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Welcome to the 2019 Catalog!

With this year’s catalog we introduce a new look, including insightful historical commentary as found in each issue of the W-Britain Collectors’ Club magazine, The Standard. When designing any new figure or accessory, we do a great deal of research to get the details as accurate as possible. It was not easy to choose what information to share in each section, but I hope you will enjoy the notes included. In addition to the in-stock items, we have also included examples of our exclusive Collectors’ Club figures in each section as most of them are designed to compliment existing collections. For additional information, or to offer suggestions, please feel free to contact us.

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Committed to designing and producing some of the best historical miniatures available today.

Glossary

You will notice two distinctly different types of figures in our catalogs, gloss finish and matte finish. The matte figures are 56/58mm-1/30 scale and are painted in a hyper-realistic style with shading and highlighting, all with a matte finish for an added touch of realism. The glossy figures are a true 54mm figure and are painted in the classic style with simple, neat painting finished in a high gloss lacquer.

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In September of 1939, the world was again plunged into world war. Almost all nations were involved around the world in every conceivable environment. Our current collection features soldiers involved in the climactic battles as the Third Reich collapsed during the winter of 1944-45.

For in-stock items and availability, visit our website: wbritain.com
The year 793 began with bad omens for the monks on the small island of Lindisfarne off the Northeast coast of England in Northumbria. Anglo-Saxon writers recalled how “immense whirlwinds, flashes of lightning and fiery dragons were seen flying in the air.” Certainly this display of aerial phenomena was a sign of imminent doom. The harsh winter waned and gave promise of a fruitful planting season. But an arid spring turned into a barren summer, and a great famine followed. However, an even greater anguish was to befall the church of St Cuthbert. Why was this most holy place suffering so?

On 8 June, the sleek dragon ships of Norse raiders beached. Viking pirates fell upon the abbey, killing and plundering. Those not killed by ax and sword were thrown from the abbey walls into the sea below and drowned. The few survivors of the ferocious raid were bound and carried off as slaves along with the church treasures. The abbey and its library were razed and left a smoldering ruin. In the years that followed the initial raid, coastal villages, monasteries, and even cities found themselves besieged by these “wolves from the sea,” giving rise to the traditional prayer: “A furore Normannorum libera nos, Domine” (“from the fury of the Northmen deliver us, O Lord!”).

As with our Saxons, we have elected to use some similar devices on the warriors’ shields to suggest a clan or loyalty to a local chieftain. We also suggest that some figures might be used as either Viking or Saxon warriors if the pose works for your specific display and there are no specific items of dress or decoration that clearly distinguish one from the other. Many more poses will be released later this year for this collection.

A picture, or image, stone is an ornately carved block of stone which was raised in Germanic Iron Age or Viking Age Scandinavia. They are richly decorated with an array of images, including scenes of sacrifices and battles as well as depictions of Norse mythology and legend. They are also a valuable source of archaeological knowledge concerning ships and sails, armor, wagons, and sleighs. More than four hundred picture stones are known today, with the greatest number in Gotland, Sweden.
Chain mail armor consists of small metal rings linked together to form mesh pattern. The invention of mail is commonly credited to the Celts, but it spread to the four corners of the known world including Africa, the Middle East, India, Central Asia, and Japan.

A prized commodity, mail was expensive and time-consuming to produce but could mean the difference between life and death on the battlefield.

The Clash of Empires collection is inspired by events that took place on the frontiers of Colonial North America from the 1750s to the 1790s. Each figure’s appearance is based on the most recent research to accurately portray the appearance of the soldiers, citizens, and native peoples of this exciting period.

The Seven Years’ War was fought by every great power in Europe and spanned five continents including the Americas – in North America the engagement was called The French and Indian War. In the North-American theater, the French were allied with the Seven Nations of Canada (Huron, Onondaga, three bands of Mohawk, and two more of Abenaki). In opposition, the Iroquois Confederation fought alongside the British. The Highlander and Native warriors depicted are some of our most colorful and animated figures.

Also included in this series is the American Revolution. Colonial Militia fight alongside Continental Infantry against British and Loyalist Troops and their Native American allies. Dynamic vignettes are the hallmark of this popular line.

Many figures can pull double duty and cross over to serve in scenes from either conflict.

Join the Club! View the Collectors’ Club benefits at wbritain.com/collectors-club
European manufactured goods such as knives, hatchets, kettles, beads, blankets, and highly desirable muskets were traded for valuable furs. The natives of North America became increasingly dependent on these trade items, not only for day-to-day use, but also for hunting and warfare. These recipients were sophisticated, intelligent customers who immediately saw the advantages of firearms over the traditional spear or bow and arrow – the muskets required much less practice to use than traditional weapons and had a superior range. By 1620, firearms were flowing to the native peoples despite strong governmental efforts to prevent such trade. By the late 17th century, guns became a universal part of Dutch and English traders’ offerings (to the Iroquois in particular), increasing casualties in warfare. This greater bloodshed, previously unknown, increased the practice of raiding neighboring groups to take captives. These captives were ritually adopted to replace those lost in battle, increasing the cycle of violence and warfare between neighbors.
In 1756, the 42nd Highland Regiment of Foot, or Black Watch, was sent to North America. In 1758, they became a Royal Regiment and were granted the privilege to wear royal blue facings (collar, cuffs, and lapels) on their uniforms. During the French and Indian War, they participated in the fighting at Ticonderoga, Montreal, Havana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. The war ended with British victory in 1763, but fighting continued when a coalition of Native American tribes attacked a number of forts and settlements in what became known as Pontiac’s Rebellion. The 42nd participated in the Battle of Bushy Run in Western Pennsylvania in August of that year as part of an expedition to relieve Fort Pitt. Our 42nd Royal Highland Regiment of Foot figures can be used to represent the regiment at several battles while serving in North America between 1758 and 1763.

