

# THE AUSTRIAN ARMY 1740-80: 3 SPECIALIST TROOPS



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# AUSTRIAN ARMY SPECIALIST TROOPS

The composition of the Habsburg Empire and its military forces is summarized in the first part of this study, *The Austrian Army 1740–1780 (1): Cavalry* (MAA 271). This part concerns the army's 'Specialists': technical services and light troops.



## THE ARTILLERY

Until at least the latter years of Maria Theresa's reign, the Austrian artillery was acknowledged to be second to none in Europe; and it must have been no coincidence that Jean Baptiste de Gribeauval, who went on and so radically reformed the French artillery after he became inspector of artillery in 1776, had spent the Seven Years' War on attachment to the Austrian army from the French. (This remarkable gunner rose to the rank of *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* in the Austrian army and was decorated with the Order of Maria Theresa for his service under Austrian colours.)

The excellence of the Austrian artillery dated from the appointment as Director-General of Artillery of Prince Joseph Wenzel Liechtenstein in 1744. Despite other responsibilities, he expended great energy and some of his considerable fortune in completely reforming all aspects of gunnery science, from the manufacture and construction of ordnance to a reorganization of the gunnery corps and a review of its employment.

### Composition

For most of Maria Theresa's reign, the artillery service was an organization quite separate from the rest of the army, a relic of an earlier age when gunners were more technical specialists than soldiers proper. Not only did the artillery possess its own distinct organization, but it also had its own scheme of promotion and hierarchy of rank, in which the qualified gunners were regarded as greatly superior to the enlisted men in the other arms of service. There were originally three corps of artillery, styled German, Netherlandish and Lombardic, according to the regions of the empire. Liechtenstein reorgan-

*Artillery officer: a lower-ranking or company officer whose uniform does not have the lace on the*

*waistcoat and waist-belt which distinguished field ranks. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

ized the *Deutsches-Feldartillerie* into three brigades of eight companies each (ten companies from 1758); the *Niederländisches National-Artillerie* remained a separate eight-company brigade which, despite its title, was not restricted to service in the Netherlands but contributed units to the main field armies.

A measure of the unique status of artillerymen was the use of the term *Büchsenmeister* or 'master-gunner' for the ordinary private artilleryman; these men were fully-trained technicians, and the heavy manual work involved in handling ordnance was the responsibility of largely untrained men attached to each gun-team on campaign. The use of untrained infantrymen for such duties was not a satisfactory system, however, and in 1757 Liechtenstein created a regiment of artillery fusiliers to provide the 'muscle'.

Supporting the field units were other artillery departments: the *Haus-Artillerie*, which maintained garrison ordnance, the *Artilleriestab* or staff responsible for command and administration, and two de-

partments mobilized fully only in time of war – the *Feldzeugamt*, which maintained the ordnance of the field armies, and the *Rosspartei*, which provided the horse-teams and transport. Each brigade maintained an NCO school, and there existed an officers' school at the artillery headquarters at Budweis in Bohemia. This region provided the majority of the gunners, and because of the sensitive nature of the craft, the artillery was the one branch of the Austrian army into which no foreigners were enlisted (although this restriction did not always apply to officers). Perhaps the most famous of Austria's 'foreign' gunners was Theodor von Rouvroy, who was born in Luxembourg in 1728, and whose father had been an artillery officer in the Saxon army into which Theodor progressed as a lieutenant at the age of 18. He resigned from Saxon service in 1753 and, through Liechtenstein's influence, joined the Austrians, with the immediate rank of artillery captain. He rose to the rank of general officer in 1763, obtained the new 2nd



*Artillery personnel posed before a park of fieldpieces and a stone-faced, earth-topped fortification. At left is a Büchsenmeister of the 'Netherlands' artillery, with the red lapels not worn by the 'German' gunners; and at right an artillery fusilier, wearing gaiters in place of the long boots commonly used by the gunners. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

A gun-crew of field artillery, c. 1762; the gun-captain sights along the barrel, as another gunner repositions the trail by means of a handspike. The man with the combined rammer and sponge wears a gunner's haversack over the shoulder. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)



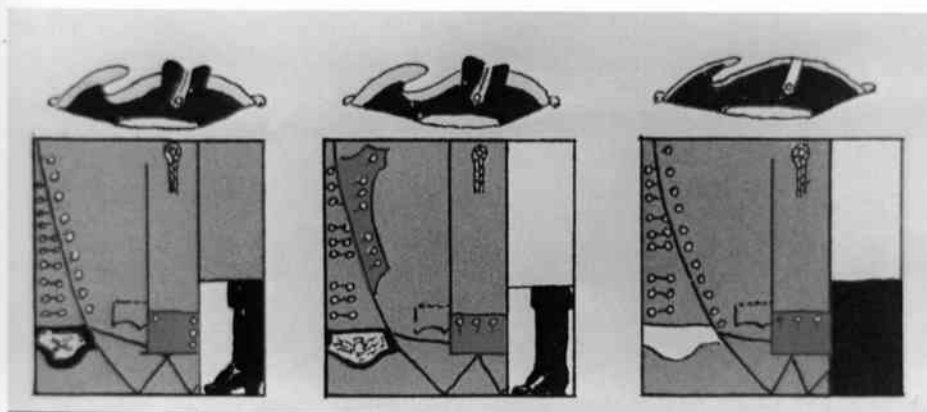
Artillery Regiment in 1772, became *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* in 1775, and commanded the artillery in the War of the Bavarian Succession.

The artillery suffered no shortage of recruits; its personnel received favoured treatment and higher rates of pay than the other services, and thus only a superior grade of recruit (literacy was essential) was accepted. Exceptions like Rouvroy apart, promotion usually came from within the corps and its unique status was exemplified by the use of distinctive titles for most ranks.

Artillery companies were administrative rather than tactical formations; artillerymen often served in small detachments. Each company was commanded by a *Stückhauptmann* or artillery captain (a term used instead of the usual rank of *Hauptmann*), and usually comprised a *Stückjunker* (1st lieutenant), two *Alt-Feuerwerker* (2nd lieutenants), four *Jung-Feuerwerker* (*Feldwäbels* or senior NCOs), six or more *Corporals* and about 70 gunners. A group of four companies might be commanded by an *Oberstückhauptmann* (major). The *Artillerie-Fusilier-Regiment* comprised three battalions of eight companies, each of 116 men. The artillery also included one company of miners, increased to two in 1748 and to four in 1763.

Following his death in 1772, Liechtenstein was succeeded as Director-General of Artillery by Franz Ulrich, Prince Kinsky, whose appointment is further evidence of individuals brought in from outside the corps. Kinsky had served in the infantry, commanding Regt. Botta (No. 12 in the 1769 system of

numbering) with great distinction at Kolin, defending his position with the bayonet after running out of ammunition, and where he was severely wounded; and in 1761 he became *Inhaber* of Regt. Tillier (No. 36), which then adopted his name. Kinsky remained as Director-General until 1778, and from the start of his appointment instituted a thorough reorganization of the artillery service. This involved the creation of three numbered artillery regiments, formed from the 30 companies of the German brigades and the 12 companies of the Netherlands brigade. Each of the new regiments comprised four battalions of four companies each and was organized more on infantry lines than before, having an *Obrist-Inhaber* (colonel-in-chief) and regimental staff including administrative officers (an *Auditor* and a *Rechnungsführer*), a regimental surgeon (*Regiments-Chirurg*), eight battalion-surgeons (*Bataillons-Chirurgen*) and eight medical assistants (*Unterfeldscheren*), a provost and assistants, a drum major (*Regimentstambour*) and eight musicians. The old rank-titles were replaced by those used in the infantry, with *Kanonier* replacing *Büchsenmeister* as the rank of the ordinary gunners. Thus each company was commanded by a *Hauptmann* or *Capitän-Lieutenant* (the latter actually commanding the company; it was nominally led by the *Inhaber*), and comprised one *Ober-Lieutenant*, two *Unter-Lieutenants*, three *Bombardieren* (a rank replacing *Jung-Feuerwerker*), a *Feldwäbel*, a *Fourier* (quartermaster-corporal) for administrative duties; six *Kanonier-Corporalen*, two *Unterkanonier-Corporalen* (junior NCOs), a fifer, a drummer, 96 *Kanonieren*



Artillery uniform, 1762: a schematic representation of the difference between 'German' artillery (left), 'Netherlands' artillery (centre) and artillery fusiliers (right). The uniform is fawn with red cuffs (and red lapels for the Netherlands personnel), but turnbacks are all in the uniform-colour, whereas they are usually shown as red for the 'Netherlands' artillery.

and 16 *Unterkanonieren*. ('*Kanonier*' was in effect a 1st-class gunner, and an *Unterkanonier* 2nd-class.) The rank of *Oberstückhauptmann* was replaced by *Major*.

Kinsky transformed the *Haus-Artillerie* into a *Garnisons-Artillerie* ('garrison-artillery'), organized in 12, later 13, territorial divisions; reorganized the arsenal administration (*Feldzeugamt*); transferred the *Rosspartei* to the transport service; and abolished the artillery fusiliers, so that their non-technical duties again fell to parties of infantrymen detached for that purpose.

The ordnance was reformed following the War of the Austrian Succession, in which the existing guns had not been especially distinguished. Although maintaining the same basic 'natures' (i.e. the classification of guns according to the weight of the roundshot they fired), Liechtenstein and his head of the field artillery, the appropriately-named Anton Feuerstein ('flint' or 'fire-stone'), introduced a process of reduction of weight and increase of mobility, by redesigning barrels and carriages, without causing a deterioration in the striking-power of the guns. The commonest field-pieces remained the 3-, 6- and 12-pdr. cannon; less manageable were the heavier 12-pdr. and the 18- and 24-pdrs. which were more commonly used for bombardment. The ordnance capable of indirect fire with shells (i.e. over the heads of friendly troops or over obstacles and features of terrain) were the 7- and 10-pdr. howitzers for the field artillery, 10-, 30-, 60- and 100-pdr. mortars and the perriers (mortars which fired stones like grape-shot). The principal artillery employed in the field from the mid-1750s were the 3-, 6- and light 12-pdrs. and 7-pdr. howitzers; other types of artillery were

less successful and were used only briefly. These included light 1- and 2-pdr. guns and lighter howitzers used by the *Grenz* corps, and a small number of unwieldy Russian howitzers on loan briefly in 1759–60. The guns were brass-barrelled, with wooden carriages painted dark yellow and black metal fittings.

For field service, the lighter pieces (generally 3-pdrs.) were deployed as 'battalion guns', a system by which four or six guns and their artillery crews were attached to each infantry regiment to provide immediate fire-support. Although by the end of the 18th century experience had proved the value of concentration of fire over this method of dispersal, 'battalion guns' were maintained by a number of armies until the turn of the century. In consequence, artillerymen often served in small detachments rather than in larger batteries. The gunners attached to an infantry unit would be commanded by a *Stückjunker*. Although most battalions had two guns attached, some of those intended to form the first line had two 7-pdr. howitzers instead.

The remaining lighter guns, 3- and 6-pdrs., might be deployed in four-gun batteries at intervals between the infantry battalions, but it was found more practical to deploy the light 12-pdrs. in batteries (sometimes termed *Flügelbatterien*) on the flanks of the line of battle, where they might oppose the enemy's flanking cavalry or enfilade positions along the enemy's front line. With regard to their tactical employment, a British commentator made the somewhat unusual criticism that at times the Austrians placed too much emphasis upon the preservation of their guns:

'Their artillery is excellent: but instead of being an accessory [sic], it is sometimes made a principal;

instead of aiding the troops, the troops are obliged to guard and defend it, and render themselves subservient to the difficulties of its movements. Their care to guard their cannon, and the dangerous point of honour in preserving what ought to be considered only as tools or instruments of war, has, on more than one occasion, caused the defeat of the Austrian infantry; this might have been avoided, had they either had no cannon, or consented to lose it.'

(In general, it was only later that the concept of artillery as an offensive arm in its own right supplanted the traditional view that its proper role was only an 'accessory' to the infantry in the provision of close fire-support.)

Despite the enhanced mobility achieved by making the guns and carriages lighter, horse artillery per se was introduced only in 1760, when twelve 3-pdrs. were provided with four-horse teams and mounted gunners. Further progress was slow: it was not until 1778 that a proper horse artillery service was created. This comprised 24 6-pdrs. and eight 7-pdr. howitzers, with crews partly mounted and partly riding upon the padded seat of the gun-carriage, known (because of its sausage shape) as a *Würst*; ammunition was carried on pack-horses. The horse artillery was increased to comprise 84 guns and howitzers by the following year.

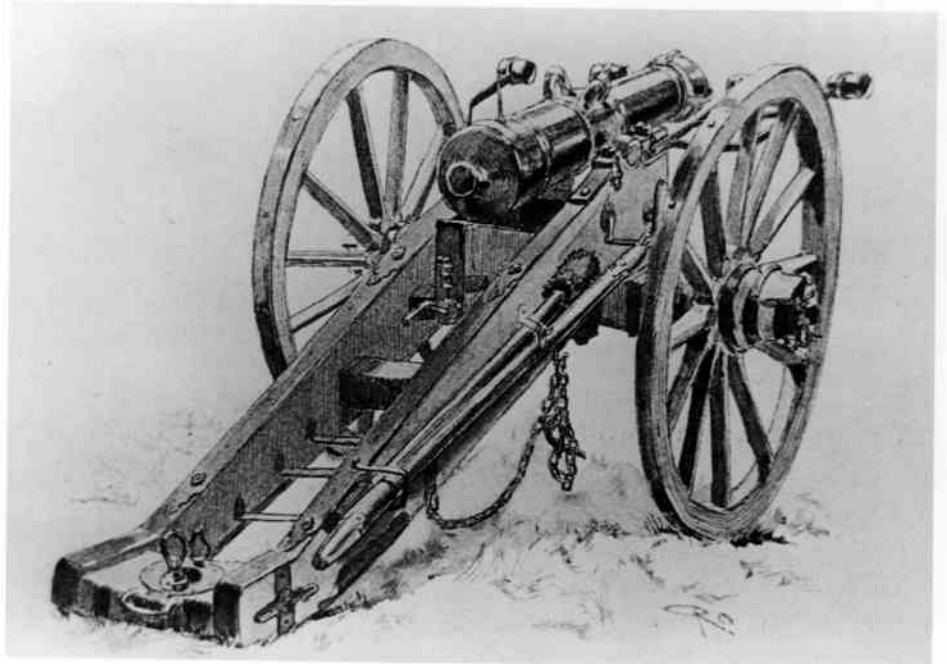
Some ammunition was carried in a chest on the

gun-trail or limber, but most was transported in ammunition wagons, allocated on a scale of one two-wheel cart per 3-pdr. or 7-pdr. howitzer, and three carts per two 6- or 12-pdrs.; from 1759 the heavier guns and the howitzers had four-wheeled wagons instead. In addition to these battery vehicles, there was a reserve to replenish the guns' carts, and a reserve of personnel to replace casualties. Teams and drivers were part of the *Rosspartei* or 'horse-party', which existed as only a very small cadre in peacetime; in wartime it was expanded into companies of 50 men (*Stückknechten*), two smiths, two harness-makers and 100 horses, under command of an *Untermagenmeister*. This system was not satisfactory, but not until 1776 was a permanent transport service established to run not only artillery transport but commissariat and regimental transport as well. The strength of the field artillery increased progressively during Maria Theresa's reign, so that by 1777 it comprised the three field regiments, each of 1,995 gunners and 248 technicians of the *Feldzeugamt*, a total of 6,729 men, with 7,767 horses, 1,595 wagons and 645 fieldpieces; with 1,036 men of the garrison artillery.

### Artillery uniform

In style, the uniforms of the artillery and technical services resembled those of the infantry, with the major changes in uniform applying equally to them

A 3-pdr. fieldpiece, showing the method of elevation by means of a screw-operated quoin, with rammer and handspike carried on the side of the trail. The metal sockets positioned at each side of the muzzle permitted the attachment of 'advance rods' - bars at right-angles to the trail by which the gun could be manhandled forwards. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)



(for example the introduction of the single-breasted jacket in 1767); but throughout the period, the army's specialist units were distinguished by singular colouring. In no case was this more marked than for the artillery, whose uniforms changed from a grey shade earlier in the century to a greyish-brown, variously described as 'wolf-grey' (*Wolfsgrau*) or 'wolf-brown' (*Wolfsbraun*), and which appears in contemporary pictures as ranging from a warm, slightly brownish-grey to a fawn. Unlike as in some reconstructions, it was not at this period the very dark, tobacco-brown which ultimately became the distinctive uniform-colour of the Austrian artillery, and in fact some contemporary illustrations of a comparatively late date indicate a shade distinctly more grey than brown. The artillery facing-colour was red, but this was borne universally only upon the cuffs, as 'German' artillery had no lapels. Skirt-lining is usually recorded as being of the uniform-colour, although some sources show red turnbacks. The Netherlands artillery had red lapels and turnbacks, and a further distinction between the two is recorded in the position of buttons on the cuff, the 'German' gunners being shown with three buttons down the rear seam and one upon the upper edge, and the Netherlands gunners with three buttons along the

upper edge, in infantry style. Waistcoat and breeches were in the coat-colour; gunners wore high boots, and tricorns with yellow lace. The artillery used a style of hair-dressing termed a *Canone*, resembling a short 'club' instead of a long queue. At the front of the body, on a waist belt, gunners carried a black leather pouch bearing a brass plate (which for the 'German' gunners bore the artillery's crossed-cannon motif); artillery tools (*Besteck*: a vent-pricker) were carried upon a shoulder cord of mixed black and yellow. The artillery fusiliers wore a similar uniform, with black knee-gaiters and a white frontal pouch. (For artillery weaponry, see the text to Plate C1.) Subsequent uniform-styles followed those of the infantry, but retained the previous colour-scheme.

