will opt for the 6" howitzer as it was by far the most common of the two calibres the collector of the purely aesthetic will appreciate the extra beauty of the 8" barrel. The barrel and dolphin handle shapes are the only difference between the two models. These pieces were normally served by a detachment of thirteen men, four ready rounds of ammunition were carried in the trail chest and five caissons (ME/W/1) were allotted to each howitzer. In keeping with this period the howitzer fired common shell and cannister loads, grape shot was not normally fired from these brass barrelled pieces of ordnance the wear on brass barrels being particularly high.

The models in kit form consist of forty-nine pieces and have clear assembly drawings, instructions and painting guide, the trail chest has working lid, the axles are of steel and both models have working elevating screws. The limber to which these models can be attached is listed as code no. ME/L/2.

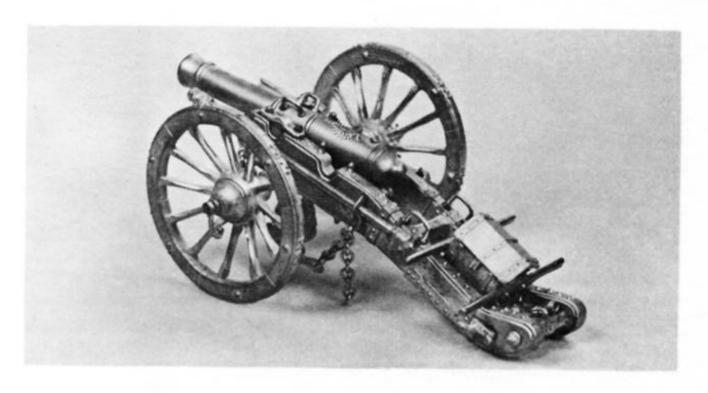
French 12 Pdr. Gun

GRIBEAUVAL SYSTEM

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

MODEL CODE ME/G/6

54 M/M



This kit of forty five parts, including all accessories with separate opening trail chest, bucket and lid, working elevating screw etc, builds into a finely detailed and strong model, one of Napoleon's heavier field pieces. Used by his footartillery, these pieces were each served by fifteen men in action.

Five caissons (ME/W/1) were allotted to each gun, the battery on the march with its spare carriages, field forge and baggage waggons must have presented a formidable array and occupied a lot of road.

The barrel on this piece was unshipped from the forward firing position when on the march and placed in the rear travelling position. The limber to match this gun to, is listed as ME/L/2.

Firing a 12 pound round shot the gun had a range in excess of 2000 metres although the effective range would be more likely to be 600 - 800 metres because of ground configuration and smoke. With a well trained crew the rate of fire was in the region of one aimed shot per minute. Nine rounds of ball ammunition, the usual French fixed cartridge ball type, were carried in the trail chest and each of the five supporting ammunition caissons carried 48 rounds of ball and 20 of cannister besides, slow matches, port fires, bags of powder etc.

The number of heavy guns in the French army of 1805 is given as 4,506 and the 12 pounder accounted for the greater number of these.

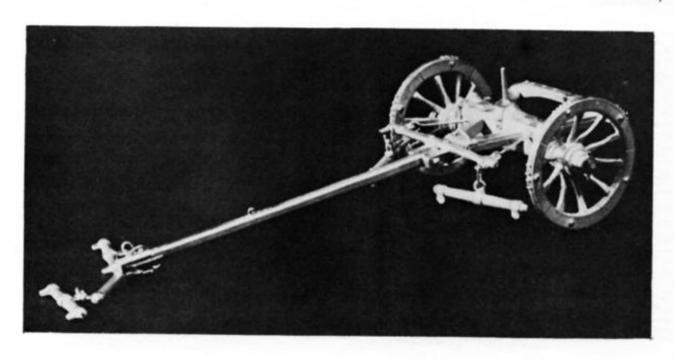
French Limber

GRIBEAUVAL SYSTEM

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

MODEL CODE ME/L/2

54 M/M



This model in itself is a simple piece to build but is nevertheless attractive. It should be noted that the wheels, while of the same pattern as the gun wheels, have only ten spokes and are of smaller diameter.

