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# BANATERS IN THE XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENT RECORDS



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## Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>THE BANAT MILITARY FRONTIER</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENT</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>THE XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENTAL MUSTER LISTS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CAMPAIGNS OF THE XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENT</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>9</b>

## INTRODUCTION

### **THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY FRONTIER**

The Austrian Military Frontier was a military district which stretched along the Austrian-Turkish march extending from Galicia to Dalmatia. This military border, administered by the Kriegs Ministerium in Vienna, consisted of four General Kommandos. These divisions were the Croatian, Slavonian-Syrmian, Banat and Transylvanian(Siebenbuergen). Within these four districts the manpower of militia farmers was organized into regiments. These frontier districts altogether could potentially field 17-18 regiments, depending on the time period. Like many Austrian institutions the Military Frontier was created piecemeal and so various districts were not all established at the same time nor did they all operate under the same regulations or in the same manner.

The militia farmers of these military districts received the free use of farm land in return for part time military service. These farmers, or Grenzers, were, in most cases, indigenous peoples from the area of which the districts were formed.

The military duties of the Grenzers were to man the observation posts along the turbulent march of SE Europe where European Christianity uneasily faced Islam. These observation posts were designed to deter Turkish raiders, suppress banditry and smuggling, collect custom duties and regulate cross border traffic. However, their major task was to act as a sanitary cordon designed to enforce quarantine restrictions against endemic plague conditions in Turkish controlled areas of Southeastern Europe.

In those times when the Empire was engaged in open hostilities with other powers the Grenzers could be called out for field service. During hostilities the Grenzers were most effective in the field when employed as light infantry. Although looked down upon by regulars of the line, the Grenzers had a reputation for stubborn toughness under fire and were sometimes referred to as the granite shards. These Grenzers, many bred and born in the tribal environment of the Southeast Europe with its raids, counter raids, ambushes and endemic banditry were, in many respects, ideally suited by temperament and upbringing to their tasks on frontier.

Grenzer battalions had a record of military accomplishment and played an important roll in the Napoleonic wars and even a pivotal roll during the revolutions of 1848-1849. During hostilities usually two battalions of a regiment were employed in the field with a third, reserve battalion stationed in the settlement area.

This arrangement of militia farmers had substantial benefits for the Austrian Crown, since the Grenzers raised their own food, were responsible for their own clothing and maintenance of their houses. The Grenzer units were self recruiting, since sons tended to follow their fathers to the colors. The brutal

conditions of service in regular Austrian Army line units lead to a high desertion rate. On the other hand, the Grenzers, tied to their hearth, home and family, with a personal stake in the land, seldom deserted.

## THE BANAT MILITARY FRONTIER

Magyar nobles who recruited industrious German farmers to their estates often valued them only as a source of cheap labor instead of for their knowledge and application of relatively advanced farming methods in a relatively backward agricultural environment. On the other hand, the goal of the Habsburg Court was to create more progressive settlements which would be a source of economic prosperity yielding income to the state through their taxes. In the case of the Banat, which as a Crownland, was the property of the Habsburgs, the greatest part of these taxes were plowed back into improving the infrastructure of the colony in the form of canals, dykes, roads, bridges and fortifications. Through such projects a large part of the Banat was drained and adapted for agriculture and commerce so that in time it became one of the more prosperous provinces of the Empire.

The Banat Military Frontier was a strip of territory which paralleled the left bank of the Danube from the confluence with the Theiss to Orschowa. In the settlement phase of the Banat, Magyars were largely excluded from settling in both the Military Frontier and the Civil Banat (The Kameral Banat or Provinzial). In a potential Magyar uprising or open rebellion against the Habsburgs the Crown viewed the Civil Banat and more particularly the Banat Military Frontier as a buffer preventing the facile unification of Magyar revolutionaries and Turks.

In 1726 a group of 4200 Serbs who, to escape Turkish oppression, had migrated into the Banat from Turkish regions across the Danube was organized into a militia force. In the Austrian-Turkish war of 1737 this Serb land militia failed to offer effective resistance to the Turkish incursions into the Banat. At the conclusion of the 1737 war the Austrians had lost Belgrad and the Danube was newly established as the border between the Ottoman and Austrian Empires. A further consequence of this war was a devastating plague epidemic, introduced from Turkish areas, which swept the Banat immediately afterwards. The villages of the Southern Banat lost about half their inhabitants to the plague following the 1737 Turkish war. These events demonstrated the necessity of taking more effective measures to secure the land against further Turkish incursions and enforcing quarantine restrictions, including closing the frontier in times of plague outbreaks in Turkish controlled areas.

