Period Furniture

The furniture and fittings all relate to 9.25cm or 1 foot. This means a table, figure to be 6' 10" long and in the same ratio as our figures and are designed for easy assembly when required. Our aim is to produce the range of fittings to enable the model figure to be seen in a setting for his
costume or to life and be seen in the "atmosphere" of their time.

F1 Tudor type bannister table.
F2 Two trestle forms.
F3 Tudor type chest.
F4 Two 17th cent.
Padded chairs.
F5 17th cent.
Side table.
F6 18th cent.
Desk/Dresser base.
F7 16th cent.
Gramophone record.
F8 16th - 17th cent.
Stool.
F9 17th cent.
Bench.
F10 18th cent.
Wing armchair.
F11 Two 18th cent.
Gill book.
F12 18th cent.
Gill book.
F13 18th cent.
Gill book.
F14 "ReGENCY" period sofa.
F15 "Regency" period chair.
F16 "Regency" period round table.

Accessories

ASSEMBLY NOTES FOR FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES

The assembly of most of the items 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 some cases at tables and fixtures supplied will be found on the under-
side of top surfaces showing where the legs or underneath should be
fitted. If this does not help, look for the legs glued to position to the stain,
ensuring that they are vertical by temporary holding in position with plasterine. 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 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 certain
colours are, to a certain extent, a matter of personal choice. Generally,
18th and 19th century furniture was not or it received a dark brown or
black but cared work can be achieved simply by painting in the
darkwood and highlights to accentuate the depth and break up plain
surfaces.

Many good books of period furniture are available, some containing
photographs, with excellent indication of colours and manner of finishing.
**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST TO 1974 CATALOGUE/HANDBOOK**

(November 1974)

**54mm (1/32nd Scale) Figures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>UK Retail (incl. VAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N3</td>
<td>Imperial Guard Lancer (Polish), 1815, (mounted)</td>
<td>£3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'Napoleon Advancing' - Napoleon seated on sofa (P14) with reclining lady (R1), complete set.</td>
<td>£4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R12</td>
<td>Subaltern, Coldstream Guards 1815, Mess Dress, carrying hat and gloves.</td>
<td>£1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R13</td>
<td>Ditto with hands behind back.</td>
<td>£1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R14</td>
<td>Senior Captain, Royal Navy 1800-1812, evening dress</td>
<td>£1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R15</td>
<td>Capitaine or Chef de Bataillon, French Imperial Guard 1801-1815, in Tenue de Societe, holding hat.</td>
<td>£1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16</td>
<td>Ditto arms akimbo (on hips).</td>
<td>£1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>'Adolf Hitler', 1940-45, standing, in long leather greatcoat and peaked cap.</td>
<td>£1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**30mm Figures:**

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

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

- 19th Century 'Hansom' cab. (one horse required)  
  £3.60
- 19th Century 'Royal Mail' coach (c. 1520), (four horses required)  
  £5.94
- Victorian Street Barrel Organ  
  £2.95

**Forthcoming Items. (Late 1974 or early 1975):**

**54mm (1/32nd Scale) Figures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>UK Retail (incl. VAT)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R17</td>
<td>Hussar and lady, dancing, 1815. (Set of two figures)</td>
<td>£2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R18</td>
<td>Cavalry Officer, casual dress, seated in writing position, circa 1815</td>
<td>£1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R19</td>
<td>'Regency' period lady playing pianoforte (complete set)</td>
<td>£3.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"REGENCY" (NAPOLEONIC ETC.) PERIOD (APPROX. 1800–1830)

The following range of "Civilian" figures are intended for use either in their own style or as complementary pieces for diorama use, with similar figures of the period. Most of the figures are made in English, European and "colonial" types of the era.

In order to allow the modeller/crafter maximum freedom of expression, all parts of the figures in each basic position are completely interchangeable without additional attention and for this reason the figures are generally split up where possible into separate heads, trunk, legs, arms and hands. For details of furniture and accessories available to suit these figures, see page 9.

