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Austrian Frontier Troops 1740–98



David Hollins • Illustrated by Darko Pavlovic



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Author's Note

This book covers many units whose equipment and detailed organization was based on the regular Imperial Austrian patterns. For details which cannot be included here for reasons of space, readers should also refer to those titles listed inside the back cover. Additional later period information can be found in MAAs 299, *Austrian Auxiliary Troops 1792-1816*, and 410, *Napoleon's Balkan Troops*.

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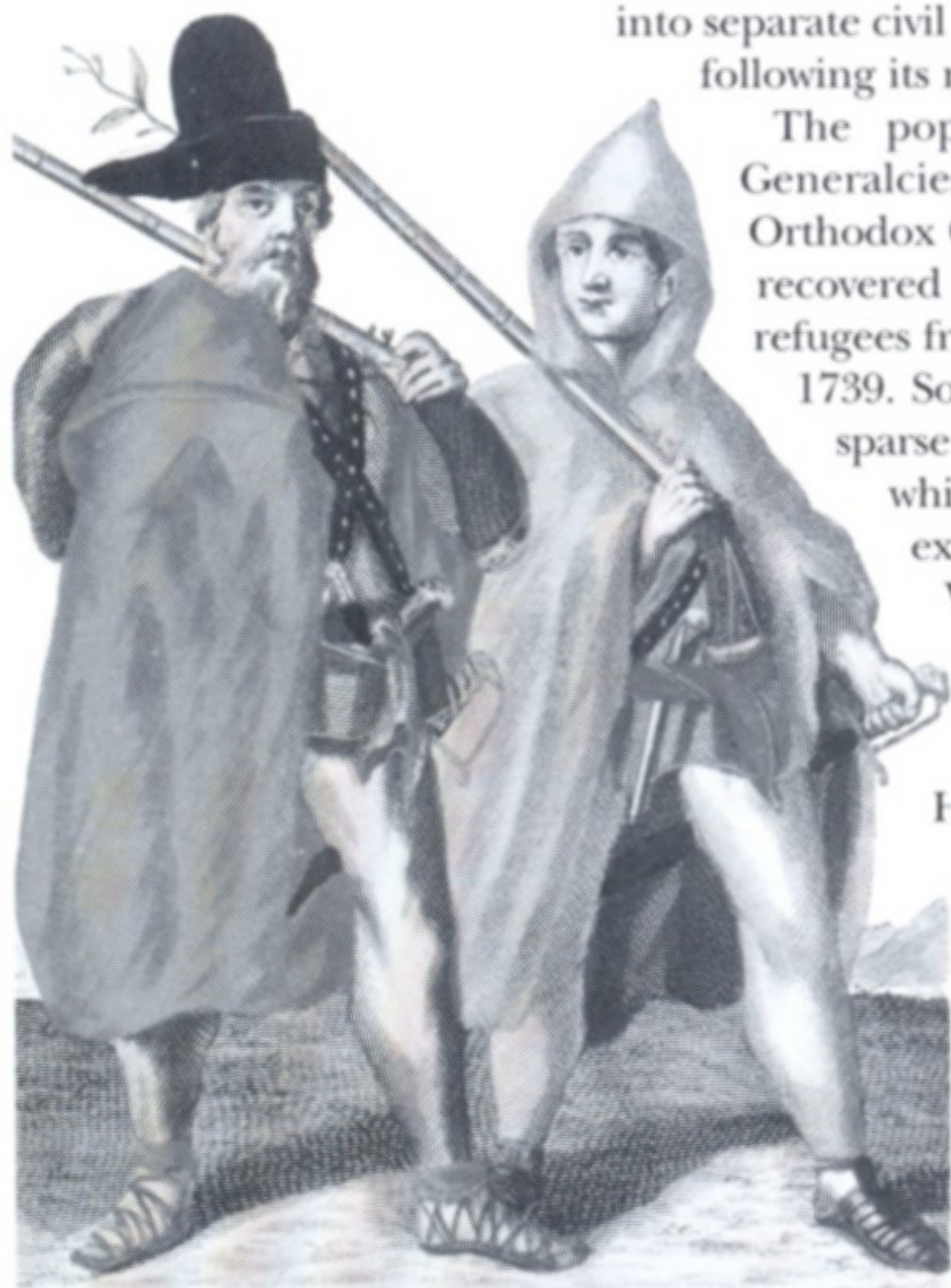
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AUSTRIA'S FRONTIER TROOPS 1740-98

CREATING THE FRONTIER SYSTEM

All ages of men joined the Pandurs. Many Serbs fled the territories south of the Danube lost in 1739 under the Peace of Belgrade and – like this father and son – helped to repopulate the Banat. The father's domed, 'tailed' *Czackelhaube* appears among southern Hungarian hussar units of the period. Shown in red and grey cloaks respectively, both carry old Turkish weapons, including small calibre muskets with a rather rounded butt, and bird-pommel sabres. The only sign of their allegiance is the red cloth tied around the waist. (Engelbrecht, HNM)



IN THE FORTY YEARS following the unsuccessful Ottoman siege of Vienna in 1683, the Imperial forces drove the Turks out of central Europe to a line eventually marked by the Danube–Save river system. There, the Imperial authorities created a permanent Military Frontier (*Grenze*) system, which would eventually extend from the Adriatic coast of modern Croatia into the Carpathian Mountains in central Romania. Its soldiers would appear as irregulars, who developed '*der kleine Krieg*' ('little war') to unsettle the regimented armies of the European powers. Later, as a huge source of hardy manpower, the *Grenzers* or Frontiersmen became regular troops, forming Line regiments capable of both light and more formal warfare.

