Part 3: Gribeauval in Austrian Service (1758-62)

On 1 May 1756, France and Austria sign the First Treaty of Versailles that causes the relations between France and Prussia to deteriorate. On 17 May 1756, Britain declared war on France so precipitating the start of the Seven Years War that involved Austria, Bavaria, France, Russia, Saxony and Sweden against Britain and Prussia. Soon after the outbreak of the Seven Years War, Empress Maria Theresa realised that the Austrian Corps of Engineers lacked expertise especially in conducting sieges so asked the King of France for the services of good engineer officers.

Military Mission to Danzig (1757)

In April 1757, the recently returned French Ambassador in Warsaw, Charles-François de Broglie, Marquis de Ruffec (1719-81), requested that the Secretary of State for War should send a military delegation to advise the Kingdom of Poland in the defence of Danzig. [Nardin (1982) 53-54]

He was the most important member of the [Scott and Simms (2007) 307-8]

Two officers were chosen. Gribeauval was promoted directly to Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry from Capitaine of Miners and de Glaubitz was promoted to maréchal de camp. On 2 May 1757, Lieutenant-colonel Gribeauval, maréchal de camp de Glaubitz and departed with the ambassador de Broglie and Charles-François de Broglie, Marquis de Ruffec (1719-81) departed from Paris for Strasbourg on a mission to Danzig to report upon the defences of Danzig in Poland. [Nardin (1982) 55]

They arrived in Vienna just after the death of FM Maximilian Ulysses Browne de Camus (1705-57) on 6 July 1757 who had been mortally wounded at the Battle of Prague (6 May 1757). Here he met the French Ambassador, César Gabriel de Choiseul, Duc de Praslin (1712 –1785) who was nephew of the future Secretary of State for War, Duc du Choiseul. [Passac (1816) 99]

After the inspection of Danzig, de Glaubitz left for Island of Rügen then Stralsund in Swedish Pomerania before being attached to the Swedish Army that was preparing to attack the Prussians. [Nardin (1782) 59]

When Gribeauval returned to Vienna after his mission to Danzig, according to Passac (1816: 100) Gribeauval, de Broglie and Choiseul-Praslin influenced the decision of Marie Theresa to replace the ineffectual Charles-Alexandre de Lorraine et Bar (1712-80) by FM Leopold Joseph Daun (1705-66).
Gribeauval in Austrian Service (March 1758)
On 10 March 1758, Gribeauval was brevetted as Obrist in the Austrian engineers and retained his French rank of lieutenant-colonel of infantry. [1] This meant that he obtained one step in rank upon his secondment to Austrian service. His transfer was aided by the new supreme commander of the Austrian Army, FM Daun. At the camp of Neustadt in Moravia, Gribeauval demonstrated the latest siege methods. He initiated a much needed investigation and reform of Austrian engineering. [Duffy (2000) 293 and Summerfield (2011) Chapter 12]

Siege of Neisse (November 1758)
Gribeauval was attached to FZM Ferdinand Philip Graf Harsch, Gribeauval supervised the failed Austrian siege of Neisse whose key position was the modern star-fort named Fort Preussen. In haste to prosecute the siege, the first parallel was dug only 325m from the glacis rather than the usual 500-800m on the night of 28-29 October. In the darkness, the Prussian gunners fired ineffectually fired over the Austrian sappers’ heads due to their expectations that the attackers would be further away. Only two Austrians were injured despite the volume of fire. On 1 November 1758, Gribeauval was promoted to GFWM in the Austrian Army [equivalent to a brigade commander. The approach of Frederick caused the siege to be abandoned on 6 November. [Duffy (2008) 148-9]

Memorandum on the Defence of Dresden (Oct 1759)
In October 1759, Gribeauval wrote a memorandum in response to FM Daun’s request for the defences of the City of Dresden to be improved so it could hold out for 10-12 days. By 26 October, the programme of works had been agreed and the Saxon envoy, Graf Flemming, consented to provide the necessary labour, transport and materials. However, due to lack of technical support the improvements were not a success. For example, parapets were excavated from inside rather than outside the works so making them an obstacle for both the attackers and defenders.