In action the limber would be near to the gun and the gun trail ammunition chest would be placed in the rear opening of the limber frame.

This limber, with slight modifications, formed the fore carriage of many of the various wagons introduced in the Gribeauval System.

When at a later date we introduce the horses and harness sets to our range full details will be given.

The guns which should be fitted to this limber are listed as ME/G/4, ME/G/5, and ME/G/6.

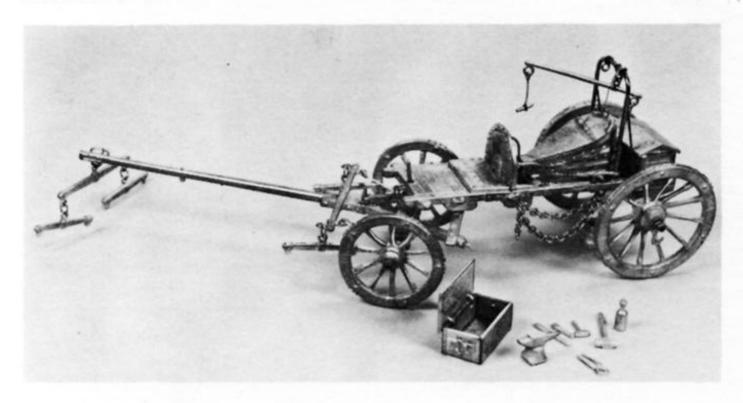
French Forge De Campagne

GRIBEAUVAL SYSTEM

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

CODE ME/W/3

54 M/M



We consider this one of the gems on our list and like the caisson (ME/W/1) it is surely a must for the Napoleonic collector and deserves a place in anyone's artillery park.

This fifty six piece kit has many attractive features not the least being the accessories supplied, the blacksmith's wine bottle, his anvil, hammers, chisels and tongs are all included, to open the boxes on the forge and to display these to friends is a source of pleasure to the keen modeller.

Usually one campaign forge was attached to each gun battery and others were on the strength of cavalry and transport units, in fact anywhere where the shoeing of horses was a necessity and the repair of iron work on vehicles of all types a must.

We like to think of the smith or iron-master as a man who was the hub of all things, all came to him at some time or other, the horseman for their mounts to be shoed the infantryman for the light for his campfire, all must have stopped to talk and the forge must have been the centre in the chain of gossip or rumour, his counterparts exist in many armies of the present day! Easy to assemble instructions and painting details are included in all kits but it is regretted that at this moment no specialist figures are available for this very deserving model.

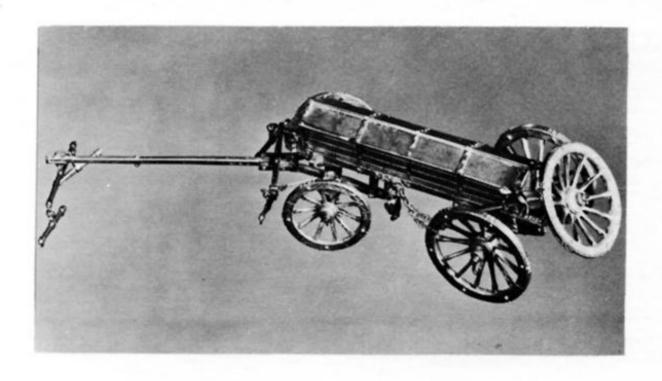
French Ammunition Caisson

GRIBEAUVAL SYSTEM

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

MODEL CODE ME/W/1

54 M/M



The caisson was modelled and put on our list with the true collector in mind for not only is it a well detailed and attractive model for any collection but to the Napoleonic collector proper it must surely personify all that is best in the type of soldier called upon to serve and maintain this piece of equipment. He it was who in all climes and terrain, at all seasons of the year never appeared to have failed to get his caisson to the point of battle. In advance or retreat, ambush or break-down he survived to carry on the tradition of his service.