Officers wore uniforms of the same colouring, with a red waistcoat and white breeches. They were armed with an épée suspended from a white leather waist belt, the plate of which bore the cypher 'MT' until 1770, and thereafter an imperial eagle. Field officers had gold-laced waistcoats and gold-edged belts. Variations on the above uniforms appear in contemporary pictures, including for example a red shoulder strap on the coat, white smallclothes, and even a small grenade-badge borne upon the hat in place of the button which secured the hat-loop.



*Members of the Sappeur-Corps in action. The man second from right, with the slung knapsack, is an NCO, as indicated by the cane suspended from a coat-button; two of the men demolishing the wall have removed their coats, and are working in sleeved waistcoats. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

# ENGINEERS

As in a number of European armies, the engineer services were divided into several corps, of which the one styled 'engineers' (*Ingenieur-Corps*) was composed exclusively of officers; the rank-and-file who performed the manual work were distributed among other corps. The engineer corps was responsible not only for field engineering, but also for the maintenance of fortresses.

At the beginning of Maria Theresa's reign, the commissioned engineers were few in number, and only in the Netherlands was there any kind of efficient organization – in two 'brigades' of seven officers each, at Brussels and Mecheln, established in 1732. The unsatisfactory nature of the engineer service led in 1747 to the appointment of Colonel Paul Ferdinand von Bohn as *Prodirector* of the engineer corps, with Prince Charles of Lorraine as his superior as *Director-General of Engineers (General-Genie-Director)*. On 20 June 1747 a new code of regulations

was issued (*Regulament für das kais.-königl. Ingenieurs-Corpo*) (sic), and the corps was reorganized into four brigades, one each to cover Germany (Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia), Hungary, the Netherlands, and Italy. Each brigade comprised one *Obrist* and *Obrist-Lieutenant*, two Majors, four *Hauptleute* (captains), five *Ober-* and *Unter-Lieutenants*, and *Conducturen* (ordinary engineers). Together with a small administrative staff, this totalled 98 engineers. For training, the engineer academy was reorganized; but despite the improvements, the Austrians still found it necessary to rely upon the skill of French engineers on campaign and for the construction of fortresses.

The engineers originally wore white coats; a contemporary picture copied by Knötel shows a coat with red cuffs and lining, no lapels, but gilt buttons on both sides of the breast, red breeches and a double-breasted waistcoat. By 1761 a lightish blue coat was worn, with darkish red or crimson cuffs and waistcoat; leather or white cloth breeches were worn on service, and red for full dress, when a gold

*Engineer officer (left) and Sappeur. The engineer wears a blue coat with dark red cuffs and waistcoat, white breeches, gold lace and gilt buttons; the Feldbinde (waist-sash) shown here is not depicted in a number of contemporary pictures. The Sappeur wears the corps' pike-grey uniform with crimson facings, and holds his Casquet with its plume of red on the outer face and white on the inner. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*





aguillette was worn on the right shoulder. Some sources indicate a coat of a darker shade of blue, and other variations include an unlaced waistcoat or one with a double row of buttons instead of the 12 sometimes described, and gold lace (as for field officers), a row of buttons on the left breast of the coat, and a red folding collar. The tricorne hat had gold edging and a black cockade with a gold loop. Ottenfeld shows the use of a *Feldbinde* (waist-sash), which is not recorded in a number of contemporary sources. The engineer academy wore grey uniform with green facings and white buttons.

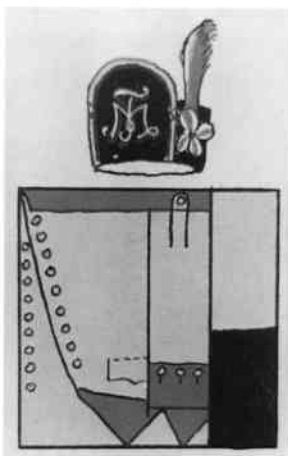
### Sappers and miners

Apart from the small platoon of pioneers maintained by each infantry regiment, there were originally no specially-trained engineer rank-and-file. To remedy the serious deficiency of having to use untrained infantrymen, at the suggestion of Gribeauval, the *Sappeur-Corps* was established in April 1760. This comprised three companies, each of one *Hauptmann*, one *Ober-Lieutenant*, one *Unter-Lieutenant*, three *Sappeurmeistern*, six *Brigadiers*, 12 *Ober-Sappeurs*, 36 *Unter-Sappeurs*, 24 privates and one drummer; the corps' commandant was an *Obristwachtmeister*, the very first being Johann von Bechard. Officers were provided by the engineer corps; the rank of *Sappeurmeister* was that of senior NCO. Each *Sappeur* company formed six 'brigades' of 12 men each (led by a *Brigadier*, a junior NCO), to which four infantry volunteers could be added for field service.

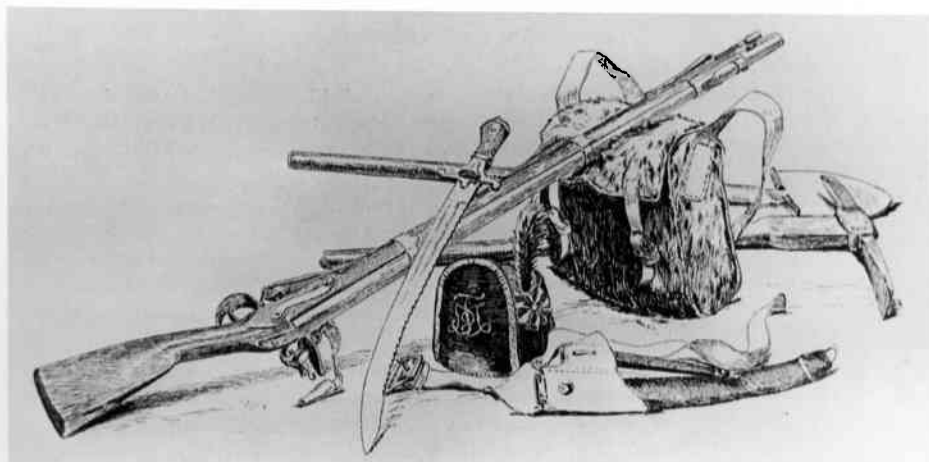
The *Sappeurs* wore a pike-grey uniform with crimson cuffs, folding collar and turnbacks, and

yellow buttons; smallclothes were pike-grey, and black canvas knee-gaiters were worn until 1770, when the cloth infantry type was adopted. The head-dress was a black felt *Casquet* with a conjoined cypher 'MT' on the false front; at the left side was carried a green and white bow-shaped cockade, and above it a plume red on the outer face and white on the inner. (For equipment, see the text to plate D1.)

The miners were originally part of the artillery, one company strong, increased to two in 1748 and to four in 1763, forming a miner 'brigade'. The corps staff comprised an *Obrist-Lieutenant* in command, one *Obristwachtmeister*, one adjutant, one surgeon and three assistants (*Ober-* and *Unter-Chirurgen*), and a drum major (*Corps-Tambour*); each company was composed of one *Hauptmann* (or *Capitän-Lieutenant* for the *Stabs-Compagnie* nominally commanded by the corps' commandant), one *Ober-Lieutenant*, two *Unter-Lieutenants*, two *Feldwäbels*, one *Mineurmeister*, one *Fourier*, eight *Minenführer*, 12 *Ober-*



*Sappeur uniform: Casquet with yellow edge and 'MT' cypher, green and white cockade, white (internal) and red (external) plume; pike-grey coat and smallclothes with dark red or crimson folding collar, cuffs and turnbacks, and yellow buttons.*



*Sappeur equipment, including Casquet with its distinctive green and white cockade and vertically-divided red and white plume; musket, knapsack, pick and shovel, waist-belt with a combined frog for the sabre- and bayonet-scabbards, and the 1769 sabre with guardless hilt and a serrated rear edge to the blade. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

*Pioneer (left) and NCO of pontooneers, wearing pike-grey uniform with green facings, and cornflower blue with red facings respectively; note the distinctive cuff-flap worn by the pontooneer. In the background is a wooden pontoon. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*



*Mineure*, 20 *Alt-Mineure*, 68 *Jung-Mineure* (all these respectively NCO ranks or grades of miners), one servant and two musicians – giving a corps total of 484 of all ranks.

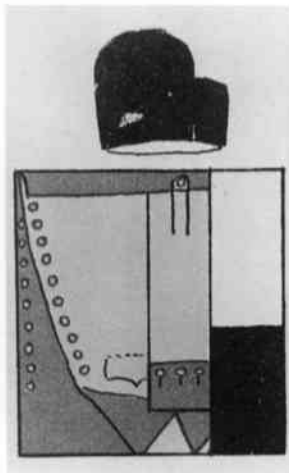
In 1772 the sappers were united with the miners, when the latter unit was transferred from the artillery to the engineer service. The miners had worn light blue with crimson facings and a *Casquet*, later a *Corschut* ('Corsican hat': a flat-brimmed hat up-turned at one side) with black over yellow plume; this uniform, in the 1767 infantry style with single-breasted jacket and white breeches, was adopted by the combined corps.

### Pioneers

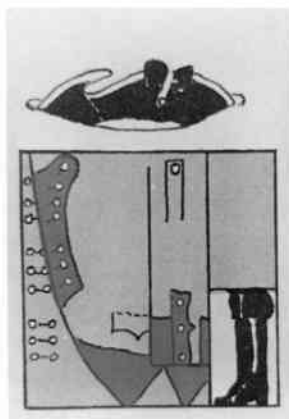
To supplement the existing engineer services, Franz Moritz Lacy suggested that a corps of pioneers be established to perform the duties of the infantry regiments' own pioneer platoons – clearing roads and erecting wooden bridges. Field-Marshal Daun sanctioned the formation of only a single pioneer battalion; accordingly, in January 1758 it was established under Major Carl, Freiherr von Schmidburg, comprising four companies each of one *Hauptmann*, one *Ober-Lieutenant*, one *Unter-Lieutenant*, one *Feldwübel*, four corporals, 25 carpenters (*Zimmerleute*: this was the title of those in the infantry pioneer

platoons), 75 ordinary pioneers and three musicians. They were equipped with bridging-material and wagons, each company having two or three mobile bridges (*Laufbrücken*). In 1759 the corps was augmented by one major, one adjutant, one *Proviantmeister*, one battalion-surgeon and one assistant-surgeon, two *Fouriers*, 16 corporals, 100 *Zimmerleute* and 500 men, giving each company a strength of 261. The *Jäger* corps was attached to the pioneers, one corporal and 50 men per company. The *Pionniere* corps was disbanded for reasons of economy in 1762, and only reconstituted in time of war. (For pioneer uniform, see the text to Plate D2.)

The duties of the engineer corps were not restricted to constructional tasks, but included front-line service in circumstances in which their particular skills were of value. For example, for Laudon's attack on Schweidnitz in 1761, four columns were deployed for the assault. Each column comprised five battalions, one cavalry squadron, six 6-pdrs. and four howitzers; at the head of each column were 140 men carrying ladders and planks, 100 men with spades and pick-axes, 40 carpenters, 16 pioneers and six miners. The infantry led each column, with scaling-ladders borne upon wagons; then came the cavalry, and finally the artillery. The columns were conducted by engineers who had previously calculated



**Pioneer uniform:** a representation of the pike-grey coat with grass-green folding collar, cuffs and turnbacks; white breeches; and a green waistcoat, as indicated by Ottenfeld.



**Pontooner uniform:** a representation of the cornflower blue coat, waistcoat and breeches; red lapels, cuffs (and flap) and turnbacks; white buttons; and hat with white lace and cockade-loop.

their routes of approach, and when actually making the assault the pioneers and ladder-carriers followed immediately behind the first line of infantry, which included 100 grenadiers equipped with grenades.

### Pontooneers

The engineers' bridging-trains were reorganized in 1749, after difficulties encountered in the northern theatre of war, far from the navigable waters of the Danube; two organizations were established – the *Obrist-Schiffsam* (concerned with bridges), and the *Pontoniers*, two companies responsible for the mobile pontoons, with their own transport-wagons. Each company comprised one *Brückhauptmann* or 'bridge-captain', one *Brücklieutenant*, one *Feldwäbel*, one *Fourier*, one drummer, two corporals, two carpenters, 15 pontooneers and ten watermen. In all, the army maintained 200 pontoons (120 wooden and 80 metal); each company managed 100. With the disbanding of the pioneers, the pontooneers took over

the administration of the light bridges (*Laufbrücken*) as well, and on 10 June 1767 the *Kriegsbrückenwesen* service was reorganized to include a pontooneer battalion of four field companies and a *Hauscompagnie* which comprised the personnel of the *Obrist-Schiffsam*, all commanded by the *Obrist-Schiffsam-Obristlieutenant* or *Brücken-Oberhauptmann* (lieutenant-colonel); the battalion was commanded by an *Obristmachtmeister* and included a small staff. The *Hauscompagnie* was composed of one *Hauptmann*, one *Ober-Lieutenant*, one *Unter-Lieutenant*, 18 NCOs or technicians, 24 *Alt-Pionniere* and 44 privates; each of the four field companies (*Feldcompagnien*) comprised one *Hauptmann*, one *Ober-Lieutenant*, one *Unter-Lieutenant*, one *Ober-Feldbrückenmeister*, two *Unter-Feldbrückenmeister* (senior NCOs), five corporals, 15 *Alt-Pionniere*, 40 privates and one drummer. (For the *Pontonnier* uniform, see the text to Plate D3.)

There also existed the *Czaikisten* (or *Tsaikisten*), a corps formed from Danubian boatmen and comprising part of the *Grenz* (frontier) troops, formed into a regiment in 1763. Their title was derived from the *tsaik*, a long galley or boat which could be used either as an armed gunboat for river-navigation or as a pontoon; contrary to some early accounts, the name was not derived from the *Csardaken*, the barracks used as guard-posts along the frontier with the Ottoman Empire.

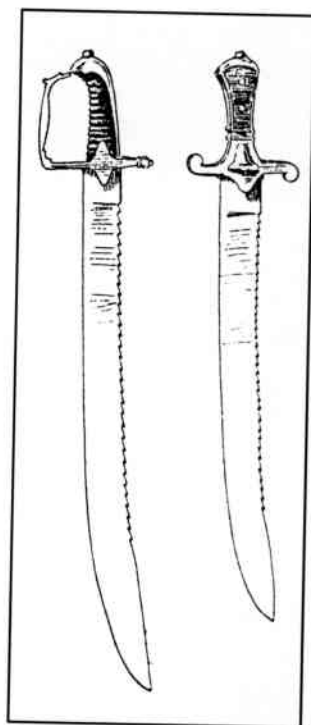
The establishment of the engineer services in 1777, just before the War of the Bavarian Succession, comprised two battalions of sappers and miners, each of four companies and 496 men; one pioneer battalion, of six companies and 1,002 men, and one pontooneer battalion, of four companies and 474 men.

## THE GRENZ CORPS

The Habsburg Empire possessed a unique resource in the form of the most proficient light infantry of the period. They were recruited from the inhabitants of the so-called 'military borders', the frontier between the Habsburg and Ottoman empires, which had been settled by military colonists in the 16th century. In these frontier regions, virtually the entire male popu-



*A student of the engineer academy, c. 1780: grey uniform with green facings. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*



*Serrated-edged sabres of the 'technical' services: the 1764 pattern for pontooneers and Czaikisten (left), and the 1769 Sappeur pattern. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

lation was a military force, given leave to reside there in return for a feudal style of military service. In these frontier regions, there was virtually no commerce or manufacture; the inhabitants were allocated homesteads to cultivate as best they could, and their dwellings were often wretched and isolated. Their principal occupation, apart from subsistence agriculture, was to protect the frontier against Turkish incursions, and to serve elsewhere when required.

Service on the borders was arduous, even in peacetime, but throughout the period of the 'military borders' it was performed steadfastly. A later British

observer went so far as to remark that, 'In spite of the hardships they are called upon to endure, they contend cheerfully against them, and manfully, too; nay, I have not met with a lighter-hearted set of fellows in all my peregrinations . . . doing duty, even during the summer months, in these elevated regions [Transylvania] is hard service enough; but you can form no conception of its severity in the winter season. Neither the one nor the other call forth a single murmur; quite the reverse . . .' (*United Service Journal* 1840, Vol. II). Their spartan lifestyle produced men inured to hardship, and they were more adept at light infantry tactics than any other in Europe as a result of the irregular nature of frontier warfare against the Turks.

