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2. Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius Wallenstein (1583–1634), 'Soldier under Saturn' revolutionised the logistics of waging war. His failure to comprehend the imperative of unhesitating loyalty to his Habsburg master proved fatal.

1. Ferdinand II (1578–1637), scourge of Protestants and devotee of the Jesuits. In the background the Prague castle window from which his representatives were defenestrated, provoking the Thirty Years War.





3. Infantry from the era of Wallenstein up to the beginning of Maria Theresa's reign, 1600–1740. The musketeer (third from left) represents a typical soldier defending Vienna during the Siege of 1683.



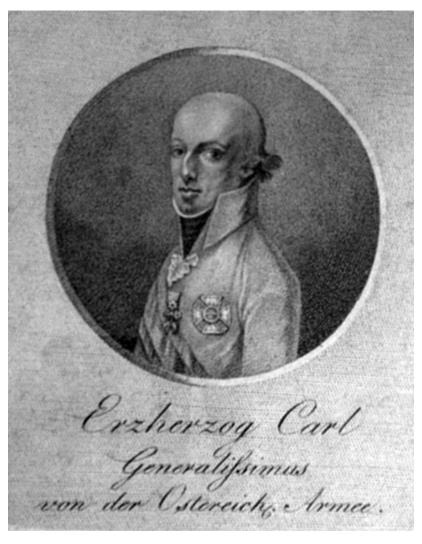
4. Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663–1736). One of the greatest commanders in European history, his prompt action at Blenheim saved Marlborough's centre from imminent collapse while his victory at Zenta over the Ottomans laid the foundation of the Austrian Habsburgs' expansion into eastern Europe.

5. The Great Empress: Maria Theresa (1717–1780). Her reforms have endured in many instances for centuries and she established the Austrian army as one of the most formidable in Europe and more than capable of holding its own against Frederick of Prussia.





6. The products of Theresian and Josephinian military reforms were seen as the 'finest cavalry in the world'. Austrian dragoons, cuirassiers, chevauxleger and lancers (1760–1800).



7. The Archduke Charles (1771–1847), the most formidable of Napoleon's opponents and the outstanding Habsburg of his generation. His victory over Napoleon at Aspern electrified Europe. Later when French officers disparaged the Austrians' fighting qualities, Napoleon cut them short with the remark: 'if you did not see the Austrians at Aspern, you have not seen anything!'

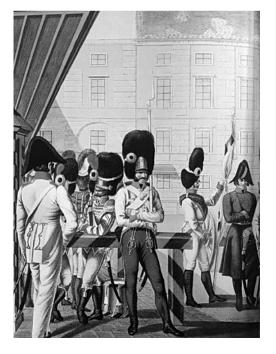


8. As a result of rising costs during the Napoleonic Wars, the imposing crested helmet which the infantry had donned earlier in the century was replaced by a bell-top shako. This headdress however failed to be widely distributed until after the dramatic 1809 campaign had concluded.



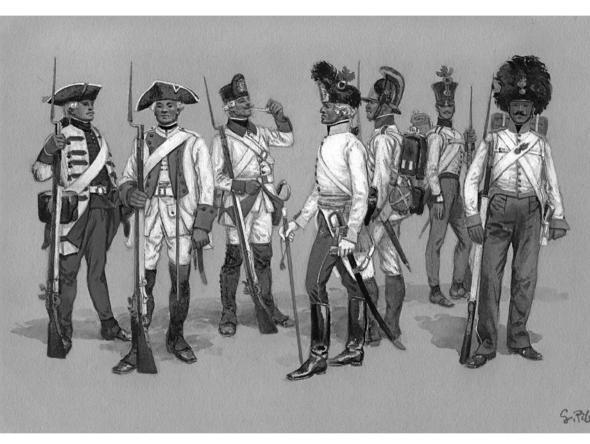
9. A detail of the battle of Aspern in Wienerzinn. Austrian flat tin soldiers were originally manufactured during Maria Theresa's reign to illustrate her victorious campaigns against Prussia and were used for educational purposes in military academies and cadet schools. These figures date from the 1920s and were made by the Vienna firm of Scheibert. They are painstakingly based on contemporary accounts and engravings of the battle.

