

This guide provides a method of painting your Epic Battles miniatures effectively, easily, and onto the tabletop quickly! These simple techniques will allow you to get your forces painted in minimal time and to a decent standard. This guide assumes you have access to some basic colours as well as some specific colours – especially those found in the Warlord Games Rapid Deployment paint range. It is quickest to paint all the models in a unit in one go, applying each stage to them all before moving on to the next stage in a technique called 'batch painting'.

## Step 1: Block Colours

After carefully removing the strips of infantry from their frame, apply an undercoat with Army Painter White Spray Primer. Then paint all the jackets with Danger Red. Be as neat as you can but don't worry about getting red onto other parts as they will be painted over in later stages.



Then paint all the trousers with German Helmet Green. Be careful not to get any green onto the jacket area. After applying these two big blocks of colour, it's just a matter of adding in details.

## Step 2: Details

- From this point on more care must be taken not to let paint stray into unintended areas. Paint the whole musket and musket rest Wood Brown followed by picking out the barrel, firing mechanism and 'U' shaped rest in Dark Gunmetal. After that, paint the hands and face Caucasian Skin.
- Paint the rimmed hats, scabbard and boots with Pitch Black. Paint hair and beards in Pitch Black too.
- Paint the banoliers with Khaki Webbing and the powder cartridges in Royal Blue.
- Lastly, paint the cloth hats and satchels with Soviet Greatcoat Brown.



## Step 3: Shading Wash

For this you will need Army Painter Dark Tone Quickshade. However, as the detail on the miniatures is so small, the wash will need to be 'thinned' with either water or, ideally, Army Painter Quickshade Wash Mixing Medium. Mix it roughly two parts Dark Tone to one part mixer and apply over the whole strip, taking care not to let it 'pool' too much in any one area, and leave to dry. Finally, paint the integral base with Wood Brown.



## Step 4: Basing

Paint the whole base Wood Brown. Once dry, the strips can be stuck to their base. Once that is dry, apply a layer of PVA glue to the top of the base and cover with Army Painter Battlefield Grass. Once dry and the excess shaken off, the unit is ready to have its flags attached.



## What next...?

The preceding guide is only intended to get your models painted quickly. However, there is a rich diversity in the detail of uniforms during the period – much more so than can be addressed here. Thankfully, there is a wealth of information available online about the different uniforms, which is especially useful when painting your infantry as the different units can be quite varied. Additional painting and hobby guides can be found at [warlordgames.com](http://warlordgames.com).

## Cavalry and Commanders

With the basic colours already mentioned, you can paint horses in variations of Pure White, Pitch Black, or Wood Brown.



## Artillery

Artillery crews are painted in a very similar way to the infantry. The wooden carriage can be painted either Royal Blue or Danger Red, while the barrel and wheel rims are painted Dark Gunmetal. Gun barrels could also be bronze or brass coloured.



## Dragoons



Dragoons were effectively mounted infantry, often used to scout ahead and forage. They often fought dismounted, the horses simply adding mobility rather than any fighting quality.

## Cuirassiers



Cuirassiers were heavily armoured cavalry, equipped with pistols and melee weapon. Expensive to raise, regiments of cuirassiers were rare in the English Civil Wars but widespread in the continental armies.

## Blue Coat Regiment of Foot

This Blue Coat Regiment of Foot is shown to represent a combined infantry unit of Lord Saye & Sele's infantry. Raised for Parliament at the beginning of the English Civil Wars, these men were drawn from the ranks of apprentices in London and fought at both Edgehill and Brentford. The two flags or 'colours' show this formation is a combination of two companies, with the pike flanked by wings of musket.



## Falconet Light Battery



Ordnance often had a profound psychological impact on the enemy, and no general would go to war without some. Falconets were light guns used in support of the infantry, and often placed in batteries between the foot formations.

## Saker Medium Battery



The saker was the workhorse of most Ordnance batteries. Saker batteries were often positioned carefully before the battle to ensure good fields of fire to erode the morale of the opposing army before the real battle began.

## Commanded Shotte



There were occasions where elements of musketeers would be drawn together to form Commanded Shotte units. Often these formations would be sent forward to offer much needed firepower in support of the cavalry.

## Parliamentarian Cavalry

17th Century armies fielded huge numbers of cavalry on the battlefield. Often equipped with a helmet, back and breastplate or buff coat as armour, they used a combination of pistols and swords for offensive arms. Usually described as harquebusiers as previous types had carried a light arquebus for long ranged fire.