The 'military border' troops were styled *Grenzer* or 'borderers', although they were frequently styled 'Croats' or 'Pandours', the former from the nationality and the latter from Serbo-Croat *pandür*, which became synonymous with a Balkan irregular soldier or marauder. The term 'Croat', however, did not accurately reflect their national origin, as the *Grenz* corps included others, notably Serbs. The 'military border' extended east from the Adriatic, and comprised (from west to east) the frontier regions of Carlstädt, Warasdin and Banal; Slavonia; the Bánát

of Temesvár; and Transylvania. The 'generalcies' (regions) of Carlstädt and Warasdin were united into a single authority in May 1763. (Carlstädt is now Karlovac, south-west of Zagreb; Warasdin is Varaždin, north-east of Zagreb).

### Composition

In the early part of Maria Theresa's reign, the *Grenz* corps were virtually 'tribal' in their structure, with little uniformity of appearance or equipment, although their wild demeanour made a considerable impression upon their enemies. A new administration from 1744, presided over by Prince Joseph of Saxe-Hildburghausen, reorganized the 'Croats' into regiments with proper establishments, equipment and training. Four Carlstädt regiments were formed, each named after its area: Liccaner (now named Lika), Ottocaner (Otocac), Oguliner (Ogulin) and Szluiner (Slunj); two Warasdin regiments: Creutzer (Križevci) and St. Georger (Durdevac); and three Slavonian regiments: Brooder or Broder (Brod), Gradiscaner (Gradiska), and Peterwardeiner (Petrovaradin, north-west of Belgrade). Regiments usually comprised four battalions, each of four companies of about 240 men, although the Liccaner Regt. had six battalions, and actual regimental strength might be as high as 5,000. 'Regiments' were as much administrative regions as military units; the battalion was the principal tactical formation.

The Banal region was reorganized and two regiments formed in 1750; four were formed in Transylvania from 1762; and two in the Bánát of Temesvár in 1765–6. Normally no more than one-third of a regiment's strength would be mobilized for war at any one time (and then for a fixed term, after which they would return home), but in exceptional circumstances an additional levy could be called. During periods of mobilization for service away from their own lands, those who remained behind continued to protect the frontiers; during the War of the Austrian Succession, for example, as many as 20,000 were employed on this duty. Officers originally included a large number of foreigners (service with the 'Croats' was regarded as somewhat inferior to that with line regiments), but the number of 'native' officers increased as time went on.

Units were usually known by their title, though sometimes may be found referred to by the name of

the *Inhaber* – for example Guicciardi (Liccaner) or Dillis (Oguliner). In the system of numbering of infantry regiments adopted in 1769, the *Grenz* infantry regiments ranked after the 59 line regiments, and were numbered as follows:

Carlstädt regiments: No. 60 Liccaner (from 1742); No. 61 Ottocaner, No. 62 Oguliner, No. 63 Szluiner (these three were formed in 1746).

Warasdin regiments: No. 64 Creutzer, No. 65 St. Georger (both formed in 1745). The Carlstädt and Warasdin regiments were largely Croat in nationality and Roman Catholic in religion; they were described as 'tall and straight as the pine-trees in their native mountains'.

Slavonian regiments: No. 66 Brooder or Broder, No. 67 Gradiscaner, No. 68 Peterwardeiner (all formed in 1747). In origin they were divided equally between *Raitzen* (Slavonians of Serbian origin, and of Greek Orthodox religion), and *Schokatzen* (Roman Catholic Slavonians). The *Czaikisten* battalion was also formed from this area.

Banal regiments: No. 69, 1st Banal, No. 70, 2nd Banal (both formed in 1750). The Banal region was situated geographically between those of Carlstädt and Warasdin, and the name of the regiment derived from the Banus of Croatia, the *Inhaber*. They were regarded as belonging to the Carlstädt/Warasdin region of the frontier, and their composition was like that of the others from that region.

Bánát regiments: the corps in the Bánát of Temesvár were No. 71 *Temesvárer Ansiedlungs-Regiment* (Temesvár Colony or Settlement Regiment), formed in 1765 from German colonists (hence its alternative name '*Deutsch-Bánát Regiment*'), and No. 72. The latter was formed in 1766 as the *Illyrisches-Bánáter*, amalgamated in 1775 with the *Walachisch-Bánáter* to form the *Walachische-Illyrisches Grenz-Regiment*. As the name implied, the *Walachisch-Bánáter* was formed of Wallachians, the remainder being a mixture of Wallachians and *Raizen*.

Transylvanian regiments: Nos. 73 and 74, 1st and 2nd Transylvanian Székler Regiments (*Siebenbürgisches Székler*), formed in 1762, Nos. 75 and 76, 1st and 2nd Transylvanian Wallachian Regiments (*Siebenbürgisches-Walachen*). The Székler regiments were composed of Hungarians, the others of Greek Orthodox Wallachians.

There were in addition *Grenz* cavalry units,

hussars and dragoons (covered in *The Austrian Army 1740–1780: I Cavalry*, MAA 271).

Tactically, the *Grenzer* were the most efficient light infantry in Europe, and duly respected by their enemies. It is interesting to consider the comments of Frederick the Great, whose troops suffered at the hands of the 'Croats' and 'Pandours'; although, as the following was written for his generals, it is likely that he deliberately under-rated them in the knowledge that the Prussians had no means of opposing them on equal terms:

'The hussars and pandours are dreadful only to those who do not know them. They are never brave but when animated by the hope of plunder, or when they can annoy others without exposing themselves.

*Pandours: a painting by David Morier, c. 1748, showing uniforms which have been identified as a 'Bannalist' (left), and a member of Trenck's Freicorps (right). The former wears a blue-green dolman with scarlet cuffs, black braid, white buttons; green pantaloons with scarlet gussets at the front flap; scarlet and black barrelled sash; brown cap with red bag, opanken worn over a scarlet lining; white shoulder-belt with black pouch; and red cloak. The musket and pistol thrust behind the sash appear to be decorated with metal*

*bands and studs, and the studded, flat-ended butt of a second pistol is visible below the left armpit. The member of Trenck's Freicorps has a mirliton cap with blue bag; a green dolman with scarlet cuffs and yellow braid, worn over a red waistcoat with yellow braid; yellow buttons; red pantaloons with yellow darts; yellow and green barrelled sash, and buff-leather equipment. Note the large pistol-holster which also appears to accommodate a lobe-hilted dagger. (The Royal Collection © Her Majesty the Queen)*





*Pandours: this print illustrates the frequently ragged appearance of these troops, and shows the hooded cloak in use. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

*Pandours: the wild appearance (and sometimes behaviour) of these irregulars is exemplified in this engraving after Adolph Menzel.*

The first species of their bravery they exercise against convoys and baggage, and the other against troops who are obliged to retire, whom they endeavour to tease [sic] in their retreat. Our troops have nothing serious to dread from them, but as a march is often retarded by their manner of skirmishing, and as some men will unavoidably be lost, I shall explain the best method that I am acquainted with [for] getting rid of these gentry. When we retreat through plains, the hussars are to be driven away by a few discharges of cannon, and the pandours by means of the dragoons and hussars, of whom they are in a very great dread . . . The pandours fire as they lie down, and by that means keep themselves concealed; and when the marching of the army makes it necessary for the rear guard and the small parties that were detached to quit the heights and follow the main body, they then possess themselves of those situations, and being under cover, pick off those who are retreating. Neither musketry nor cannon loaded with cartridge can do them much mischief, as they are scattered and concealed behind the heights and trees . . . Our plan in forcing a post which is occupied by the enemy's light troops is to attack it hastily, for as they disperse in their mode of fighting, they cannot stand against the attack of our regular troops . . . We have only to detach a few troops to cover the flanks of the party which marches against them, and then attack them



with spirit, to insure their running away. Our dragoons and hussars attack them closely formed and sword in hand, and as this is a sort of *rencontre* which they cannot endure, it has always happened that we have beaten them, without paying any regard to the superiority of their numbers.'

Equally significant as their harassment of the enemy was the ability of the *Grenzer* to screen the Austrian army and prohibit enemy reconnaissance. Frederick remarked that one of the problems in facing such an enemy was the difficulty of obtaining intelligence from turncoats, 'not that the Austrians are less alive to bribery than other people, but because their army is surrounded by such a cloud of

A mounted member of Trenck's Frei-Corps, and a private of the Szluiner Grenz-Infanterie-Regiment. This print shows the pandour of Trenck's corps in a dark green jacket with red braid, white or grey pantaloons, a fur-edged cap with a red bag, a red cloak, and an array of non-regulation weaponry. The Szluiner man wears a medium-blue uniform (sometimes shown as a distinctly light shade), a red waistcoat, a blue and yellow sash and the ubiquitous red cloak. The Klobuk is the distinctive regimental version with a brass plate and red crown. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)



light troops, who suffer no creature to pass without being well searched'.

The imposition of discipline enabled the *Grenzer* to operate as ordinary infantry as well as in their traditional skirmish role, so that they became some of the most useful units in the army. However, towards the end of the period under review there began a process which ultimately led to a decline in their traditional skills, an attempt to turn them too greatly into line troops. According to a British observer, the result was that 'they ceased being excellent *light* troops, without becoming *regular* ones'. Reorganizations in the period following the Seven Years' War included the replacement of a regiment's two grena-

dier companies by two companies of sharpshooters (*Scharfschützen*), totalling 256 men – a distinctive feature of *Grenz* corps.

Although during the War of the Bavarian Succession the Bánát and Transylvanian regions were unable to field any troops – organization in these areas was slow to become efficient – in theory, at least, the *Grenzer* remained a powerful resource. In 1776 they were calculated as consisting of some 61,700 men, composed of 14,400 each from Carlstädt and Transylvania, 10,800 Slavonians, 7,200 each of Warasdiners and Banalisten, 6,700 Bánátters and 1,000 *Czaikisten*. Just prior to the War of the Bavarian Succession, in 1777 the strength of the *Grenz*



infantry was computed officially as comprising 17 regiments – each with three field battalions of six companies, three *Scharfschützen* and two artillery companies, producing a wartime strength of 4,185 men each – as well as four companies of *Czaiikisten* ('*Tschaikisten-Grenz-Bataillon*') comprised of 1,108 men each.

### Grenzer uniforms

Prior to the formation of the 'regular' *Grenz* infantry regiments, the clothing and equipment of the 'Croats' was their everyday dress, devoid of uniformity (for details, see the text to Plate E).

More conventional uniforms began to be issued after the formation of the *Grenz-Infanterie* regiments; they incorporated some aspects of Hungarian dress, but with distinctive features. The peakless, tubular cap or *klobuk*, which had been a feature of the



earlier costume, remained in use, and was worn with a dolman-like waistcoat braided in hussar style, with a tail-less jacket over the top, also sometimes bearing hussar-style braid. A barrelled waist-sash was worn over the waistcoat, and legwear consisted of tight breeches or pantaloons, with either Hungarian-style ankle-boots or the characteristic local footwear, *opanken*, open shoes or sandals with cross-gartered lacing extending to the ankle-bone or onto the lower leg. The most characteristic item of uniform was probably the traditional, hooded cloak, often red, which was carried in uniform either slung diagonally on the back, over one shoulder or horizontally below a knapsack or blanket-bundle carried on the back. An infantry-style cartridge-box was carried upon a white leather shoulder belt; ordinary infantry muskets replaced the earlier, unregulated type. They continued to carry swords, often shown to be of the semi-unregulated Hungarian type rather than of the infantry pattern.

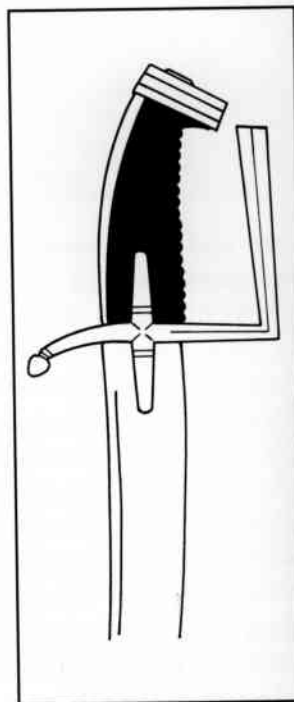
The following are brief details of the units which existed during the Seven Years' War, although a number of variations are recorded:

### Carlstädt corps

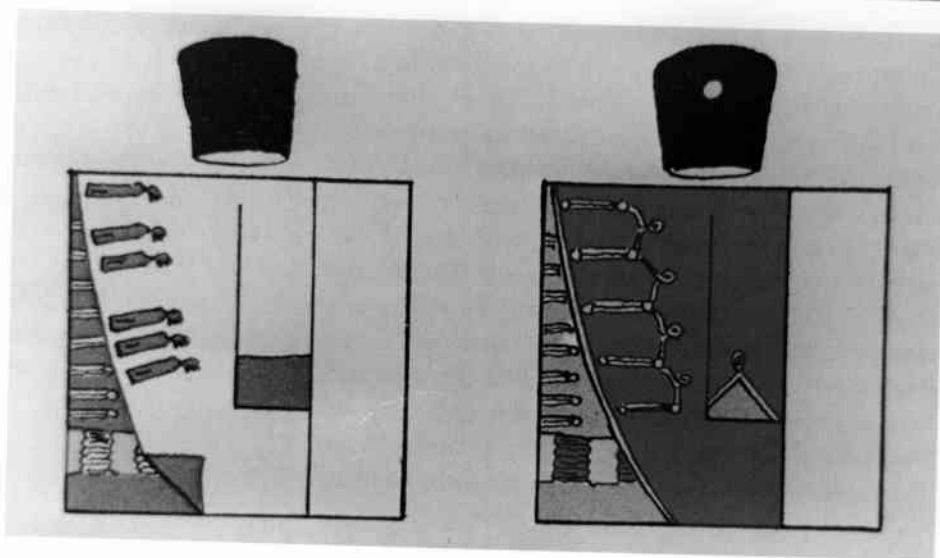
*Liccaner*: see text to Plate G3; *Ottocaner*: as Liccaner, but with light blue cuffs and waistcoat, red and blue

*An early print of a Grenzer, which seems to exemplify the common belief that these troops were most proficient at foraging or looting. The red cloak in this case seems to have been made up into a blanket-bundle carried on the back; and note the use of a Feldzeichen in the klobuk, the usual Austrian 'field-sign' of a sprig of oak-leaves.*

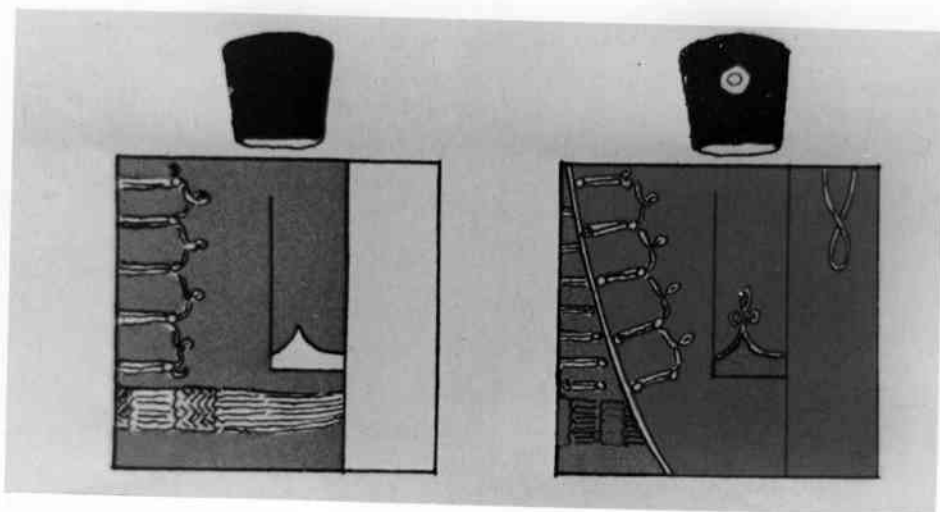
*A Pandour sabre. As with the Hungarian regiments in the earlier part of this period, Pandours are depicted using a variety of old-fashioned Hungarian sabres, notably the type with the knuckle bow formed from an elongated, upturned extension to the quillon, not attached to the pommel.*



Grenz infantry, c. 1762; a representation of the uniforms of Regt. Creutzer (left) showing white coat with green cuffs, lace and turnbacks, green waistcoat with white braid, yellow buttons, white breeches, and yellow and white sash, and Regt. Ottocaner (right) showing red with light blue cuffs and waistcoat, yellow braid and buttons, a red and yellow sash, and white breeches.



Grenz infantry, c. 1762: a representation of the uniforms of Regt. St. Georger (left) showing green sleeved waistcoat with white cuffs and braid, white breeches, and a white and yellow sash – this is the uniform shown by Knötel and Ottenfeld, but otherwise a white coat was worn over the waistcoat, as for Regt. Creutzer; and Regt. Liccaner (right) showing red coat and breeches, green cuffs and waistcoat, yellow buttons, and a red and green sash.



sash. Knötel shows light blue breeches and a yellow sash with red barrels, Ottenfeld indicates the same sash but white breeches. On the *klobuk*, a red cockade with blue centre – Ottenfeld indicates yellow, and Knötel omits it entirely; *Oguliner*: see text to Plate H2; *Szluiner*: see text to Plate F2.

### Warasdin corps

These units were dressed in a style which resembled the uniform of Hungarian infantry, including a short white coat worn over the braided waistcoat. *Creutzer*: see text to Plate G2; *St. Georger*: see text to Plate H1. Contemporary pictures show a white or grey knapsack or blanket-bundle with red stripes (or straps), carried on the back, with the rolled, red cloak carried horizontally beneath it.

