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It's now well over five years since the first Roll Call figure hit the market. During that time we've achieved an enviable reputation for superb figures, quality castings and great customer service.

You don't have to take our word for it, here's just a small sample of the letters we've received recently.

Please find enclosed my order for your latest figure. I eagerly anticipate receiving your monthly 'Dispatches' newsletter. More often Than not, I find you offer something interesting to assemble, paint and add to my collection...

In closing, I would like to thank you for the enjoyment your creations have given me over the years...

W.C. Devaux, Scarborough, Ontario.

Just a few lines to say a big thank you for your prompt attention in sending me a replacement part for my 17th Lancer. Even after many years modelling, I still have the odd set back, and it's service like you have just provided for me that makes these mini disasters less of a trauma. I look forward to future releases and your next newsletter.

P. Bush, Rickmansworth.

Faces are Mr Corry's strongpiont - always striking!

A.S. Turnbull, Victoria, Australia.

I Feel like I have joined a figure of the month club. I have enjoyed building each of The Roll Call figures I have collected. Keep up the good work!

D.E. Refo, Baltimore.

Many thanks for your prompt service and for the quality of your figures, some of the best on the market.

A. Mackman, Hull.

Thanks for a great product and a lot of fun!

J. Lyne, Chicago.

Index

5405

Private
19th Regiment of Foot
Crimea 1854

5407

Officer
19th Regiment of Foot
Crimea 1854

On the 5th November 1854 a vast column of Russians left Sevastapol to outflank the British right wing and so end the siege of the city. Desperate hand to hand fighting took place duruing the taking and re-taking of the Sandbag Battery during which the Colours of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards were passed from hand to hand irrespective of rank.

5409

Officer (Ensign)
Grenadier Guards
Inkerman, 1854

5417
Officer Scots Greys
& Trooper 6th Inniskillings
Crimea, 1854

The charge of the Heavy Brigade was a remarkable feat of arms regarded by many military historians as one of the most daring and decisive cavalry against cavalry charges in history. The 600 strong brigade put to flight 3,000 Russian cavalrymen.

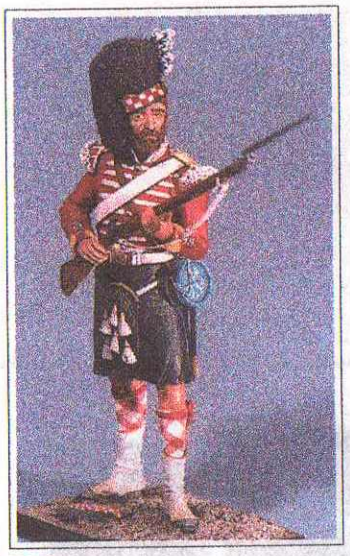
Despite the charge being a complete success, it is the ill fated charge of the Light Brigade, little over an hour later that is better remembered.

5401
Officer
The Black Watch
Crimea, 1854

Kit 5417 contains an alternative head wearing a busby.

5417
Officer
(Captain Nolan)
15th Hussars
Crimea, 1854

5429
Sergeant Major
Royal Scots Fusilier Guards
Ctimea, 1854



5431
Private, 93rd Highlanders
(Argyle & Sutherland
Highlanders)
'The Thin Red Line'
Balaclava, 1854

The 17th Lancers led the most infamous action of the Crimean Campaign, the Charge of The Light Brigade at Balaclava. In twenty minutes they suffered fifty one percent casualties. A Russian officer marvelled at 'the desperate courage' of those 'valiant lunatics'.

5445
Corporal
17th Lancers
Balaclava, 1854

No Lumps!

No Flakes!

Mixs With Oils or Enamels

Order 9802 for Gold
9803 for Silver

10 ml Plastic Bottles

5708
Officer
16th Lancers
Aliwal, 1846

5714
Officer
Skinner's Horse
India,

The Sikh Regiment, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was raised in 1849 and became known as 'Probyn's Horse' during the Indian Mutiny of 1857 after its' commander Captain Dighton Probyn. The regiments of the Punjab remained loyal throughout the Mutiny, Probyn's Horse fighting with great distinction at both Delhi and Lucknow.