Don Troiani’s lifelong study of America’s military heritage and the material culture ensures an accurate reconstruction of both Native American warriors and the men of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment as they might have appeared at this pivotal battle during Pontiac’s Rebellion in 1763.

The battle was fought on August 5th and 6th in the highlands of Western Pennsylvania between the British commanded by Colonel Henry Bouquet and a combined force of Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo, and Huron Warriors.

The British victory was the critical turning point in the war preventing the capture of Fort Pitt and restoring lines of communication between the eastern settlements and the frontier outposts keeping the gateway to western expansion open.

These limited edition sets, used along with other figures from our Clash of Empires collection, can create a stunning display. Each box is adorned with a representation of the original Troiani artwork and is accompanied with a certificate of authenticity. These sets are strictly limited to a run of 350 and will not be reproduced.

Previously Released from this Collection

While currently out-of-stock in our warehouse, please check with your favorite W.Britain retailer for availability.
In addition to firearms, other essential items were supplied to Native Americans by various European sources. The items needed to maintain and use the trade muskets, included flints, gunpowder, musket balls, shot molds, and gun tools. The powder horn, often decorated, along with a handy shot pouch became a common accessory for all hunting or war parties. Also ever present were the menacing steel knives and tomahawks.

All of our 42nd Royal Highland figures (page 10) pair with these Battle of Bushy Run sets to make an impressive display.

These stunning giclées are printed in pigment inks on high quality 100% cotton rag paper. Each 11”x17” Soldier Study giclées print comes with a certificate signed by Don Troiani and is embossed with Mr. Troiani’s initials ensuring authenticity of the art print.

These are just a few of the more than 300 art prints available, visit or call:

wbritain.com • 419.865.5077
U.K. tel: 08000.869123
The fighting at Waterloo started at the brick and stone chateau named Hougoumont. Wellington sent the Light Companies of the 1st Foot Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Guards to bolster the garrison there consisting of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Nassau-Usingen Regiment, and detachments of Jägers and Landwehr of the 1st Hanoverian Brigade. These troops were told to hold the ground “at all costs” against the onslaught of over 14,000 French infantry. “Certainly,” Wellington declared afterwards “the success of the battle turned upon the closing of the gates at Hougoumont.”

Between 1803 and 1815, almost every European nation was involved in the struggle for dominance of the continent. This would later become known as the Napoleonic Wars. For years, huge armies clashed across Europe with the balance of power shifting from campaign to campaign, but by 1814 the tides turned against Imperial France and Napoleon Bonaparte was sent into exile. In March 1815, Napoleon returned to France and seized power and resurrected his Imperial Army. A new coalition of states was formed to oppose his return to power and their armies were mobilized to invade France. Napoleon chose to attack two large forces under Wellington and Blücher assembled in Belgium near the north-eastern border of France. He hoped to destroy these armies before other members of the coalition could join in a coordinated invasion of France. The French Imperial Army marched into Belgium, meeting and defeating the Prussian army under Blücher at the battle of Ligny on 16 June, 1815. Two days later, the French army engaged the Anglo-Dutch army under Wellington on the rolling farm fields of Waterloo, Belgium. Wellington’s army withstood repeated attacks by the French in a defensive mode, until, in the evening, the Prussians arrived in force and broke through Napoleon’s right flank. At that moment, Wellington’s Anglo-allied army counterattacked and drove the French army from the field, defeating Napoleon and ending his rule as Emperor of France.
In the age of black powder, the greatest horror the common foot soldier could face was the cavalry charge. A mass of horseflesh thunders toward your position as the ground beneath your feet begins to shake. Mounted warriors crash through your static line, wheel around and slash into them again. A single man against several hundred pounds of horse and rider was a pitiful, predictable fight, but this is the way cavalry and infantry engaged for millennia – until the invention of the tactical square. General Sir David Dundas published his Principles of Military Movement in 1788. Number 14 of the 18 described maneuvers was the “Hollow Square.” This formation provided infantry a strong defense against cavalry, could be formed in less than two minutes by a trained battalion, and deny the enemy a flank to be turned. Most battalion squares were formed two to three ranks deep with the front rank kneeling with fixed bayonets pointing upward at about the height of a horse’s breast. Soldiers in the rear stood and fired in companies by ranks. The center of the square was occupied by officers, musicians, and their colors. This void would provide a sanctuary for wounded men.
The American Civil War, or the War Between the States, was fought between 1861 and 1865. It was perhaps one of the most defining and tragic chapters in American history. It was also known as one of the first “modern wars,” with a grim preview of what was to come in future conflicts, well documented in both text and imagery. We recreate this imagery in all its many facets – from the relative calm of camp life to the horrific frenzy of battle.

Because we here at W. Britain are lovers of history – with a penchant for the American Civil War in particular – we offer a breadth and depth to our Civil War figure line like no other. We have recently revitalized our artillery range with more cannoneers and two new limber sets. We pride ourselves on our extensive research and analysis; to that end we have studied period schematics and technical drawings in order to bring to market the most precise limber models ever crafted.

