

PRINCE AUGUST 7700

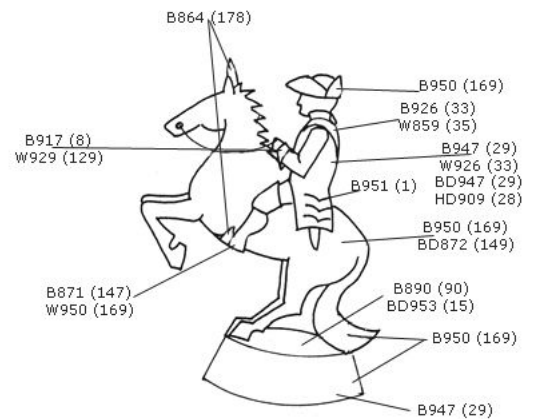
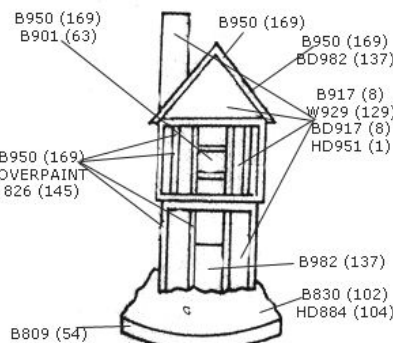
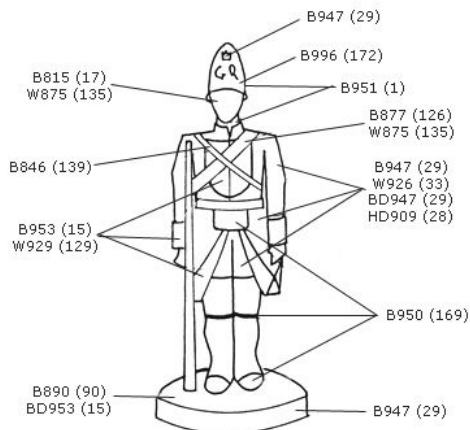
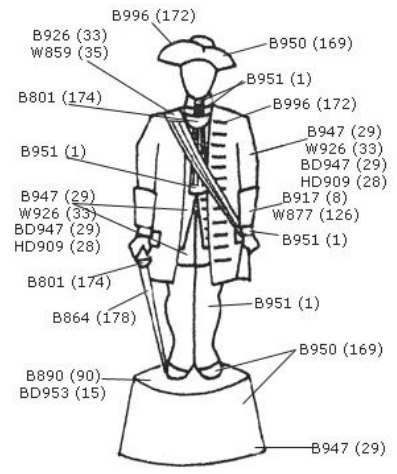
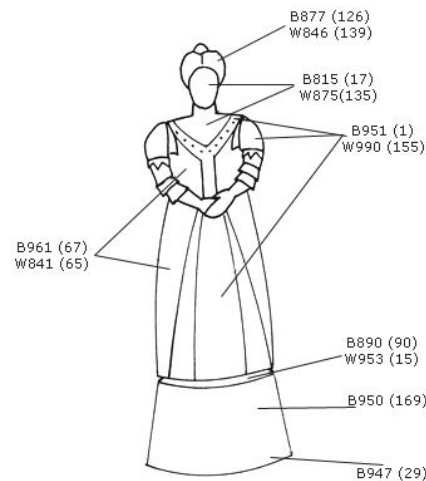
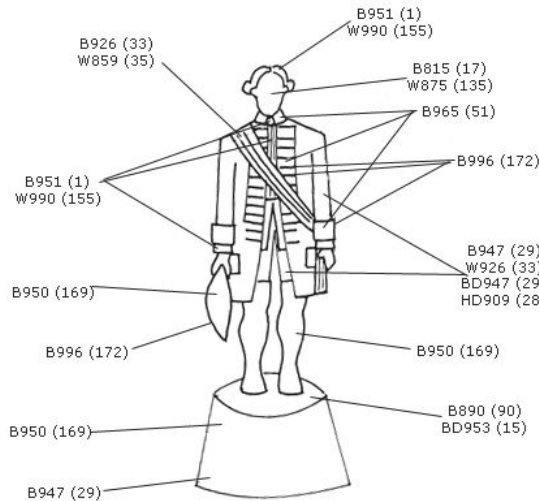
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1. In addition to filing off any flash from the figure, the bottom should be flattened where the ingate was removed.
2. Wash the figure in warm soapy water in preparation for painting.
3. Prime the pieces with a white or grey undercoat. Allow 24 hours to dry.
4. Paint as supplied is usually too thick. Thin with the appropriate thinners until it covers the areas touched by the

brush but does not spread to other areas.

5. Dry brushing is used to give large areas a subtle blended effects. This is also used to add highlights to raised areas giving the look of more depth and animation.
6. We recommend that you give the figures a coat of either matt, satin or gloss varnish.



The Story of Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Jacobite rising.

The Jacobite rising of 1745 - 46, was an attempt by the ousted house of Stuart to re-establish itself on the throne of England which in 1714 had passed to the Hanoverians. Charles Edward Stuart, known to history as "The Young Pretender" and to romance as "Bonnie Prince Charlie" was the Grandson of England's last Stuart King, James II. Born in 1720 Charles Edward lived at the French court of Louis XV and obtained from the king, in 1744, an arrangement to invade England with French troops in the following year in order to oust the house of Hanover and to place the Catholic Stuarts once more on the English throne.

However, bad weather and a strong British naval presence in the channel prevented any French army from embarking on the venture. Charles, undaunted by this, sailed alone for Scotland where he knew the core of Stuart supporters were to be found. Upon landing, several of the highland clans declared for him and were to form the core of his forces. He took Edinburgh and defeated a British force at Prestonpans, after which he began an advance into England itself, hoping to draw support along the way. He was to be disappointed. The English were at best indifferent to him and few rallied to his cause. Moreover, superior British forces were mustering in the south under the leadership of William Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland, a younger son of the reigning king George II. Charles Edward retreated back to Scotland with the British army close on his heels.

Several engagements followed and culminated in the following year. 1746, at the battle of Culloden Moor.

At this battle Charles Edward commanded a force of some 5000 Highlanders, and Cumberland an army of about 9000 regular British troops. The Scottish centre was broken and the highlanders suffered utter defeat. Cumberland relished the nickname "the Butcher" henceforth bestowed upon him by the Scots.

Charles Edward escaped the slaughter and fled in disguise to the island of Skye, aided by his faithful Flora Macdonald. Thence, he departed to the continent never again to set foot on British soil.