The south-western end of the 17th century Frontier defences was composed of the Warasdin and Karlstadt Generalcies (districts). In 1700, the Banus (viceroy) of Croatia began organizing the Banal Generalcy in conjunction with the Vienna authorities. Over the first half of the century, both Slavonia and Siebenburgen (Transylvania) were organized into separate civil and Frontier districts, a procedure copied in the Banat following its reconquest in 1718.

The population of the existing Warasdin and Karlstadt Generalcies were mostly Catholic Croatians, except for the Orthodox Christians of the Serb-dominated Licca area. The newly recovered territories also received large influxes of Christian refugees from the Balkans, since the Turkish wars continued until 1739. So the Banal was approximately equally Serb and Croat;

sparse Serb populations dominated Slavonia and the Banat, while Wallach (Romanians and Bulgars) increased their existing populations in the Banat and Siebenburgen.

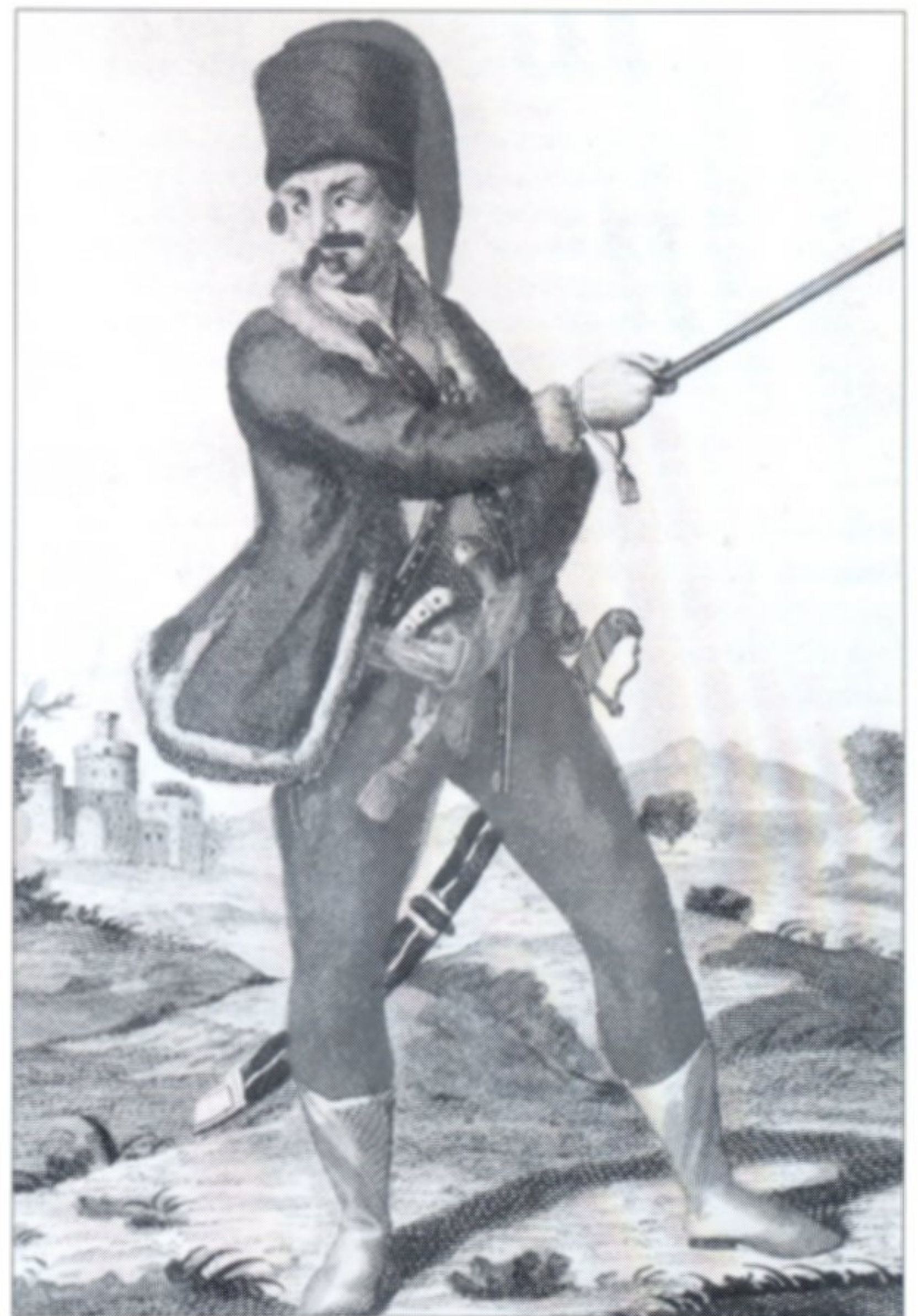
Vienna would also establish colonies of retired Germanic soldiers in the Banat, while older German settlements in Transylvania (known as 'Saxons') had survived. The Szeckels, a Turkic people related to the Hungarian Magyars, resumed their former role of guarding the key passes in the Carpathians.