---

21. Lady sitting
22. Lady standing (with glass)
23. Lady standing (with stole & handling)
24. Lady seated (playing cards)
25. Lady seated (with glass)
26. Gentleman standing speaking (cigarette)
27. Gentleman standing with glass (towards)
28. Gentleman standing reading book (towards)
29. Gentleman standing speaking (outdoor dress)
30. Gentleman seated (playing cards)
31. Gentleman seated (with glass)
32. Gentleman seated (on chair)
33. Gentleman seated (on sofa)
34. Gentleman seated (on table)
35. Gentleman seated (on chair)
36. Gentleman seated (on table)

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37. Napoleon, 1799
38. Napoleon, 1815
39. Napoleon, 1815

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31. NAPOLEONIC
32. NAPOLEONIC
33. NAPOLEONIC
34. NAPOLEONIC
35. NAPOLEONIC
36. NAPOLEONIC

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31. NAPOLEONIC
32. NAPOLEONIC
33. NAPOLEONIC
34. NAPOLEONIC
35. NAPOLEONIC
36. NAPOLEONIC

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31. NAPOLEONIC
32. NAPOLEONIC
33. NAPOLEONIC
34. NAPOLEONIC
35. NAPOLEONIC
36. NAPOLEONIC
54 mm FIGURES
Packed to be assembled as required.

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PERIOD

HC1
Cavalry officer
(Case: 1:100)

HC2
Cavalry officer
(Alternative head included)

HC3
Cavalry officer
(Alternative head included)

H10
Dismounted Dragoon

H11
Dragoon

HC4
"Soldier" officer mounted

HC5
Royalist Cuirassier officer 1642

HC6
British Cuirassier
(1655-1673)

HC7
"Young Winston" (Churchill)

HC8
General

HC9
WWI R.A.F. Pilot

HC10
British Colonial
Officer

HC11
British Colonial
Officer

HC12
French Imperial
Guard Grenadier 1815

HC13
Campaign dress

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

GENERAL SUBJECTS

HC4
W.W.I R.A.F. Pilot

HC6
1673 Century

HC7
British Colonial
Officer

HC11
British Colonial
Officer

HC12
French Imperial
Guard Grenadier 1815

HC13
Campaign dress

HC8
"Young Winston" (Churchill)

HC9
General

HC10
British Colonial
Officer

HC11
British Colonial
Officer

HC12
French Imperial
Guard Grenadier 1815

HC13
Campaign dress

54 mm. GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. All parts should be checked of any flash or
   mould joint before assembly, using a fine
   file or by scoring with a small blade.

2. Fit base by inserting pegs on feet through
   holes in hole and applying hot sealing wax
   to ends of pegs to achieve a "welded" effect.
   (Alternatively the pegs may be filed down
   until flush with the underside of the base
   and then attached with a suitable fast-setting
   epoxy cement).

3. Check for accuracy of pegs on arms and
   head etc. into sockets on body and fix with
   epoxy cement using plunger to retain
   parts in position during until adhesive has
   hardened.

4. It is advisable to wash the assembled figure
   to wash paint out of detail and then allow
   to dry thoroughly before painting.

   Before painting we recommend the application
   of a good coat of a good quality primer or base
   primer with a good primer on metal priming.

5. The base has a natural
   finish with no holes
   or scuffs.
### BRITISH MILITARY BANDS, PIPES & DRUMS 1904–1973

#### HIGHLAND REGIMENTS
- PH1: Side drummer with Feather bonnet
- PH2: Tenor drummer with Feather bonnet and animal skin
- PH3: Bass drummer with Feather bonnet and animal skin
- PH12: Piper with Feather bonnet
- PH115: Piper with Glengarry
- PH116: Drum Major with Feather bonnet and more

#### LOWLAND REGIMENTS (up to 1959)
- PL1: Side drummer with trews and Kilmarrock bonnet
- PL2: Tenor drummer with trews and Kilmarrock bonnet
- PL3: Bass drummer with trews and Kilmarrock bonnet
- PL72: Piper with kilt and Glengarry
- PL13: Drum Major with trews and Kilmarrock bonnet and more

#### BRITISH REGTS 1904 – 1972
- PA1, PA2, PA3, PA4, PA5, PA6, PA7, PA8, PA9, PA10, PA11, PA12, PA13, PA14
- PB1, PB2, PB3, PB4, PB5, PB6, PB7, PB8, PB9, PB10, PB11, PB12, PB14

#### BRITISH LINE REGTS 1904
- PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4, PC5, PC6, PC7, PC8, PC9, PC10, PC11, PC12, PC14