Reform of Austrian Engineering (Jan 1760)
In January 1760, Unterlieutenant Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (1725-1804) of the Austrian engineer corps (who later designed the steam driven artillery transporter), wrote a letter of resignation to the Hofkriegsrat [Austrian War Ministry] that claimed the Austrian engineer corps was spoilt by favouritism. [Duffy (2000) 189-90] On 20 January 1760, Gribeauval and Prince Charles of Lorraine [Director of Engineering from 1758] were tasked to investigate these claims. [Summerfield (2011) 265]

Gribeauval’s report dated 2 February informed the Hofkriegsrat that the faction riven engineer corps had overlooked merit in promotions, was little regarded by the rest of the army and the engineers were poorly trained. He proposed that the aged officers be purged and that Austria should set up a Corps of Sappers to provide a skilled labour force for the engineers as well as draughtsmen and cartographers. [Summerfield (2011) 270-3]

“I [Gribeauval] do not know what system has been followed … But I can assert that a number of officers, even among those how have reached high rank, are devoid of the aptitudes needed for the profession and have never been equal to meeting their responsibilities. In junior officers who

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1 Hennebert (1896: 100) mistakenly gives his him the rank of Obristfeldwachmeister that did not exist [Naulet (2003) 128] and the date as 1 November 1758. This has been perpetuated in a number of texts.
have ideas and abilities that fit them for a successful career in the high reaches of their profession, but they nearly all complain of having been passed over repeatedly for promotion, and a number of them – including some of the best – up to 12 or 15 times. They say that it is because of favouritism.

The [Austrian] Engineer Corps is filled with factions, intrigues and cabals without end, but little evidence of enthusiasm, and not at all ambition. Most of them have shunned effort on the excuse that their goodwill has been abused – and here they are not entirely wrong. However, by dint of making promises (which we are admittedly not sure we can keep), and by pricking their vanity, we have begun to bring them into a better way of thinking.

[Engineers] are treated in a way that is harsh and even indecent. A number of generals know only how to convey their orders in terms of threats, holding out the prospect of confinement in chains as if they were criminals. When an officer, no matter how junior, is dispatched on some mission, he invariably takes a couple of engineers with him to see to the hard and uncongenial parts of the task; they load the blame on them if it anything goes wrong, but take the credit if turns out well. Just look at the state of the engineers to the middle of any campaign – you will see that most of them have lost their horses and money, and that they are worn out by exhaustion and maltreatment.

The soldiers and even their officers … just wish to exist until nightfall or the end of their duty overtakes them. New troops arrive, and with them a new crop of difficulties. The remedy must be to raise companies of sappers that will be distributed along the works to support the efforts of the soldiers and they can carry out demonstrations for the benefit of the officers of the engineer corps, which at the moment has neither the structure nor the training for this kind of warfare.

The engineers should employ four or five auxiliary draftsmen… A further body of civilian cartographers could be attached to the General Staff to produce maps of terrain and campsites… As this will be their sole occupation, they will soon acquire the necessary accuracy and facility – something that is impossible for an officer who can attend to such work for only a little while before he has to pass on. They will not be coming under fire, and will therefore have no right to military honours, which will put a limit to the cost and to any inconvenient pretensions on their part. They will be given rank equivalent to junior officers and be respected in their work by the soldiers and the local peasants. We have 80 such people in France [the Ingénieurs Géographes – Geographical Engineers] divided into 1st and 2nd class.”

[Duffy (2000) 294-5 quoting Gribeauval (2 Feb 1760), Dresden]

It is interesting to note that many of his observations could be made of most armies including Britain, France, Prussian and Russia. This report was sent to the newly appointed General Deputy-Director of Engineering, GFWM Harsch who had been in office for only a few days. The proposals received his full support and in his report added that the education of engineers should be modelled on that of France.

On 27 February 1760, Maria Theresa decided that the Gumpendorf School was to be put under the complete control of Deputy-Director of Engineers, GFWM Harsch. [Summerfield (2011) 264]

On 7 March, Prince Charles of Lorraine replied defensively against the accusations of Gribeauval on the poor state of Austrian Engineering during his directorship. He defended the late Deputy-Director Paul Ferdinand Bohn by writing:
“A Deputy-Director [of Engineering] is not like a regimental commander, who has the opportunity to become acquainted with every officer detail. He must rely on reports….. All advancement of this kind [ignoring seniority] engenders resentment even among senior officers, for this part of human nature to have an inflated and unrealistic opinion of oneself.”