From 1700, the Frontier took shape as a protective belt populated by free Imperial subjects, who held their land in extended farmstead households (known by the Balkan name of *zadruga* or the German term *Hauskommunion*), in return for providing soldiers and much of their equipment. The Germans were settled in villages and dominated the few towns, providing a disproportionate number



This Karlstadt District Pandur cornet (ensign or *Fähnrich*) has a green saddlecloth, the interim colour used by Habsburg troops while their monarch was not Holy Roman Emperor in 1740–45. The elaborately decorated horse furniture was typical of that used by hussars. He wears the long coat lined with fur (which was virtually a sign of officer status, due to its cost), and underneath it the cord-fastened *Gunjac*, which would later develop into the tight dolman. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

RIGHT This Karlstadt Pandur officer wears the alternative yellow waist sash, both to signify his allegiance and to carry his sidearms – a Turkish pistol and a long Balkan knife. To signify his rank he uses a ‘Spanish reed’ cane. His shorter fur-lined coat would develop into the Hussar pelisse; and note that the boots were dyed yellow, which was fashionable at that time. (Engelbrecht, HNM)



of officers, especially for the Orthodox Christian populations. Szeckels also lived in small settlements in south-eastern Transylvania. By 1780, the Frontier population of just over 900,000 was providing 17 infantry regiments out of the Imperial army's total of 77, at 20 per cent of the equivalent cost. Although the requirement was for infantry, cavalry units were also raised during the period, as well as a riverboat battalion.

Directly administered by the Hofkriegsrat (Imperial War Council) in Vienna, who commissioned all the officers, the Military Frontier guarded against Turkish raids, smuggling, and the spread of plague. However, these wild Balkan irregulars also earned a reputation as tough troops when they appeared on the central European battlefields in the major wars with Prussia – the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8) and the Seven Years' War (1756–63). These ‘Croats’ caused a sensation when they looted Frederick the Great's treasure chest at Hohenfriedburg in 1745.

Although several uniform regulations were passed during this period, the reality was governed by a shortage of money and the Grenzers' provision of their own equipment. Consequently, their appearance was never uniform, and included many local variations of equipment, even when the uniforms were standardized in the late 1760s. It was not only their effective irregular tactics, which threatened the communications and flanks of Frederician armies, that were to be copied across Europe, but also some of their kit. The simple *Klobuk* became the ubiquitous Napoleonic shako, while the fur-lined *Gunjac* jacket and tight trousers were already developing into the Hungarian

hussar uniform, which became the model for fashionable light cavalry throughout the continent.

The Pandurs

Already active in the Turkish wars, which had concluded in 1739 with the Peace of Belgrade, these bands of local troops first appear in variations of local civilian costume. The headgear was usually a red *Mütze* (small round cap), recorded among the Warasdin troops in 1741, or a taller felt/sheepskin tubular hat, the *Klobuk*. This also often appeared outside the existing Districts as the *Czakelhaube*, which had a plain or sometimes decorated tail. The men wore white or blue shirts, pulled together by a wide natural leather belt, which supported pistols and knives, usually of local manufacture, and a black leather cartridge box. On top they wore a simple brown or black Gunjac jacket; sometimes sleeveless and with just a low collar, this garment was secured by cords linking the buttons on each side. The trousers, again usually white or blue, were loose-fitting in the thigh although often tight below the knee. Most preferred the local *Opanken* leather footwear (similar to moccasins). These reached just above the ankle, with long leather thongs securing them around the calves over thick white socks usually decorated in various colours. The more affluent wore the Hungarian *Tschismen* calf-length boots. Few men wore beards, but most sported a wide, thin moustache and often plaited sidelocks. Armed with Turkish muskets and long Balkan knives and, from about 1742, universally attired in the famous local red cloak (the *Abba-Mantel*), they struck fear into European armies and civilian populations alike.

When war began with Prussia in 1740, the Frontier was able to field nearly 39,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, although 20,000 would always be required for Frontier duty. Collectively known as Pandurs (Slavic, 'irregular soldiers'), they were divided into three distinct groups. The existing Karlstadt and Banal Generalcies (20,416 troops) plus the Warasdin Generalcy (8,534 men) were the responsibility of the Inner

The complete Military Frontier from 1780, with Grenzer regimental areas from west to east (bases in brackets):
Karlstadt District: I = Licca (Gospic), II = Ottocac (Ottocac), III = Ogulin (Ogulin), IV = Szluin (Karlstadt)
Warasdin District: V = Warasdin-Kreuz, VI = Warasdin-St Georg (both, Belovar - in German, Kreuz)
Slavonia District: VII = Brod (Vincovce), VIII = Gradiska (Neugradisca), IX = Peterwardein (Mitrovitz)
Tschaikisten District: T (Titel)
Banal District: X = 1st Banal (Glina), XI = 2nd Banal (Petrinia)
Banat District: XII = Deutsch-Banat (Pancsova), XIII = Wallach-Illyrian (Karansebes)
Siebenburgen District: XIV = 1st Szeckler (Csik-Szereda), XV = 2nd Szeckler (Kesdy-Vasarhely), XVI = 1st Wallach (Orlath), XVII = 2nd Wallach (Naszod)





Austrian Hofkriegsrat (military council) based in Graz, which also served as the depot. These troops comprised two forces: the Tschardakenvolk, who manned the guard posts (Tschardaks) located in visual contact every half-hour's march along the Frontier; and the Land-Miliz, a ready reserve and the basis of the field force.

Karlstadt put 200-strong companies into the field from 1735. In 1740 Warasdin was the only fully regulated District, its troops being organized in two regiments of two battalions each. Their typical appearance is shown in Plate A.