#### GUARDS BRIGADE 1909 – 1953
- PG1, PG2, PG3, PG4, PG5, PG6, PG7, PG8, PG9, PG10, PG11, PG12

#### ROYAL MARINES 1939 – 1960
- PM1, PM2, PM3, PM4, PM5, PM6, PM7, PM8, PM9, PM10, PM11, PM12, PM14

#### THE PARACHUTE REGT. 1968
- PP1, PP2, PP3, PP4, PP5, PP6, PP7, PP8, PP9, PP10, PP11, PP12, PP14

#### MUSICIAN TYPE
- With Side drums
- With Tenor drum
- With Bass drum
- With Trombone
- With Tuba
- With Trumpet
- With Cornet
- With Clarinet
- With Saxophone
- With French horn
- With Fifes or Flute
- Drum Major with music
- with Cymbals

### HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY MOUNTED BAND (STATE DRESS) 1973
- PC1: Drum Horse (Life Guards)
- PC4: Trumpet
- PC5: Cornet
- PC6: Clarinet
- PC8: Saxophone
- PC11: Parched
- PC15: Bass
- PC16: Euphonsion
- PC17: Tenor Horn
- PC18: Director of Music (Life Guards)
### 30 mm PARADE SERIES

**SOME SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEMES**

#### HIGHLAND REGIMENTS (Pipes and Drums)

**THE BLACK WATCH**
- **Dress:** Scarlet doublet, White piping
- **Tartan:** Pipes — Royal Stewart
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and Scarlet hussars
- **Sporran:** White with black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Red/White silk

**GORDON HIGHLANDERS**
- **Dress:** Scarlet doublet, White piping, Silver facings
- **Tartan:** Glengarry
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and White hussars
- **Sporran:** White with 2 black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Scarlet/White silk

**QUEENS OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS**
- **Dress:** Scarlet doublet, White piping, Silver facings
- **Tartan:** Pipes — Cameron of Erracht
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and White hussars
- **Sporran:** White with 2 black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Scarlet and Green

**ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS**
- **Dress:** Pipes — Green doublet, White piping, Silver facings
- **Tartan:** Pipes — Cameron of Erracht
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and White hussars
- **Sporran:** White with 2 black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Scarlet/White/Black

**SEAforTH HIGHLANDERS**
- **Dress:** Pipes — Dark Green doublet, White piping, Silver facings
- **Tartan:** Pipes — Glengarry
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and White hussars
- **Sporran:** White with 2 black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Scarlet/White silk

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

**THE ROYAL SCOTS (The Royal Regt.)**
- **Dress:** Scarlet (dark blue from 1953), White piping, Silver facings
- **Tartan:** Pipes — (Glen) Royal Stewart
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and White hussars
- **Sporran:** White with 3 black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Scarlet/White/Black

**THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS**
- **Dress:** Scarlet (dark blue from 1953)
- **Tartan:** Pipes — (Glen) Royal Stewart
- **Headgear:** Feather bonnet with black tartan border and Black watch's tail
- **Sporran:** White with 3 black tails
- **Gaiters:** White
- **Stockings:** Scarlet/White/Black

Note:
During the immediate post-war years (W.W.II), including 1955, the above regimental 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 dim red stripe on side seam, white belt, white leather gloves and drumsticks, dark blue hats, with brass chin strap, badge and spurs, white men to shoulder "wings" and epaulets on green shoulder-boards (when worn).

The collar and cuffs were usually in the facings colour of the regiment.

Dress and equipment were based on the 1901 pattern, the rest would generally be black or dark brown.
BRITISH LINE REGIMENTS (1939-72)

When this type of dress was introduced, before the Second World War, an "At Home" drill, the line regiments were universally dressed in all dark blues, the only distinction usually being in the colour of the piping on the shoulder strap (regimental facing colour) and the badges, belts, pouches and caps worn were whilst and grey regiments also had a red cap band. Regimental swords were usual.