The first steps in the direction of controlling plague was the formation of the Banat Military Frontier, a separate administrative division was created along the Danube march under the administration of the Kriegs ministry in Vienna. This border cordon was established in 1742. In January of 1750 the plague broke out again in Turkish regions further demonstrating the necessity of having effective quarantine measures in place. In 1751 the mixed military-civil administration of the Banat was changed to a civil administration except for the Grenz border district which was placed solely under military administration. The cordon as set up in 1753 consisted of a chain of 57 watch posts and was initially manned by a Serb Freikorps or land militia. This chain of observation posts was increased to 98 during Turkish plague outbreaks so that the time to cover the distances between posts required from 12 to 30 minutes.

Starting in 1742 the monarchy undertook to establish two Grenz regiments in the regions of the southern Banat. These were what was to become the XII Deutsch Banater Grenz regiment in the Southeastern Banat, headquartered in Pantschowa and subsequently in the central stretches of the Danube a Serb-Wallaich XIII Grenz regiment headquartered in Weisskirchen whose manpower consisted largely of Serbs and Romanians. After the initial organization and expansion, each Banat Grenz regiment consisted of 4 battalions. In peace time only one battalion of a regiment was on active service on the sanitary cordon. These frontier guard and other duties were rotated among the battalions of the regiment.

The inhabitants of the Grenzland were free of serfdom obligations but all, including dependents, were subject to military discipline and regulations. K u K line regiments did not recruit in the Military Frontier.

The Grenzland was deliberately isolated by the military authorities. Passes were required for movement back and forth between the Frontier regions and the Civil Banat. A useful study of these pass records is due to Frank(See references).

## XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENT

In 1764 the Kriegs ministrum undertook the first measures to raise a Deutsch Grenz regiment to be stationed in the Southwestern part of the Banat, headquartered in Pantschowa. The first steps in the creation of the Deutsch Banater Grenz Regiment by formation of the Deutsch Ansiedler regiment were taken in that year by combing out work capable veterans from military invalid houses. Initially four companies of work capable individuals of 200 men each were enrolled one from each of the veteran invalid houses of Vienna, Prague, Pest and Pettau. These companies were clothed, armed, officers assigned and transported to the Banat Grenzland. Among these invalids were a few Hungarians but the bulk of these veterans came from Bohemia and Moravia. These companies of semi invalids were dispatched to the Banat and arrived in the settlement district in June 1765 and in April of the following year were settled in Apfeldorf, Sefkerin, Deutsch and Serb Pantschowa. Two further companies of veterans arrived in the fall of 1765 and overwintered in barracks in Weisskirchen. In the spring they were settled in Startschowa and Homolitz. An additional two companies arrived in April 1866 and were settled in Brestowatz, Plocica and Kubin. By July of 1766 this Ansiedler regiment consisted of nine complete companies totaling 1800 men with 949 wives and 487 children and consisted of two companies each from the invalid houses of Vienna, Prague and Pettau and three from Pest. Shortly thereafter the Ansiedler regiment was renamed the XII Deutsch Banater Grenz regiment even though most of these veterans were from Bohemia/Moravia. In time, the Grenz Regiments were organized into two battalions, each of six companies.

Under the conditions which established the Ansiedler regiment the indigenous Serbs living in the area were given the choice of enrolling in the regiment or of resettling to the Kameral Banat. The houses of those who chose to resettle were then made available for the new arrivals.

By terms of enrollment conditions the newly arrived Grenzlers were to be supplied with a house, necessary farm implements and livestock to begin farming. The average age of these semi-invalid veterans was between 52-60 and they were thus ill suited for the difficult conditions of establishing themselves in the turbulent marches of the Banat.

As the settlement process got underway it transpired that only a fraction of the veterans were capable of meeting the hard physical demands required in establishing themselves as farmers. The expectations of these veterans, of an easier life in their retirement years was not to be fulfilled. Initially the veterans were installed four men to a house and were expected to farm the land associated with that house communally. Few of these veterans had a background in farming and many were unwilling to face the tough physical conditions to bring farmland into production and an agricultural future. Some of these who were disinclined to farm were instead given work in the construction of new houses for further arriving settlers. These communal living and farming arrangements which were adopted from the system found among the indigenous Serbs was poorly suited to the lives of the German Grenzlers and in 1768 the communal system was given up in favor of kinship family units.