[Duffy (2000) 295 quoting Charles of Lorraine to Maria Theresa (7 March 1760)]

The latter was a pointed reference to Gribeauval’s intervention in a couple of promotions. Despite this, he broadly supported the positive recommendations of both reports but requested that Gribeauval name the individuals at fault. [Duffy (2000) 293] Both agreed that Unterlieutenant Cugnot should be permitted to resign. [Duffy (2000) 190]

**The Sappeurs-Corps (Est. 23 Mar 1760)**

The observations made in the 2 February report upon the need for companies of sapper were from first-hand experience of the inadequate field fortifications set up in the defence of Dresden in the winter of 1759-60. On 16 February 1760, Gribeauval submitted his proposals to the Hofkriegsrat. On 23 March, the Hofkriegsrat informed the infantry regimental commanders that a Sappeurs Corps of three companies was being set up and they were expected to send a draft of 4 men who were healthy, strong and at least 174cm tall, one of which was to be literate and suitable for promotion to NCO. By 20 April, there were 186 men with another 60 on their way. They were stationed in Dresden under Major Johann Bechardt where they remedied the failings of the field defences. [Ottenfeld (1895) I: 169-70] According to Duffy (2000: 298), the Corps of Sappers was the most important contribution by Gribeauval to Austrian engineering service.

**Siege of Glatz (21-26 July 1760)**

In July 1760, he was attached to FZM Gideon Ernst Frhr. von Loudon (1716-90) who at the start of the campaign was in Königingratz. Gribeauval was the technical director of the siege of Glatz that started on 21 July. The artillery was commanded by Obrist-Lt Joseph Theodor von Rouvroy (1728-89). The newly raised Sappeurs Corps established their reputation during the storm of Glatz on the 25 July. Captain Jakob Engbel of the Sappers was awarded the Military Order of Maria Theresa and their commander, Major Bechardt was promoted to Obrist-Lieutenant [Lieutenant Colonel] when he had the honour given to him by FZM Loudon to take the 33 captured colours to Vienna [Duffy (2000) 298] Glatz surrendered on 26 July after only being besieged for five days. [Duffy (1985) 119]

**Report on Austrian Artillery (3 March 1762)**

Whilst still in the Austrian Army in March 1762, Gribeauval was instructed by Sieur Dubois, the assistant of the Secretary of State for War, Duc de Choiseul of to answers to the 18 questions on the Austrian Artillery. The answers pleased the Duc de Choiseul and consequently Gribeauval was breveted Marechal de Camp [equivalent to brigadier] on 25 July 1762 and confirms that he retained his French rank while seconded to Austrian service. A copy of the Warrant dated 25 July 1762 can be found reproduced in Henneberht (1896) 511-2.

**Defence of Schweidnitz (8 Aug-1 Oct 1762)**

The fortress of Schweidnitz in the recently acquired Prussian province of Silesia (now Swidnica in south-west Poland) was taken and retaken several times throughout Frederick’s wars with Austria. In 1747, to secure his hold upon Silesia, Frederick II had instructed Oberst von Sehrs to surround the town with a girdle of detached forts and lunettes that were completed in 1756.
The Austrians captured Schweidnitz on 13 November 1757 and they considered it little more than a fortified camp rather than a fortress. The town’s defences were feeble had a low rampart that was against the medieval wall and so was not designed to give supporting fire to the outer wall. The five detached star-forts and seven redoubts up to ½ km from the town wall were supposed to be mutually support but according to Duffy (1975: 68) they were not successful in this as their faces were too low. The Austrians after the capture of Schweidnitz joined up the works by continuous entrenchments. [Duffy (1985) 139]

On 18 April 1758, Schweidnitz fell and so Austria lost their last foothold in Silesia. [Duffy (1974) 180] On 1 October 1761, the strategically important Schweidnitz was taken once again by storm by Loudon much to the annoyance of Frederick II of Prussia. This permitted the Austrian Army to take up winter quarters in Silesia.