The infantry also continues to grow with new additions to the Union’s famed Iron Brigade and New York’s 146th Zouaves as well as reissues of favorite personalities and standard bearers. In this ever growing anthology, we continue to develop the most accurate and comprehensive collection of American Civil War figures and accessories currently available.

Billy Yank was a popular name used to describe the common soldier of the Northern states during the Civil War. Over 2,128,948 men served in the Federal Army. Scores of dedicated volunteers from the states loyal to the Union swelled the ranks of the traditionally sparse Regular Army.

About 25 percent of the men that served in the Federal army were foreign-born, including large numbers of Irish and Germans. Many hundreds of images were made of young soldiers in their new Federal uniforms of blue wool with brass buttons down the front, wearing blue wool kepis worn at a jaunty angle.

For the most up-to-date list of in-stock items, visit: wbritain.com
Drums have been used by the military since ancient times. Percussion instruments help set the marching pace, call out orders or announcements, and motivate troops in the heat of battle. Easily carried on the march, they are loud enough for clear communication over the din and confusion of combat.

Contrary to romantic belief, most drummers were not “boys” at all but in fact were adult soldiers. Many times, they were Junior Officers, at the hand of the Commander, ready to sound out orders. Composure, resolve, and precision were necessary attributes to ensure that the maneuvers called for be executed swiftly and efficiently.

General John Gibbon was promoted to Brigadier General in 1862 and was given command of Brigadier General Rufus King’s Brigade. Its hard-fighting reputation would soon earn it the nickname “Iron Brigade.”
American Civil War

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, once employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, recruited telegraph operators (who excelled at running trains by telegraph) into the United States Military Telegraph Corps. The Corps eventually grew to over 1,500 men. The operators were employed as civilians but worked under the same threat of being captured, shot, or killed by Confederate troops. The dangerous job of building telegraph lines in the field during battle meant they faced a casualty rate of ten percent, a rate similar to those in the regular infantry.

Composed of about 150 men, telegraphy units were outfitted with wagons, tents, and pack mules. Large insulated wire was wound on reels and mounted in wagons. The men followed, putting up the wire as rapidly as it was unreeled. The poles used to support the wire did not need to be substantial and could usually be found in the wooded countryside near any proposed route.

At the battle of Petersburg, 1864-65, General Grant received daily reports over the telegraph lines from four separate armies numbering a quarter-million men. He replied with daily directions for their operations over an area of 750,000 square miles.
146TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Probably the most unusual uniforms to be worn by both the Federal and Confederates during the Civil War were inspired by the dress of North African troops recruited into the French Army after the city of Algiers fell to France in 1830. These “Zouave” corps captured the imagination of the Victorians with their exotic dress and fierce reputation as effective light infantry. By the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1853, the Zouaves, now entirely European, numbered almost 10,000 men forming three regiments, all clad in red trousers and blue jackets. The Zouaves were now formed into independent regiments of sharpshooters. The illustrated weekly journals of this period reported the conflict worldwide and the unique dress and unquestioned bravery of these troops gained widespread notice outside of France. This included reports in several issues of the Harpers Weekly familiarizing the American public with the Zouave uniform long before the Civil War began.

In 1860 the tour of a Chicago, Illinois Militia unit formed by Elmer E. Ellsworth was widely publicized by the American press. The military exercises of Ellsworth’s United States Zouave Cadets were based on the French Zouave drill, and although the uniforms were basically French in style, they borrowed from many period’s current styles making them uniquely American. The great success of their tour from the Midwest to the East certainly inspired the raising of many new Zouave units on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line on the eve of Civil War.

From a historical perspective one of the problems W.Britain has faced with representing various Zouave regiments during the war is not only the unique style of dress, but the diversity of specific details from unit to unit. Although some Federal units from the mid to late war period wore very similar dress, in most cases there are distinguishing features that must be reproduced to represent a specific time and place.
Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant, and William Tecumseh Sherman are some of the most famous leaders of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Even today, they live on as household names. Although a small number of these commanders had been professional soldiers before the war, a great many more came from other walks of life. Some were politicians, while others may have been bankers, teachers, farmers, and even adventurers from abroad. Many performed well despite learning on the job, but others were totally incompetent and cost the lives of the soldiers they led.

In the end their decisions and the fighting skills of their men decided the outcome of that terrible conflict.

Our American Civil War period civilian figures were meticulously researched to represent common civilians that would appear anywhere in the country on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. These four are just the first of many more offerings currently in development that will greatly enhance your ability to create realistic vignettes for this period of American history.

For the most up-to-date list of in-stock items, visit: wbritain.com
The U.S. Army limber was a two-wheeled carriage with an ammunition chest, a pintle hook at the rear, and a central pole for the harnessing of horses on either side. Each field artillery piece had an iron ring, or "lunette," at the end of the trail on the wooden carriage. To move the piece, the lunette was dropped over the pintle hook, much like a modern trailer hitch. This created a four-wheeled articulated vehicle distributing the load over two axles and making the load easier to maneuver over rough terrain. Four to six horses were harnessed in pairs on either side of the limber pole, pulling a rig that might weigh as much as 3,865 pounds.