ROYAL FUSILIERS (1953)

Tunic & trousers: Dark blue, thick red stripe on collar seams Back: White
Shoulder cords: Grenadier
Cuff band: Red
Shoulder cap piping: Black
Shoulder wings: Banded Scarlet
Bustle: Black
Breeches: Black
Buttons & Badges: Brass
Instruments: Silver (except clair-de-lune)

GUARD ARRAY (1953-72)

The basic dress of the regimental bands has remained virtually unchanged throughout this period and up to the present day, the fact that the bass-drummer's spoon is now scarlet and the spoon worn by the cornett and bugle players, and shoulder woolen are now worn only by the drummers and drum majorettes. Details concerning all regiments are as follows:

Trumpet: Scarlet
Trombone: Dark blue with thin red stripe across top
Bass drum: Black
Percussion: White

SCOTS GUARDS (Pipe & Drums)

Drum Majorettes: Scarlet
Trombones: White with red stripe
Bass drum: Black
Percussion: Scarlet

SCOTS GUARDS (Pipe & Drums)

Drum Majorettes: Scarlet
Trombones: White with red stripe
Bass drum: Black
Percussion: Scarlet

In more recent years however, with relaxation of economic restrictions, many and some regiments have returned to the old bonnet (plaited and even the old 1914 pattern blue-white-embroidered hat) has been reintroduced in some cases (e.g., The Queen's). It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to give any general piping details for this period but some typical examples are given here as a starting point.

ROYAL MARINES

Tunic: Dark blue with silver buttons, scarlet collar edged yellow, black sleeves, buttons, shoulder straps (epaulettes) and scarlet cap
Shoulders: Yellow
Badges: White
Shoulder bows: Black

THE PARACHUTE REGIMENT

Tunic: Dark blue, brass buttons, white shirt and black trousers, silver shoulder board and black hat

In more recent years however, with relaxation of economic restrictions, many and some regiments have returned to the old bonnet (plaited and even the old 1914 pattern blue-white-embroidered hat) has been reintroduced in some cases (e.g., The Queen's). It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to give any general piping details for this period but some typical examples are given here as a starting point.
A TASTE OF VICTORIANA
Bygone Age
SCALE MODELS

SCALE: 1:24th - 1/2" to 1 foot

VICTORIAN MILK FLOAT
This model is a replica of a vehicle which was a common daily sight in the streets of Victorian London and other large towns and cities. The model is made of wood and metal and is large enough to be displayed in a model shop or as part of a diorama.
Kit price - £2.25

SCALE: 1:24th - 1/2" to 1 foot

19th CENTURY SINGLE BROUGHAM
This type of carriage was first built in 1878 by the coachbuilder Lord Brougham, and its design was based on many ideas that had been developed in the years leading up to the middle of the 19th century. It is still useful today for the transportation of patients and goods.
Kit price - £2.45

SCALE: 1:24th - 1/2" to 1 foot

VICTORIAN KNIFE-GRINDERS CART
Once a familiar sight in cities and towns throughout the British Isles, the knife-grinder cart performed a very necessary service in sharpening and cleaning the days of stills used by tourists and others who had not the means of keeping or sawing knives.
Kit price - £2.50

SCALE: 1:24th - 1/2" to 1 foot

19th CENTURY STAHLOPE GIG
Originally designed in 1815, this model captures the essence of the gig. The gig was typically pulled by a pair of horses and was used as a mode of transport for people and goods.
Kit price - £2.75

SCALE: 1:24th - 1/2" to 1 foot

VICTORIAN HOT CHESTNUT BARRIAGE
This barrier is not used in London today but in its 19th-century heyday it was a common sight on a cold evening to travellers and horse-drawn vehicles.
Kit price - £2.85

Suggested tools to complete these kits:
- small hammer
- small screwdriver
- small paintbrush
- small scissors
- small metal files
- small paintbrushes
- small metal files
- small paintbrushes

All prices quoted include VAT and postage.

Phoenix Model Developments Ltd
Wharf House, Mapledurham, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, OX9 3PA
Tel: 01491 680404
Fax: 01491 680405
E-mail: phoenix@modeldeve.co.uk
Website: www.modeldeve.co.uk

(©1988 PHOENIX)
THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY (mounted Band)

Musicians
- Cap: Black
- Tunic: Red, heavily embroidered with gold lace (or more)
- White belt: White with gold buckle
- Gaiters (Regiments): White
- Boots: Black
- Instruments: Brass, except clarinets (black) and percussion (silver)
- Horse: Black
- Saddle shapshe (Life Guards): Black
- Harness: Black with brass fittings and decoration