In August 1762, FML Franz Guasco commanded the Austrian garrison of 23 senior officers, 612 grenadiers, 7,507 fusilier, 130 cavalry, 1,512 Grenz and 441 technical troops (artillerymen, artillery fusiliers, engineers, miners and sappers). GFWM Gribeauval commanded the technical troops. Under his command were Major Frierenberger of the artillery, Obrist-Lt Steinmetz of Engineers, Captain Pabliczek of miners and Captain Eghels of the newly raised Corps of Sappers. [Duffy (2008) 369-271]

The defence of Schweidnitz was prolonged as long as it was by the Miners under Captain Pabliczek from Bohemia, who displayed a clear superiority over the Prussians in the countermining war. [Duffy (2008) 300] Little headway could against the pressure mines that had been invented by French Engineer Bernard Forest de Belidor (1698-1761) and which were used to great success by Gribeauval. [Wurzbach (1859) 333]
A version of the M1749 Gribeauval Garrison carriage (which he had developed in Cherbourg, but which was not adopted for service at that time) was modified for Austrian service. [Summerfield (Dec 2010) 2 (02)] In 1762, the design was improved by Zimmermeister [Master Carpenter] Reiter for Austrian service by introduction of a smaller truck wheel. [Dollaczek (1887) 335-6] The Austrians knew this as the Hobe Wall-Lafette that literally means high wall carriage. [Hollins (2003) 22]. In 1774, a similar design was introduced into French service including the Richtmaschine. [Summerfield (Dec 2010) 2 (04)] This a screw-driven elevating wedge that was invented by a Warsaw Jesuit in 1650. [Summerfield (2010)]

Frederick was determined to re-take Schweidnitz. He gave command of the mining operations to French renegade Engineer Simon Deodat Lefebvre who was a disciple of Belidor. Trenches were opened on 7-8 August about 900 paces from Fort Jauernicker. [Duffy (1985) 127] On 22 August, Guasco offered to surrender if he could withdraw his command to Austrian lines. Frederick refused. On 1 September, the first Prussian mine containing 2 tonnes of gunpowder was exploded. On 8 September, Frederick threatened to put the whole garrison to the sword if they did not surrender. FM Daun abandoned the relief of Schweidnitz on the 18 September roads were impassable due to heavy rain.

On 8 October, a mortar bomb or another Prussian mine of 2 tonne of gunpowder exploded the powder magazine of the Jauernicker Fort killing the commandant of the fort, two companies of grenadiers and 200 men. [Duffy (1975) 140-3 and Nardin (1982)85-86] The next day the garrison surrendered. The siege had lasted 63 days and cost 3,000 lives. Guasco was promoted to FZM (full general) and awarded the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa Military Order in his absence. [Szabo (2008) 413-4]

Gribeauval was imprisoned in Königsberg, East Prussia. [Nardin (1982) 89] On 21 October 1762, Gribeauval in his absence in captivity was award the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa and promoted to Feldmarschalllieutenant (FML) in the Austrian which was equivalent to major general in the British Army. [Wurzbach (1859) 333, Dollaczek (1887) 335].

Finally in April 1763, he was released from captivity. He arrived in Vienna on 14 April 1763 after 6 months of captivity and two months after the Peace of Hubertusburg (15 February 1763) formally ended the Seven Years War. Gribeauval chose to return to France. [Nardin (1982) 93]
Appendix A: Comparison of 18th Century officer ranks.
Summerfield (2011) Austrian Seven Years War Cavalry and Artillery, Ken Trotman Ltd.

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<th>Prussian Army</th>
<th>French Army</th>
<th>British Army</th>
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<td>Feldmarschall (FM)</td>
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<td>Field Marshal</td>
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<td>General der Infanterie (GdI)</td>
<td>Lieutenant-general</td>
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<td>General der Kavallerie (GdK)</td>
<td>Lieutenant-general</td>
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<td>Captain</td>
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<td>Sekondeutenant</td>
<td>Sous-Lieutenant</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
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Military Orders

Royal and Military Order of St Louis [Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint-Louis] founded on 5 April 1693 by Louis XIV and named after St Louis (Louis IX). The three classes: Grand-Croix (Grand Cross), Commandeur (Commander) and Chevalier (Knight).