5704
Indian Officer
Prince of Wales Lancers
(Probyn's Horse)
India, 1900

5761

British Officer
2nd Punjab Cavalry
(Probyn's Horse)
The Indian Mutiny, 1857

The 2nd Punjab Cavalry was more usually referred to as Probyn's Horse during the Indian Mutiny, after its commander Captain Dighton Probyn. Captain Probyn's riders fought with great distinction at both Delhi and Lucknow.

The wearing of mail gauntlets and even complete mail sleeves as a protection against sabre cuts was, apparently, not at all unusual at that time.

The American War of Independance

7519

Trooper
17th Light Dragoons
America, 1781

7520

Private
1st New York Regiment
Continental Line, 1781

8411

Private
The Black Watch
Sudan, 1885

8403

Officer
10th Hussars
Sudan, 1884

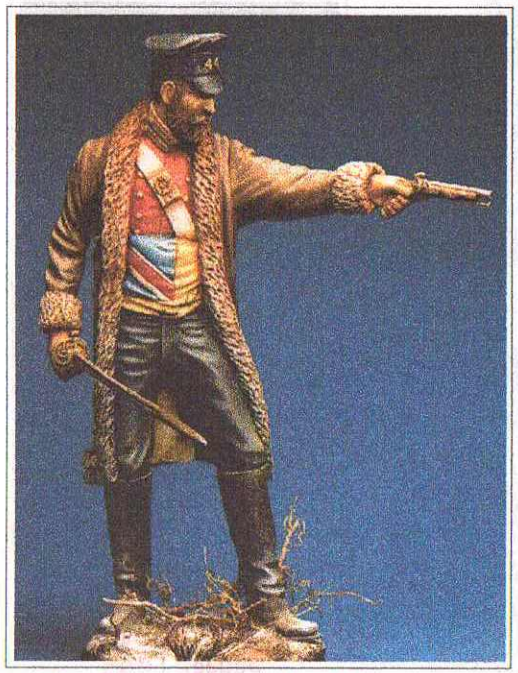
In the summer of 1882 the 19th Hussars became part of an expeditionary force on their way to the Suez Canal following the seizure of control over Egypt by Colonel Ahmed Arabi ('Arabi Pasha').

Arabi's forces were a threat to the security of the Suez Canal and thereby a threat to India. On the night of the 27th/28th August a cavalry brigade caught the Egyptians completely by surprise in the glorious 'Moonlight Charge'.

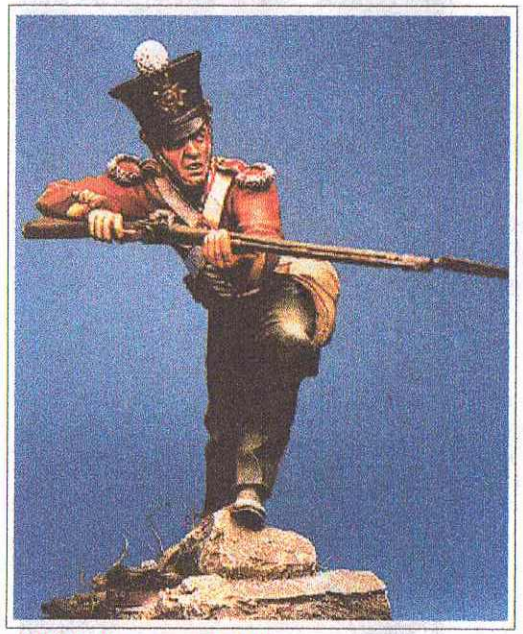
Following this defeat and another at Tel-el-Kebir less than a month later Arabi Pasha surrendered allowing the British an unopposed advance on Cairo and the occupation of all Egypt.

