

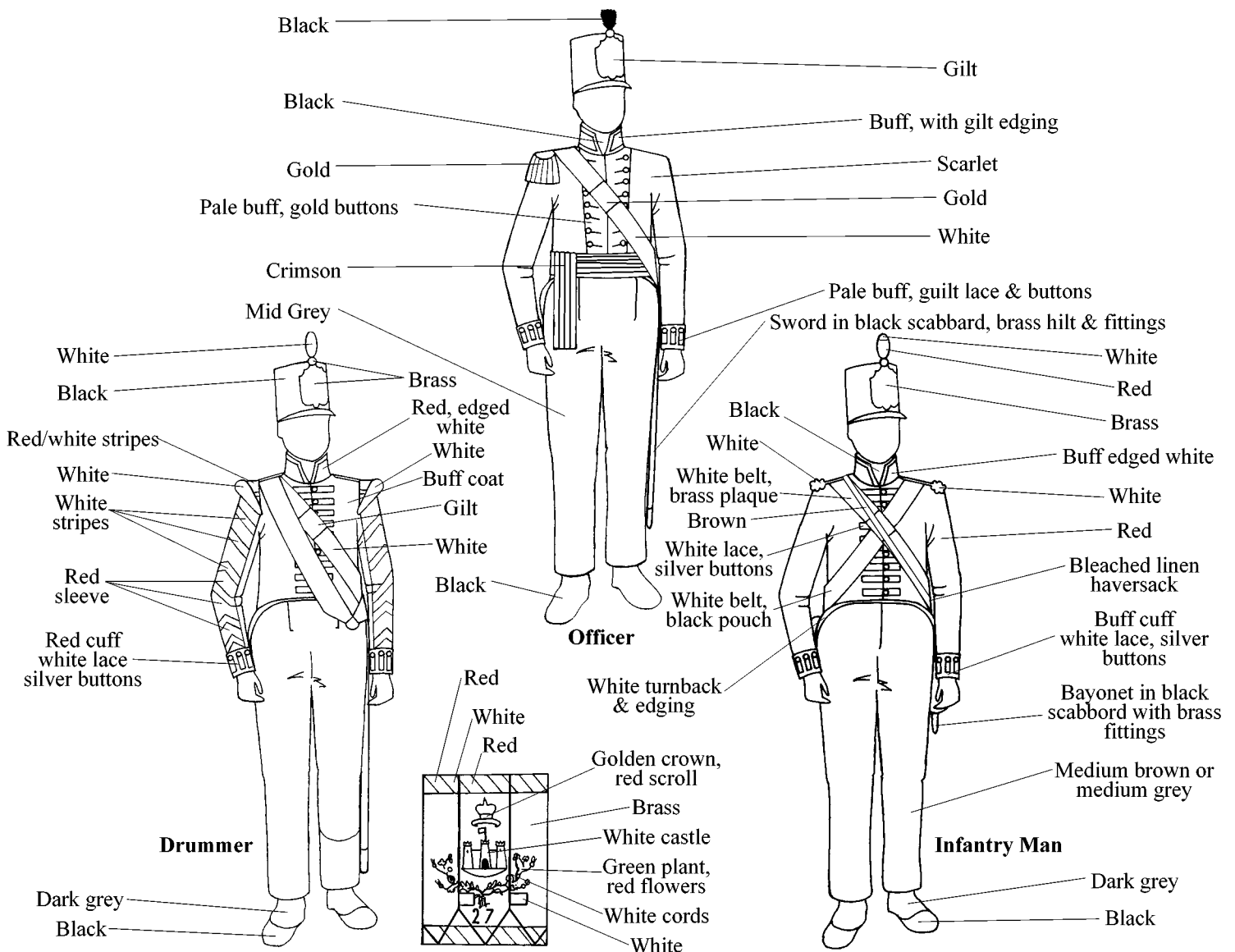
British 27th Regiment of foot

The 27th (Inniskilling) regiment of Foot was formed in the year 1690 from the amalgamation of Tiffin's Regiment of Foot and the remnants of 3 other regiments which had survived the siege of Londonderry. It became one of the Ulster regiments in William of Orange's army during his campaign against the Catholic James II, and fought at Enniskillen, the Boyne and Aughrim.