Knight Cross and Grand Cross of the Maria Theresa Military Order [Militär-Maria-Theresien-Orden] was founded on 18 June 1757 for meritorious and valorous acts by commissioned officers

Appendix B: Short Austrian Biographies

Commander of the Austrian Main Army

Browne de Camus, Maximilian Ulysses (1705-57) was greatly liked by his troops and held in high esteem at court. GFWM (1738), FML (1740), FZM (1745), FM (1754). He commanded the main field army in 1756 during the attempted relief of the Saxon Army in Pirna. In 1757, he was replaced by Charles-Alexandre de Lorraine et Bar (1712-80). FM Browne was mortally wounded at Prague (6 May 1757) and died on 6 July. [Duffy (2009) The Wild Goose and the Eagle; A Life of Marshal von Browne 1705-1757]

Lorraine et Bar, Charles-Alexandre de (1712-80) [Charles of Lorraine] was the brother-in-law to Maria Theresa. He performed well against the Turks in 1738 and the Franco-Bavarian army in the early part of the War of Austrian Succession. Despite suffering defeats at the hands of the Prussian in 1745, he was restored to high command in spring 1757. He was only finally dismissed on 16 January 1758 as a consequence of the defeat at Leuthen (5 Dec 1757). [Duffy (2008) 421-422]
Daun, Leopold Joseph [Pinz von Thiano] (1705-66) was the son of FM Wirich Philipp Daun who defended Turin in May-Sept 1706 against the French. After the War of Austrian Succession, he reorganised the Austrian Army. He defeated Frederick II at Kolin (1757). On 16 January 1758, he was appointed commander of the Austrian Main Army and defeated Frederick II at Hochkirch (1758). He forced the surrender of Finck's army at Maxen (1759). He became president of the War Council (Hofkriegsrat) in 1762. Daun was often reproached for his caution. GFWM (1737), FML (1739) and FM (1754). Inhaber of IR59. [Summerfield (2011) 18]

**Austrian Generals**

FML Franz Guasco (1711-63) was of Piedmontese origin and joined Austrian service in 1752 from Russian. In January 1757, he was promoted to FML. In 1759, he negotiated the Prussian surrender of Dresden and assisted FZM Maguire the next year in its defence. He led the 62 day defence of Schweidnitz. He died on 23 March 1763 in captivity in Königsberg just a couple of days before his release. [Duffy (2008) 423]

Gideon Ernst Frhr. von Loudon (1716-90) had served in the Russian Army before serving with the Austrians in the notorious Trenck Pandours. Obrist [Colonel] (1757), GFWM (1757), FML (1758), FZM (1759) and FM (1765). In 1766, he became commander in chief of the Austrian Army upon the death of FM Daun. Some authors consider him to be the foremost Austrian general of the 18th century after Eugene of Savoy. [Duffy (2008) 425]

**Austrian Engineers**

Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (1725-1804) was a 2nd Lt in the Austrian Engineer Corps who resigned in 1760 and had started thinking of steam locomotion in the 1750s. In 1765, Griveauval and Duc de Choiseul supported his experiments and in March 1770 the first working model of a steam The full scale prototype was ready in June 1771 but neither Duc de Choiseul or Griveauval were in office so no further funds were made available [Duffy (2000) 189-191]

Ferdinand Philipp Graf Harsch (1704-92) was appointed Deputy-Director of Engineers on 1 February 1760 upon the death of Deputy-Director Bohn.

**Austrian Artillerymen**

Liechtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel (1696-1772) commanded the Austrian Army in Italy (1745) and is best known as the reformer of the Austrian Artillery. Master General of Ordnance (1744), FM (1745) [See Summerfield (2011), Austrian Seven Years War Army, Ken Trotman Ltd, Chapter 11]

Appendix C: Short French Biographies

**Mistresses of Louis XV**
Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de Pompadour (1721-64) was the Mistress of Louis XV and was very influential in government circles.