8446

Officer
19th Hussars
Egypt, 1882



4223: Captain Souter, 44th Foot.



4227: Private, 44th Foot.

LAST STAND AT GANDAMAK

In 1839 the Army of the Indus, under the command of Sir John Keane invaded Afghanistan taking Kabul on August 7th of that year. The pro-British Shah Shuja was placed on the throne deposing Dos Muhammad, who was captured and returned to India with Keane and the larger part of the British forces.

Akbar Khan, son of Dos Muhammad, led an uprising against the British in Kabul, surrounding the garrison under the aged and ineffectual command of Major General William Elphinstone, who had not seen action since Waterloo.

The troops became demoralised by the lack of leadership and continuing attacks. On January 6th 1842 Elphinstone finally agreed to evacuate the country and the 700 European troops, 3,800 native troops and 12,000 refugees began the withdrawal to Jalalabad under terms of safe conduct.

The retreat was hampered by the large numbers of sick and wounded and no one in the column had eaten properly for some time. Many commanders initially refused to allow their men to wrap their legs and feet against the biting cold, which resulted in terrible frostbite and suffering, especially amongst the native troops.

It soon became obvious that Akbar Khan could not be trusted. During a horrendous withdrawal through high snow-choked passes of the Khyber Pass Road, Elphinstone's demoralised force steadily dwindled in numbers as they fell victim to snipers and the knives of Afghan raiders. Men collapsed with exhaustion and either froze to death or were murdered by the harassing tribesmen.

By 13th January just over fifty men of the 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot, with only twenty muskets and very little ammunition, together with the remnants of other regiments and some Bengal Horse Artillery reached a defile in the Jagdalak Pass near Gandamak, and prepared to make a last stand.

As things became even more hopeless, Captain Souter of the 44th wrapped the Regimental Colours around his waist for safe keeping. Soon only Captain Souter and three or four privates and two civilians remained and were taken into a captivity from which only Souter survived.

The Afghans, considering anybody with such a finely embroidered waistcoat to be of great importance, eventually ransomed him back to the British, complete with his 'waistcoat'.

4251: Private, 44th Biting Cartridge.

4253: Sergeant 44th in Greatcoat.

1437

English Archer
Agincourt
1415

At daybreak on October 25th 1415 the English Army, consisting of 800 men-at-arms and 5,000 archers, were drawn up for battle east of the village of Agincourt in a defile formed by dense woods on either side of the main road to Calais.

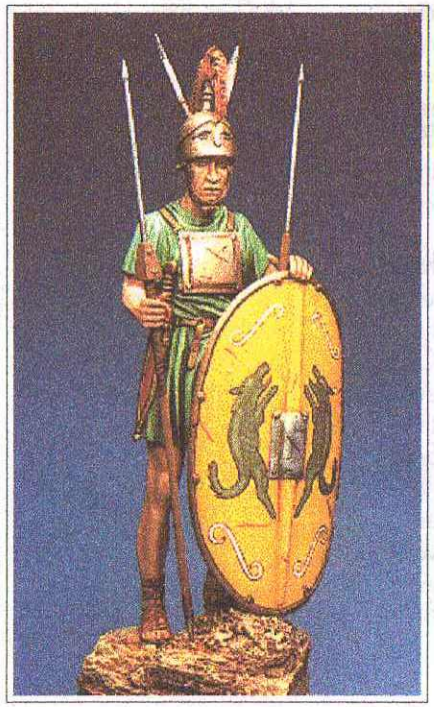
A hail of arrows from the English archers repulsed each successive attack by the French, eventually a charge by a few hundred English knights, led personally by King Henry V completely routed the remnants of the French Army.

1021

Roman Hastatus
Srcond Punic Wars
200 BC

During the last half of the 3rd century BC the Roman legion probably achieved its highest development and greatest competency. The legion was the equivalent of a modern division and comprised of some 4,500 to 5,000 men, including 300 cavalrymen. The hastati formed the first line of the legion heavy infantry.