Not only were caissons used for carrying the ammunition of the artillery but they were used for the carriage of infantry cartridges, powder, engineers stores etc.

This kit comprises fifty seven parts plus wire etc and has opening lids and steel axles and is normally supplied with the larger wheel as a spare for the rear bracket. Full assembly drawings and instructions plus painting details are included in the pack.

The pieces of ordnance in the French army of 1805 has been listed as 21,938 and after a breakdown into the various forms and calibre it follows that at least 85,000 caissons were required if the equipment of all batteries was up to strength, this of course would not follow because of many factors but even so it is a fact that many more existed that the average collector realises.

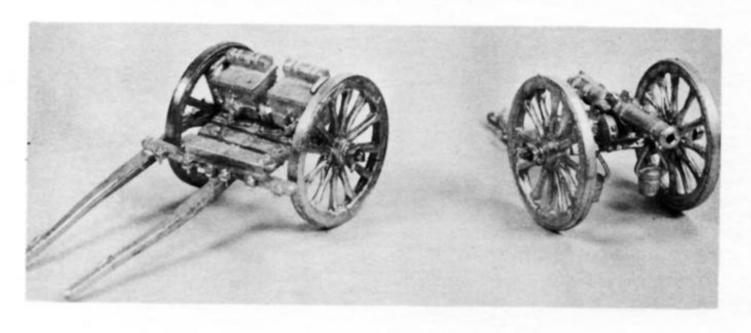
British 9Pdr.Gun & Limber

NAPOLEONIC - CRIMEA PERIOD

1795 - 1870

MODEL CODES 9 PDR. GUN ME/30/1 LIMBER ME/30/2

30 M/M



These are the first models on our 30 M/M range which will cater for the collector and war-gamer. In this field they are perhaps the only models which have such accuracy and charm built into them. The gun has separate rammer/sponge, moveable barrel, elevating screw nut, separate bucket, steel axle etc. and the limber has comparable features.

These models are only supplied as unpainted assembled models or finished painted.

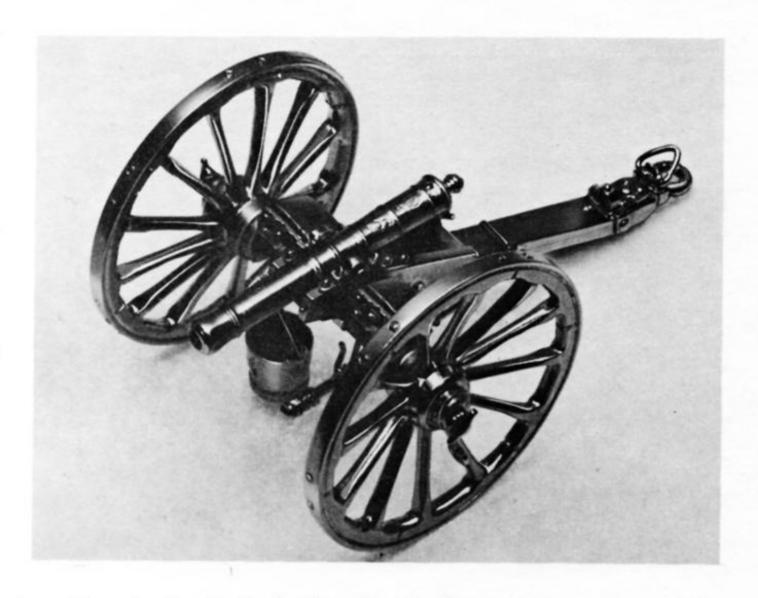
British Light 3Pdr. Gun

NAPOLEONIC - CRIMEA PERIODS

1795 - 1860's

MODEL CODE ME/G/7

54 M/M



A small gun by the standards of the day, the three pounder was nevertheless a gun to be reckoned with; easy to handle it readily adapted itself to pack transport and it was the 3 Pdr. which Wellington adopted for his first muleborne mountain artillery in the Pyrenees battles of the Peninsular and it is on record that only the 3 Pdr. RHA batteries were able to maintain the pursuit in those fast moving affairs of 1814.