Kettle Drums (Life Guards)
Drum: Black
Trombones: Scarlet with Gold tips
and shakos she (Life Guards)
Shakoshe: Gold
Horses: Whips with large irregular patches of brown, usually white or other color

'Thorn' under horse's chin: Scarlet

Director of Music (Life Guards)
- Helmet: Black with gold tips
- Pants: Black with Gold lace and
- Boots: Gold
- Spectacles: White
- Gloves: Black
- Sword: Black
- Hat: Black with brass fittings and decoration
- Harness: White

Horse shapshe: As for drummer's horse

The set of figures at present in production are generally attires for both the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals except that the shakos are of different color. The shakos are made of green and the drums of the Blues and Royals are also less ornate than the Life Guards, and do not carry the raised mosaic on the drum body.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unfortunately, none of the books listed below have a single good source of information on the Household Cavalry uniforms. It is recommended that the reader consult the following sources:

- Maj. R. M. Barres, The Household Cavalry and the Army
- Maj. R. M. Barres, A History of the Household of the British Army
- Maj. R. M. Barres, The Household Cavalry and the Army
- Lieut. Col. F. Wilson, The Q.O.C. Guards
- Maj. Sir Harry Legge-Bourke, Bands of the British Army

Lists of references can be found in the book "A Guide to Military Uniforms" published by W.A.P. Ltd.
30 mm FIGURES
Packed to be assembled as required.

GREEKS (500–520 B.C.)
G1 Warrior with javelin
G2 Warrior with short sword
G3 Trumpeter
G4 Greek archer
G5 Officer standing bare-headed

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PERIOD
J8 Ensign marching (with side hat)
J8P Ensign marching (with helmet)
J16 Pickman of charge your plug!
J19 Musketman firing
(jacket)
J20 Musketman firing
(bare)
J26 Ensign standing

'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD
K1 Officer with musket
K2 Scarlet Lady
K3 Muskets and short sword
K4 Germanic slung sword
K5 Muskets, drums
K6 Drummer
K7 Muskets standing arms grounded
K8 Grenadier standing arms grounded
K9 Grenadier with musket
K10 Muskets Pike
K11 Grenade Fifer
K12 Trooper in mounted position
K13 Horseman in mounted position
K14 Officer in mounted position
K15 Horse standing

25 mm FIGURES

THE ANCIENT WORLD (500–520 B.C.)
AW1 Greek Hoplite
AW2 Greek Warrior with short sword
AW3 Thracian Warrior
AW4 Greek Archer
AW5 Greek Caenaphon with sword
AW6 Persian Archer
AW7 Persian Infantryman (Cordura)
AW8 Persian Slinger
AW9 Persian Armet (Sarmatian)
AW10 Sahar Mace Archer

BRITISH COLONIAL CAMPAIGNS (Sudan Expedition 1898)
BC1 British Line Infantry At the ready
BC2 British Line Infantry Advancing
BC3 British Line Infantry Standing firing
BC4 British Line Infantry Ready
BC5 British Line Infantry Officer
BC6 Highland Infantry At the ready
BC7 Highland Infantry Advancing
BC8 Highland Infantry Standing firing
BC9 Highland Infantry Standing ready
BC10 Highland Infantry Officer
BC11 British Light (most not supplied)
BC12 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' Firing
BC13 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' Advancing
BC14 Danish Standing firing
BC15 Danish Advancing
BC16 Danish Commando
20 mm FIGURES

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR PERIOD

EP5 Pikeman (Pike not supplied)
EP6 Pikeman (Pike not supplied)
EP7 Musketeer (Hat)
EP8 Musketeer (Helmet)
EP9 Command Officer mounted
EP10 Royal Officer mounted
EP11A Command Trooper mounted
EP11B Royalist Trooper mounted
EP12 Drummer
EP13 Artillery crew
EP14 Dragoon dismounted
EP15 Dragoon mounted

"MARLBOROUGH" PERIOD

MP1 Grenadier Standing
MP2 Grenadier Advancing
MP3 Grenadier Charging
MP4 Musketer Standing
MP5 Musketeer Advancing
MP6 Musketeer Charging
MP7 Musketeer At the ready
MP8 Musketeer Advancing
MP9 "Command Group" consisting of two officers, one drummer and one standard bearer. (Flag not supplied)
MP10 Artillery crew
MP11 Dragoon mounted
MP12 Command mounted
MP13 Grenadier mounted
MP14 Grenadier mounted

