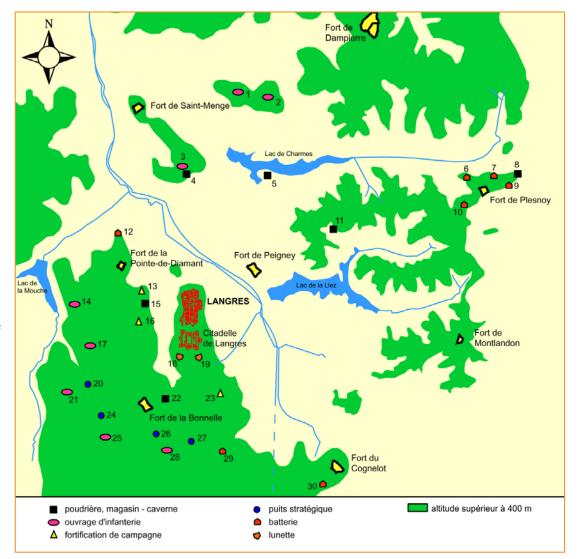




## The Device of Langres

- 1 work of Movange
- 2 Work of the Mountain
- 3 Work of Jorquenay
- 4 powder of Jorquenay
- 5 powder of the Manère
- 6 battery of Lavarande
- 7 battery of Noaille
- 8 powder of the wood of Salicaut
- 9 battery Dupré
- 10 battery of Corhm
- 11 powder of Orbigny-au-Val
- 12 battery de Hûmes
- 13 Work de Brevoines
- 14 Work of Perrancey
- 15 powder of Brevoines
- 16 work of Buzon
- 17 work of Fay
- 18 sight southern east
- 19 sight southern west
- 20 strategical well of the Combe of Dîmes
- 21 work of Noidant
- 22 powder of Sts-Geosmes
- 23 work of the Marnotte
- 24 strategical well of the wood of Champigny
- 25 work of the wood of Champigy 26 strategical well of -Grand-
- Georges
- 27 strategical well of the Fougère
- 28 work of the Croix-d'Arles
- 29 battery of the Mont
- 30 battery of Pailly



Inherited directly from the environment of the XVIIth, its modernization began from the middle of the XIXth century: construction of the citadel ( 1842-1850 ), the restoration of the urban surrounding wall (1844-1856 ), the beginning of the strong of Bonnelle and Peigney ( 1869 ). The war of 1870 comes to interrupt abruptly these works.

The lessons pulled by the conflict support definitively the detached fortification while taking away this one of the body of place because of the fast progress of the artillery.

From 1874, the device langrois is intended in: support the reserves reunited around Langres, establish a support for an army forced to abandon Vosges or Franche-Comté, put shielded from the bombardment the city and the supplies of the citadel, master rails and forbid the usage to the enemy

Until 1893, the entrenched camp is going to be transformed; at the conclusion of half a century of relentless works, it will be established by more than about forty works connected by 60 km of strategic roads.

- citadel,
- 8 detached forts,
- 20 batteries et works of infantery,
- 9 subterranean shops and
- 4 strategical welles



Langres, the military dovecote. >