The 2nd Punic wars (219 BC - 202 BC) were fought between the Carthaginians led by Hannibal and the Romans commanded by Pubilius Cornelius Scipio.



1506

Officer
95th Rifles
Waterloo 1815

Kit 1510 contains an additional head with an oilskin cover over the shako

1510

Private
Coldstream Guards
Waterloo, 1815

'Cuirassiers are more useful than any other cavalry' wrote Napoleon. It was this opinion that led to him invariably brigadeing his cuirassiers into heavy divisions for use *en masse* in charges of tremendous strength of numbers. The cuirassiers perhaps presented the most formidable appearance of any military formation of the time.

Only exceptional troops or bad tactics could cause them to fail, as shown by their gallant but hopeless charges at Waterloo.

1524

French Officer
7th Cuirassiers
Waterloo, 1815

1528
French Chasseur a Cheval
of The Imperial Guard
1808 - 15

Although fighting with great distinction in a number of campaigns, the Chassuers a Cheval of the Imperial Guard are probably best known as Napoleon's personal bodyguard, gaining them the nickname of 'cherished children'.

The commander of the escort troop was invariably at his Emperor's side, only King Murat or the Prince of Neuchatel (Berthier) had the right to come between them.

1516
Officer
4th Kings Own Royal
(Lancaster) Regiment, 1812

1522
French Hussar Officer
(Elite Company)
1810 - 15

1530
Trooper
Royal Horse Guards
(The Blues)
Waterloo, 1815

Kit 1533 contains an additional head with an oilskin cover over the bearskin

1533
Officer
Scots Greys
(2nd North British
Dragoons)
Waterloo, 1815

In June 1811, Napoleon created a lancer 'arm' amongst which were two Polish regiments. The lance in skilled hands was a lethal weapon in the first shock of a charge against other cavalry.

Lancers were particularly effective against infantry, as was demonstrated to the British at Albuera on the 16th May 1811 when the French 2nd Hussars and the 1st Vistula Lancers (later the Polish Lancers) caught Colborne's infantry brigade advancing in line, and decimated them!

1532
Trooper
1st Regiment Polish Lancers
Waterloo, 1815

1538
Sergeant Ewart
Scots Greys
Waterloo, 1815

The Union Brigade's charge at Waterloo '...was one of the finest charges ever seen,' decided Captain William Tomkinson as he watched from the ranks of the 16th Light Dragoons. (See 1547 opposite and 1533 page 14.) 'Sergeant Charles Ewart of the Greys carried off the eagle of the 45th Line Infantry after a desperate fight....'

1539
French Officer
(Premier Port-Aigle)
45th Line Regiment
Waterloo, 1815

Kit 1539 contains an additional right arm & can be built as a companion to Kit 1538 Sgt. Ewart

1539
Trooper
Royal Horse Artillery
(Rocket Corps)
Waterloo, 1815

1542
Officer
10th Hussars
1805 or 1808 Uniform.

Originally raised in 1715, it was not until 1783 that the Regiment was given the title 10th or Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons. In 1796 their Colonel, the future King George IV, frequently used the Regiment for royal escort duties.

Following military trends of the time, their patron gradually dressed them as hussars, however, it was not until 1806 that the Regiment officially became the 10th or Prince of Wales's Own Hussars. The 10th distinguished themselves during the Peninsular Campaign.

This kit contains an additional head wearing a busby which enables it to be converted to the uniform of 1808.

1547
Officer
12th Light Dragoons
1812 -17

During the Napoleonic Wars the 12th Light Dragoons fought with great valour in Egypt and the Peninsular. At Waterloo the 4th British Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 16th Light Dragoons, charged to the assistance of the beleaguered Union Brigade.

This kit can be converted to one of 16 other Light Dragoon regiments between 1812 & 1817, often by simply changing the facing colours. Details are enclosed with the kit.

TOP SECRET

RESERVED FOR ANOTHER NEW FIGURE TO BE RELEASED SOON!