From the central area, Slavonia, the troops were led in militia bands by officers, who represented the traditional leadership holding old Hungarian and Balkan titles: Obercapitain, Stotnik, Capitain, Hadnak, Vojvoda (Leutnant – originally a Slavic word meaning warlord) and Barjaktar (Fähnrich), while the senior NCO was a Strazmestar or Feldbaba (Feldwebel). The main contingent came from the Save river area (10,704 troops), although two-thirds were required for border defence, so just 3,112 infantry (known as Hayduks, the old Hungarian word for irregulars) and 667 hussars went into the field. An additional 1,733 came from the Donau (Danube) area. Slavonian soldiers tended to have their hair tied back in a long bound pigtail. Their distinctive clothing included yellow-dyed Klobuks and trousers, which were baggy above the knee in a more Turkish style. The 990 soldiers from the Sirmien (Peterwardein) contingent included 521 assorted Albanians and Balkan Moslems, usually known as Morlaks, who provided most of the 419 mounted men. Under



ABOVE Many of Engelbrecht's plates exaggerate the appearance of these troops, but the probable actual uniform is usually discernible. This Warasdin Pandur corporal would have worn a *Klobuk* with a red bag. His shirt sleeves are more typical of Bosnian styles, but would be decorated in red, while his green *Gunjac* has elbow-length sleeves and his red trousers would be Croatian in style and not as baggy as shown. He carries the typical long *yataghan* knife, without a crossguard. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

LEFT The troops from the recently recovered Slavonian lands were led by their local Vojvodes (warlords), who adopted the long fur-lined coat and *Kalpak*. This Hauptmann uses both a yellow waistsash and a sprig of oak-leaves in his headgear to display his allegiance. His armament includes a long Turkish pistol and a *yataghan* knife (with its distinctive divided, rounded pommel) in his sash, as well as two small pistols in the leather pouch on his left chest. His trousers are more Turkish in style. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

the red cloak, their clothing was typically white shirts with wide sleeves edged in red and white baggy trousers. Their goatskin, fur and felt hats were small and folded flat (many are still worn today).

The Banat provided 1,916 men from its Theiss river (western) and 1,292 from the Maros river (northern) areas, which included 2,381 mounted troops. The Banat's largely Serb troops were uniformed in green or brown Gunjacs worn over blue or red open shirts and the baggier Balkan trousers. They preferred the Czakelhaube, often with a rounded top, and their waist sashes seem to have been blue or red with red or yellow lines respectively running through (similar to the Banal infantryman in Plate C1). Their cloaks are often shown in white or black, some with sleeves which have multi-coloured striped decoration at the cuff, although many would have used the Abba-Mantel. Their musicians and leadership wore red Gunjacs. Led by their Vojvodes, the militia bands, which had fought the Turks south of the Danube, then settled the Banat, and in 1744 formed a Landes Battalion of 4,200 men in its four Capitante (military districts) for Frontier Guard duty.

Outside the Frontier proper, Siebenburgen provided troops from its *Insurrection* (feudal militia led by the nobility), as did Hungary, augmented by irregular Tolpak infantry. The largest contingent from civilian Slavonia (north of the embryonic Frontier) was the notorious Trenck Freikorps (see Plate B), which burned and looted its way across much of Central Europe. A

ABOVE This illustration of two Slavonian soldiers by Engelbrecht shows that while they sport the long moustache, the hair is tied back. Their dyed yellow hats are probably felt *Klobuks*, but may be leather, and the criss-cross decoration appears in many prints. The sabres are of the Pandur style, with one quillon up-turned to form an open guard, and their personal kit would have been carried in the small yellow haversack. Their boots are the straight-topped style of black *Tschismen*. The war-axes shown here are an exaggeration. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

RIGHT The Wallach (Romanian) troops displayed even less uniformity of appearance. This officer is wearing the lower *Kalpak* as used by hussar troopers, and reminiscent of the fur-edged hat worn by the Magyars' Asian ancestors. His red *Gunjac* has pointed green cuff facings, and his green trousers are decorated with early *sutjas* arrowheads. The boots would have been *Tschismen*, to at least calf length. The yellow saddlecloth has a scalloped edge, and a royal crown in the elongated corner. (Engelbrecht, HNM)



mixed Grenz/Hungarian force, it was led and financed by Oberst Trenck, whose excesses would end with court-martial in 1744. Its establishment was an Oberstwachmeister (or Major), two Hauptmanns and Kapitänleutnants, five Fähnricks, a Quartermeister, an Adjutant, one Catholic and one Orthodox priest, two Feldscherer (surgeons), 20 Harambassa (sergeants), five Fouriers and 80 Korporals, with 12 musicians and 890 men.

THE FIRST REGIMENTS

In 1743, the Empress Maria Theresa placed the administration of the Frontier under the Militär-Direktorium (later Hofkriegsrat) in Vienna, headed by Feldmarchall Prince Hildburghausen, who reformed the organization. Despite the advance to the Danube, the Warasdin district was retained and the three existing Generalcies were grouped into the Croatian General Command based at Agram (Zagreb), although the Banus retained joint responsibility for the Banal.

In 1747 the Empress decreed that these troops were to be given the same status as other infantry and were to be known as *Grenzregimenter* or Grenzer. In accordance with the army regulations, their uniforms were expected to last for six years.

The first reference to Grenzer battalions in the *Schematis* (official army list) dates from 1744; and by 1745, four Karlstadt regiments are wearing red Gunjacs with green facings, together with red trousers – although they were formally established only in 1746. Each regiment was to provide four battalions (Licca fielded six), each made up of four companies, each 240 strong. Until 1753 each regiment was headed by its Inhaber (proprietary colonel). Its staff comprised a Obrist, an Obristleutnant, two Oberwachmeister, a Quartermeister, an Auditor, a Syndicus, an Adjutant, a Regiments Feldscher and eight Unterfeldscherer (junior surgeons), a Profoss (provost) and a Steckenknecht (wagonmaster). Each company was led by a Hauptmann, an Oberleutnant, an Unterleutnant and a Fähnrich; its NCOs comprised a Feldwebel, a Führer, a Fourier, eight Korporals, three musicians, two Fourierschütze (accountants) and 16 Gefreite, with 204 Gemeine (private soldiers).