### Slavonian corps

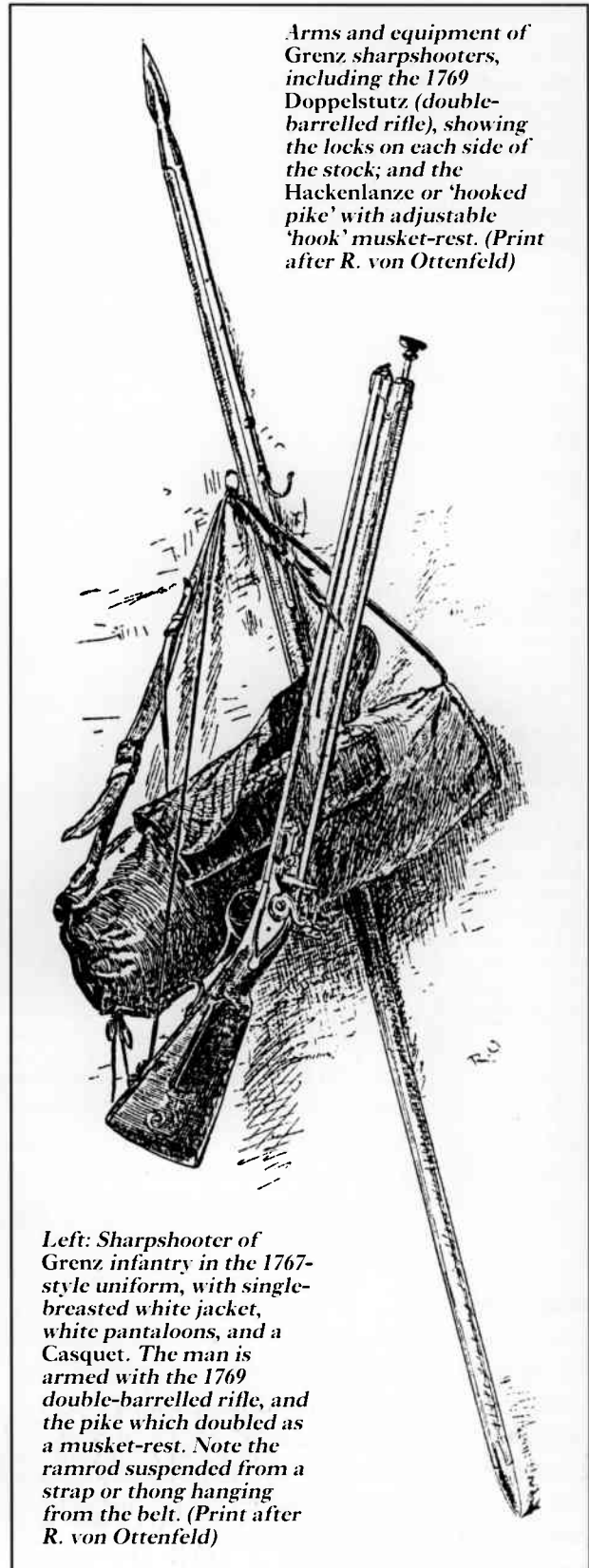
At least two of these wore a plain, unbraided jacket in dark brown, sometimes depicted as almost black. *Broder*: see text to Plate F3; *Peterwardeiner*: as for Broder, and with red facings and braid, red sash with yellow barrels, no cockade; *Gradiscaner*: unlike the other Slavonian corps, this unit is recorded as having a red or blue jacket with blue collar, pointed cuffs and waistcoat, red breeches, yellow braid, and yellow or red sash with blue barrels. An alternative indicates the same style of uniform as the other Slavonian regiments, but with white facings and braid.

### Banal corps

*1st Banal*: similar style to the Carlstädt regiments – blue jacket with red pointed cuffs, red waistcoat and

breeches, yellow braid, blue sash with red barrels, white cockade with black centre, and Hungarian boots; *2nd Banal*: similar to the 1st Banal, but with very different lace on the breast of the jacket, each side having six horizontal, elaborately-formed loops in red and yellow, with a tassel at the outer edge, set one over two over three, and no cockade.

Following the style of the line infantry, the *Grenzer* adopted the 1767 uniform, including the single-breasted jacket and *Casquet*, with regiments distinguished by the colour of their facings and buttons; prior to the adoption of this uniform, the most recently-formed corps had worn their everyday dress. Facing-colours for the 1767 uniform were as



*Arms and equipment of Grenz sharpshooters, including the 1769 Doppelstutz (double-barrelled rifle), showing the locks on each side of the stock; and the Hackenlanze or 'hooked pike' with adjustable 'hook' musket-rest. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

*Left: Sharpshooter of Grenz infantry in the 1767-style uniform, with single-breasted white jacket, white pantaloons, and a Casquet. The man is armed with the 1769 double-barrelled rifle, and the pike which doubled as a musket-rest. Note the ramrod suspended from a strap or thong hanging from the belt. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

follows, using the 1769 system of numbering: Nos. 60, 61 violet; 62, 63 orange-yellow; 64, 65 red; 66, 67 'pale red' (a distinctly mauve shade according to some contemporary illustrations); 68, 72 pike-grey (which appears as a medium blue shade in some contemporary illustrations); 69, 70 carmine or dark red; 71 dark brown; 73, 74 rose-pink (which appears as distinctly mauve in some contemporary illustrations); and 75, 76 parrot green (which has a very yellow tinge in some contemporary illustrations). Buttons were white, or yellow for Nos. 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 69 and 75.



## JÄGERS

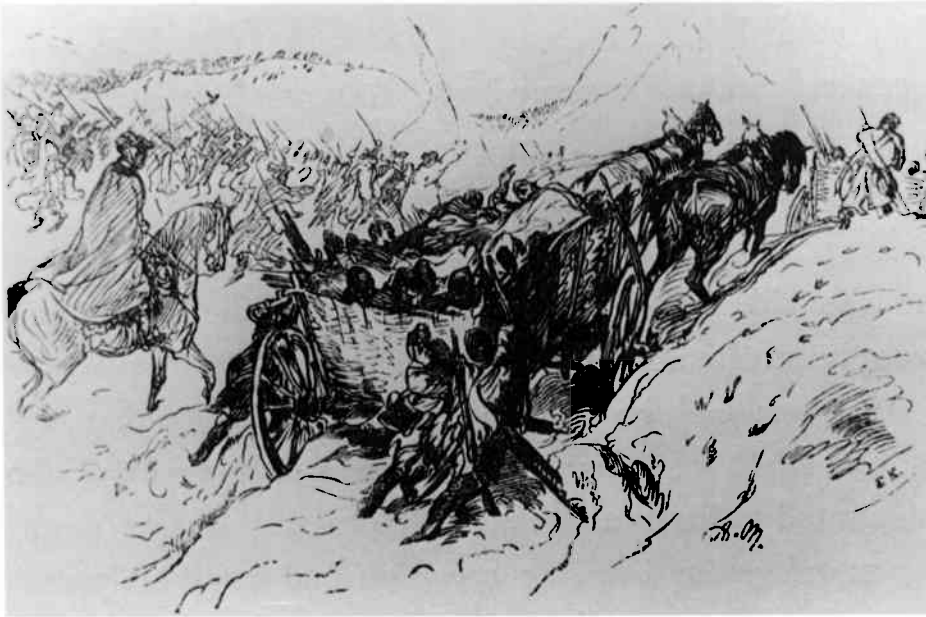
In common with some other armies, the Austrians had a useful resource in the presence of foresters and huntsmen skilled in rifle-shooting and woodcraft, and thus ideally suited for use as skirmishers. Lacy was responsible for the formation of companies of these *Jäger*s in 1758, but they were comparatively few in number and at first were attached to the pioneer corps. By 1760 the initial two companies were increased to ten, and in 1761 they became independent as the *Deutsches Feld-Jäger Corps*. Despite their good service during the war, the corps was disbanded in 1763, but another was formed for the duration of the War of the Bavarian Succession. The *Jäger* uniform was based upon that of the pioneers, and comprised a pike-grey coat without lapels, with green folding collar, cuffs, turnbacks and shoulder strap piping, yellow buttons, pike-grey smallclothes, high-topped boots, and a leather *Casquet* with green (or white) edging to the false front, and a black plume at the left. Their rifle was a derivation of an ordinary civilian hunting weapon, with an overall length of 112 cm. and a calibre of 14.8 mm. The re-formed *Jäger* corps of 1778 wore the same colouring but in the infantry style of 1767, with a single-breasted jacket worn closed, Hungarian breeches and footwear, and 'Corsican hat' with white over green feather. Leather-work and belts for the *Jäger*s were black.

## ADMINISTRATION

The army was nominally headed by the emperor (or empress in the case of Maria Theresa), and it was indeed fortunate that she was both keenly concerned with the well-being of the army and capable of conducting the business of the empire, for some of the bodies which should have assisted her were hardly models of efficiency. Chief among them was the *Hofkriegsrath* or 'court council of war', which had been established in the 16th century and which by

*Jäger, 1778, showing the 'Corsican hat' with upturned brim, single-breasted jacket of 1767 infantry style in pike-grey*

*with green facings, Hungarian-style breeches or pantaloons, and black leather equipment. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*



The difficulties of transporting supplies and casualties in carts originally designed for civilian use are exemplified in this engraving after Adolph Menzel, depicting the tribulations of the Austrian commissariat.

the mid-18th century formed the core of the army's administration (although from the later 1740s several departments, most notably the commissariat, were independent). Weighed down by superannuated chiefs (the council's president was its head) and an inefficient bureaucracy, the *Hofkriegsrath* was not responsible for military policy, and was not even the conduit for correspondence between the government and generals in the field, for the latter reported directly to the emperor and empress. In turn, Maria Theresa allowed considerable latitude to her field commanders to pursue the general aims of her policy in the way which they regarded as strategically or tactically preferable. Not until the installation of Field-Marshal Leopold Daun as president of the *Hofkriegsrath* in 1762, and of his successor, Franz Moritz Lacy (1766–74), were improvements made in the running of the council; it was Lacy who returned to a system of unified control of the various departments, including the commissariat which was again incorporated.

The *Kriegs-Commissariat* or commissariat department, whether under the aegis of the *Hofkriegsrath* or during its period of independence, was not noted for its efficiency or for the ability of its employees. Nevertheless, with the aid of local foraging (especially necessary to feed the army's horses), the system worked well enough, despite the absence of a regular transport service. Until after the Seven

Years' War, transportation of the army's supplies was based upon civilian wagons, teams and carters, hired when necessary, and not until 1760 was an attempt made to organize these into regular supply columns or wagon trains. At the conclusion of hostilities the whole operation was disbanded, but the foundation of a regular transport service was laid in 1771, and in 1776 a permanent transport corps (*Fuhrwesen*) was established. This ran not only the supply service, but also artillery transport and that maintained by each regiment – generally between nine and 12 vehicles per infantry regiment, and three or four per cavalry regiment. By the end of 1777, before the even greater expansion during the War of the Bavarian Succession, the *Fuhrwesen* comprised: 16 companies of commissariat transport (*Verpflegs-Fuhrwesen*) with a war strength of 5,584 men and 10,423 horses; 15 companies of artillery transport (*Artillerie-Fuhrwesen*), with 6,542 men and 9,892 horses; and regimental transport (*Regiments-Proviziant-Fuhrwesen*). In all, the *Fuhrwesen* managed 3,434 wagons.

## GENERAL STAFF

The command of troops in the field was vested in the 'commanding generals', who headed a field army or, in peacetime, who administered one of the empire's

provinces (for example the Netherlands, Hungary or Transylvania). The authority of these officers was extensive, and not until 1765 were inspector-generals appointed, one each for cavalry, infantry and the 'military borders', to oversee their respective branches and to form a channel of communication between the central government and the provincial military commanders.

The rank-structure of general officers ran from *General-Feldmachtmeister* (*General de Bataille* or major-general) to *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* (lieutenant-general) to *Feldzeugmeister* (general), and then to the highest rank, *Feldmarschall* (field marshal). This structure was the same for the various branches of the army, except that the cavalry equivalent of *Feldzeugmeister* was titled *General der Cavallerie*. Although commands varied according to circumstance, in general a *General-Feldmachtmeister* would command a brigade, a *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* a division (or several brigades), and a *Feldzeugmeister* or *General der Cavallerie* the infantry or cavalry respectively of the wing of an army, whose head would usually be a *Feldmarschall*. In addition to command responsi-

bilities, some emphasis was placed upon the example set by general officers to those under their command. A typical anecdote, recounted more than three decades later as an example of the fortitude to be emulated, concerned *Feldmarschall* Leopold Daun, who was wounded in the foot at the battle of Torgau. One of his companions, General Monlazet, noticing that blood was flowing out of the field-marshal's boot and evidently thinking that Daun had not realized that he had been shot, told him that he had been wounded. 'I have known it these two hours,' replied Daun, and continued to remain at his post.

### Uniform

Until 1751, general officers had no distinctive uniform, but wore that of their own regiment (or even quasi-civilian costume; the adherence to regulation dress was sometimes quite loose). In 1751, however, a uniform for general officers was introduced, with rank being distinguished by the amount of lace which decorated it. The white coat was of ordinary cut and without turnbacks, with deep cuffs and sometimes lapels of a red or slightly brownish-red facing colour;



The head of the army with her general staff: Maria Theresa in a martial pose, mounted and reviewing her troops. It is interesting to note that in her right hand she appears to carry a baton of office. (Engraving after Adolph Menzel)

breeches and waistcoat were of the same colour, with gold lace and gilt buttons on both coat and waistcoat. Although the rank-marking was regulated, contemporary portraits show a wide variety of interpretations of these instructions, including the use of smallclothes of different colours, and unlaced waistcoats. The coats of field-m Marshals had no lapels, and only a single row of buttons on the right breast, and single-breasted coats minus lapels are often shown in the portraits of general officers of lower rank.

For the rank of *General-Feldwachtmeister*, a single row of gold lace was carried around the upper edge of the cuff, around the pocket and down the front edges of the coat (including around the lapels). For *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant*, a double row of lace was carried around the cuff and pocket, with a wide band of lace down the front edge; for *Feldzeugmeister*, three rows of lace around the cuff and pocket, and

one wide outside one narrow row down the front edge. For *Feldmarschall*, there was a wide band of lace down the front edges of the coat, usually also running around the neck, and around the upper edge of the cuff; and over the whole cuff, around the pockets, and down each side of the breast was an undulating design of whorls of lace, the actual placement of which is shown with some variations in contemporary portraits. The gold lace used by the general staff was of a distinctive pattern, with a marked, zigzag design interwoven, although this is also depicted with variations. The width of the lace also varies in contemporary pictures: sometimes it is so wide that the three rows of lace on the cuff of a *Feldzeugmeister* almost conceal the facing-coloured cloth beneath, although sometimes the upper line of lace is shown to be narrower than the lower two. The same type of lace was used to edge the hat. Buttons



*General officers: a General Feldwachtmeister (left) and General der Cavallerie (right), wearing the white staff uniform with red facings, waistcoat and breeches, with rank indicated by the quantity of gold lace. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

- 1: Feldmarschall
- 2: Feldmarschall-Lieutenant
- 3: General der Cavallerie



WRY 94



- 1: Officer 'German' artillery, c.1762
- 2: Buchsenmeister, 'German' artillery, c.1762
- 3: Buchsenmeister, Netherlands' artillery, c.1762