This eighteen piece kit when built has a charm of its own but more so for the model soldier collector, for only when the figures close up to it do the light proportions of the gun show to the best advantage.

It is planned for the future to model mules and harness sets to complement this artillery piece. The limber for it to be shown in its Royal Horse Artillery role is listed as ME/L/1.

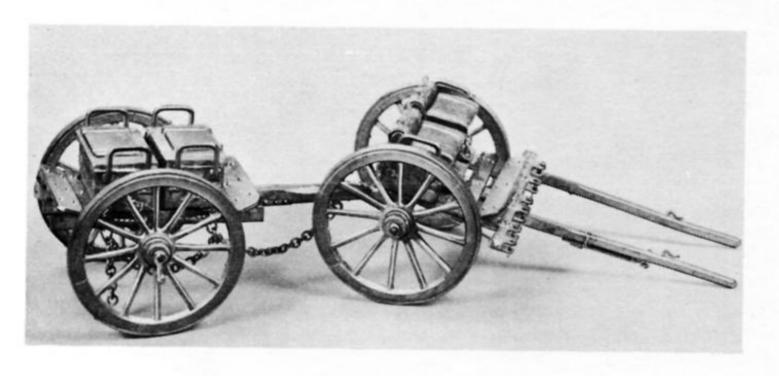
British Ammunition Wagon

NAPOLEONIC - CRIMEA PERIODS

1795 - 1860's

MODEL CODE ME/W/2

54 M/M



The natural follow on to other British Napoleonic Period models in this range,

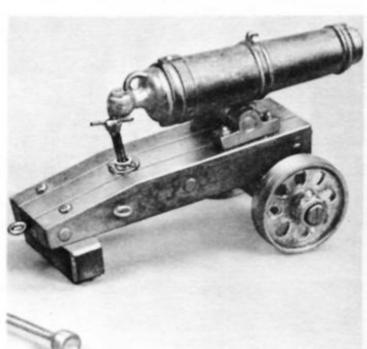
the ammunition wagon must surely find its place.

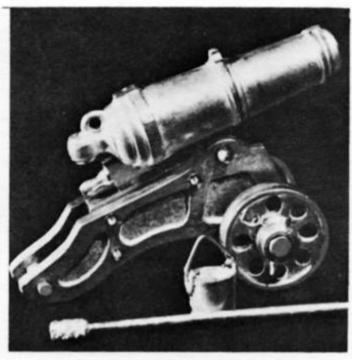
Its sturdiness and compactness of design, its turning circle, man carrying capacity, its ability to provide a utilitarian load platform with its boxes removed, all showed the best in British artillery design of this period. Hooked up to its limber (ME/L/1), as shown in the photograph, it makes a very attractive and unusual picture and we are pleased that our range of models continues to grow on the lines of the unusual and previously neglected model. The thirty six piece kit features thin section ammunition boxes with opening lids, the usual attractive wood grain finish and all necessary paint guides, assembly drawings and instructions.

British 32Pdr. Garrison Carronade

PERIOD 1779 TO LATE 1800's

WOODEN CARRIAGE ME/G/2 IRON CARRIAGE ME/G/3 54 M/M





Carronades were used extensively from 1779 and although one associates them more in a naval role they were used for garrison work in all parts of the world where British or her colonial troops were stationed. Wellington employed carronades in his Peninsular siege trains and although these were generally put down as a close range weapon it must be remembered that the relatively short length of the iron barrel made it possible to bore them out more accurately than the longer conventional gun barrels. Usually the first six inches of the bore was enlarged slightly not it is popularly thought only to assist loading this was made easier in any case by the short length of barrel, but to help eliminate the damage done to ships gun ports by the side blast which escaped as the shot left the piece, the muzzle being practically inboard at this time unlike that of a much longer gun. The counter boring helped to project the blast forward along with the ball.