Officers and NCOs, together with the musicians, used yellow as a badge of rank until the colour scheme settled down at the end of the War of Austrian Succession:

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Inhaber</i>	<i>jacket/facings</i>	<i>dolman</i>
Licca	Guiccardi	red/ yellow	mid-green
Ottocac	Herberstein	red/ bright blue	bright blue
Ogulin	Dillis	blue/ yellow	blue
Szluin	Petazzi	blue/ yellow	red

By 1754, Licca had adopted mid-green facings, and by 1757 Szluin was using red. Despite the uniform style changes, this colour scheme would survive until 1769. The uniforms were unchanged, except that the Gunjac developed into the longer dolman. All the buttons were yellow metal, the trousers were red, and the headgear was the black felt or sheepskin Kalpak with a red 'bag'. Equipment was carried on crossbelts



made usually of *Juchtenleder* (raw or Russian leather). Officers continued to wear a more expensive uniform, usually including the longer fur-lined coat (see Plate A2), a Gunjac (often green), gilt buttons, and either a fur Kalpak or the black army tricorne. NCOs wore a cheaper version of the coat, the long *Caputrock*, and carried their ammunition in a smaller cartridge box (20cm x 8cm) than that of the common soldiers, and were carried on a 5.3cm cross belt of the same material.

The Warasdin's two regiments were formally designated the Kreuz and St Georg, after their home bases, in 1750. Obligated to buy their own uniforms, they purchased the standard white 'German' uniform with the flat-fronted tricorne. They also had to supply their own weapons and leatherwork, which was white except for the black cartridge box.

The Banal District initially sent a few companies of infantry (200 men each) into the field, although this had been expanded to 2,000 infantry by 1744. The contingent was additionally reinforced with regular soldiers to bring it up to full strength, so that in 1749 the district was organized into two Regiments, the 1st and 2nd, both with the Banus as their Inhaber. Each had four battalions made up of four 240-strong and two 120-strong companies. An illustration of 1748 (see Plate C1) shows that the red bag on the Kalpak had already been reduced to a cloth top; but the Gunjac was more extravagant, with five vertical rows of 12 white buttons linked by black loops.

LEFT Regularization made little real impact on appearance, and this Warasdin officer could equally be a Pandur leader, still favouring the longer coat. The only real signs of his status are his fur *Kalpak*, with the bag shrunk into a simple cloth crown, and his *spanisch Rohr* cane. He is probably not that affluent, as he wears simple *Opanken* shoes. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

ABOVE The only Engelbrecht plate that depicts a specific Karlistadt District Regiment is this Orthodox Christian Serb from Licca ('land of the wolf'). His entire uniform is brown except for his wide-sleeved white shirt and the black dome of his rounded *Klobuk*, both styles introduced by the refugee Serb populations. His weapons are Turkish and his *yataghan* knife has the bird's-head pommel. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

RIGHT Discussions about light warfare in the 1750s, and regularization of the Grenzers, led to the addition of grenadier companies. These men were to form a solid firing line to engage the enemy line after the light infantry had disrupted them. The 'bearskin', which was initially made of felt, was worn only for parades, and replaced by a *Klobuk* or leather *Kaskett* at other times. This Ogulin Regt grenadier displays the traditional matchcase on his crossbelt, and his trousers show the early arrowhead decoration. His *Jacke* still resembles the *Gunjac*, fastening with simple cords. (Umhey)

BELOW By 1754, this Karlstadt Ogulin infantryman is wearing the basic mid-century Grenzer uniform. His fur *Kalpak* or felt *Klobuk* has a red bag; the *Gunjac* is now formalized as a *Jacke* with buttons set in threes, and facing colour cuffs and edging. Under it, the dolman has five rows of buttons and is extended to overlap below the narrow four-barrel *Gürtel*. His sabre is carried on a leather belt worn over the barrel sash, while his cross belt and cartridge box are standard army equipment. His Croatian-style trousers are not as tightly cut as the Hungarian pattern, and he wears blue socks under *Opanken*. (Umhey)



By 1749, the Slavonia District had been organized into three Regiments – Brod and Gradiska provided three battalions, while the understrength Peterwardein fielded only two. Each battalion was composed of five companies, which were subdivided into four divisions of 140 men. A 1753 order allowed the regimental commanders to select the uniform colours.

These were the field uniforms – *Feldmontur* – which were provided partly by the Imperial Treasury. However, for normal Frontier service the Grenzers used a simpler order of dress, the *Hausmontur*, which had appeared around 1750 as a brown *Gunjac* and white trousers of local manufacture – as was the equipment and most of the weaponry, except the musket.

1754–63: FRONTIER REFORM & THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

1754 brought the *Militärgrenzrechte*, the first legislative reform of the Frontier in the Karlstadt and Warasdin districts.

Within each Generalcy were the Regiments, which were the administrative basis of the system – tactically, the troops usually fought by battalions. The Regimental Staff held both military and civilian authority for their area. All the land was classed as Imperial *Lehen* (feudal land), held directly by the inhabitants instead of formal pay. In return for each *Lehen*, the family had to provide one soldier, subject to a maximum of three for an *Infanteriebesitz* and two for a *Husarbesitz*. The farmsteads varied in size, from Karlstadt plots measuring about eight to 12 *Joch* (1 *Joch* = 220 x 50 paces) depending on land quality, to Peterwardein farms of 15.8 *Joch* (28 hectares). Cavalry farms were at least 12 *Joch*, and officers held the largest plots.

The *Militärgrenzrechte* required that 'All able-bodied male inhabitants have an obligation of service and are subject to military discipline... the laws bind them to drill periods and a willing acceptance of the relevant orders given to them by their senior officers.' Consequently, all males were entered on their Regiment's muster roll at birth, and were liable for service between 16 and 60 years of age. These peasant farmers were divided into two approximately equal groups – the enrolled and the supernumerary; it was the former category who would serve with the field army, the exact proportion depending on military requirements.