20 mm ARTILLERY PIECES

A1 6 pdr Field Piece ("Marlborough" period)
A2 9 pdr Field Howitzer ("Marlborough" period)
A3 12 pdr Howitzer (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 equipped. Only at this point there had been a rise in ‘pressing’ or regular army in England. In later years many engravings were used as a means of paying for wages. This was a very common method of obtaining recruits. There is evidence to suggest that the officers in the army were often unpaid or underpaid. The basis of this was that the army was paid by the state rather than the individual

THE 'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD 1700 – 1720

The uniforms were similar in the basic uniforms of all the ranks. The highlights and the different uniforms were noticeably beyond that of civil colours. The English army generally wore a red coat with white facings, while the French army wore blue, grey, and black coats. The uniform was made from wool and linen. The British army was generally black, while the French army was generally grey.

THE 'NAPOLEONIC' PERIOD 1812 – 1815

It is not possible within the scope of this catalogue to cover the Napoleonic period fully but we do describe the uniforms of some of the regiments and units of that period. The British army was generally black, while the French army was generally grey. The uniforms were made from wool and linen. The British army was generally black, while the French army was generally grey.

BRITISH 'COLONIAL' PERIOD (1898 – 1902)

While our 25mm range of uniform figures were produced with the Sudan Expedition in mind, the British figures are equally well suited for use in the South African (Boer) War or the North-West Frontier. In these respects of the war the British Army was universally in a pale Khaki uniform but the actual shades of this varied considerably depending on the climate and the terrain. Black shirts and trousers, black caps and belts were worn. It was not uncommon for the linker and tracer to be of different shades. Uniforms were darker than the uniform with breast pockets for casual wear and with metal buttons for formal wear. The highland regiments used the tartan uniforms for their uniforms. It was almost always allowed to wear a hat, and although we have included them on our figures, the chances of their being worn were unusual in northern towns until the decisive battle of Waterloo. After Waterloo, black hats, black (sometimes green) and black (sometimes red) were worn. Officers' uniforms were brown. The highland regiments (includ
# Uniform Painting Details

## The Napoleonic Period: 1812–1815

### British

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Infantry</th>
<th>Light Infantry</th>
<th>Fife</th>
<th>Drummers</th>
<th>Bands</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jacket</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Line or Cap Decoration</td>
<td>White</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td>White</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>White</td>
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<td>Red</td>
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**General Note:** Markets and carbines were generally medium-dark brown wood-stained and metalwork Again grey. Burnished were normally brass and most of the metal fittings on the muskets of the French Guard Regiments were brass. The Baker rifles of the British Rifles Regiment also had a brass plate on the side of the butt.
THE 'MARLBOROUGH' PERIOD
1700–1720

Although John Churchill, later the Duke of Marlborough, had begun his military career and won active service before 1660, he is best known for his accomplishments in the military and political spheres during the Wars of the Spanish Succession 1701–1714 and the Seven Years War. His military campaigns were designed for the conflict in Europe.

The greatly increased power of Louis XIV of France had been a cause of great concern for many years to the other power blocs of Europe who saw Louis' imperial ambitions as more than a threat to their sovereignty, and when King Charles II of Spain died without an heir and Louis put his grandson as King Philip V of Spain, this was the final blow and formed the 'Allied powers' to declare war on France in 1701. The two sides were now on the one hand England, the Netherlands, the Holy Roman Empire (Austria and most of the German states), Prussia, Portugal and later Sweden, and on the other hand France, not unsmilingly supported by Spain and Savoy.

The principal battles of the war which involved English troops were:
1. DUNKIRK 1704. On the Danube to which Marlborough, allied with Louis William I of Brandenburg, defeated Savoy's army and thus prevented the French route to Vienna.
2. BLOISHEIM 1704. Following his success at Dunkirk, Marlborough forced the French and Savoyards to remove their army north of the Danube and joined the forces of Prince Eugene of Savoy, containing the army of the Holy Roman Empire, secured in reaching a considerable Franco-Savoyan army and saved Vienna from attack.
3. BARCELONA 1706. This engagement between an English force commanded by the Earl of Cathcart and the French-Spanish squadron resulting in the capture of Barcelona and the bay of Lobojo. The Holy Roman Empire was set up at Charles III of Spain by the Allies.
4. RAMILLIES 1706. Once again Marlborough, victory at the battle of Ramillies, where his English, Genoese and Dutch forces crossed the path of a French army commanded by Marshal Villeroi and routed them, improving the area now known as Belgium which had been part of the Spanish Netherlands.
5. ALBANIA 1707. During the allied offensives in Spain to establish Charles of Bourbon as King of Spain, their forces were attacked by a French/Spanish army led by a son of Charles II of England and was utterly defeated.