**French Diplomats**
Charles-François de Broglie, Marquis de Ruffec (1719-81) was the second son of François-Marie, 1st duc de Broglie and younger brother to Marshal Victor-François, 2nd Duc de Broglie (1718-1804). He served for some years in the French army, and afterwards became one of the foremost diplomats in the service of Louis XV. He served as ambassador to Poland (1752-56) and was recalled at the outbreak of the Seven Years War to lead Louis XV’s unofficial secret diplomacy know as the Secret du Roi [the King’s Secret] that was established in 1745. He was the ablest and most important member. It is interesting to note that the members of the Secret du Roi were instrumental in the French involvement in bringing France into the American War of Independence. In 1757, he was created chevalier des ordres du roi (1757), lieutenant général (1760), commandant in Franche-Comté (1761-62), governor of Saumurois (1770). He is chiefly remembered in connection with the Secret du Roi, the private diplomatic service of Louis XV, of which

César Gabriel de Choiseul, Duc de Praslin (1712–1785) should not be confused with his cousin Étienne-François, Comte de Stainville, Duc de Choiseul (1719-1785). After serving in the French Army and obtaining the rank of Lieutenant General, he was appointed ambassador in Vienna (1756-61), Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1761-66) and Secretary of State for the Navy (1766-70). In 1763, he negotiated then signed the Treaty of Paris (10 Feb 1763) on behalf of Louis XV.

French Secretary of State for War (1743-58)
Marc Antoine René de Voyer, Marquis de Paulmy, 3rd Marquis d'Argenson (1722-87) was the nephew of Marc-Pierre de Voyer de Paulmy, comte d'Argenson (1696-1764) and replaced him as Secretary of State for War on 7 January 1757 and was also forced to resign on 3 March 1757 by the influence of Madame de Pompadour.

Marshall de Belle Isle (1684-1761) entered the army at an early age. Chef of a Dragoon Regiment (1708), Maréchal de Camp (Mar 1718), Maréchal de France (1741), Secretary of State for War from 3 March 1758 until his death aged 76 on 26 January 1761.
Étienne-François, Comte de Stainville, Duc de Choiseul (1719-1785) was the cousin of César Gabriel de Choiseul, Duc de Praslin (1712-85). He attained the ranks of lieutenant-general in 1750. He was the patron of Gribeauval. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1758-61 and 1766-70), Secretary of State for War (27 January 1761-24 December 1770) and Secretary of State for the Navy (1761-66). In 1770, he mobilised the French military in support of Spain against Britain over the Falklands Crisis. To avoid war with Britain, he was dismissed from office by Louis. The great protector of Gribeauval was now out of office.

Marshall de France

Marshal Victor-François, 2nd Duc de Broglie (1718-1804) served with his father, François-Marie, 1st Duc de Broglie, at Parma and Guastalla. In the War of the Austrian Succession, he took part in the storming of Prague (1742) and was promoted to brigadier. He served on the Rhine (1744-45), and he succeeded his father as Duc de Broglie on the old duke's death in 1745. He was made a maréchal de camp, and he subsequently served with Marshal de Saxe in the Low Countries, and was present at Roucoux, Val and Maastricht where he probably met for the first time Gribeauval. By the end of the war, he was a lieutenant-general. In 1759, he ordered the reboring of M1732 4-, 8- and 12-pdr tubes to 6-, 12- and 16-pdr respectively and defeated Prince Ferdinand at Bergen. He succeeded Marshal Contades after Minden. In 1760, he won an action at Korbach and was defeated the next year at Villinghausen. In 1778, he was given command of the troops designed to operate against England. In July 1789, he commanded troops at Versailles and briefly served for three days as Louis XVI's minister of war before fleeing France. After his emigration, the Duc de Broglie commanded the "Armée de Princes" in 1792. Colonel of the Régiment de Luxembourg (13 Oct 1734), brigadier (26 Apr 1742); Maréchal de camp (1 May 1745), Lieutenant-général des armées (10 May 1748), Maréchal de France (16 Dec 1759); gouverneur of Metz and du Pays (Feb 1771), Maréchal général (1789) and Field Marshal of the Russian Army (1797). He died in Munich in 1804. [Chandler (1993) 63]
Acknowledgements

The editorial comments of David McCracken have been invaluable to force me to illuminate better this short biography of his life before he started his reform of the French Artillery in 1765. The comments, assistance and translations of Gerard Cronin of GJM Figurines, Patrick Ehresmann, Don Graves, Dave Hollins, Digby Smith, and Steven H. Smith have been greatly appreciated over the years. NGA Archive and Ken Trotman Ltd for permission to reproduce the illustrations from my two volumes to be published in the Spring of 2011 on the Austrian Seven Years War Army. Norman Swales has been supportive in his advice in improving my technical drawing.

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Issue 2 ~ 34 ~

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