Newly constructed settler houses consisted of three rooms arranged in a linear configuration not unlike those found in the Civil Banat. As an economy measure and to cope with pressing requirements for shelter houses constructed later were reduced to two rooms with tamped earthen floors. Depending on their rank officer's quarters had additional rooms.

House construction of tamped earth, a method favored in the Civil Banat was somewhat precluded by the sandy soils in some areas of the Grenzland. Recourse was then made use of sun dried brick. Wood in this part of the Banat came from Turkish regions, floated down the Save, or was rafted down the Danube from Austria. At Pantschowa rafts of logs could be floated up the Temesch to the village construction sites. Thus, to minimize expenses the use of wood in house construction was kept to a minimum, usually confined to window and door frames as well as roof supporting rafters. Roofs were thatch, constructed of reeds cut from the flooded areas along the Danube, Theiss and Temes.

Houses were located on each lot with the narrow gable end facing the street and the long side on the property line. This arrangement maximized the distance between houses and the area of the courtyard. The former was a measure to decrease the spread of fires, an ever present danger with thatched roofs under windy conditions. This also allowed a larger useable courtyard space which permitted sufficient room to turn wagons and utilize other farm equipment.

City planning of Grenzland villages included provision for a church, administrative buildings, schools, mills and granaries. The public buildings faced a central square so that both by construction methods and by layout, due to central planning, military frontier villages were hardly distinguishable from those of the Kameral Banat. The characteristic Baroque facades found throughout the Empire in this period and most pronounced in the regional administrative centers of the Empire tended to give a degree of sameness to the village scenes of both the Kameral and Military Banat.

By 1769 the district of the Deutsch Banater Grenz regiment had a chain of 68 boarder posts all within signaling distance of one another. This cordon chain was garrisoned by 506 men increased to 844 in time of plague outbreaks and with a complete closure of the border to 1286 men. Guards were rotated every 8 days. Cordon service averaged 52 days/year and internal service 49 days, weapon training on Sundays and holidays accounted for 38 days, making the Grenzer commitment a total of 139 days/year. Treaties with the Turks had established Kubin as the border crossing point for commercial trade.

The military regulations governed all aspects of life in the Grenzland including, expression of religion, moral conduct, child raising, settlement expansion, sanitation, travel, construction practices, market police, maintance of roads, fire prevention measures and guild ordnances. In order to enforce regulations each village had an NCO whose duty was to maintain the regulations. These inspectors of each district met together once a week. They were empowered to hand down punishment of up to 12 lashes for lawbreakers. More serious infractions were handled at higher levels.

Although the land was the property of the Regiment, the Grenzers had the use of their assigned land during their length of their service. Upon their death the land was transferred to the sons. Daughters received a share when they married a Grenzer who was without land. If a Grenzer died without heirs the land was returned to the Regiment and redistributed.

The military authorities undertook extensive measures to develop the commercial life of the district. They laid down regulations designed to utilize the best available seeds, the introduction of new crops, e.g. potatoes and tobacco. Fruit nurseries were established, the first in Apfeldorf in 1808 to select and breed fruit trees best adapted to the region. By 1819 nurseries could be found in Homolitz, Startschowa, Kubin and Oppova. Pantschowa was developed into a major weaving center based on local silk culture. A saltpeter extraction plant was established in Alisbrunn. The recovered saltpeter was shipped to Temeswar where it was used in the manufacture of gunpower. A horse breeding institute was established in Pantschowa with a branch in Apfeldorf.

In order to maintain regimental troop levels as the older veterans died off, in 1769-1770 the Kriegsministerium recruited an additional 1100 families(ca 6000 people) in the Reich to settle in the frontier district. These settlers were transported on the Danube from Grunzburg by barge via Vienna to Pantachowa. The arrival of these Reich colonists created a massive accommodation problem since the available shelter was insufficient for such large number of new settlers. As with the veterans these Reich colonists were to be provided with houses, land, cattle, farm implements and granted 3 years tax free in return for their part-time military service. After an initial three years tax free taxes on the Grenzers were more than sufficient to cover the salaries of their officers helping to make the institution self supporting. Taxes were in the form of a head tax and a ground tax. The ground tax was graduated depending on the type of fields; vineyards being taxed the heaviest. In 1786 after the final mapping of the Grenzland the head tax was abandoned and taxes leveled only through the land tax.