In addition to hauling guns, the limber was also used to tow the ammunition caisson, a two-wheeled cart that carried two wooden ammunition chests, the battery wagon, or the traveling field forge. The wooden chest on the limber was universal for all caliber field guns and was removable. The quantity of ammunition carried in the chest was dependent on the size of the piece. An ammunition chest for the Model 1857 light 12 pound gun, or “Napoleon,” carried: 12 fixed shot, 12 case, 4 shells, and 4 canister. In addition, vent picks, hammers, knives, friction primers, slow match and portfires (a slow-burning fuse) were also stored in the box. A fully loaded ammunition chest could weigh up to 650 pounds.

When the limber was used to haul the battery wagon, various carpenters’ and saddle makers’ tools were stored in the chest — when used for the forge, the blacksmiths’ tools were carried.
Johnny Reb is the national personification of the Southern States during the American Civil War. Over a million men served in the Confederate States Army and although the majority of men initially volunteered for service, by 1862 both the North and the South resorted to conscription to keep the ranks filled. Unlike the Federal Army, which included many new immigrants, over 91 percent of the Confederate soldiers were native-born, with only 9 percent being foreign-born men. The classic image of Johnny Reb in popular culture is a young soldier clad in a gray wool uniform, wearing a kepi and brandishing a variety of weapons.
Join the Club! View the Collectors' Club benefits at wbritain.com/collectors-club
Our Anglo-Zulu War series was first released in 2007, focusing on the defense of the mission station at Rorke’s Drift on 22 January, 1879 where a handful of British soldiers held out against an overwhelming force of Zulu warriors. The series later expanded to include elements to recreate the Battle of Isandlwana and the destruction of a large British force invading Zululand in South Africa.

The buildings, equipment, accessories, and personalities involved in both engagements have been researched and meticulously modeled to enable the collector to recreate entire battles or small vignettes.

The Anglo-Zulu War range has proven to be one of our more popular lines due to the color, honor, and mythos attributed to both sides of the conflict.

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Upsetting Civilians at Their Breakfast

This front page from the exploitative illustrated newspaper, The Penny, tells of the heroic stories of the British Army (both real and imagined) at Isandlwana and Rorke’s Drift. Fanciful prose and dramatic engravings were largely gleaned from every rumor and conjecture to come out of Natal and passed off as fact.

This issue concentrates on courageous actions which were recognized by the award of the Victoria Cross – including the exploits of Samuel Wassall at Isandlwana (center) and Surgeon Reynolds at Rorke’s Drift (top left).
Regimental war shield in the colors of the uMapho ibutho.

Shield making was a true art. Using only a sharpened spear blade, two regimental shields could be cut from a single hide. A skilled Zulu craftsman could quickly cut a neat oval shape and then pierce it with a double row of slits along the centre. A long strip of hide was then threaded up one row of slits, folded over at the back, and down the other side. This served not only to strengthen the centre of the shield but to provide a series of loops at the back through which a stick was thrust to support the shield's weight. The hair was left on the face of these threaded strips and the colour was often carefully contrasted with the body colour of the shield. The top of the shield-stick was usually decorated with a strip of spotted-cat fur wound round to produce a crest.

In battle, a warrior might carry spare weapons behind his shield. In hand-to-hand combat, he was trained to use the shield offensively as well as defensively, not only parrying enemy thrusts but, if he could, battering his enemy with it to knock him off balance and make him vulnerable to an under-arm spear thrust. Shields provided a very effective protection against cutting and thrusting weapons, but as they were nothing more than desiccated animal flesh, hardened by the sun, they were, of course, no use against bullets.

Shield-stick was usually decorated with a strip of spotted-cat fur wound round to produce a crest.
Anglo-Zulu War

- 51029: Rorke's Drift Hospital
  - Version No. 2 with Burned-out Roof
  - Single piece set in box
  - Measures 22" L x 8.5" W x 9" H

- 20077: British Collapsed Bell Tent
  - Single piece set in box
  - Measures 6" L x 6.4" W x 5" H

- 20070: British Bell Tent
  - Single piece set in box
  - Measures 8" W x 5" H

- 20050: Biscuit Box Wall
  - Sections
  - Six piece set in box
  - Each section measures 6.5" L x 0.5" W x 1.75" H

- 51033: Rorke's Drift Kraal Straight Sections
  - Four piece set in box
  - Long sections measure 7" L x 1" W x 1.5" H
  - Short sections measure 3.5" L x 1" W x 1.5" H

- 51003: Mealie Bag Wall
  - Curved and Short Straight Sections
  - Five piece set in box

- 51002: Mealie Bag Wall
  - Straight Sections
  - Two piece set in box
  - Each section measures 7.5" L x 1" W x 1.5" H

- 51029: Add-on Section No. 1 shown with 51029 Rorke's Drift Hospital

- 20150: Overrun
  - British 24th Foot Ambulance Overrun by Zulu Warriors
  - Nine piece set in box
  - Limited Edition of 500 Sets

- 20016: Zulu War British Military Accessory Set No. 1
  - Eleven piece set in box

- 20034: Rorke's Drift Kraal Corner and Gate Sections
  - Three piece set in box
  - Gate section measures 7.25" L x 1.75" H x 1.5" W
  - Corner sections measure 4.5" L x 1" W x 1.5" H
Our War Along the Nile series continues with the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

The Egyptian army, led by Ahmed Urabi, rebelled in 1882, discontented with Egypt and its close ties to British and French financiers. The United Kingdom reacted to protect its financial interests in the country, in particular the Suez Canal, and sent a force of 24,000 British and 7,000 Indian troops to quell the revolt. The main Egyptian force was dug in at Tel-el-Kebir, north of Cairo. The defenses were hastily prepared, but included trenches and redoubts and were stuffed with 60 pieces of artillery.