TOP SECRET

RESERVED FOR ANOTHER NEW FIGURE TO BE RELEASED SOON!

1559

Sergeant
95th (Rifle) Regiment
Waterloo 1815

It was the 95th (Rifle) Regiment, with their Baker Rifles, that fired the very first shots of the Peninsular War. The Regiment went on to fight in almost every major engagement from Rolica to Toulouse. The men of the 95th were much feared by the French who nicknamed them the 'grasshoppers'.

Elements of all three battalions were present at Waterloo, were they again distinguished themselves.

1560

Trooper
French Regiment of Dromedaries
Egypt, 1799

The *Régiment des Dromedaires* was formed on the 9th January 1799 to assist Napoleon with his desperate shortage of cavalry during the Egyptian Campaign. The unit's main role was one of mounted infantry, using their dromedaries for rapid deployment then fighting on foot to protect the French columns against the swiftly moving bands of Arab horsemen.

1543
Trumpeter or Grenadier
Grench Imperial Guard
1808 - 14

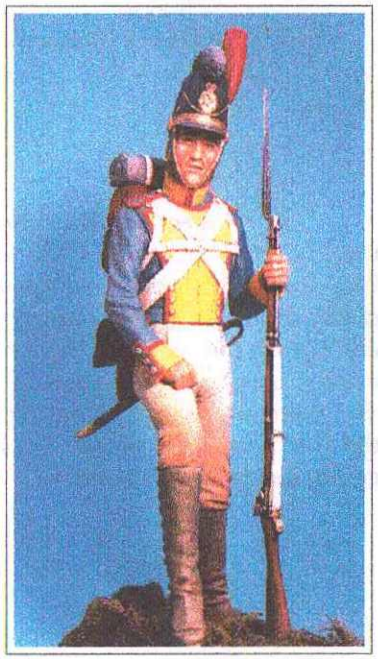
Following the disastrous Russian Campaign of 1812 the Grenadiers a Cheval could only muster 127 all ranks in February 1813. By Imperial decree the regiment was reduced from five to four squadrons.

This kit contains all the parts required to enable you to create either a Trumpeter or a Trooper of the *Grenadiers a Cheval de la Garde Imperial*

1550
Bavarian Grenadier
4th Line Infantry
Sachsen-Hildburghausen
1812

The 4th Bavarian Line Regiment originated from the town of Hildurghausen in Saxony, hence the regiments alternative title 'Sachsen - Hildburghausen.

Bavaria became allied with Imperial France in 1805. During the Russian Campaign her army formed Napoleon's VI Corps under the command of Colonel-General Count Gouvion St Cyr. On the 13th December 1812 only 68 men of VI Corps remained to cross the river Niemen back into Poland.



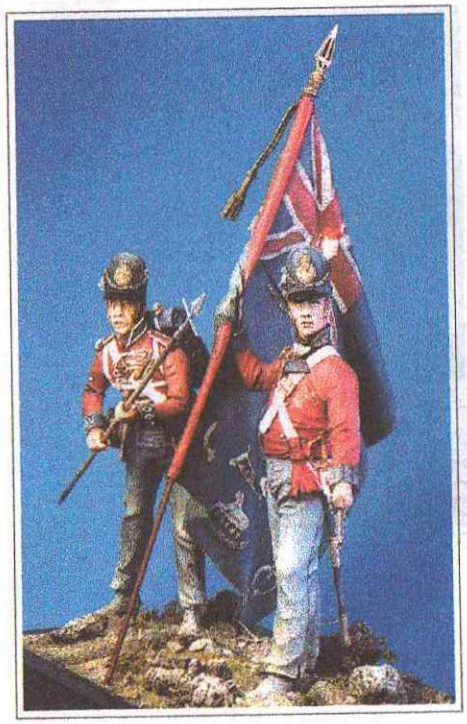
1525
Ensign, (Regimental Colour)
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

1526
Colour Sergeant
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

During the battle, *[of Waterloo]* Ensign Kennedy, who was carrying the Colour in advance of the battalion, was shot but continued to advance until he was again wounded, this time mortally, but when a sergeant tried to retrieve the Colour Kennedy refused to let go. Such was the admiration of the French that they held their fire until the sergeant had returned safely to the battalion's square.