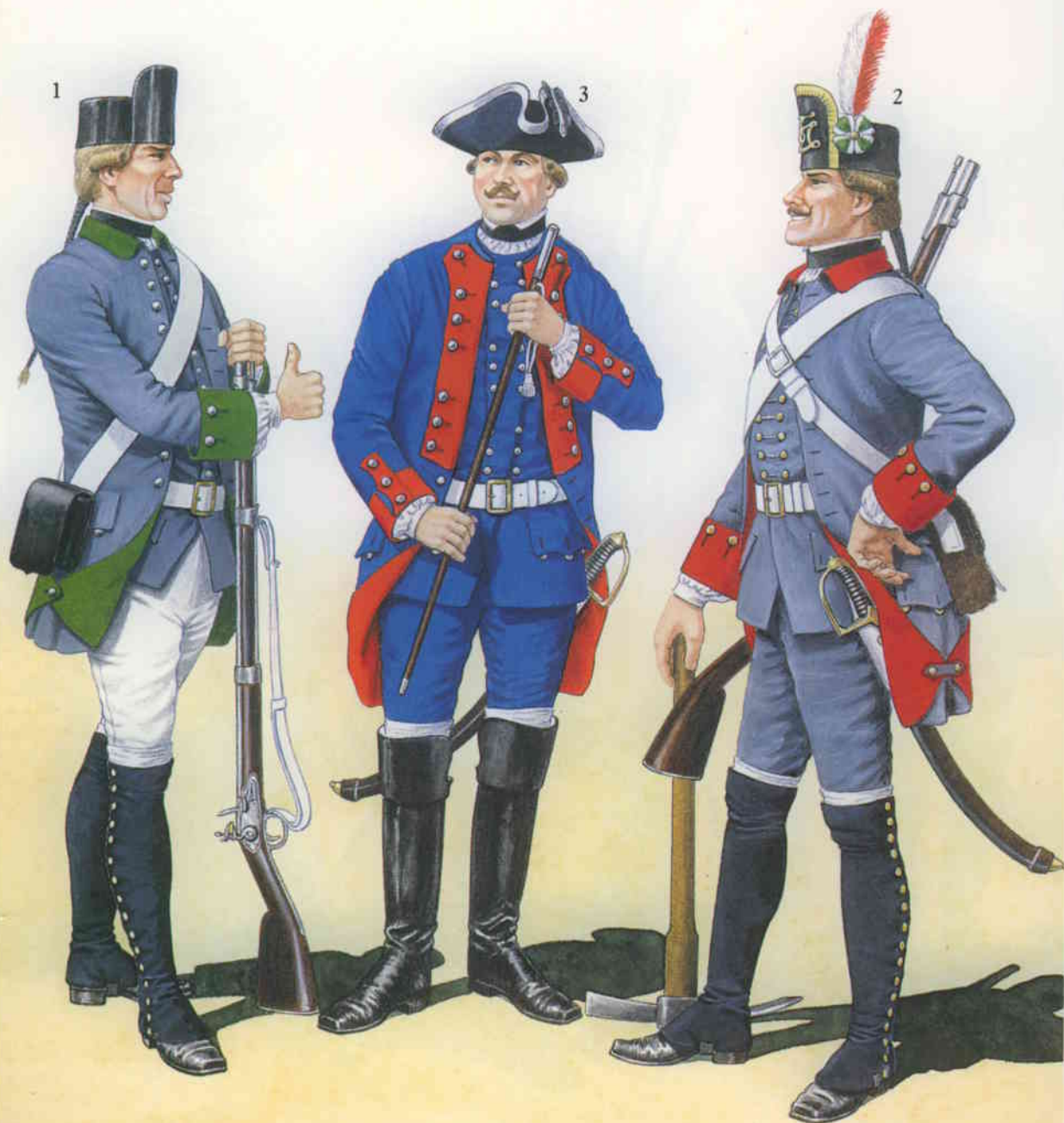
WR/ 94

- 1: Private, artillery fusiliers, c.1762  
2: Bagpiper, artillery, c.1762  
3: Jager, c.1762



WR/94

- 1: Sappeur
- 2: Pioneer
- 3: NCO, Pontonier-Corps



- 1: Pandour officer, c.1742
- 2: Warasdin pandour, c.1742
- 3: Carlstadt pandour, c.1742



- 1: Private, Trenck's pandours  
2: Private, Carlstadt Szuiner Grenz Regt., c.1762  
3: Private, Slavonian Broder Grenz Regt., c.1762



WF/94

- 1: Private, Loudon's Frei-Corps, c.1762  
2: Private, Warasdin Creutzer Grenz Regt., c.1762  
3: Private, Carlstadt Liccaner Grenz Regt., c.1762

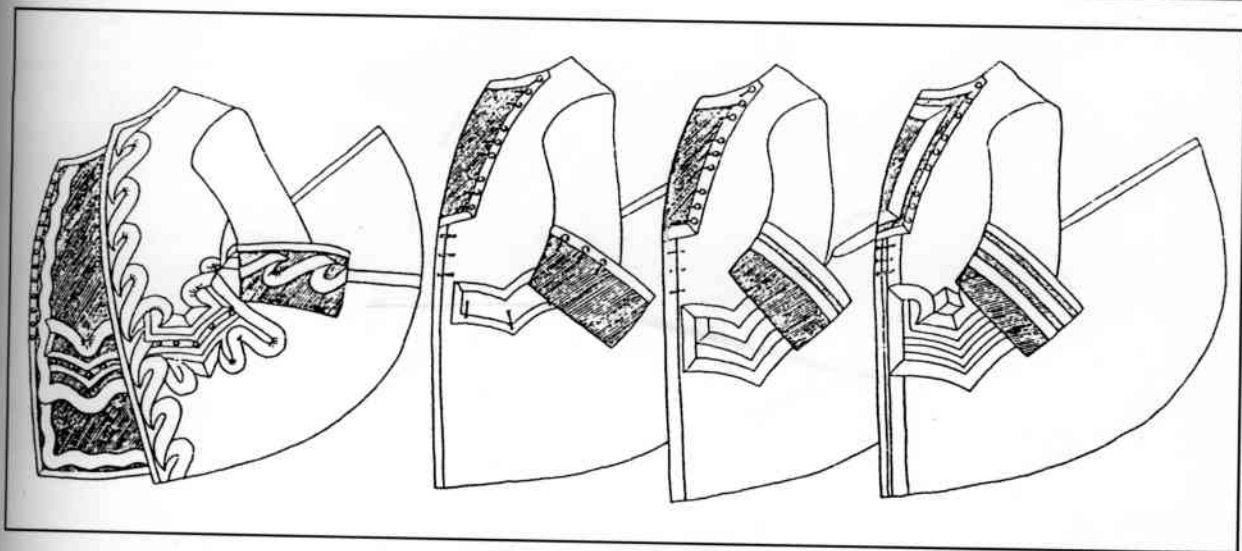


WR/94

- 1: Private, Warasdin St. Georger Grenz Regt., c. 1762
- 2: Private, Carlstadt Oguliner Grenz Regt., c. 1762
- 3: Grenz sharpshooter, c. 1770



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are sometimes shown in groups of three and sometimes spaced evenly, and it is not unknown for the coat of a *Feldmarschall* to be depicted without any buttons at all on the breast.

The design of lace, graded according to rank, was generally repeated on the waistcoat, although some contemporary pictures show plain waistcoats. Cuirasses feature in a number of contemporary portraits, but although these might have been worn in the field, portraits which depict an almost complete suit of armour, even with a close-helmet, were less a reflection upon what was actually worn than an old artistic convention which decreed that armour emphasized the nobility and martial bearing of the subject.

A feature of uniform never worn officially by Austrian officers was the epaulette, despite its use as a symbol of commissioned rank in a number of other armies. Contemporary portraits, however, occasionally depict a type of shoulder decoration worn with Austrian staff uniform, in the form of a narrow gold cord used to retain the ribbon of an order of chivalry when this was worn diagonally across the body, over the coat. Most unusually, a portrait of Loudon dated 1764, showing a lapelled uniform of a general officer, depicts a quite distinct gold lace epaulette worn on the left shoulder, a laced strap secured by a button at the neck of the coat, and with a gold fringe at the point of the shoulder. It is not clear from the portrait whether a similar epaulette was worn on the right shoulder.

Two decorations are depicted most commonly in

*Uniform of general officers, with rank-lace as from 1751. Left to right: Feldmarschall; General-*

*Feldwachtmeister; Feldmarschall-Lieutenant; Feldzeugmeister. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

contemporary portraits. The most senior of the Imperial awards was the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was established in 1429. Its insignia was a golden fleece with red-enamelled tongues of fire and blue-enamelled scrolls above, the latter bearing the inscription 'Pretium laborum non vile' ('not a bad reward for labour'), and it was usually worn around the neck, on a red ribbon. The premier military decoration, however, was the Order of Maria Theresa, established in 1757 (the anniversary of the Battle of Kolin, 18 June 1757, was adopted as the date of foundation). It was awarded to officers for gallantry, irrespective of birth, rank, length of service or past merit, and as such was the most highly-prized reward in the army. There were originally two classes – Knights Grand Cross and Knights – but a third class, that of Commander, was added in 1765. The insignia was a white-enamelled gold cross, the centre having a white cirlet bearing the motto 'Fortitudine', surrounding a central disc in the Austrian colours of red with a white horizontal bar; the ribbon was in the same colouring, red with a white centre. Knights wore the cross suspended from a button-hole on the coat or waistcoat, but Knights Grand Cross wore a broad ribbon diagonally across the body, from over the right shoulder to the left hip (although a portrait of Leopold Daun, for example, shows it over the left shoulder); and it is depicted in





Feldmarschall *Leopold Joseph Maria Daun* wearing the uniform of his rank, with the ribbon of the Order of Maria Theresa over the shoulder. (Engraving after Adolph Menzel)

portraits worn either over the coat or over the waistcoat but underneath the coat. In 1765 Joseph II introduced an embroidered star of the Order, in silver and with a red and silver centre, set upon a gold and green wreath, to be worn upon the left breast of the coat. Commanders of the Order wore the insignia from the neck, without the breast-star.

The second military order of Austria was the Order of Elizabeth Theresa, established in 1750 by Elizabeth Christina, the widow of Emperor Charles VI and mother of Maria Theresa (whose name was combined with that of Elizabeth Christina to produce the title of the Order). Its membership was restricted to 20 knights (increased to 21 in 1771), chosen from among officers (ranking from colonel to general) who had served the imperial family for 30 years. Its badge was an eight-pointed, oval star, the points half red and half white, with a white oval centre bearing in gold a crown over the cyphers 'EC' and 'MT', with the motto 'M Theresa parentis gratiam perennem voluit'. It was worn upon the left breast, suspended from a gold crown and a black ribbon. (All the above-mentioned decorations are illustrated in *Austrian Specialist Troops of the Napoleonic Wars*, MAA 223, Osprey 1990.) Another decoration which might be worn was that of the ancient Teutonic Order, a neck-badge of a black-enamelled cross suspended from a black ribbon, and a black-embroidered breast-star; it appears, for example, in a well-known portrait of Prince Charles of Lorraine.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

Although in general the Austrian soldier received better medical care than his contemporaries in many other armies, Austria did not possess a military medical academy until the 'Josephinum' was established in Vienna in 1785. The medical establishment was reorganized in 1746, and although a military surgical school was not created until 1781 (at the military hospital at Gumpendorf), from 1750–1751 the only medical personnel appointed to army positions were those who had been proved medically competent. This eliminated the half-trained amateur and those insufficiently skilled to practise medicine in a civilian capacity; both could be found in the medical services of other armies. Perhaps the most important medical officers were those who operated at regimental level: the regimental surgeon (*Regiments-Feldscher*, more impressively retitled *Regiments-Chirurg* from 1752). They were responsible for the regiment's sick in garrison, and they supervised and trained their assistants and medical orderlies (*Unter-Feldscherer*), one of which was usually attached to each company, and accompanied the regiment on campaign. Regimental dressing-stations treated the lightly-wounded, and the most grievously injured could be transferred to field hospitals sited at

the rear of the army, where the staff-surgeons and physicians were stationed. There was no organized ambulance service, so casualty-evacuation depended upon the availability of the ordinary transport wagons (although after the Seven Years' War Lacy established some 'flying ambulances'). Above the staff surgeons and at the head of the medical department was the *Protomedicus*, who was responsible not only for the appointment of competent medical personnel but also for the organization of and medicinal supplies for the army's medical service. In consequence of putting conscientious individuals at the head of the medical organization, by the start of the Seven Years' War the Austrian wounded and sick probably received better treatment than those in any other army, though the constraints imposed by contemporary medical practice still rendered the plight of the wounded pitiable indeed.

## FREI-CORPS

In addition to the regular and *Grenz* regiments, it was customary in wartime to form *Frei-Corps* ('free corps'), usually raised by an officer who had been contracted to form a unit of a specified size, for an agreed fee; in effect, the raising of troops by means of a commercial agreement. Such corps usually bore the name of the officer who raised and/or commanded them, and were often very small, some no more than company strength; others were 'legions', incorporating both infantry and cavalry within a unit. *Frei-Corps* could be used as a form of light troops, operating on the flanks of an army, undertaking raids, or serving on detached duty away from the field army. The freedom of operation granted by the latter attracted many individuals who were principally con-



*Medical officer (left) and invalid. The officer wears a uniform in the colouring of the medical staff: blue coat faced black, red waistcoat and breeches, gilt buttons and gold lace. The invalid corps originally wore 'wolf-grey', but it changed to a white uniform with red facing-colour, as shown here. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

cerned with the prospect of plunder. Nevertheless, the *Frei-Corps* were of use in undertaking tasks for which regular troops were not ideally suited.

Most famous (or infamous) of the *Frei-Corps* was the Slavonian unit raised in 1741 by Franz, Freiherr von der Trenck. This noted character entered the Imperial army in 1728 at the age of 17, but resigned in disgrace three years later. In 1737 he offered to raise a pandour corps for service against the Turks, but when the offer was declined he entered the Russian army. Court-martialled for disobedience and brutality, he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted and he returned to Austria, where such was his conduct that he once had to take sanctuary in a convent in Vienna. Through the interest of Prince Charles of Lorraine he was granted an amnesty and commissioned to raise his pandour corps, originally authorized to be up to 1,000 strong



but eventually exceeding that number, and incorporating a detachment of hussars. In this command Trenck displayed not only his brutal bandit manners, but also great personal courage, which earned him promotion to colonel (1744), but after Soor he was accused of plundering instead of performing his duty. Eventually he was court-martialled and convicted of punishing his men unlawfully, of selling commissions and of claiming the pay and expenses for men who did not exist. He was sentenced to death, but perhaps because it was thought that a fair trial had been impossible, given the fact that he was hated throughout Austria for his brutality and plundering, Maria Theresa commuted his sentence to cashiering and imprisonment. He died in a mild form of captivity in 1749.

It is remarkable that even a century later, the name of Trenck was synonymous with looting: when J.W. Sherer sought to defend his old schoolfellow, William Hodson, who had been killed at Lucknow in 1858 and was widely believed to have been a plunderer, he remarked that 'there are grades between Philip Sidney and Trenck, and if he [Hodson] bore an indistinct likeness to the first, I must say I think he should not have been compared to the second'.

(Franz von der Trenck should not be confused with the cousin who inherited his estates, Friedrich, Freiherr von der Trenck, most famous for his autobiography; he served in the Prussian, Russian and Austrian forces (including a period on the staff of Frederick the Great), spent some ten years in Prussian captivity, and was guillotined by the French in 1794 as being an Austrian spy).

Trenck's pandour battalion gained an appalling reputation for banditry and rapine ('a mere military banditti, whose pay was plunder, and whose duty was devastation'), despite the presence of worthy individuals in its ranks – for example, Loudon's first Austrian commission was in the unit. From 1748 it was referred to as the Slavonian Pandour Battalion (*Slavonisches Panduren-Bataillon*), and Trenck was succeeded in command by Major Johann Menzel. In 1756 the unit was incorporated into the line infantry,

*Private of Loudon's Frei-Corps, also styled 'Grün-Laudon' (sic): this name refers to the uniform-colour, and is a common example of one of several*

*spellings of Loudon's name. Green uniform with red facings, yellow buttons, and a hat with white lace edging. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

receiving the number 53 in 1769 and in the usual way bearing the name of its *Inhaber*: Simbschen from 1756, Beck from 1763 and Pálffy from 1768. (For the uniform worn when a pandour corps, see the text to Plate F1.)

### Composition

The majority of *Frei-Corps* (or *Frei-Compagnien*) were much smaller than Trenck's unit, and there is insufficient space here to give more than the very briefest details of the many corps which were raised in wartime and invariably disbanded upon the cessation of hostilities. During the War of the Austrian Succession a number of corps were formed in Hungary, dressed and armed in 'national' style, many of ephemeral existence. They included: the *Temeser Frei-Bataillon*, raised in 1744 by Major Simbschen, comprising five infantry companies of 140 men and one hussar company of 75, which was increased in size and merged into the 1st Banal *Grenz* Regiment in 1750; Csernovich de Matsa's *Grenzhuszaren-Frei-Compagnien*, three mounted companies, 300 strong (1743–46); Josika's *Frei-Corps*; and the *Frei-Compagnien* of Franquini (1745–46), Pokitsch (1745) and Strozzi (1745 – about 150 strong).

The *Frei-Corps* formed in Germany at this period included: Bischof's *Frei-Compagnie* (1741–46, 280 infantry and 50 hussars, wearing grey coat and breeches and hat with white plume); Campen's *Frei-Compagnie* (1744–46, formed from Prussian deserters); Criesasz's *Frei-Compagnie* (1742–45, 130 infantry); Haslinger's (1745–46); Podgorizian's (1745, 180 men); *Prinz Carl-Frei-Compagnie* (1745, 160 men); Pfeiler's *Jäger-Corps* (1741–48); and Rossi's (1745–46). Italian and Spanish deserters formed Miquella's corps (1742–46, uniform white or pale straw-yellow with white facings, and tricorn hat); and Carasquet's Spanish *Frei-Compagnie* (1741–42, green uniform with violet facings, and tricorn). Moravia provided Freiherr von Sedlnitzky's corps (1741–42) and Dalmatia Major Cognazza's corps (later *Hauptmann* Jakotich's, 1744–48, six companies of infantry and *Jägers*). In the Netherlands were formed: a dragoon regiment (*Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* Graf de la

*Private of Béthune's, later Drais', Netherlandish Frei-Corps, c. 1757: white or pale straw-yellow with red*

*facings, white waistcoat and breeches. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*



Certa's, 1744–48); a 'Netherlands Mounted Free Company' (*Niederländische Frei-Compagnie zu Pferd*, 1744–46, red coat with white or dark blue facings); Dieudonné's *Niederländische Frei-Compagnie* (1744–48, light blue coat with scarlet facings, straw-yellow smallclothes); and nine infantry *Frei-Compagnien*, 150 strong, formed in 1744 and named after their captains, Bethune, Boucevier, Gauthoye (later de Ligni), Humbert, Jamar (or Lebois), Jemeaux (or Jamiaux), Lebrunn (or Le Beugne), Le Pourcelet, and Pertuisseau.