Rather than making an outflanking movement around Urabi's entrenchments, the British staged a night attack, relying on the element of surprise to secure the field.

W. Britain captures the savage, close-quarter fighting of this, the last engagement of the British Redcoat, with an offering of these dramatic figures.

Handcrafted because history matters
The First World War of 1914-18 ended the Edwardian Era of optimism and laid the groundwork for the balance of the 20th century. Although civilization had experienced worldwide conflicts in the 18th and 19th centuries, massive industrialization and new technologies created unprecedented casualties and destruction beyond expectation.

New and deadly inventions and innovations entered the battlefield: fighter planes, armored tanks, poison gas, submarine warfare, superguns that launched projectiles into the stratosphere, submachine guns that killed at eye level. And, paradoxically, while technology elevated the number of casualties, frontline soldiers still used weapons that would be familiar to their medieval counterparts. If trench lines were breached during a raid, the men would often resort to clubs, knives, or even shovels in the close-quarter fighting.
While not the most effective, gas was certainly the cruelest weapon of World War One. A machine gun could saw you in half, an artillery shell vaporize you in an instant, but gas…

Depending on which agent was deployed, gas would leave a soldier weeping and wheezing; blind and helpless; make his skin blister and burn; and cause a buildup of fluid in his lungs, ultimately drowning him.

Gas was heavier than air and would fill the trenches, dugouts, and shell holes where it had been known to lurk for two or three days. It would permeate a soldier’s clothing and cling to his equipment. Many of those who suffered exposure were unable to return to the front. Those who did recover were at higher risk of developing cancers later in life.

While gas accounted for less than 1 percent of the total deaths in World War I, by the end of the conflict one in four of the artillery shells fired on the Western Front contained gas.
World War I

Original equipment from private collection
Jack Tars & Leathernecks collection features both Marines and Naval personnel from many countries of the world. At the dawn of naval warfare, there was little distinction between sailors and soldiers on any particular warship. The Romans were the first to understand the importance of trained soldiers dedicated to melee combat on the high seas.

By the 18th century, most of the great powers had a significant presence on the bounding main. Marines, also known as naval infantry, are typically an infantry force that specializes in the support of naval and army operations at sea and on land. Typically, the Marines’ on-board duty would have included, but was not limited to: maintaining discipline and order aboard the ship; boarding vessels during combat or capture; and providing manpower for amphibious landing operations.

An American Marine, is often called a “Leatherneck,” a moniker that comes from the protective leather neckbands worn to shield the wearer from sword or stave.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, Seamen of the Royal Navy were known by the common English term, “Jack Tars.” It is thought this nickname is derived from the prominent use of tar on board wooden vessels to protect hemp rope and rigging, and the waterproofing of fabrics. In addition to all the duties of manning a ship at sea, sailors were also crucial in the defense of a ship in close quarters.

The crews of the warships were slow to uniform in the modern sense, but the officers and small contingents of sea-going soldiers wore specific uniforms and insignia representing their countries.
In the fall of 1944, most allied soldiers predicted that the war in Europe would be over by Christmas. Fierce fighting was taking place along the German frontier at Aachen and the Hürtgen Forest; the collapse of the German Army in the west seemed imminent. But the German Army was still a foe to be respected and on 16 December, it launched a major counteroffensive in the heavily wooded Ardennes area of Belgium, France, and Luxembourg. In the early part of the offensive, the Germans managed to make deep penetrations into the United States’ defenses in that sector. The surprise attack caught the Allied forces completely off guard and it developed into the largest and bloodiest battle fought by the U.S. in World War II.

By 25 January, 1945, the “Bulge” in the allied lines had been completely reduced, severely depleting Germany’s armored forces on the Western Front, and crippling its ability to resist the final Allied push to the Rhine.

Our latest World War II releases focus on this time period and will be developed in depth to allow the collector to represent any of the engagements in the closing days of the war in Europe on the Western Front.

Delivering toy and model figures for over 125 years
The embroidered patch, or “shoulder sleeve insignia,” worn by individual units of the United States Army, first came into service during World War I. Officially adopted by the U.S. Army on 19 October, 1918, the insignia would be created using symbolism alluding to the unit’s formation. Examples include the 82nd Airborne Division, which included an “AA” on its patch invoking the “All-American” soldiers from every state that made it up. The 101st was organized in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1921. They chose the image of “Old Abe,” the eagle mascot of the 8th Wisconsin during the American Civil War.

Our German infantry figures are designed to be used in a number of different scenarios on either the Eastern or Western Fronts, and are wearing cold weather clothing that would be commonplace by the winter of 1942-43. Period photographs show that 6th Army troops at Stalingrad were well supplied with these uniforms.