Since the authorities were unprepared to house such a large number of new arrivals, an emergency settlement for 150 of these colonists families to over winter was established in 1771 at Govedarovac near Pantschowa and a smaller settlement at Sakule. These Reich colonist families were housed in temporary earth huts but new house construction was so slow that some families were still there in 1777. According to Roth many colonists from Govedarovac were eventually resettled in Apfeldorf and Glogon.

In the Turkish-Austrian war of 1788 the two Banat Grenz regiments were completely mobilized. In addition to fielding four complete battalions each regiment formed a defense battalion and finally a volunteer corps. The armed populist took over the cordon service and were also employed to throw up field works at likely crossing points on the Danube. The Turks threatened river crossings at Kubin and Orsova. On 7 August 1788 Turkish forces crossed the frontier near Orsova and delivered a serve defeat on Grenzer forces in the southeastern corner of the Banat. The Turks then took Weisskirchen and Pantschowa as well as nearby villages. The inhabitants fled to the villages of the northern Banat. In

October the Turks withdrew back across the Danube and Habsburg forces regained Pantschowa. The following spring the D Banater field corps took up positions at Kubin. Again the Turks crossed at Orsova. Weisskirchen and Pantschowa were again taken, looted and burned. The losses in the Banater Grenzland during this war were severe. In the entire district of the Banat Military Frontier 12,331 persons were deported into slavery by the Turks, massacred, died from disease or having fled, never to return. 7191 were enslaved, of which 1296 were men, 1808 wives, 1980 boys and 2051 girls. The most severe losses were in the district of the XIII regiment. In the area of the Deutsch Banater regiment 63 men, 230 boys, 202 wives and 272 girls were taken prisoner. Up to Sept 1790 only 314 prisoners had returned.

During the Banat settlement period there was a constant reshuffling of populations, particularly Serbs among the villages of the Grenzland as well as population transfers from the Kameral Banat to the Military Banat. Serbs and sometimes Romanians were resettled from the Kameral Banat to the Grenzland in order to make way for newly arriving German settlers in the Provinical. Frequently complete villages were transferred. These included Neuzina, Modosch and Tschawosch as well as many Serbs coming from Klek, Etschka, Ittebe and Elemir. Concurrently, and especially in 1782-1783, many German settlers migrated from the Grenzland to the Kameral Banat. The decade of the 1780s also saw the free migration of many Serbs into the Grenzland where they preferred military service over positions as serfs to Hungarian nobles. In time, this resulted in an increasing proportion of Serbs in the ranks of the XII regiment as they took the places of the aging veterans as they died off. By 1802 the dominate language in the XII Regiment was Serbian and the XIII Romanian. Pure German speaking villages were Franzfeld, Glogon and Karlsdorf while mixed German-Serbian villages were Oppowa, Kubin, Homolitz, Brestowaatz, Plosic and Startschowa. Other villages in the Regiment were entirely Serb.

Austrian authorities initially preferred to avoid creating mixed ethnic villages since the farming methods of the two groups were incompatible. Friction developed between the two groups when the stock of Serb cattle herders would overrun the cultivated fields of the German settlers.

## THE XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENTAL MUSTER LISTS

Available from the Family History Library in Salt Lake on microfilm (FHL 1217137-1217138) are the 1770-1773 muster lists of the XII regiment from records in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. For family history purposes the Musterlists of the XII regiment give the age, place of birth, names of wives and children. In this study, the 1773 muster lists of nine companies as well as lists for Reich colonists, 1770-1773 have been abstracted and are given in Tables II-XII. For a detailed analysis of the origins of the manpower recruited for the XII regiment the data is most conveniently divided into two parts, e.g. the original veterans recruited from the invalid houses and the later arriving Reich colonists recruited by the Hofkriegsrat from Southwestern Germany. These nine musterplatz for 1773 are given in Table I.