Perhaps of greater significance than most of these were the *Frei-Corps* formed during the Seven Years' War. Probably the best-known among them was Loudon's *Frei-Corps*, also known as *Grün-Laudon* (sic) (see the text to Plate G1). Other units raised at this time included:

#### Bataillon Beck

Also known as the *Schlesische Voluntärs* (Silesian Volunteers): raised in 1758 by *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* Philipp Levin von Beck, whose name it bore as *Inhaber*; its commandant was Major Rochus Montagutti. Six companies strong, it was disbanded in 1763; its uniform included a green coat and smallclothes, buff or straw-yellow facings, white buttons and leather equipment, black gaiters and a tricorn.

#### Lacy's Jäger-Corps

Formed by Lacy in 1758; white uniform with yellow lapels, cuffs and buttons, the button-holes with white lace loops; white smallclothes; the head-dress was a black *Casquet* with a brass front-plate bearing a crowned double eagle, with a dark green over red plume at the left side.

#### Otto's Jäger-Corps

Formed in Saxony by Hauptmann Otto in 1759; green coat, waistcoat and gaiters, black cuffs, yellow breeches and buttons.

#### Bataillon Draï

A Netherlands corps of three *Frei-Compagnien*, formed 1757 under *Obrist-Lieutenant* Jacques de Béthune; succeeded by *Obrist-Lieutenant* Baron Draï in 1760, with its strength increased to eight infantry and seven mounted companies, of 117, and 63 men per company respectively; the infantry wore

white or pale straw-yellow coats with red facings, white smallclothes and gaiters, and tricorn hats.

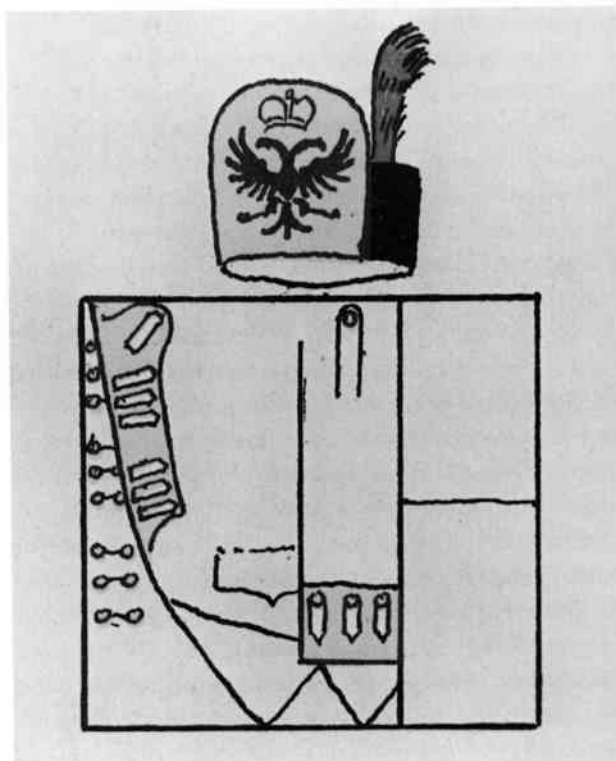
A number of *Frei-Corps* were formed in 1778–79, during the War of the Bavarian Succession, and disbanded upon the conclusion of hostilities. These included:

#### Tiroler Scharfschützen-Corps

('Tyrolean Sharpshooters'). Formed in 1778 under Major Karl Geitner and disbanded in 1779; pike-grey uniform faced green, pike-grey or green waistcoat, green or yellow leather breeches, yellow buttons, high boots, black belts, black *Casquet* with green pompon; armed with rifles.

#### Bataillon Baumgartner

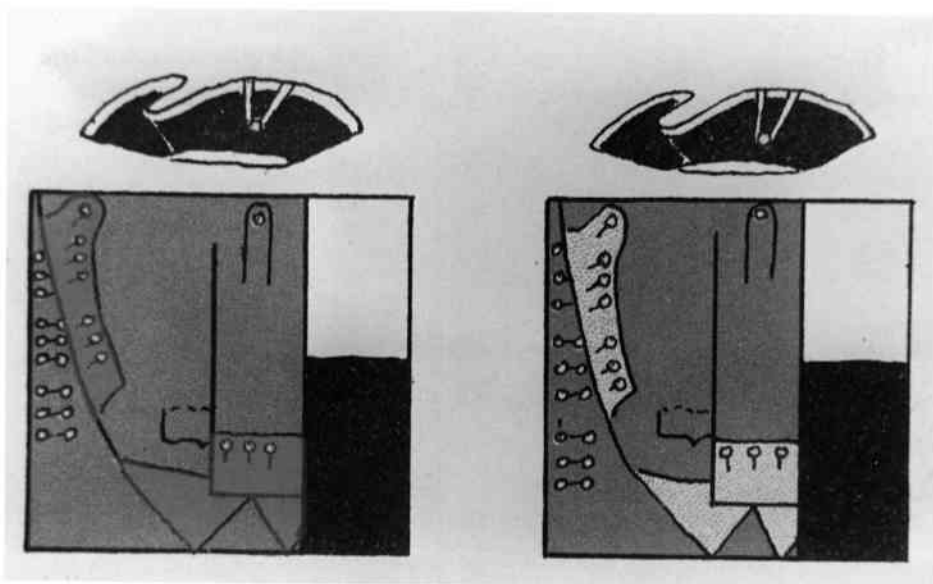
Formed in Bavaria and Swabia under *Obristlieutenant* Balthasar von Baumgartner; blue coat, straw-yellow facings and smallclothes, yellow buttons, tricorn hat with black and yellow plume (yellow for NCOs).



A representation of the uniform of Lacy's Jäger-Corps, c. 1762, showing a white coat with yellow lapels and cuffs, white lace

loops, white waistcoat and breeches, yellow buttons; a Casquet with a brass front-plate and green over red plume.

Representations of the uniforms of Loudon's (left) and Beck's (right) Frei-Corps: both green with red facings (Loudon) or buff/straw-yellow facings (Beck); brass buttons, white hat-lace. As indicated by Ottenfeld, the turnbacks are also facing-coloured, and the breeches white, although for Loudon's, at least, both of these have also been recorded as green.



### Bataillon Donceel

A Netherlands battalion raised by the Chevalier de Donceel; green coat and waistcoat, *gris-de-lin* facings, long white breeches and gaiters, yellow buttons.

### Geussau's Frei-Corps

A unit of infantry and cavalry raised by *Obristlieutenant* Wilhelm, Freiherr von Geussau; the infantry wore dark green coats with carmine facings, white buttons and smallclothes, black gaiters, hat with black and yellow pompon and white feather; the cavalry wore green coats, white smallclothes, a black leather *Casquet* with a brass eagle badge, and used green shabraques edged red.

### Bataillon La Tour

Raised in Galicia by *Obrist* Max, Graf Baillet de la Tour; red coat with green facings, yellow smallclothes, *Casquet* with black and yellow plume.

### Mährische-schlesische Frei-Jäger and Scharfschützen

(Moravian and Silesian *Jäger* and Sharpshooter *Frei-Corps*). Formed under *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* Markgraf Botta d'Adorno, commanded by *Hauptmann* E. von Skal; green-grey uniform faced dark green, Corsican hat with green and white plume and green pompon, black leatherwork.

### Metzker's Frei-Corps

Formed in the Bánát of Temesvár by *Obrist* Thomas Metzker; black coat, blue facings, waistcoat and Hungarian breeches with white braid, black *Czakohauben* with black and yellow plume.

### Nesselrode's 'Kaiser-Legion'

(Nesselrode's Imperial Legion). A 'Legion' of infantry and cavalry formed by *Obristlieutenant* Franz, Graf Nesselrode zu Hagenport; the infantry wore Hungarian-style uniform – red coats with black facings, straw-yellow lining and smallclothes, and yellow buttons; grenadiers had fur grenadier caps with red bag, others had black felt *Casquets* with horsehair crest, red trim and brass plate. The legion's *Jägers* wore dark green with white buttons, and a hat with green plume; the *Scharfschützen* (sharpshooters) wore grey-green coats with green facings and smallclothes, yellow buttons, and infantry *Casquet*. The legion's light horse wore red with black facings (and epaulette on the left shoulder), straw-yellow lining and smallclothes, yellow buttons, hussar boots, and *Casquet* with black horsehair crest and a yellow plate bearing a double eagle. The hussar contingent wore a red pelisse and breeches, yellow dolman, red braid, yellow buttons, hussar boots and a black hussar cap with yellow cords and red and yellow plume; the red shabraque was point-ended and bore a yellow edge and a 'J II' cypher; the sabretache was of a similar design.

## Otto's Frei-Corps

A 'legion' formed by *Obrist* Otto, comprising *Jägers*, infantry, mounted *Jägers* and light horse (*Chevaux-legers*); it was composed entirely of foreigners (Otto's contract to raise the unit specifically forbade the enlistment of any imperial subjects). The combined strength of the various contingents was 800 infantry and 200 cavalry. The *Jägers* wore green coats faced

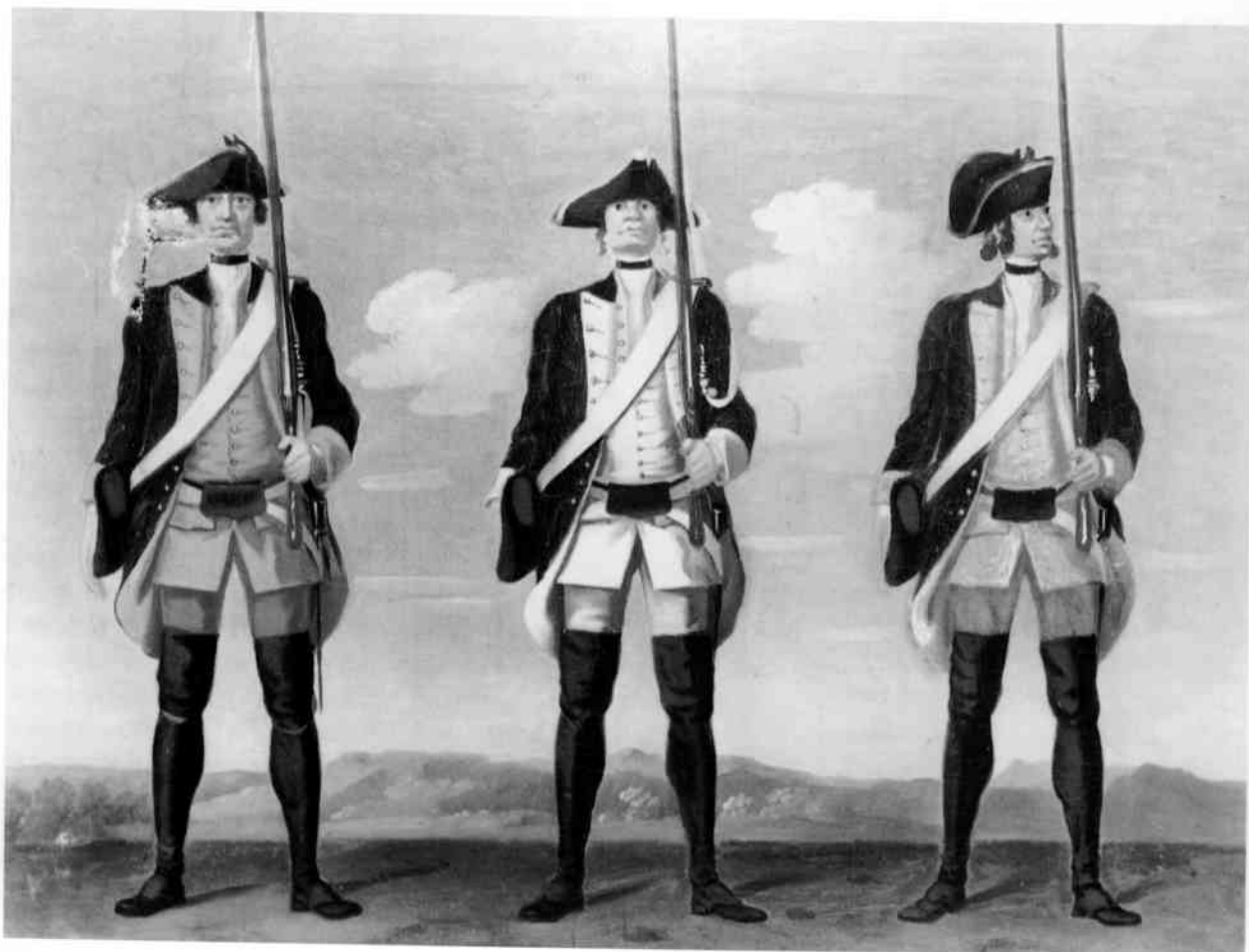
*A painting by David Morier, c. 1748. The identity of these troops is not given, although it is thought that they represent Austrian Frei-Compagnien, presumably serving in the Netherlands. The coats are dark green or dark blue, with yellow buttons, and belts are buff-leather with black pouches. All wear black hats and gaiters, with the following details: left, yellow hat-lace, red*

*facings, waistcoat, breeches and garters; centre, white hat-lace, facings, waistcoat and breeches; right, yellow hat-lace, facings, waistcoat and breeches. The central figure does not, in fact, wear an aiguillette or shoulder-knot: the shape which at first glance appears to be such is, in fact, only his musket-sling. (The Royal Collection © Her Majesty the Queen)*

black, with yellow buttons and lace, black and yellow aiguillette, green smallclothes, black *Casquet* with green trim (the front with yellow edge and eagle-badge) and black and yellow feather; they had black leather equipment. The infantry wore a similar uniform without the aiguillette, with white smallclothes and leather equipment. The mounted *Jägers* (*Jäger zu Pferde*) wore a similar uniform to that of the *Jägers*, with white breeches and high boots, and they used green shabraques with light green border; the *Chevaux-legers* were dressed similarly to the infantry, with yellow lace on the *Casquet* and facings.

## Potocki's Frei-Corps

A Galician unit formed by Graf Potocki from among his own serfs or tenants. They wore a green coat with pale red facings (including 'Hungarian' cuffs), white lace, and yellow buttons, white smallclothes and belts, black gaiters, 'German' boots, and *Casquet* with plate and white trim.



### Frei-Bataillon Riese

A battalion of Prussian deserters formed by *Obristwachtmeister* Baron von Riese; infantry uniform with white facings.

### Frei-Bataillon Winkopp

Raised by Major Winkopp; 'steel green' coat with red facings, yellow buttons, white smallclothes, hat with upturned brim, bearing brass eagle plate, and white plume.

### Frei-Bataillon Woller

Formed by *Obristwachtmeister* J. von Woller; Hungarian infantry-style coat and breeches in light blue, white buttons, yellow waistcoat, *Casque* with a plate bearing the unusual imperial cypher 'JS' ('Josephus Secundus').

### Wolter's Frei-Corps

Formed under *Obristlieutenant* Baron Wolter in Swabia and Franconia; dark brown coat with yellow lapels, white buttons and smallclothes, black hat.

### Bosniaks

A cavalry corps formed in Galicia by *Obrist Graf* Baillet de la Tour, in the same style as the *Bosniaken* of the Prussian army (a lancer corps originally recruited in the Ukraine, which entered Prussian service in 1745 and ranked as the 9th Hussars in the Prussian army from 1771). La Tour's corps was originally two companies strong; green coat with red facings, yellow buttons, white waistcoat, leather breeches, green overalls with red leather trim and buttoned seams, Hungarian boots, red cloth Polish-style cap with black lambskin trim, green cloak or *Roquelor*, red shabraque with yellow edge; armed with hussar sabres, a brace of pistols and a lance with no pennon.

## THE PLATES

### A1: *Feldmarschall* (field-marshal)

Within the general regulations concerning the uniform of general officers, there was considerable scope for variations in the minor details. Contemporary portraits, for example, show differences in the manner of placing the undulating lace which was the



*Ernst Gideon Loudon, one of Austria's most distinguished field marshals, in a suitably martial pose. Loudon was one of many Austrian*

*commanders of foreign ancestry: in his case, a Scottish family long resident in Livonia. (Portrait after Adolph Menzel)*

distinctive feature of the uniform of this rank. This illustration shows a coat with buttons in the usual position on the right breast, but variations shown in contemporary pictures include a style of coat without any buttons on the breast. The decoration worn at the neck by this figure is the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

### A2: *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* (lieutenant-general)

Based in part upon a contemporary portrait, this depicts a lapelled version of the staff uniform, with rank indicated by the double lace band on the cuff and pocket, with a single wide strip of lace on the breast. As for all general officers, the waist-sash (*Feldbinde*) was worn in the imperial colouring of black and gold. The cross of the Order of Maria Theresa is suspended from a button-hole on the waistcoat.

### A3: *General der Cavallerie*

This figure wears the general officers' coat without lapels, with rank-lace appropriate for *Feldzeugmeister* and *General der Cavallerie* – three lines around the



cuff and one narrow and one wide down the front of the coat; cuff-lace appears variously in contemporary portraits, in this case one narrow and two wide bands. The cuirass is shown in a number of contemporary portraits; and as with all figures on this plate, the sword is a straight-bladed épée with gilded mounts. The ribbon over the shoulder is that of the Order of Maria Theresa (which could alternatively be worn under the coat), and the breast-star of the order is that introduced by Joseph II in 1765.