It is planned to add the naval 68 Pdr. carronade to the list at a later date. The iron carriage was used in garrison duties, in times of peace its metal standing the test of climate better than a wooden one, but it was usual to have in storage a wooden carriage on which the barrel was mounted in times of war or emergency.

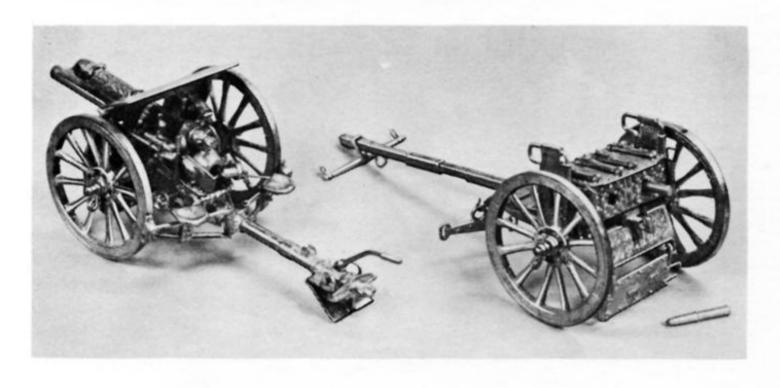
These models are particularly attractive when shown in battery of three or more.

British 18Pdr.Gun & Limber

PERIOD WORLD WAR ONE

54 M/M

MODEL CODE GUN ME/G/9 LIMBER ME/L/3



The kit of parts for the gun is one which presents a challenge to all good model-makers and is probably the most complete kit of this type on the market today.

To all collectors interested in this period it epitomises the 1914 - 18 war seen through the eyes of the British Artilleryman and is the one most remembered by his infantry counterpart, employed so close to the support lines and firing enfilade they were the batteries he last saw on entering the line, the first to answer his S.O.S. signals in the line and the first guns he encountered when leaving the line. Most of these guns were manned by men who had been raised in the same areas as the men of the divisions to whom they were attached and with whom a bond of comradeship and trust was generated which can never have been bettered.

The barrel of the gun model will elevate or depress and it features an opening breech while the limber has the true to type double folding back access doors which open to reveal the rows of shells and small fuse drawers, two of the shells are made to withdraw and this should be of help to the model soldier collector who envisages his model as a diorama piece.

In keeping with most of our range the axles are of steel and the models can be purchased separately.