The regiments retained their previous four-battalion organization. Each company was divided into four platoons (*Züge*). Three of these were consolidated to form divisions (*Levies*), which were rotated on Frontier duty or supplied the wartime field battalions, while the fourth comprised those fit only for local defence. This system was extended into the Banal and Slavonian districts in 1769 and the Banat in 1778, creating the '*regulierte*' Frontier; but Siebenburgen retained its old *Komitate* (county) system, administered through its own Chancery (regional office) in Vienna and the local authorities.

At the same time, the authorities were trying to impose some standardization across the army; this was to include a new uniform for the Frontier, making allowances for local preferences for colourful clothing, especially in blue and red. The headgear was now officially a tall felt *Klobuk*, although its poor resistance to rain prompted many to keep the sheepskin versions. The small red bag is shown only slightly overhanging the top in 1757, and by 1762 it had disappeared. Underneath, the hair was tied into sideplaits extending to the bottom of the ear. The *Jacke* (jacket) retained its three rows of yellow buttons and loops. These jackets were edged in yellow, and their pointed facings were edged with an early version of the 'Hungarian knot' in the same colour. Underneath was the *dolman*, also decorated with yellow buttons and cords. Their long, tight trousers were also decorated with a knot of braid on the thigh. These tucked into the *Tschismen* calf-length boots, which were of the shorter style, lacking the raised and rounded front of the hussar type.

Religion divided the Catholic Croats from the Orthodox Serbs and Wallach. This 1757 illustration by the priest, Pfarrer Becher, shows one of his Catholic colleagues with the light blue facing colour of the Ottocac Regt on his priest's long black frock coat, at collar, cuff, shoulder seam, false rear buttonholes, front cords, and the exposed lining. Unlike the infantry, he wears a beard and uses a tricorne hat. (Becher MS, Umhey)



RIGHT Another 1757 image by Becher, this Karlstadt infantryman is the only depiction later than Engelbrecht in the 1740s to show additional reinforcement patches in the yellow facing colour on the knees and elbows. His felt *Klobuk* has a sprig of oak-leaves. (Becher MS, Umhey)

FAR RIGHT This grenadier of the 1st Banal Regt, 1757, has a more elaborate uniform than his Ogulin counterpart, including a fur bearskin. His red dolman is decorated, like the *Jacke*, in yellow, but it is cut square at the bottom. The grenade badge has been replaced by a full Imperial *Doppeladler* plate and his red facings are edged in yellow. However, he is still wearing *Opanken* shoes. As illustrated in Plate C, the Banal District uniform was much closer to the Hungarian Line pattern, and the famous Hungarian knots are seen here on his tight trousers. The blue waist sash is decorated with yellow barrels which have a black zig-zag pattern. (Umhey)



The sabres were a mixture of brass- and iron-mounted weapons: the 1705 Grenadier pattern and versions of the 1748 Infantry sabre, with blades measuring 58cm and 66cm respectively, were joined by 1658, 1700 and 1738 pattern Hayduk and 1741 and 1748 Hussar patterns, with blades measuring 72–79cm. The black leather scabbards were mostly carried on a hussar-style leather waist belt hidden under the (now six-barrelled) *Gürtel* waist sash, which had a base colour and contrasting-colour barrels. Although local pistols and *yataghan* knives (see also MAA 403, page 46) were retained in the *Gürtel*, the muskets and sabres were of more regulation pattern. The 1722/44 and 1745/48 pattern muskets were supplemented by both newer 1754 weapons and local production. Ammunition was supposed to be carried in standard army black cartridge boxes on white cross belts, but the Grenzers unofficially stowed it in small knapsacks.

The **Karlstadt Regiments** were provided with their uniforms and muskets by the authorities, but had to provide their own sabre, *Gürtel* and *Bündel* (knapsack). Their uniform retained the existing colour scheme. In addition, the *Klobuks* had very small decorations about one-third of the way down from the top: Licca, a yellow button; Ottocac, a roundel of light blue within red; Ogulin, nothing; and Szluin, a brass

Doppeladler plate. The bag had survived on the Szluin Klobuk as a cloth top cover, copying the Banal design. The Ogulin dolman had five rows of buttons. All these troops are shown during this period wearing Opanken shoes and long white socks (which were often decorated in red). The new Gürtel was red with the contrasting barrels in the dolman colour, except the Szluin, whose blue Gürtel had yellow barrels.

The uniform of the **Banal Regiments**, a third of whose cost was paid by the authorities, was in service by 1757, although it differed little from the 1748 style. It was the same for both Regiments, which were only distinguished by a small white button on the Klobuk for 1st Regiment. They retained the red bag as a simple top cover. The dark blue Jacke was edged in yellow with red pointed cuffs. The red dolman and trousers were also decorated in yellow; the narrow four-barrelled Gürtel was blue with smaller scarlet barrels. Their sabre and scabbard were mounted in iron.