Ian Fletcher 'Wellington's Regiments'

1554
Regimental Ensign
& Colour Sergeant
(Kits 1525 & 1526)
The Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815



On June 15th 1815 the battalion left their dinners uneaton in order to march straight to Quatre Bras where, on June 16th, the battalion repulsed several French cavalry attacks and were in the thick of the fighting, ending the day with 26 dead and 192 wounded.

Ian Fletcher 'Wellington's Regiments'

1555
2 Privates
(Firing & Loading)
(Kits 1515 & 1535)

1515
Private (Firing)
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

1535
Private (Loading)
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

1540
Private
Battalion Company
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo 1815

1541
Private
Flank Company
3rd Batn. Royal Scots
Waterloo 1815

1556
2 Privates Kneeling
Battalion & Flank Company
(Kits 1540 & 1541)

1557
Officer & Sergeant
Flank Company
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

During the Waterloo Campaign, the 3rd Battalion 1st of Foot, (Royal Scots) was brigaded with the 1/42nd (Black Watch), 2/44th (East Essex Regiment and the 1/92nd (Gordon Highlanders) forming the 9th British Brigade under the command of Major General Sir Dennis Pack.

1548
Sergeant, Flank Company
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

1549
Officer, Flank Company
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

1544
Ensign (Kings Colour)
3rd Btn. Royal Scots
Waterloo 1815

'...on the 18th *[June 1815]* the *[3rd]* battalion *[Royal Scots]* was exposed to enemy bombardment for hour after hour and again stood steady in the face of repeated French cavalry attacks....'

Four officers and a sergeant major in turn fell carrying the King's Colour. The 3rd Battalion Royal Scots marched on to Paris and returned to England in March 1817.

Ian Fletcher, 'Wellington's Regiments'.

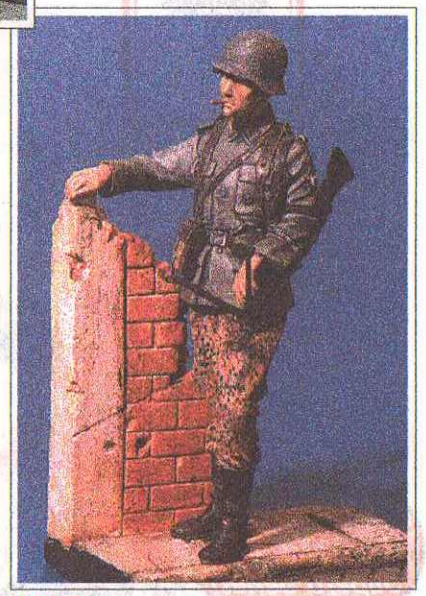
1558
Staff Officer
& Drummer Boy
Royal Scots
Waterloo, 1815

The Final Pair of a Superb Series!

3901
Corporal
2nd Btn. Parachute Regiment
Arnhem, 1944

The landing zone selected for Major-General Roy Urquhart's 1st Airborne Division was to far to the west of Arnhem and it was only the 2nd Battalion of the Parachute Regiment that managed to reach the principal objective, the road bridge across the Neder Rijn. Lieutenant Colonel John Frost's 2nd Battalion held out for five days before lack of ammunition and manpower forced their surrender.

3903
German Paratrooper
Monte Cassino
1944



3903
SS Shutze
9th SS Panzer Division
Arnhem, 1944

5001 1:10 Scale
Officer
17th Lancers
1825

5002 1:10 Scale
Officer
2nd Life Guards
1822

8411 1:10 Scale
Risaldar
7th Bengal Lancers
1900