By 1943, the gray was superseded by several camouflage patterns in both Herr and Waffen SS patterns and many troops wore mismatched sets. Although the greatcoat was part of the personal issue and was often replaced by the reversible parkas and trousers for front-line troops, they continued to be used when the specialized clothing was not available.
In 1930, the German military decided to copy the Italian practice of printed camouflage on tents and rain gear. A new distinctive pattern of disruptive camouflage known as Army Splinter Pattern (Heeres-Splittermuster 31) was printed on a universally-issued triangular tent section. This pattern was eventually used with some minor variations on many different items of combat clothing for both the army and the air force ground formations. In 1935, the paramilitary formations of the Waffen SS also followed the army practice of printing camouflage patterns on tents and clothing, but in designs unique to the SS. These designs were based on the patterns of light and shadows in different seasons, creating soft naturalistic colors and shapes, rather than the angular disruptive patterns used by the German army. By the end of the war, all branches of the German armed forces produced full combat uniforms in a number of printed camouflage patterns. Both army and Waffen SS patterns worked very well as long as the soldiers remained still, but their camouflage effect was seriously reduced when the soldiers moved.

For more information on how to join the Collectors' Club see page 66-67.
Bluecoats in the French & Indian War

Dragoons.

released members of the 10th Light

sculpted as they would have appeared in

its colonel in 1796. The King, his son,

his eldest son, HRH George Augustus

10th Light Dragoons.

the early 19th century featuring the British

military clothing from the 18th century to

collection does just that.

Regiments

The

North America or the United Kingdom.

There was a need to expand the storyline

to include troops beyond those serving in

1783, King George III ordered the

regiment to change its title from Dragoons
to Light Dragoons and renamed it after

his eldest son, HRH George Augustus.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, who became

his colonel in 1796. The King, his son,

and members of the Horse Guards are

sculpted as they would have appeared in

the late 1790s, reviewing the previously

released members of the 10th Light

Dragoons.

47057 British Horse Guards (Blues) Officer, 1795 Single piece in box

47061 King George III Mounted, 1798 Single piece in box

47072 Prince Regent as Colonel, 10th Light Dragoons, 1795 Single piece in box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50058C British 10th Light Dragoon Sergeant, Mounted Single piece in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

47047 British Horse Guards (Blues) Trooper, 1795 Single piece in box

47043 Ensign with Compagnies Franches de la Marine Colour, 1792-60 Single figure in box

47039 Compagnies Franches de la Marine Drummer, 1794-60 Single piece in box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50093C 6th Regiment of Foot Ensign King’s Colour, 1756 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

47059 British 10th Light Dragoons Trooper No. 2, 1795 Single piece in box

47060 British 10th Light Dragoons Trooper Mounted, 1795 Single piece in box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50085C Ensign, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, Regimental Colour, 1815 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

47080 British 10th Light Dragoons Trumpeter Mounted, 1795 Single piece in box

47046 Native American Warrior, Huron, Standing Firing

No. 2 Single figure in window box

47055 Compagnies Franches de la Marine Kneeling Firing, 1754-60 Single figure in window box

44027 Highlander, 42nd (Black Watch) Highlanders, 1782 Single figure in window box

47002 Provincial Private Independent Company, 1754-60 Single figure in box

47001 British 60th Regiment Ensign with King’s Colour, 1793 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

47016 Provincial Private Independent Company, 1754-63 Single figure in box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50086C British 6th Regiment of Foot NCO, 1794 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

44030 Grenadier Officer, 1st Foot Guards, 1663 Single figure in window box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50009C British 6th Regiment of Foot Company Officer, 1794 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

44034 Grenadier Guards with SLR, 1970s Single figure in window box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50047C British 48th (Grenadier) Co. at Parade Rest, 1755-60 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

47089 British 6th Regiment of Foot Drummer Make Ready, 1750-60 Single figure in box

Exclusive Collectors’ Club Figure

50004C British 6th Regiment of Foot Drummer Make Ready, 1750-60 Single figure in box For more information on how to join the Collectors’ Club see page 66-67

47091 British Light Company Standing Firing, 1754-63 Single figure in box

44049 Niagara-on-the-Lake, War of 1812, Bicentennial Collector’s Edition Private, 49th Regiment of Foot, Battle Honour Company, 1806-12 Single figure in window box

Join the Club! View the Collectors’ Club benefits at wbritain.com/collectors-club

58

Regiments Classic Collection

gloss finish - 54 mm

Regiments Classic Collection

gloss finish - 54 mm
These figures are copied from various products made by W. Britain in the past and will perfectly complement antique soldiers in many collections.

With the Archive Revisited line, we offer the same classic motifs only with more dash and élan. These soldiers have all the charm of a traditional gloss figure with the attention to detail and history you’ve come to expect from W. Britain.

Our Royal Welch figures are modeled after the 1833 painting by A.J. DuBois Drahonet in which he denotes his spelling of Welsh with a “C.” In deference to his nomenclature, we chose to do the same.

Handcrafted because history matters
Tomorrow’s collectors begin here!
Since 1893, W.Britain has made toy soldiers for kids to play with—and we still do! Super Deetail toy soldiers are play tested and approved for ages 3 and above. These hand-painted plastic figures are on metal bases so they’re sure to stand up on even the most rugged carpeted battlefields—and they’re super durable for years of action!

Super Deetail figures are available in counter pack boxes (assortments of multiple copies of a few poses) and in gift boxes (which are individual boxes of six unique poses).

NOTE: All counter packs are weighted assortments and do not come with an even distribution of figures shown.

Super Deetail

Enhance your figure display with W.Britain scenics. Set the mood or frame your scene with our highly detailed and naturally stylized scenic accessories.