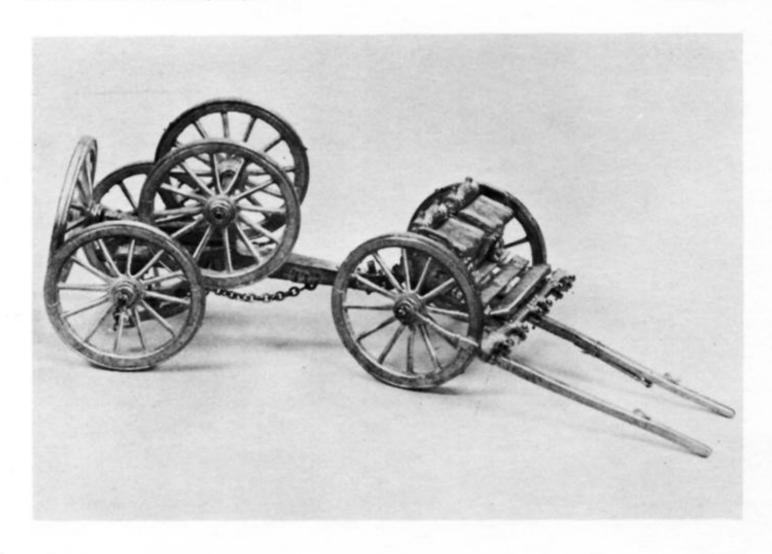
British Spare Wheel Carriage

NAPOLEONIC - CRIMEA PERIODS

1795 - 1860's

MODEL CODE ME/CA/1

54 M/M



This kit is essentially that of the 9 Pdr. gun (ME/G/1) with the basic difference that instead of the barrel and elevating screw, nut adapter timbers, iron stays and three spare wheels etc. are included.

During this period it was usual to have attached to each battery one spare wheel carriage and it has been included in the list to cater for the collector who would like a complete artillery system. One of the unglamorous artillery vehicles it was still a very important piece, for a broken carriage or wheel meant a gun out of action or an immobilised ammunition wagon, cart or forge.

This is one of those models that we find always invites interest and questions because of its very unusualness. Towed behind its matching limber (ME/L/1) shown in the photograph it looks a necessary back-up part of the artillery

system of the day.

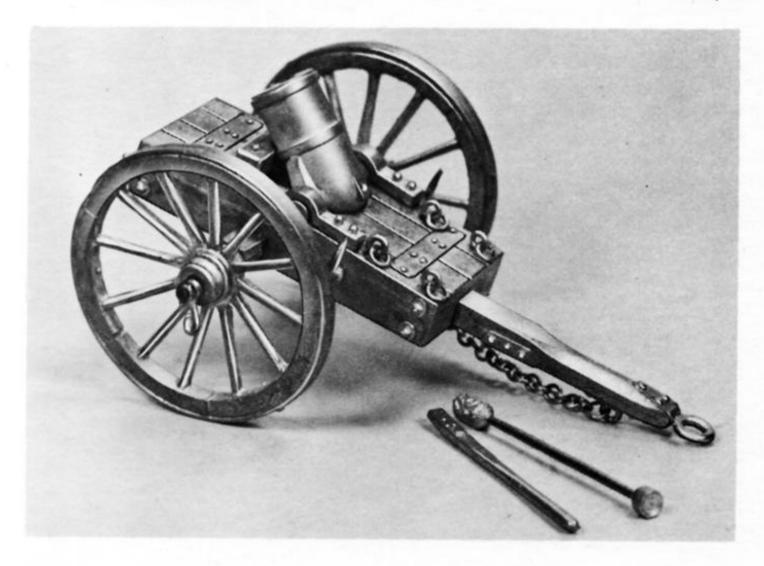
A HINCHLIFFE MODEL

British6 Mortar on Block Carriage

PERIOD 19th CENTURY

MODEL CODE ME/G/10

54 M/M



This model is one which is based on a prototype depicted on a series of training photographs of the earliest times, perhaps the 1860's judging by the mens' dress.

Like all mortars it was essential to have a firm platform as the ground had to absorb the greater part of the recoil. The drill to prepare it for firing was to hook a rope to the towing eye, tilt the carriage forward onto the front of the bed, withdraw the wheels, pull on the rope then gradually lower the bed to the ground.

Like all mortars the barrels had fixed elevation the range being varied by means of different powder charges.

The model comes as a forty-two piece kit and includes the usual assembly drawings, instructions and painting guide.