6. TOULON 1710. An attempt by an Allied force under the Duke of Savoy, supported by English, Hanover and Dutch forces, to capture the important French port of Toulon ended in failure and defeat.
7. QUEVAUX 1708. A French attempt to recapture the Spanish Netherlands resulted in a battle between the Allies under Marlborough with the Prince Eugene and a large army under the Duc de Vendome. The result was another decisive victory for Marlborough.
8. SIEGE OF LILLE 1708. The forces were besieged by forces under Prince Eugene, assisted from several French cities by Marlborough's army until the city finally surrendered in December.
9. SIEGE OF TOULOUSE 1709. This important city lay on Marlborough's route to France and was eventually secured to him after two months.
10. MUNSTER 1709. The most successful siege of Tournois. Marlborough raised an army to capture the city, but the forces made a successful entry into the city.
11. RHEINEN 1710. Another attempt by the Allies to capture Madrid to oust King Philip V of Spain, but the forces were not successful.

English enthusiasm waned at the war after the removal of Marlborough and began to fear that his removal might bring disaster, caused England to withdraw from the war in 1712. Prince Eugene continued to struggle unsuccessfully until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the Twenty Articles of Edict in 1714 ended the affair. After twelve years of struggle, Philip V remained King of Spain, England gained Gibraltar and Savoy gained the Spanish Netherlands. Louis XIV's ambitions had been thwarted but the major sufferers were Spain who lost, in the end, only a minor part in the military affair.
THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
1642–1649

The war was the result of a long-standing conflict between King Charles I and his Parliament. An alliance which was essentially a struggle for power between the monarchy and the parliamentarians. The country was divided into two main factions, the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.

In 1642, the war began with the Battle of Edgehill, where the Royalists and the Parliamentarians fought a bloody battle. The Parliamentarians gained a slight victory, but the war continued.

The war was characterized by a series of battles, including the Battle of Marston Moor in 1644, where the Royalists were decisively defeated. The Parliamentarians gained control of the battlefield, and the war moved in their favor.

In 1645, the Parliamentarians secured their victory with the Battle of Naseby, where the Royalists suffered a significant defeat. The Parliamentarians emerged as the dominant force in the war, and the Royalists were forced to retreat.

In 1646, the war came to an end with the Treaty of Prague, where the Royalists agreed to accept the Parliamentarian demands. The war had a significant impact on the country, as it led to the establishment of the Commonwealth of England.

BATTLE SITES OF THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
MILITARY VEHICLES

Packed to be assembled as required.

The following models are, we hope, the beginning of a range of military vehicles of various types which we anticipate will be ready of the 'vehicle' variety such as tanks, locomotives and general purpose vehicles. They are all produced to a constant standard of detail to one foot (1:72) full size at which scale we feel that these models are suitable for use by the modeller to provide model support for his armies, for the exhibition, and for the children to add to the 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 each vehicle depending on what theatre of war they were operating and models with a little skill and ingenuity can carry out numerous conversions of the standard vehicle to special purposes. Transfers for unit insignia etc. are not included in the kits and 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, test cars in various parts of Britain are becoming increasingly popular during the years at which military vehicles of all types take part in displays and competitions and these events are quite often maintained in offices in the military modelling press.

The Miniature Armoured Fighting Vehicle Association is a society of enthusiasts who specialise in models of the type and membership includes the recepts of their membership magazine 'Tanks' which contains much valuable information for both modelling and the actual vehicles.

Details of membership subscriptions etc. can be obtained from the Secretary, C.E.O., Williams Eqv. 19 Barwick Knowsley, Moat House, Stockport, Cheshire SK6 2NA.

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1939 U.S. DODGE 1 TON 8-CYLINDER TRUCK (WORLD WAR II)

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