The more affluent **Warasdin regiments**, who did not have to perform Frontier guard duty and served as a reserve, retained their green dolmans, but adjusted their existing white 1750 uniform to the Hungarian pattern (although they retained the round German cuffs). The jacket was a *Röckel*, which was similar to the Jacke but with a flat collar, green facing colour on the round cuff, small turnbacks at the bottom, and *Puschellitzen* lace on the chest arranged in groups of one, above two, above three. Their regulation headgear was the 18.5cm high *Tschakohaube*, a Klobuk with an additional reinforcement ending about

By the time of the 1761 Bautzen manuscript, Grenzer officers had adopted the German Line uniform. This Ottocac Regt officer (right) wears a red coat with a waistcoat and breeches in the blue facing colour, with round blue cuffs topped by three buttons. His boots are the German high *Stiefel* style, but his sabre is a Hungarian pattern. The infantryman (left) has retained the Balkan/Hungarian style of dress; his pointed blue cuff facings are edged in the Karlstadt District yellow. (Umhey)





The Albertina Manuscript of 1762 shows uniforms of the 1754 reforms. These Slavonian Grenzers from the Brod (left) and Peterwardein (right) regiments are both illustrated wearing the undecorated *Röckel* in dark blue, with its distinctive small turnbacks at the bottom. Facings, edging and cords are shown as yellow (left) and red (right); the Peterwardein soldier differs from the other two Slavonian regiments only in wearing the Hungarian sky-blue trousers. The MS also shows a Gradiska infantryman wearing *Opanken* rather than *Tschismen* boots, and pointed cuffs with a small knot above. Only this Brod soldier has a small blue-within-white roundel on his *Klobuk*. (Albertina)

2cm below the top (which derived from the tailed *Czackelhaube*), although they had adopted the *Klobuk* by 1762. The white trousers with green knots were finished off with a white/green *Gürtel*. The authorities now supplied their muskets.

In 1757, dark blue uniforms were proposed for the **Slavonian Regiments**, whose *Röckel* was unlaced, but the facing colours were left to the *Inhaber*, who directed the whole district. The colour scheme lasted until the 1765 uniform:

<i>Regt</i>	<i>Jacket facings & btn cords</i>		<i>dolman</i>	<i>trousers</i>	<i>Gürtel</i>
Brod	dk blue	yellow	dk blue	dk blue	yellow/blue
Gradiska	dk blue	red	dk blue	red	yellow/blue
Peterwardein	bright blue	rose red	bright blue	bright blue	red/yellow

The Slavonians handed their *Tschismen* boots in as the Seven Years' War began in 1756, although the 1762 illustrations show them all in boots again. During the war most appeared in their brown *Hausmontur*, especially as their uniforms were easily confused with those of the blue-coated Prussians. All the Peterwardein *Freischützen* (sharpshooter) companies retained their own uniforms and were allowed to use the

RIGHT The Warasdin Regiments wore a white *Röckel*, but with Hungarian-style facing-colour *Puschellitzen* lace decorations set in one-two-three groups. The two regiments only differed by a button on the *Klobuk*. All the regiments were now dressing their hair in sideplaits and a rear ponytail or *Zopf*. This soldier from the Kreuz Regt, displaying green facings and dolman, wears short boots, although the MS shows Karlstadt infantry in *Opanken*. When not in use the red cloak was rolled and carried under the white canvas knapsack (*Ranzen*); its end is visible here. (Albertina)



FAR RIGHT The 1765 regulation represented an initial attempt to bring the Grenzers into the standard army uniform. This rather startled-looking Gradiska NCO has his correct *Rock* tunic with buttoned-back turnbacks and the wide 'Bavaroisen' lapels in the facing colour, together with round German cuffs. He wears Hungarian trousers with knots and the new white leatherwork. Army NCOs were distinguished by their hazel cane, and carried their musket in their right arm. (Umhey)



The Banal District is not represented in the 1762 Albertina MS collection, and neither are these units specifically included in the 1765 plans. These illustrations date from 1765, but the infantryman (far right) wears the early 1750s uniform including the *Klobuk*. The NCO (right) wears the new 1757 uniform, with a large *Doppeladler* badge on his headgear, and more elaborate decoration on his coat, which is fastened by the first three buttons only. Under it the dolman has only *Gunjac*-style short cords, but is extended to overlap at the bottom. (Umhey)



A rear view of the new 1765 uniform for the Gradiska Regiment. The knapsack, slung across the body, is now made from calf-skin, and the red cloak is rolled and strapped above it. This view shows just how little the false front of the *Kaskett* protruded above the crown.

Doppelstutz or *Obergewehr* weapon (see 'Sharpshooters' below), while the NCOs retained the *Kurzgewehr*. These NCOs used the normal distinctions of a *Hazelstock* cane and the *Caput-rock*, the *Feldwebels'* version being of superior *Primaplana Tuch* cloth. Around 1764, plain gold rings appeared near the top of the *Klobuks*. Officers wore the German infantry uniform (see Plate D2) with Hungarian round-topped *Tschismen* boots, many officers preferring the fashionable yellow-dyed style.

THE POST-WAR CHANGES

In 1764 the move towards regularization began. The Regiments were to field three battalions each, two of six companies and one of four, all companies being 240 strong; a grenadier company was attached to the larger battalions.

The regulation uniform was decreed for the **Warasdin Regiments** in October 1764, and in the following January for the **Karlstadt Regiments**. Over time, all the Grenzer units were to be uniformed in the existing Hungarian style, which included the *Röckel* with simpler lace already worn by the Warasdin regiments. In 1764, the Warasdin troops were the first to receive the pressed felt *Kaskett* headgear, which was weatherproof (unlike the previous *Klobuk*). The *Kaskett* was essentially a low *Klobuk* measuring 8½cm (increased to 13½cm in 1773), but augmented by a false front with a brass shield. On the left side was a black-within-yellow wool pom-pon; at the back was a *Stolpe* or flap, which

could be turned downwards to cover the neck in rainy weather. The inside was lined with a black pig-leather band (*Schweissleder* – 'sweating leather'); and the top was reinforced with a brass crosspiece, in the centre of which was a buckle, to which a company pom-pon was secured.

Instead of the uncomfortable dolman, a *Leibel* waistcoat (a shorter version of the German *Kamisol*) was worn with sleeves and flat buttons. In place of the *Gürtel* a white leather sword belt with a brass buckle was used, supporting the Grenadier pattern scabbard.