Expect the same attention to detail in one of our simple stone walls as you will find in one of our soldier or civilian figures.
Stage a spectacular parade with these handsome backdrops. Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the monarch of the U.K. and Commonwealth countries. Our image shows the Royal Standard being flown above the royal residence, signifying that the sovereign is present.

The Horse Guards backdrops illustrate scenes both Pre-, and Post-WWI. The Post-WWI backdrop is depicted with the modern additions of the Naval Division Monument and WWII era fortification – the ivy covered, concrete, bomb-proof bunker called the Admiralty Citadel.

See pages 34-41 for all the figures and accessories needed to create your own dynamic Isandlwana scene
If you like our figures then why not join our Club?

Membership Dues

The annual cost of joining the W.Britain Collectors’ Club depends on where you are located.

US ............................................... $69.00
UK ................................................... $75.00
Canada ........................................... $75.00
EU and Europe ............................... $75.00
Rest of World ................................. $78.00

Membership Benefits

• The Standard
  Our own full-color, triannual magazine packed full of fascinating facts, hints, tips, and exclusive articles. PLUS the 2019 Catalog.

• FREE Shipping

• FREE Annual Club Figures
  A choice of a free W.Britain Collectors’ Club exclusive. See our website for availability or request a four-page flyer.

• $15 Voucher
  $15 Voucher (USD) to spend directly with W.Britain.

• Welcome Pack
  A welcome pack folder comes with your first issue of The Standard and can be used to store all subsequent issues of The Standard for the year.

Contact Us:
U.K. Tel: 08000869123
U.S. Tel: 419-865-5077
Or Sign Up Online
wbritaincollectorsclub.com
wbritain.com

EXCLUSIVE COLLECTORS’ CLUB FIGURES

Pictured below are just a few of the items offered exclusively to Collectors’ Club members. The figures represent soldiers from the vast array of W.Britain ranges – glossy or matte; modern or ancient. You may also choose from two handsome Don Troiani Soldier Studies. These figures are only available to Collectors’ Club members.

To view all the W.Britain Collectors’ Club figures visit: wbritain.com/collectors-club

Collectors’ Club
54 mm gloss · 56/58 mm · 1/30 scale matte

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Since 1991, Hudson & Allen Studio has been designing and producing museum quality models and model-making accessories. All of H&A’s architectural designs are hand-painted, decorated, and proudly made in the USA of high quality urethane foam.

To see the entire range of Hudson & Allen products go to: wbritain.com/product-store/hudson--allen-studio

HA2101 Winter Scene Backdrop No. 1
This snow-blanketed forest was originally painted to use as a backdrop for our WWII diorama images, but can be used for any period from ancient times to present. This useful backdrop is printed on heavy paper stock and can be easily cut down to fit your specific needs. 54"W x 18"H

HA2103 Eastern Woodland Scene Backdrop No. 2. 54"W x 12"H

HA2105 Rocky Treadline, Eastern U.S. 54"W x 12"H

HA2106 Cobblestone Road Section with Shell Crater 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2107 Cobblestone Road Section 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2109 European Brick Wall 4"H x 14"L x 1"W

HA2087 Destroyed Brick Building No. 1 3"H x 9.5"L x 5.5"W

HA2071 Rubble & Debris Pile No. 1 8.5"L x 5.5"W x 2"H

HA2072 Rubble & Debris Pile No. 2 8.25"L x 5.75"W x 1.5"H

HA2070 Horseshoe Sandbag Emplacement 6.75"L x 5"W x 1.5"H

HA2074 Wall with Bunker Entrance 4"H x 15"L x 1"W (3 at its widest part)

HA2073 Entrenchment with Riestop 5.5"L x 13"W x 2.5"H

HA2009 European Brick Wall 4"H x 14"L x 1"W

HA2080 Country Wall Section 7.25"L x 7.75"W x 2.5"H

HA2036 Damaged Stone Wall Section 7.5"L x 7.75"W x 2.75"H

HA2035 Damaged Stone Wall Section 7.5"L x 7.75"W x 2.75"H

HA2034 Stone Wall Section 10.25"L x 7.75"W x 2.75"H

HA2089 Brick and Stone Entryway 5.125"L x 1"W x 6"H

HA2006 European Brick Building 10.5"H x 14.25"W x 14"D

HA2001 Winter Scene Backdrop 54"W x 12"H

HA2005 Cobblestone Road Section 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2002 Cobblestone Road Section 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2003 Cobblestone Road Section 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2013 Cobblestone Road Section 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2014 Cobblestone Road Section with Shell Crater 27.5"L x 6.125"W x .75"H

HA2016 Stone Wall Corner 5.25"L (each leg) x 7.75"W x 2.75"H

HA2010 Damaged Brick Wall 4"H x 14"L x 1"W (2.5" at its widest part)

HA2017 Sandbag Emplacement 6"L x 5"W x 3"H

HA2079 Country Wall 7.25"L x 7.75"W x 2.5"H

HA2008 Cobblestone Road Section 5.75"L (each leg) x 7.5"W x 1.5"H

HA2007 Country Wall Section 5.75"L (each leg) x 7.5"W x 1.5"H

HA2015 Cobblestone Road Section 5.75"L (each leg) x 7.5"W x 1.5"H

HA2018 Cobblestone Road Section 5.75"L (each leg) x 7.5"W x 1.5"H

To see all H&A products visit: wbritain.com/product-store/hudson--allen-studio
Set your dioramas apart with these colorful, historical miniature poster collections. All Hudson & Allen Scale Posters are richly and professionally printed on superior quality paper in 1/35-1/32 scale. There are anywhere from 18 to 31 poster images on each individual sheet. Crisp detail and proportional accuracy are guaranteed with each sheet. Crisp detail and proportional accuracy are guaranteed with each sheet. Crisp detail and proportional accuracy are guaranteed with each sheet. Crisp detail and proportional accuracy are guaranteed with each sheet.