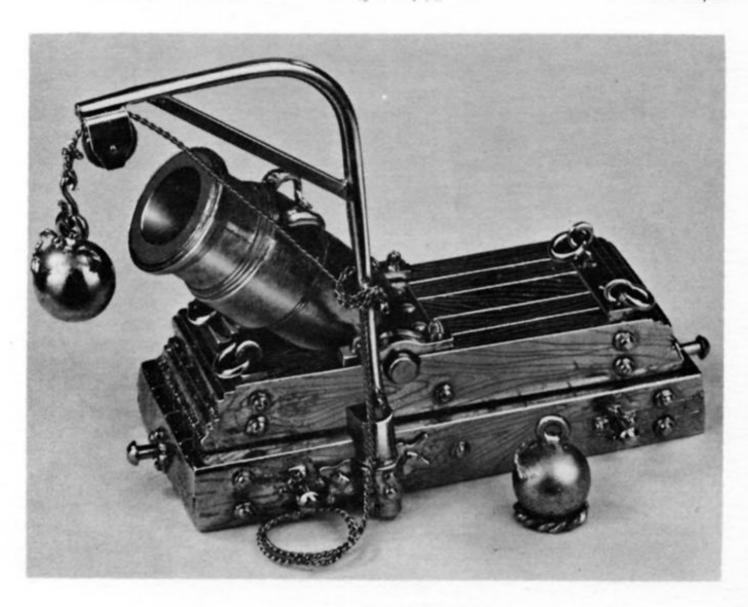
The limber to attach this model to is ME/L/1.

British 13 Land Mortar

PERIOD 1760 - 1860

MODEL CODE ME/G/8

54 M/M



Based primarily on drawings from Mullers' "Treatise on Artillery" this kit of forty seven parts is meant to be built as a representative model of a British mortar used over a wide period. To help span the time two sets of dolphin handles are included to mount on the barrel, fish like for the earlier periods, plain handles for the later ones.

With its loading davit and fixed bombs this is the model which can not only take its place in the true artillerists' collection, but has everything the diorama builder requires.

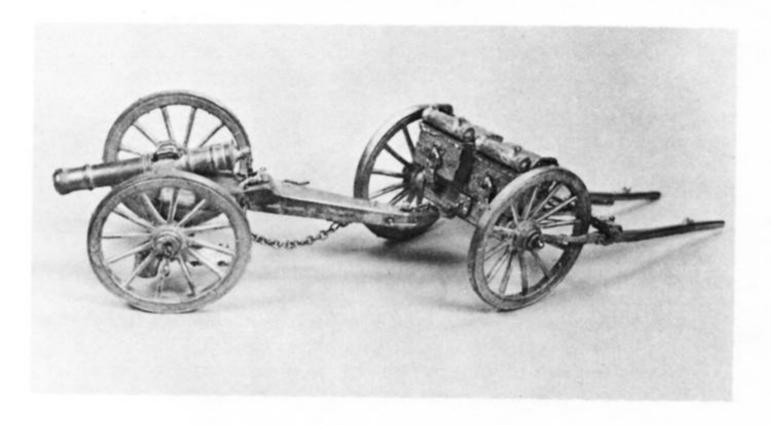
British 9Pdr.Gun &Limber

NAPOLEONIC - CRIMEA PERIODS

1795 - 1860's

MODEL CODES 9 PDR GUN ME/G/1 LIMBER ME/L/1

54 M/M



These models are replicas of the famous British guns which saw service with horse and foot artillery in the Napoleonic campaigns, many colonial wars and the Crimea.

The gun kit comprises 31 pieces, the limber 26 pieces, plus necessary wire for bucket handles attaching chain etc. The models have steel axles and are complete with all the necessary accessories, even the vent hammer for the gun is separate and fits in a side pocket. Full assembly drawings and instructions are included, plus a painting guide.

When complete and painted the models form an important part of any collection and it takes little imagination for them to conjure up such names as, The Pyrenees, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, Moodkee, Alma, Sebastapol, Lucknow. The first nation to use the single block trail introduced by Lt. Col. Sir William Congreve in 1792, the British soon found that other nations after Waterloo were not slow to copy the system for all but the largest guns. For ease of unlimbering and limbering up, strength of carriage, turning circle and completeness of gun and its ammunition, the system had few counterparts. It should be noted that on a peacetime footing each gun and limber would have a team of six horses changed to one of eight horses when on campaign in time of war.