**TABLE I 1773 DEUTSCH BANATER COMPANIES**

<b>MUSTERPLATZ (HAUPTMANN)</b>	<b>TOTAL MANNSCHAFT (REICHCOLONISTS)</b>	<b>1791 POPULATION</b>
Apfeldorf (Pierckmann)	103 (28)	1,023
Brestowatz (Alder)	172 (29)	
D. Pantschowa (Wildberg)	158 (58)	
Homolitz (Neslinger)	111 (39)	584
Kubin (Pehn)	231 (46)	879
Oppova (Jesensky)	121 (22)	1,392
Sefkerin (Floelnick)	131 (47)	743
Serb. Pantschowa (Mehoffer)	155 (42)	
Startschowa (Merzon)	110 (21)	1,175

Additional muster lists for these Reich colonists who overwintered at Govedarovac and Sakula are available for the years 1770-1773 and these abstracts have been combined in Table II and supplemented with the Reich colonists entries from the military muster lists in order to make tracking colonists families through this settlement process easier. Abstracts of each of the nine 1773 company muster lists are given as a separate database in Tables III-XII. In 1773 the percentage of Reich colonists in the companies varied from a low of 16% for Brestowatz to a high of 37% for Apfeldorf.

Considerable effort was required to identify many of the places of origin given in the muster lists and match them with current place names. Those localities given in quotation marks have not been matched with a modern-day locality. German places of origin have been identified with the German county letter code which one finds on German auto license plates as an aid in locating places in Germany. The codes for these counties in Baden-Wuerttemberg are given in Figure I.

The numbers of colonists coming from Alsace and present day Baden-Wuerttemberg localities each constituted about 40% of the total. About 50% of those coming from Baden-Wuerttemberg were from a single Kreis, Ortenaukreis(OG). According to Roth, the muster lists of the nine companies in 1770 contained 1280 men, 1105 wives and 1011 children. Roth notes, based on the 1771 regimental muster lists, that 20%(231) of the Reich colonists heads of households had died, 36%(425) had moved on to the Provinzial with passes, 3.5% had deserted, leaving 40%(475) to settle in the Grenzland. As Roth remarks(in translation); "Less than half the families remained in the settlement district where they could take over the operations of unfit veterans and start their own farming operations. The remaining settlers were transferred to the Civil Banat."

The age distribution of the manpower in the companies is displayed in Table XIII and allows comparison between the Reich colonists and veterans in the nine companies of the regiment. This 1773 data demonstrates the preponderance of colonists in the age range 20-40 while the aging veterans mostly fall in the range of 40-60 years .

To partly make up for these population losses occurred during the Turkish-Austrian war in 1790 a further 1921 people(484 families) were recruited from the Reich. These colonists arrived in three transports and at this time the village of Franzfeld was established. As of this date lists of these settlers in the Kriegsarchiv have not been found. Increasingly, however, after the Turkish war Serbs filled ranks of the regiment.

Additional data in the records available in the microfilm from the Kriegsarchiv covers a later time period and includes Banaters in the muster lists for the period 1807-1819(summarized for Banaters in Table XIV), revision lists 1799-1831(Table XV) and normal lists, 1819-1835(Table XVI). Since many of the entries in these lists have no age given in the records the matching with individuals in the KBs is somewhat uncertain in many cases. A column has been included in the above tables to include matches where they can be made with reasonable certainty and are given as exact birth dates. The Standestabellen for 1796-1797 supply much additional data on the transfers, deaths, men taken prisoner, release of prisoners who rejoined the battalion and discharges. Table XVII gives the names and places of birth of a group of Provinzial Banaters listed in the Standestabellen who were transferred from the 19<sup>th</sup> IR to the battalion. The deaths of some of those transferred were also recorded in the Standestabellen

## CAMPAIGNS OF THE XII DEUTSCH BANATER GRENZ REGIMENT

Within a few years of the conclusion of the 1788 Turkish-Austrian war Austria found its self involved in the Napoleonic wars. Instead of the regular establishment provided for in the order of battle, initially six composite battalions of six companies each were formed for field service from the XII and XIII Banat regiments. The manpower of a six company Grenzer Battalion totaled 1432 men including 25 officers and 114 NCOs. The bulk of the manpower of these composite battalions was Serbs and Romanians.

In 1800 the composite battalions were disbanded and their places taken by the standing Grenz battalions. Usually, the Grenzer battalions, employed as light infantry, were not fielded as full battalions but the companies were distributed among different brigades.