10. The humbling of Napoleon: General Koller's coat and hat in which Napoleon sought to take refuge so as to avoid an angry French mob on the 25 April 1814. The Austrian general happily obliged at the Inn of La Calade. Disguised as an Austrian general Napoleon was then able to proceed across France unmolested.





11. Grenadiers of the Vienna 'House' regiment Hoch und Deutschmeister I.R. Nr 4 mounting guard in the Hofburg in 1820. The officer on the right is wearing the traditional top-coat which distinguished officers from other ranks. His pose suggests Enlightenment credentials.



12. Austrian infantry from the end of the Seven Years War to 1840. Grenadier bearskins became progressively more lavish during the final flowering of the Biedermeier era which followed the end of the Napoleonic wars. Together with two colours of button metal, more than 46 different facing colours indicated the identity of each regiment.



13. Prague's magnificent monument to Joseph Wenzel Radetzky (1766–1858) shows him carried by his soldiers atop a vast shield fashioned from Italian artillery captured during his 1848 campaign. The monument is expected to be restored to its original site beneath Prague's castle in 2018.

14. Alfred Fürst von Windischgrätz (1787–1862) led the forces which crushed the revolutions in Prague and Vienna in 1848. In Prague he witnessed his wife shot dead by a young insurgent and this experience undoubtedly hardened his attitude towards the rebels. He was instrumental in bringing Franz-Josef to the throne.

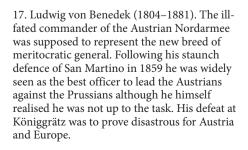




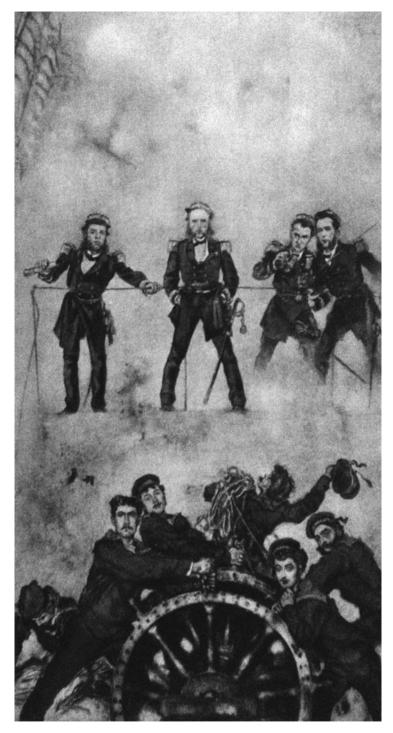
15. 'An Emperor we can show the soldiers' in Windischgrätz's phrase. Franz-Josef I (1830–1916) ruled for 68 years. From his first day to his last this Kaiser was rarely seen out of his uniform, as this postcard commemorating his 60th Jubilee in 1908 illustrates.



16. Ludwig Karl Wilhelm von Gablenz (1814–1874) commanded the Austrians successfully in the challenging campaign against the Danes in 1864. His aggressive quick instincts and love of frontal bayonet attacks shocked his more cautious Prussian colleagues.







18. Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff (1827–1871) standing on the deck of his flagship SMS *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max* a few seconds before it rammed the Italian *Re d'Italia*. The dazzling performance of the Austrian navy at the Battle of Lissa in 1866 consolidated public support for the Imperial and Royal Navy.



19. k. (u.) k. military music. Infantry bands played a vital role in campaigns and the famous Radetzky March was played during murderous infantry assaults both at Oeversee and Königgrätz. The corpus of Austrian military music is one of the richest in the world.



20. Sentry-duty inspection. This sketch captures well the discipline and smartness of mounting guard. All three infantry soldiers have attached a sprig of oak leaves to their headdress, the traditional *Feldzeichen* of Habsburg troops.