**B1: Officer, 'German' artillery, c. 1762**

This depicts the uniform of a lower-ranking artillery officer, without the lace edging to the waistcoat and belt as worn by field ranks. Canes were carried by most officers as a mark of rank; spurs are worn here as artillery officers were generally mounted on campaign.

*A general officer and his personal staff of aides and orderly hussar. (Print after R. von Ottenfeld)*

**B2: Büchsenmeister, 'German' artillery, c. 1762**

Shown here is the most common uniform of the artillery, that of the 'German' gunners: the coat without lapels and with the distinctive arrangement of buttons on the cuffs. Skirt-lining (and thus turnbacks) is usually recorded as being in the uniform-colour, although red is shown by some sources. The tasselled shoulder-cord supporting the vent-pricker is shown here passing beneath a strap at the rear of the left shoulder; occasionally the coat is depicted as having a shoulder-cord in the same colouring as the vent-pricker cord. The artillery uniform is shown here in a fawn shade, although some contemporary pictures of a comparatively late date continue to suggest a distinctly grey shade.

**B3: Büchsenmeister, 'Netherlands' artillery, c. 1762**

This shows the very distinctive uniform of the Netherlands gunners when compared with the uniform of the 'German', with red lapels and turnbacks, a more usual arrangement of buttons on the cuff, and a



different badge upon the pouch worn at the front of the waist-belt. The same colour-scheme was retained by the artillery upon the adoption of the single-breasted jacket, like the infantry pattern of 1767.

### **C1: Private, artillery fusiliers, c. 1762**

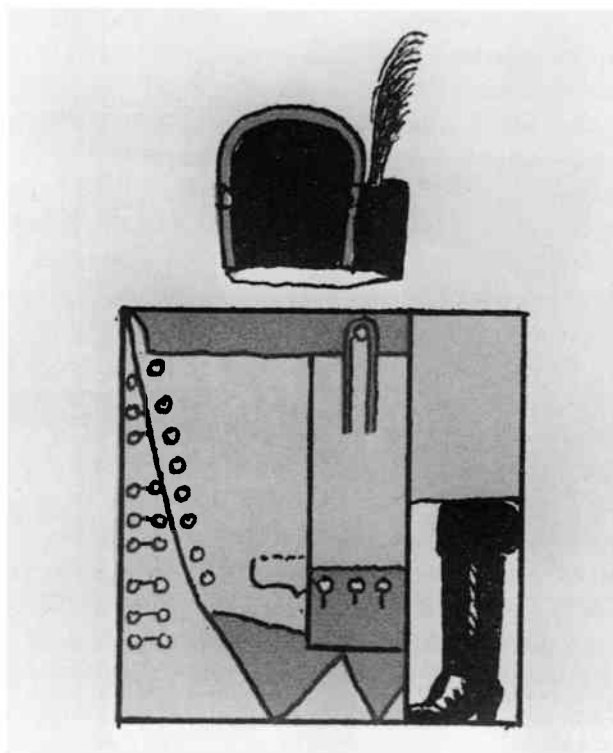
The artillery fusiliers wore a uniform similar to that of the ordinary gunners, but with gaiters. The artillery sidearm was traditionally a weapon akin to a hunting-knife (*Hirschfänger*), which in 1748 had a 58 cm. blade and a leather and wood scabbard; although contemporary pictures also indicate the use of grenadier-style sabres. In 1772 the infantry's fusilier sabre was adopted by gunners, and grenadier or *Prima Plana* sabres by NCOs; and in 1774 a new artillery sabre was designed, in a grenadier pattern, with brass fittings, leather scabbard and heavy blade, 58 cm. long for corporals and 53 cm. for gunners. The sabre shown here follows Knötel. The 1757 artillery musket had an overall length of 134 cm., as against the 150 cm. of the infantry pattern.

### **C2: Bagpiper, artillery, c. 1762**

Based upon a Knötel reconstruction, this figure shows a singular musician's uniform of the artillery, with the coat laced with silver on the seams and including a cap with a fur turn-up and fox-tail plume. The bagpipe was a traditional instrument throughout central Europe; although sometimes referred to as distinctly Bohemian, it was also known in Moravia and Hungary (styled a *dudy* or *duda*), and Michael Praetorius' *Syntagma Musicum* (Wolfenbüttel, 1619) lists no fewer than five varieties of German bagpipe. The most common name in German was *Dudelsack* or *Sackpfeife*, and recorded varieties include some with square-sectioned chanter and drone; the single-drone variety seems also to have been common. The appearance of this pipe is very similar to that shown in Albrecht Dürer's engraving *Der Dudelsackpfeifer* of 1514. Knötel shows a drummer in a similar uniform, with a buff-leather apron and a drum with hoops painted in red and white diagonals, and the body in alternate, elongated triangles, the upper triangles red and the lower white.

### **C3: Jäger, c. 1762**

This shows the *Jäger* uniform of the Seven Years' War; its colouring is like that of the pioneer corps to



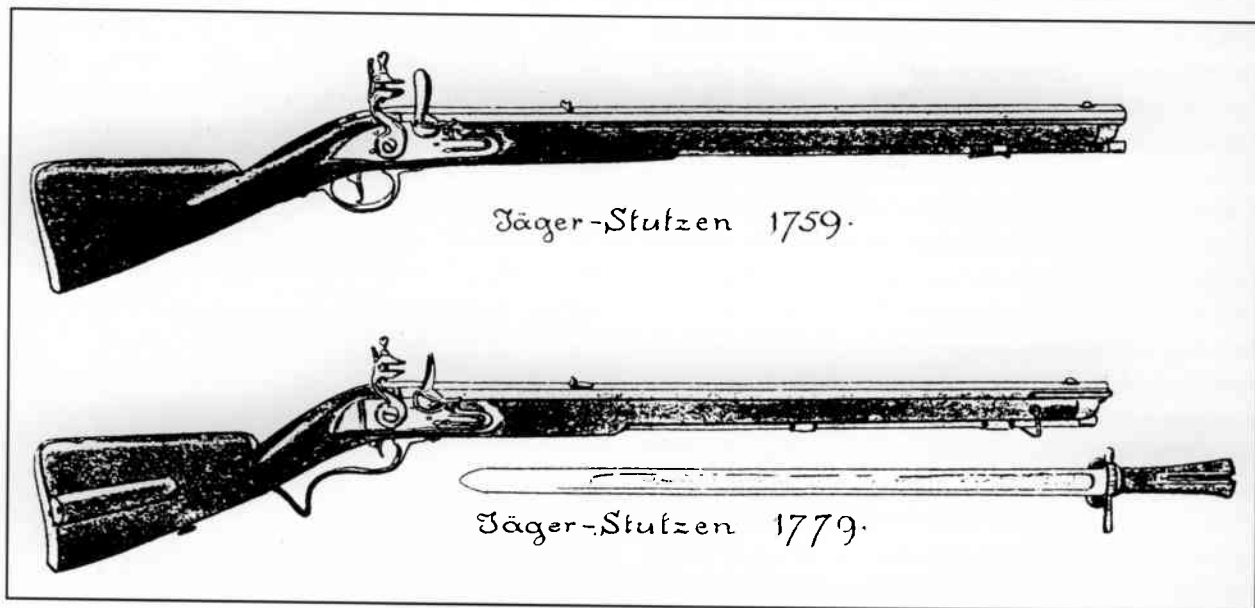
*A representative of Jäger uniform, c. 1762, including Casquet with green edge to the false front, and black plume; pike-grey coat with green folding collar, cuffs,*

*turnbacks and edging to the shoulder strap; pike-grey waistcoat and breeches, yellow buttons, and long boots.*

which the *Jägers* were attached before they became an independent unit. Among alternative recorded uniform-detail is a green edging to the false front of the *Casquet*, a double-breasted waistcoat, and a strap at the rear of the left shoulder in the pike-grey of the uniform colour, which Ottenfeld indicates with a green edging.

### **D1: Sappeur**

This figure wears the original *Sappeur* uniform with its unusual parti-coloured plume. The *Sappeurs* originally carried sabres with a knuckle-bow, like those used by infantry grenadiers, but from 1769 they used a weapon with a 55 cm. blade with a serrated back, and a hilt resembling that of a hunting-knife (*Hirschfänger*), without a knuckle-bow and with a bone or horn grip, and brass fittings (gilded for *Prima Plana* ranks). Each company was equipped with 50 picks and shovels, six axes, four saws and ten large measuring-cords and winders. They carried the



Jäger rifles of 1759 (top) and 1779 (bottom). The former was of 14.8 mm. calibre, 112 cm. in length; the latter 17.6 mm. calibre,

110 cm. in length. There was also a 1769 pattern of the same calibre as that of 1759, but 105.5 cm. long.

single-breasted jacket of 1767 pattern, and white smallclothes in place of the blue. The same colouring was worn by the *Czaiikisten*.

shorter musket and cartridge-boxes which accommodated 15 cartridges.

### D2: Pioneer

The uniform of the pioneer corps comprised a plain black *Casquet*, with silver edging for NCOs (officers wore gold-laced tricorns), a pike-grey coat with grass-green cuffs, turnbacks and folding collar, no lapels, yellow (or white) buttons, a pike-grey waistcoat, white breeches, black infantry gaiters and white leather equipment. (Ottenfeld indicates green waistcoats, and double-breasted waistcoats are also recorded.)

### D3: NCO, Pontonier-Corps

The pontooneers wore an infantry-style coat in cornflower blue, with red lapels, turnbacks and cuffs (which had a distinctive vertical flap with three buttons), and cornflower blue smallclothes; white buttons, long boots, tricorn hat with black cockade and white lace border (silver for NCOs, gold for officers), and a sabre on a white leather waist-belt. The NCO illustrated also carries the cane indicative of his rank. In the usual way, the uniform followed the changing infantry style, adopting the *Casquet*,

### E1: Pandour officer, c. 1742

The figures in this plate are taken from Pandours depicted by the contemporary artist Martin Engelbrecht, with colouring basically following Knötel's reconstructions. During this early period, clothing and equipment was virtually the everyday dress of the 'Croats', lacking uniformity and incorporating many items traditionally associated with Hungarian costume: fur caps with bags, mirliton caps with 'wings', or peakless, tubular caps styled *klobuks*; tailless, braided jackets or dolmans; waist-sashes; and tight, ankle-length breeches or pantaloons worn with low boots or the characteristic local sandals (*opanken*), open shoes with cross-lacing extending to the ankle or onto the lower leg. Decoration on these garments was often applied boldly, presumably according to the affluence of the individual, as in this figure depicting an officer with a mirliton bearing the oak-branch *Feldzeichen* ('field-sign'). Pistols were often carried in holsters at shoulder level, or thrust into the waist-sash.

### E2: Warasdin pandour, c. 1742

Some contemporary illustrations depict the use of badges on pandour clothing as a very small measure of 'uniformity', for example the double-armed Hun-

garian cross shown by Engelbrecht of the front of this *klobuk*; another illustration, copied by Knötel, shows a mirliton with the letters 'CST' on the front, an abbreviation for 'Carlstädt'. Weaponry and equipment was of the indigenous style; a popular fashion was for belts to be ornamental with metal discs or plates, or even coins. Hungarian or Turkish-style sabres were carried on slings or belts, and a variety of knives or daggers were carried in the sash; other weapons shown in early illustrations include pikes or short lances and, as here, pole-axes with shortish hafts.

### E3: Carlstädt pandour, c. 1742

Perhaps the most common item of pandour clothing, which became synonymous with these troops, was a hooded cloak, usually red, which gave rise to their common nickname of 'redcloaks'. Although the figures in this plate wear tighter, Hungarian-style legwear, some had a distinctly archaic or Turkish appearance, including the use of very baggy breeches like the *pluderhosen* of the 17th century, and coats with loose, hanging sleeves. Muskets are often depicted as being of Turkish style, with antique-looking, curved butts with elaborate decoration in the form of metal bands or designs executed in metal studs.

### F1: Private, Trenck's pandours

Trenck's *Frei-Corps* originally wore ordinary pandour costume, festooned with weapons and delib-

erately cultivating a menacing demeanour, to the extent that some shaved their heads, leaving only a scalp-lock. This figure, however, after Knötel, shows a later and more conventional uniform, including mirliton cap, green coat, and red facings, waistcoat and breeches. Knötel also depicts an officer in the earlier pandour style, wearing a blue jacket with loose sleeves and gold lace, a red waistcoat, a fur cap with a red bag, blue baggy breeches and red hussar boots.

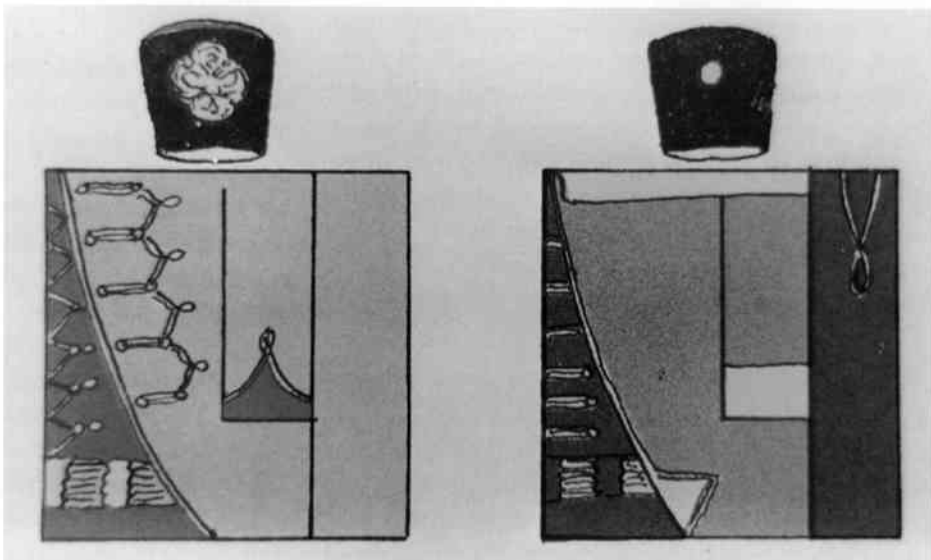
### F2: Private, Carlstädt Szluiner Grenz Regiment, c. 1762

This depicts a typical *Grenzer* style as worn by the Carlstädt corps, the Szluiner wearing blue with red pointed cuffs and waistcoat with yellow lace (arranged on the waistcoat in a diamond-crossed pattern), blue sash with yellow barrels, and a distinctive *klobuk* with a red crown and a brass front plate bearing the double eagle device. The uniform-colour is sometimes shown as a light shade, sometimes as a medium, almost royal blue. Knötel shows the red cloak with yellow lace edging; both Hungarian boots and *opanken* are recorded.

### F3: Private, Slavonian Broder Grenz Regiment, c. 1762

At least two of the Slavonian corps wore a plain, unbraided jacket coloured dark brown. For the Broder (or 'Brooder') regiment it had yellow, flat-topped cuffs, a folding collar, and piping around the front edges and around the turnbacks, which are

Grenz infantry, c. 1762: a representation of the uniforms of Regt. Szluiner (left) with a lightish blue coat and breeches, red cuffs and waistcoat, yellow braid and buttons, a yellow and white sash, and a *klobuk* with brass plate and red crown; and Regt. Broder (right) with a brown coat with yellow folding collar, cuffs, turnbacks, buttons and lace, a blue waistcoat and breeches, and a blue and yellow sash. (The yellow turnbacks indicated by Ottenfeld are shown as brown in some other sources).



recorded as either brown or yellow (Ottenfeld indicates yellow); blue waistcoat and breeches with yellow braid, which are shown as a darkish shade, although Knötel shows light blue (the breeches are sometimes shown as a lighter blue than the waistcoat); blue or brown sash with yellow barrels; a cockade of yellow with light blue centre, or all yellow; and Hungarian boots.

### **G1: Private, Loudon's Frei-Corps**

Perhaps because of its connection with Loudon, the *Frei-Corps* which bore his name was one of the best-known of the irregular units. It was also known as *Grün-Laudon* (sic), perhaps to differentiate it from the infantry regiment which from 1760 also bore his name (Regt. No. 29 in the numbering adopted in 1769). Ultimately of two battalions, the *Frei-Corps* was raised from foreigners (including Prussian deserters) in 1758, and disbanded in 1763. It was said that the uniform-colouring (and hence the name *Grün-Laudon*) was chosen to commemorate Loudon's service with the Russian army: green coat and smallclothes, red facings, yellow buttons, black gaiters, and a tricorne hat edged with white lace. (Ottenfeld indicates red turnbacks and a double-breasted waistcoat.)

### **G2: Private, Warasdin Creutzer Grenz Regiment, c. 1762**

This shows the Hungarian infantry-style uniform worn by the Warasdin *Grenz* regiments. For the Creutzer regiment, the coat was white with lightish green, flat-topped cuffs and no lace, a lightish green folding collar, shoulder strap and small turnbacks; lightish green, tassel-ended, pointed lace loops on each side of the breast, set one over two over three; lightish green waistcoat with white braid; yellow buttons, white breeches, Hungarian boots, a white sash with yellow barrels, and a yellow cockade on the *klobuk* (not indicated by Ottenfeld).