**Modeling Tips:**
To duplicate the look in the small vignette on this page, you need to follow a few simple steps with your Hudson & Allen posters. Cut out the posters you wish to use with ordinary scissors, or use a sharp modeling knife with a straight edge for an exact cut. From a historical standpoint posters were commonly applied to walls or fences and were exposed to the elements resulting in damage and discoloration. New posters were often applied directly over old ones creating an interesting scenes that you may wish to try.

One technique we routinely use is to reduce the thickness of the poster by sanding the back with 100 grit sandpaper for a more true-to-scale look. In some cases, we sand the edges even more until there is slight loss to the front of the poster for an old and damaged effect. The other simple trick to blend the detail into the scene is to apply a thin wash of an earth-colored acrylic paint to the surface of the poster to discolor it. In all cases, we use household white glue (PVA) to glue the poster to the surface of the wall or fence, using light pressure to bring some of the surface detail of the building or wall to the front of the poster.

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**W.Britain Exclusives**

Do you have a particular product or figure in mind? A special event or celebration that you want to commemorate? Then let W.Britain turn your design into reality. Whether you are a business, organization, store, or private collector we will help you realize your desire. W.Britain has had a long tradition of manufacturing exclusive items for various parties – from Harrods to the U.S. National Park Service to the Royal Palaces. We have the experience and expertise to get the job done! Please feel free to contact us to discuss your project.

Email: info@wbritain.com
Tel: 419.865.5077
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See all the W.Britain Exclusives at: wbritain.com/product-store/exclusive-sets
We are happily settled in to our World Headquarters here in Holland, Ohio. Our new offices and warehouse are just south of Toledo near I-80 and I-75, making it very accessible for anyone traveling in the area.

Every figure we make starts here – from concept and design, creation of masters, photography and graphics. All of the finished pieces for our distribution also arrive here at our warehouse. We like to say that we have one of the largest “mint in box” collections around, but it is ever changing.

In addition to using our huge on-site reference library, we assemble original artifacts or museum quality reproductions to confirm shape, size, and colors for our figures. We also have models pose in proper historic clothing, and we sculpt many of the masters on-site, making it a true hands-on operation.

Please feel free to stop by for a visit (but call first to make sure that we are here!) when you are in the area.

Collections of uniforms, W.Britain toy soldiers, Don Troiani art prints, and various sundries decorate the many rooms of our World Headquarters...

Whenever possible, we use original equipment for reference when modeling our figures.

Google can be helpful, but there is nothing like the tactile experience of a real book. Here at W.Britain we’ve got a ton of reference material: from books and pamphlets to paintings and technical drawings, on all manner of subjects historical.

Our warehouse overflows with toys and product – you’re sure to find something you can’t live without.

Live models outfitted in period dress help in the design process. Era-accurate attire is used by our living historians to give a natural look and feel to the original sculpts.

Meanwhile, back on the bench… Here we see some tools of the trade and works in progress. Expect these figures, and many more, as W.Britain gets busy and booming.

Our main hall is chock full of soldiers and artifacts both past and present. Large dioramas anchor the space and smaller pedestal-based ones dot the curios with pops of color and action. Artfully designed and crafted, they inspire and stimulate your imagination.

Gifts for the history lover everywhere!

The Good Soldier/W.Britain offers some fine gift items with which you can show your Britain’s pride! Here are just a few pieces available at wbritain.com.

GS1000
Keep Calm Coffee Mug
What could be more soothing than a hot beverage in this cool 11 oz. ceramic coffee mug? Each mug is emblazoned with the inspirational reminder that all is not lost (as long as you follow instructions) and features our classic gloss Royal Welsh Fusiliers at “Present Arms.”

GS1006
Classic Mug
Proudly embellished with the factual slogan: Finest Model Soldiers Since 1893. Each 11 oz. mug depicts the classic WWI recruiting poster drummer and features our classic gloss Royal Welsh Fusiliers...

GS1007
Keep Calm Guards Mug
Once again, we gently remind you to KEEP CALM and enjoy a warm beverage. This mug also features a handy spotter's guide to all the Guards Regiments in service of Her Majesty, the Queen.

90001-WB
W.Britain Logo Pin
Chrome and enamel pin, 1” in length, butterfly-clutch pin clasp.

90002-WBC
W.Britain Collectors’ Club Logo Pin
Chrome and enamel pin, 1” in length, butterfly-clutch pin clasp.

90001-WBCC
W.Britain Collectors’ Club Logo Pin
Chrome and enamel pin, 1” in length, butterfly-clutch pin clasp.

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View these product lines and many more within this tome. Kick back, read awhile, learn new things and enjoy your W.Britain catalog. Thank you.

History in Miniature since 1893

For more information on any of our products, please use the contact information below:

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