21. The Austrian naval detachment's contribution to the defence of the European Legations during the Boxer rebellion in 1900 was widely celebrated in the Habsburg domains. These Viennese toy soldiers were first made by the firm of Wollner and stimulated renewed public interest in Austria-Hungary's navy. Details including the Maxim gun were carefully drawn from contemporary accounts.



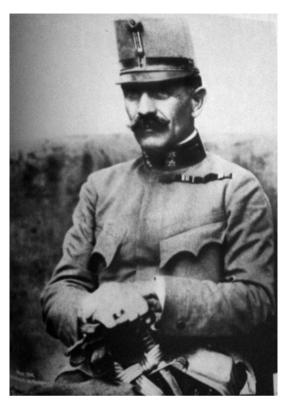
22. 1914 Hungarian hussars. Despite their red breeches and richly elaborate headdress, the elan and horsemanship of the Habsburg hussar regiments continued to be admired even by their opponents. Within six months of the First World War breaking out they would be largely reorganised as infantry.



23. Stephen Tisza (1861–1918), Prime Minister of Hungary and the man Franz-Josef called 'the most powerful politician of my reign since the days of Prince Schwarzenberg'. An avowed enemy of Franz Ferdinand he enjoyed Franz-Josef's trust to the very end.



24. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Inspector General of the Army's tunic following his assassination in Sarajevo on the 28 June 1914. The doctors could not at first identify where the bullet had entered the archduke's uniform hence the cuts in the cloth.



25. Feldmarshallleutnant Hermann Kusmanek von Burgneustädten (1860– 1934) commanded the garrison at the vast fortress of Przemyśl. He organised a valiant but ultimately hopeless defence and was forced to surrender the fortress early in 1915.

26. (Below) Austria-Hungary's last Imperial couple: Charles and Zita visiting Gorizia on the Isonzo front and watched anxiously by the best defensive commander of the First World War, Swetozar Boroevič von Bojna whose father had been a staunch member of the old Military Frontier's Serbian orthodox community.

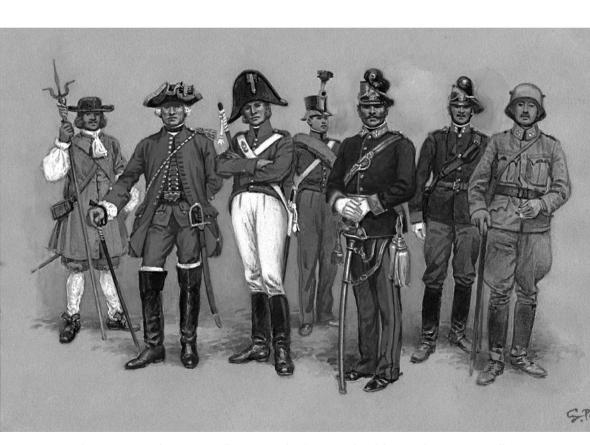




27. (Left) Linienschiffsleutnant Gottfried Banfield (1890–1986), 'the eagle of Trieste' and Austria-Hungary's most highly decorated air ace. Born the son of an Irish naval officer in the Austro-Hungarian service, the young Banfield epitomised the qualities of a multi-national officer corps.



28. Banfield with his observer-gunner Lt Strobl in the cockpit of his Lohner flying boat. By 1918, Banfield had flown more sorties in the defence of Trieste than any other pilot in the Austrian Naval Air Service.



29. Three centuries of Austrian artillery. Dressed in brown with red facings, the Austrian artillery following Prince Liechtenstein's reforms became a *corps d'élite* with a reputation for courage and efficiency second to none.



. As members of a multinational and multi-confessional army the spiritual needs of the k. (u.) k. soldiers required chaplains from all the faiths of the Book. Here an Austro-Hungarian Muslim regimental chaplain stands arm-in-arm with his German Christian and Jewish colleagues in 1914.