During the next century the regiment took part in the West Indies campaign of 1739 where it was almost decimated by both fighting and disease. During the Seven years war it saw service in America and took part in the conquest of Canada from the French. In 1761 it formed part of the force which captured the Carribean islands of Martinique and Grenada, later taking part in the siege and capture of Havana. After a further tour of duty in the Americas the Regiment returned home in 1767, only to be sent back to the New world after the outbreak of the American War of Independence a decade later. Here it fought in General Howe's army at Long Island and White Plains. The 27th saw more action in the west Indies before the start of the great Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. During the Peninsula campaign both 1st and 2nd battalions were sent to Spain (later to be joined by the 3rd) and saw action at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and the frontier fortress of Badajoz, later fighting at the battle of Salamanca before occupying Madrid. The regiment stayed in Spain until the end of the war in Spain in 1814.

Painting Instructions

- 1 In addition to filing off any flash from the figure, the bottom should be flattened where the ingot was removed.
- 2 Wash the figure in warm soapy water in preparation for painting.
- 3 Prime the pieces with a white undercoat then allow 24 hours to dry.
- 4 Always paint the lighter colours first as these are easily overpainted with a darker colour.
- 5 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.
- 6 Shading or dry brushing will enhance detail on the figures giving better depth and animation.
- 7 We recommend that you give the figures a coat of either matt or gloss varnish. Remember however never to varnish over metal finish paints as this may cause the metallic sheen to spread to other areas which you have carefully painted.



Head location details

To facilitate the correct fitting of the head to the body, the following instructions must be followed. After tacking the mould, the core must be positioned in the location in the mould (fig 1). Care must be taken to ensure that the core is straight, otherwise difficulty may be encountered when fitting the head onto the body. After casting, the core is removed from the body and the head fitted.

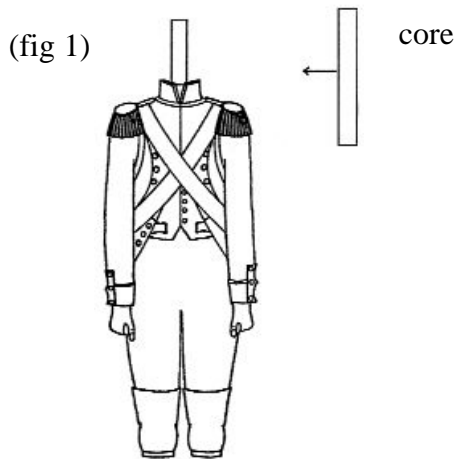


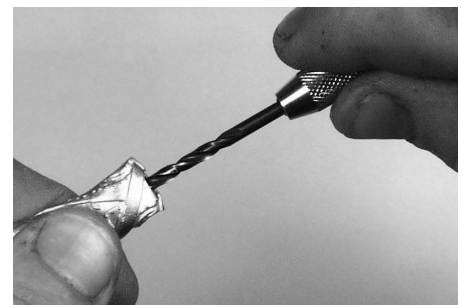
figure before assembly

If the collar of the head does not fit flush with the body it may be necessary to remove a small amount of metal from the top of the hole that has been created by the core. The best way of doing this is to carefully pare the metal back using a sharp craft knife: this should ensure a perfect fit.



If the peg has flash on the sides where the two halves of the mould fit together it may be necessary to file the peg to remove the flash and make a perfect fit.

The socket can be cleaned out with a 3mm drill bit. As only a small amount of metal is to be removed mounting the drill bit into a suitable handle and feeding the drill in by hand may prove to be convenient.



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