The heavy use of the Banat Grenz regiments in the Napoleonic wars had a profound effect on life in the Grenzland. The extended absence of men from the villages caused a shift of the field work onto the wives

and children which, over time, caused economic stagnation, widespread poverty and near starvation among families in the Banat.

In 1793 the 1<sup>st</sup> composite battalion was assigned to a corps of observation in the Breisgau and was stationed in a cluster of small villages, auf Piquet, south of Freiburg(Binzen, Ruemmingen, Wollbach, Haltingen, Oetlingen and Eimeldingen).

The 2nd composite battalion mainly saw action in Northern Italy in the campaign of 1796-1797 where men from the banks of the Seine fought, under the tricolor, with men from the banks of the Danube under the banner of the Imperial Double headed eagle on the banks of Po. This battalion contained a scattering of Deutsch Banaters in its ranks. Elements of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Banater Grenz Composite Battalion participated in the following actions:

- 4 September 1796 Clash at Roverto on the Adige north of Lake Garda where the battalion lost many prisoners to the French.
- 14-15 Jan 1797 Battle of Rivoli
- 16 Jan 1797 Battle of Mantua (La Favorita) in an attempted breakout from the besieged fortress.
- 2 February 1797 Capitulation of the lake Fortress of Mantua to the French under lenient terms. Three companies of the battalion as part of the Mantua garrison were taken prisoner by the French.
- 16 Mar 1797 Rearguard action at Valvassone, 20 Km S W of Udine.
- 17 Mar 1797 Gradisca, 14 Km S W of Goerz.
- 20 Mar 1797 Salurn (Sued Tyrol) 31 Km S of Bozen.
- 22 Mar 1797 Tarris (Sactnotz) 27 Km S W of Villach.

Names of men in the composite battalions can be found on FHL 1217138 and for the 2<sup>nd</sup> composite Battalion in the Standestabellen (monthly reports) on FHL 1347787.

In the campaign of 1809 the Austrians under Archduke Karl were forced to defend the approaches to Vienna based on the north-south river lines of the Lech, Isar and Inn Rivers in Bavaria. As the Austrians confronted French forces along the Lech and moved to attack and the battles of Abensberg and Egmuehl resulted. The Austrians were driven out of their positions and forced across to the left bank of the Danube with a fighting retreat through the center of Regensburg (Ratisbonne).

According to Arnold, the Austrian order of battle included two battalions of Deutsch-Banater Grenzers and a 3 pound Grenzer battery of 8 guns under Brigade General-Feldwachtmeister Stutterheim and two battalions from the Walachisch-Illyr Grenz regiment under General-Feldwachtmeister Radivojevich (Smith does not list these units). Under General-Feldwachtmeister Radetzky were two battalions of Gradiskaner Grenzers. Arnold, "Crisis on the Danube" 1990, notes that "Doctrine expected the Jaeger and Grenzer units, the light infantry of the Hapsburg war machine, to perform all of the maneuvers of the line as well as operate as skirmishers. The Grenzer units had been in decline since the turn of the century. Originally recruited from the hardy Slavic peoples who lived along the militarized eastern border of the Hapsburg Empire, the receding Turkish threat had softened them." In the opening action Arnold goes on to say, "The aggressive Austrian van commander, General Stutterheim advanced his light artillery and attacked with a battalion of tough Grenzers. Scattered shots from the French voltigeurs sheltered in a wood line slowed but did not stop the Grenzers. Three officers and thirty-two men of the Deutsch-Banater Grenzers fell but the Battalion swept the woods and captured a few voltigeurs. Lang, notes(in translation) "The chronicle of the Eggmuehler battle by Regensburg on 21 and 22 Apr 1809 between Napoleon and Archduke Karl reports ""Two Battalions of the Deutsch-Banaters battled under their General Stutterheim and accomplished on the Deisenberg by Eggmuehl wonders of bravery. Against crushing forces the Deutsch-Banaters held their position the entire day. The great part of them rest in a mass grave on the Deisenberg."" This hero's death of our Donauschwaben is scarcely known in the Heimat history. I found this [account] accidentally in a chronicle in the Pfarramt of Unterlaichling."

In the battle of Custoza(24 Jun 1866) units of the XII Deutsch Banater Grenz Regiment took part in the storming of Mone Cricol.



When the Banat Military Frontier was disbanded in 1873 its manpower was distributed among the 29<sup>th</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> line infantry regiments.

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