### **G3: Private, Carlstädt Liccaner Grenz Regiment, c. 1762**

The uniform illustrated is in perhaps the most typical *Grenz* style, including the braided coat and waistcoat worn by the Carlstädt and Banal corps. The Liccaner regiment had a red coat with green pointed

cuffs and a sea-green waistcoat, yellow braid and buttons, red breeches with yellow thigh-knot or dart, a green sash with red barrels, *opanken*, and a *klobuk* with blue or green and red cockade (Knötel shows yellow). The strap over the right shoulder supported a red rolled cloak, carried diagonally across the back.

### **H1: Private, Warasdin St. Georger Grenz Regiment, c. 1762**

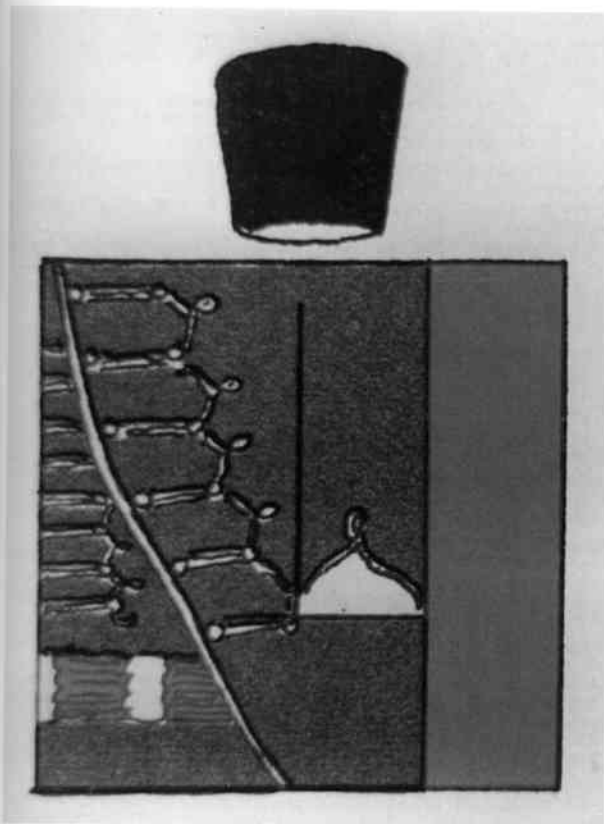
The St. Georger regiment wore a similar uniform to that of the Creutzer (see Plate G2), but with white buttons. Both Knötel and Ottenfeld depict the sleeved waistcoat worn without the coat, in lightish green with white pointed cuffs (without decoration) and white braid. Ottenfeld indicates yellow buttons.

### **H2: Private, Carlstädt Oguliner Grenz Regiment, c. 1762**

This shows a uniform in the style of the Carlstädt corps, with the colouring of the Oguliner regiment: dark blue jacket with yellow pointed cuffs, braid and buttons; dark blue waistcoat, red breeches, red sash with blue barrels (Ottenfeld indicates red and yellow), *opanken*, and no cockade on the *klobuk*; Knötel shows a cloak with yellow lace edging. The cloak is visible here, rolled and slung diagonally over the shoulder.

### **H3: Grenz sharpshooter, c. 1770**

Depicted here is the 1767-style infantry uniform, as adopted by the *Grenz* corps and worn by a member of the *Scharfschützen* (sharpshooter) company; it included the single-breasted jacket, long white breeches or pantaloons, and the infantry *Casquet*. The firearm used by these sharpshooters was a double-barrelled rifle, the 1769 *Doppelstutz*, which had one rifled barrel and one smoothbored, and a lock on each side of the stock – one in the ordinary position at the right side and one (for the lower barrel) set slightly lower at the left. This was used with a short pike (*Hackenlanze* or 'hook lance'), the 'hook' being a support for the rifle barrel in the style of a 17th-century musket-rest; the hook could be positioned in one of three locations, according to the height of the individual. The ramrod is suspended from a strap on the shoulder-belt, and the bag worn over the right shoulder was a rifle-case.



Grenz infantry: a representation of the uniform of Regt. Oguliner, c. 1762. Blue coat and

waistcoat, red breeches, yellow cuffs, buttons and lace, and a red and yellow sash.

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## Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Cette illustration dépeint un manteau dont les boutons sont placés à l'endroit habituel, sur la poitrine droite. La dentelle souligne le rang de Maréchal. La décoration portée autour du cou est l'insigne de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or.

A2 Version à revers de l'uniforme d'état-major, rang indiqué par la double bande de dentelle sur la manchette et sur la poche et la bande simple sur la poitrine. La ceinture noir et or indique qu'il s'agit d'un officier général. Ce personnage porte l'Ordre de Marie Tereze.

A3 Ce personnage porte le manteau des officiers généraux sans revers, la dentelle indique qu'il s'agit d'un *Feldzeugmeister*. Le ruban sur l'épaule est celui de l'Ordre de Marie Tereze et, comme tous les personnages sur cette planche, l'épée à une lame droite.

BI Officier d'artillerie de bas rang, sans bordure de dentelle sur le gilet et la

## Farbtafeln

A1 Diese Abbildung zeigt einen Rock mit den Knöpfen in der üblichen position auf der rechten Brustseite und gewellten Litzen, die den Rang des Feldmarschalls betonen. Bei der am Hals getragenen Auszeichnung handelt es sich um das Abzeichen des Ordens des Goldenen Vlies.

A2 Abgebildet ist eine Version der Stabsuniform mit Revers, wobei der Rang durch das doppelte Litzenband an der Manschette und der Tasche sowie das einfache Band auf der Brust erkenntlich ist. Die Feldbinde in den Farben schwarz und gold ist das Kennzeichen des Generaloffiziers. Die Figur trägt den Maria Theres-Orden.

A3 Diese Figur trägt den Rock der Generaloffiziere ohne Revers, die Ranglitze bezeichnet den Feldzeugmeister. Das Band über der Schulter gehört dem Maria Theres-Orden an. Wie bei allen Figuren auf dieser Farbtafel handelt es sich bei dem Schwert um einen geradklingigen Degen.

ceinture comme les rangs supérieurs. Les baguettes correspondaient au rang et ce personnage porte des éperons car les officiers d'artillerie étaient généralement montés en campagne.

**B2** L'uniforme le plus commun est celui illustré ici, les canonniers 'allemands'. Le manteau est de couleur beige, sans revers, et les boutons sont placés de manière spécifique sur la manchette.

**B3** Uniforme distinctif des canonniers des Pays-Bas, avec des revers et manchettes rouges, un placement plus habituel des boutons sur la manchette et un badge différent sur la poche portée à l'avant de la ceinture.

**C1** L'uniforme des fusiliers était similaire à celui des canonniers mais avec des guêtres. L'arme de côté était généralement un couteau de chasse (*Hirschfänger*), qui allait être remplacé en 1774 par le sabre avec garnitures en cuivre et lourde lame, 58cm de long pour les caporaux et 53cm pour les canonniers.

**C2** Cette reconstitution Knotel dépeint un singulier uniforme de musicien de l'artillerie avec le manteau à dentelle argentée et un béret avec un revers en fourrure et une aigrette en queue de renard. La cornemuse était un instrument traditionnel en Europe centrale. Son nom le plus courant en allemand était *Dudelsack*.

**C3** Uniforme *Jäger* de la Guerre de Sept Ans. Couleurs similaires à celle du corps pionniers auquel ils étaient rattachés avant de devenir une unité indépendante. On remarque une bordure verte sur le faux devant du *Casquet* ou gilet à double boutonage et une épaulette à l'arrière de l'épaule gauche du même gris-pique que celui de l'uniforme.

**D1** Ce personnage porte l'uniforme *Sappeur* d'origine avec son inhabituelle aigrette multicolore. À l'origine, ils avaient un sabre avec une garde, comme ceux utilisés par les grenadiers d'infanterie, mais il fut remplacé en 1769 par une épée à lame dentelée de 55cm avec une garde semblable à celle du *Hirschfänger*.

**D2** L'uniforme des pionniers était composé d'un *Casquet* simple avec un passepoil argenté pour les NCO (les officiers portaient un tricorne avec une dentelle dorée), un manteau gris pique avec des manchettes vert pré et un col pliant, pas de revers, des boutons jaunes (ou blancs), un gilet gris pique, des culottes blanches, des guêtres d'infanterie noires et du matériel en cuir blanc.

**D3** Ce manteau est de style infanterie, de couleur bleu et avec revers, manchettes et retours rouges. Également pantalon collant couleur bleu et boutons blancs, grandes bottes, tricorne avec cocarde noire et bordure en dentelle blanche (argent pour les NCO, dorée pour les officiers) et un sabre à la taille.

**E1** Bérêts de fourrure avec sacs, casquettes de mirliton avec 'ailettes' ou klobuks sans visière et tubulaires, culottes près du corps jusqu'aux chevilles ou pantalons avec bottes basses, chaussures ouvertes avec lacets croisés jusque sur la cheville ou le mollet.

**E2** Les badges comme ceux portés par ce personnages indiquent qu'il s'agit de la principale uniformité dans les unités Pandour. Les armes et le matériel étaient de style indigène comme les sabres de style turc et hongrois, une variété de poignard, piques, courtes lances et, comme ici, hallebarde avec manche assez court.

**E3** Portaient un manteau à capuche, généralement rouge, qui donna naissance à leur surnom habituel de 'manteaux rouges', pantalon et manteau de style hongrois avec manches larges et pendantes. On dit souvent que les mousquets étaient de style turc avec une crosse recourbée.

**F1** Uniforme pandour conventionnel avec casquette de mirliton, manteau vert et parements, gilet et culottes rouges.

**F2** Manteau bleu avec manchettes rouges, gilet avec un rang de dentelle jaune, ceinture bleue avec olives jaunes et un *kobluk* distinctif qui comporte sur le devant une couronne rouge et une plaque de cuivre sur laquelle se trouve le double aigle.

**F3** Veste marron foncé avec manchettes jaunes, col pliant avec passepoil à l'avant et retours. Culottes et gilet bleus avec galon jaune, ceinture bleue ou marron et bottes hongroises.

**G1** Manteau et pantalon collant verts, parements rouges, boutons jaunes, guêtres noires et tricorne bordé de dentelle blanche.

**G2** Manteau blanc avec manchettes verts et plates et pas de dentelle, col pliant vert assez pâle, épaulettes et petits retours, boucles de dentelle pointues terminées par un gland vert de chaque côté de la poitrine, gilet vert avec galon blanc et bottes hongroises.

**G3** Manteau rouge avec manchettes vertes pointues et gilet vert, galon et boutons jaunes, culottes rouges, ceinture verte avec olives rouges. L'épaulette supportait une cape rouge roulée.

**H1** Très semblable à Creutzer (planche G2) mais avec boutons blancs.

**H2** Veste et gilet bleu foncé avec manchettes pointues, galon et boutons jaunes, culottes rouges, ceinture rouge à olives bleues. Ici aussi la cape est jetée sur l'épaule.

**H3** Veste à un seul rang de boutons, longue culotte ou pantalon et *Casquet* d'infanterie.

**B1** Rangniedriger Artillerie-Offizier ohne Litzeneinfassung an der Weste und mit einem Gürtel, wie ihn die Feldsoldaten trugen. Stöcke wurden je nach Rang getragen. Hier sind die Sporen angebracht, da die Artillerie-Offiziere bei Feldzügen generell zu Pferde waren.

**B2** Die gängigste Uniform war die hier abgebildete, nämlich die der "deutschen" Büchsenmeister. Der Rock ist rehh Braun und hat keine Revers. An den Manschetten sieht man die charakteristische Anordnung der Knöpfe.

**B3** Die charakteristische Uniform der Büchsenmeister der niederlande mit roten Revers und Aufschlägen, einer gängigeren Knopfanordnung auf den Manschetten und einem andersartigen Abzeichen auf der Tasche, die vorne am Gürtel getragen wurde.

**C1** Die Uniform der Füsiliere glich der der Büchsenmeister, hatte jedoch Gamaschen. Bei der Seitenwaffe handelte es sich im allgemeinen um ein Jagdmesser (*Hirschfänger*), der 1774 durch den Säbel mit Messingbeschlägen ersetzt werden sollte, der für den Korporal eine Länge von 58cm und für die Büchsenmeister eine Länge von 53cm hatte.

**C2** Diese Knötel-Rekonstruktion zeigt eine einzelne Uniform eines Musikers der Artillerie, der Rock mit Silberlitze, und eine Mütze mit einem Pelzaufschlag und Fuchschwanz. Der Dudelsack war in ganz Mitteleuropa ein traditionelles Instrument.

**C3** Die Abbildung zeigt die Uniform der Jäger im siebenjährigen Krieg. Die Farbgebung ähnelt der des Pionierkörpers, dem die Jäger angeschlossen waren, ehe sie eine selbständige Einheit wurden. Die Uniform hat zur falschen Front des *Casquet* hin eine grüne Einfassung, eine doppelreihige Weste und einen Riemen an der rückwärtigen linken Schulter in der hechtgrauen Uniformfarbe.

**D1** Diese Figur trägt die ursprünglichliche *Sappeur*-Uniform mit dem ungewöhnlichen, teilweise farbigen Federbusch. Ursprünglich trug man Säbel mit einem Handschutz, wie ihn die Grenadiere der Infanterie hatten. Dieser wurde jedoch 1769 durch einen 55cm langen Säbel mit gezuckter Klinge ersetzt, der ein Heft wie der *Hirschfänger* hatte.

**D2** Die Uniform der Pioniere bestand aus einem schlichten *Casquet* mit silberfarbener Einfassung für Unteroffiziere (Offiziere trugen einen Dreispitz mit Goldlitze), einem hechtgrauen Rock mit grasgrünen Aufschlägen und einem Umlegekragen, ohne Revers und gelben (beziehungsweise weißen) Knöpfen, einer hechtgrauen Weste, weißen Breeches, schwarzen Infanteriegamaschen und weißer Ledergutrüstung.

**D3** Der Rock folgt dem Stil der Infanterie mit der kornblumenblauen Farbe, roten Revers, Aufschlägen und Manschetten. Auch die Kniehosen sind kornblumenblau; weiße Knöpfe, lange Stiefel, Dreispitz mit schwarzer Hahnenfeder und weißer Randlitze (silberfarben bei Unteroffizieren, goldfarben bei Offizieren) und ein Säbel am Leibriemen.

**E1** Pelzmützen mit Klappen, Mirliton-Mützen mit "Flügeln" oder *Klobuks* im Stil rohrförmiger Mützen ohne Schirm; Jacken ohne Schoß und knöchellange Breeches beziehungsweise Beinkleider, die mit niedrigen Stiefeln oder offenen Schuhen getragen wurden, die bis zum Knöchel oder bis zur Wade über Kreuz geschnürt wurden.

**E2** Abzeichen, wie sie bei dieser Figur ersichtlich sind, sollten bei den Pandour-Einheiten für Uniformität sorgen. Die Waffen und die Ausrüstung entsprachen den einheimischen Gebräuchen, wie etwa Säbel im türkischen und ungarischen Stil, eine Vielfalt unterschiedlicher Dolche, Spieße, Kurzlanzen und wie hier Streitaxte mit recht kurzem Heft.

**E3** Man trug einen roten Umhang mit Kapuze, auf den der gängige Spitzname "Rotjacken" zurückzuführen ist, Beinkleider im ungarischen Stil und Röcke mit lose herabhangenden Ärmeln. Die Musketen sind oft in türkischen Stil dargestellt mit geschwungenem Kolben.

**F1** Eine herkömmliche Pandour-Uniform mit Mirliton-Mütze, grünem Rock und roten Aufschlägen, Weste und Breeches.

**F2** Blauer Rock mit roten Manschetten, eine Weste mit einer einzelnen gelben Litzenreihe, blaue Schärpe mit gelben Streifen und ein charakteristischer *Kobluk* mit einer roten Krone und einer Messingfront mit den Doppeladler.

**F3** Dunkelbraune Jacke mit gelben Manschetten, Umlegekragen mit Paspeln um die Vorderkanten und Aufschläge. Blaue Breeches und Weste mit gelber Litze, blaue beziehungsweise braune Schärpe und ungarische Stiefel.

**G1** Grüner Rock und Kniehosen, rote Aufschläge, gelbe Knöpfe, schwarze Gamaschen und ein Dreispitz mit weißer Randlitze.

**G2** Weißer Rock mit grünen, gerade abgeschlossenen Manschetten, ohne Litze. Hellgrüner Umlegekragen, Schulterklappen und kleine Aufschläge; spitz zulaufende Litzenlaschen mit grünen Quasten auf beiden Seiten der Brust, grüne Weste mit weißen Tressen und ungarische Stiefel.

**G3** Roter Rock mit grünen, spitz zulaufenden Manschetten und Weste, gelben Tressen und Knöpfen, roten Breeches, grüner Schärpe mit roten Streifen. Der Schulterriemen diente zur Befestigung eines aufgerollten roten Umhangs.

**H1** Creutzer (parbtafel G2) sehr ähnlich, jedoch mit weißen Knöpfen.

**H2** Dunkelblaue Jacke und Weste mit gelben, spitz zulaufenden Manschetten, Tressen und Knöpfen; rote Breeches, rote Schärpe mit blauen Streifen. Der Umhang hängt wiederum über der Schulter.

**H3** Einreihige Jacke, lange weiße Breeches beziehungsweise Beinkleider und das *Casquet* der Infanterie.

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