Prince August is pleased to present the latest in its 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 system features much more detailed and accurate figures than ever before, with heads, bodies and other accessories produced separately. The range so far includes Prussian, Austrian, Hungarian and Russian infantry and includes regular infantrymen, drummers, standard-bearers, NCO's and officers. Musketeers, grenadiers and fusiliers are all included where applicable. Full assembly instructions for the various soldiers and their units are included with each mould. Series was designed by Prince August and Steve Metheringham.

The 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.

The French army during the Seven Years War was noted for its lack of discipline compared to other European armies of the same period. It comprised eighty battalions of French troops which made up most of the infantry. In addition there were ten elite battalions of French and Swiss foot guards and a variety of foreign battalions raised from Catholic volunteers from a variety of lands: Swiss, German, Irish, Scots, Italians, Walloons and Lorrainers all had their own units in the French army. While the eighty battalions raised in France itself were white-coated, other nationalities had their own colours. The elite Gardes Francaises, and the Grenadiers de France wore distinctive blue coats, as did the German and Scots battalions, while the Swiss and the Irish troops wore red coats. A lack of efficiency in the French royal army meant that many battalions were not at full strength and were thus brigaded into larger units, each of four battalions.

The normal French line was three ranks deep, but a double line of six ranks was also used. Grenadiers did not have independent battalions but were mixed into regular infantry units. Thus a normal battalion comprised 16 infantry companies and one of grenadiers.