

PRINCE AUGUST

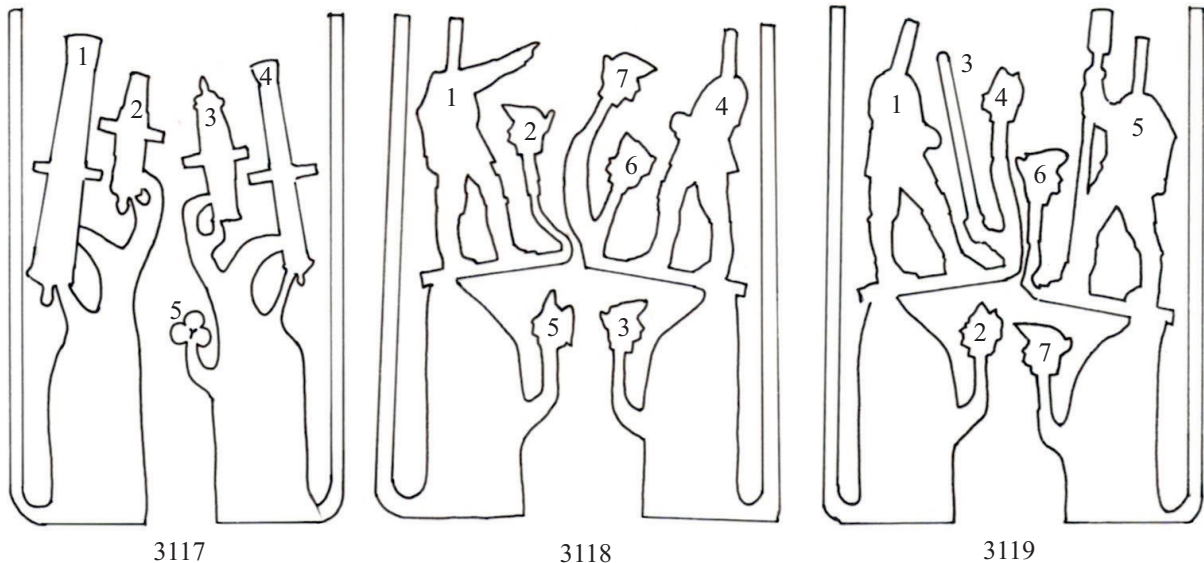


SEVEN YEARS WAR - Artillery Introduction & Assembly Instructions

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3119



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3119

Prince August is pleased to present its new Seven Years War series of moulds. Working in close collaboration with wargamers and experts on the period, we have produced a range of moulds whose flexibility is such that many troop types and variants can now be produced. This new system features much more detailed and accurate figures than ever before with heads, bodies and other accessories produced separately.

The first five moulds allow you to create complete units (including officers, NCO's, standard-bearers and drummers) of Prussian infantry, Musketeers, Grenadiers and Fusiliers in both advancing and March-attack forms together with Guards units: also complete units of Austrian fusiliers also in Advancing and March-attack pose.

The Seven Years War took place in the mid-eighteenth century and involved most of the great European powers of the day. Prussia, allied with Britain, faced a coalition of many other states, notably Austria and France but also Sweden, Saxony and later Spain.

Two separate conflicts really stood at the root of the war. Firstly the struggle between an emergent Prussia and Austria over the Holy Roman Empire and other disputes and secondly a developing colonial rivalry between Britain and France. The main focus of the war was Europe but it also spread to the New World and India. Russia also participated in the Seven years war at first on the side of Austria but later switching to an alliance with Prussia.

Artillery in the Seven years war.

There were many kinds of artillery used in the Seven Years War from large siege guns to light pieces used in skirmishes. Only the field artillery would be present on the battlefield and the most common sizes would be 3, 6 and 12 pdr cannon. Howitzers were also used.

Crews varied from twelve to seventeen including gunners and assistants according the size of the gun but four is usually the number used for wargaming purposes to represent artillery crews. In most armies of this period the smaller guns (3 pdr and 6 pdr) would be shared out among infantry battalions, but larger pieces would be formed into artillery batteries.

For more information on Seven Years war artillery see the extended notes on our website and also <http://kronoskaf.com/syw>

Note on assembling cannon.

Use the same carriage for all four guns and howitzers.

1. 12 pdr gun.
2. Austrian/Prussian howitzer.
3. Russian howitzer (Unicorn).
4. 6pdr gun.

To assemble the cannon, add the axle to the main carriage by fitting it into the slot on the underside of the carriage. Then attach wheels. The carriage should be painted dark yellow with black ironwork and attachments. All barrels will be of bronze.

Assembling an artillery unit.

All the artillerymen are shown in shirt-sleeves and the same will be used for Prussians, Austrians and Russians. Only the heads will vary.

For Austrian crewmen use heads 3118/2 or 3118/7

For Prussian crewmen use 3118/6

For Prussian bombardiers (using howitzers) use 3119/2 or 3119/4

For Russian artillery crewmen use 3118/6 or 3119/7

For Russian bombardiers (using howitzers) use 3118/3

There numerous books and websites from which you can obtain more detailed information on the armies of the Seven Years War, how to paint the various regiments and their standards etc. A good starting point might be the 18th century press who produce an inexpensive range of books which are packed with relevant information.

See <http://www.18thcenturypress.com/syw.html>

Osprey Publishing produce an extensive range of books on the armies of Prussia, Austria and the other participants.

See <http://www.ospreypublishing.com/>

Click the 18th Century tab on the left side. There are various sites from which you can download for free a variety of flags and standards

See <http://leuthenjournal.com/leuthenjournal/Flags/Flags.html>