The *Röckel*, which for the Warasdin units reverted to their original green colour, was lined with a material called *Boy*. The flat collar, German-style cuffs with three small buttons across the top, the *Bavaroisen* wide lapels introduced throughout the army, and the *Puschellitzen* lace were all in the facing colour (red for Warasdin). The neckstock was made of red crepe with a fastener; the ends had to be covered with red leather or canvas. The *Leibel* waistcoat was lined with linen or canvas and cut in German style (in green for Warasdin units), with two pockets and narrow red facing on the cuffs; it had to be long enough to cover the 20cm-deep

trouser flap. The buttons were white metal for the St Georg Regiment and yellow for the Kreuz. The Hungarian trousers were made of red material, since the previous white trousers quickly became stained, and were decorated with lace knots to match the button colour. The troops continued to wear the cloak.

They were armed with a Hungarian pattern sabre, and a musket with bayonet, lock cover and white leather sling. The bayonet was carried in a black leather Grenadier scabbard, which replaced the elaborately decorated local scabbards. Twenty rounds were carried in an ammunition box as for the Line troops, on a 9.3cm wide white belt.

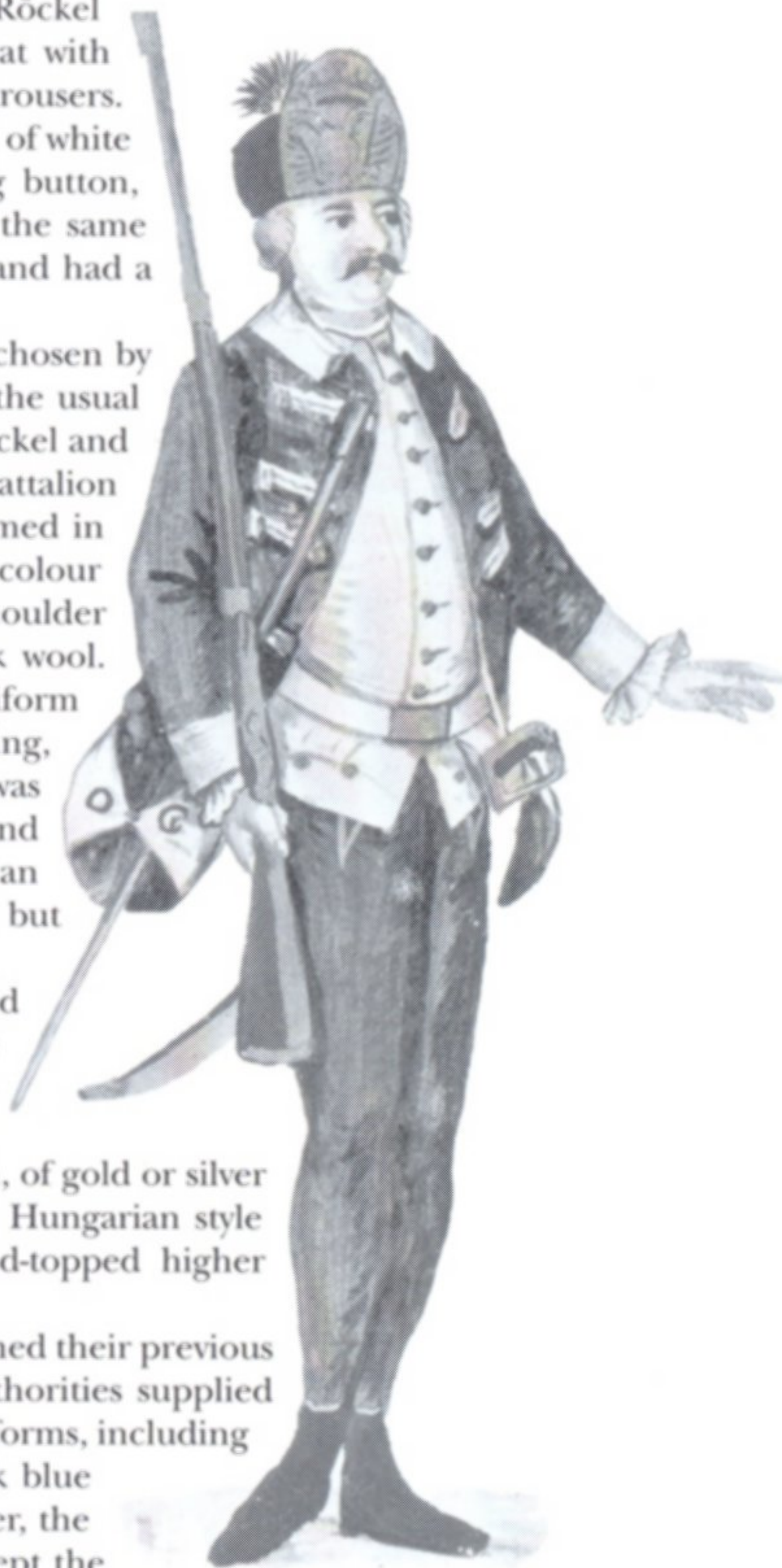
The NCOs exchanged the longer Caputrock for a Röckel, and in 1764 it was specified that the Feldwebel, Führer and Fourier should use the distinctive better-quality Primaplana Tuch. Likewise, the Feldwebel and Führer wore Kasketts of better quality felt with polished plates, edged at the top with a narrow plain silver stripe and with the pom-pon made of *Harras* material. The Feldwebel's Röckel had chest lacing in red camelhair; a green waistcoat with polished buttons was worn with red Hungarian-style trousers. The Fourier's uniform was the same with the addition of white or yellow epaulettes with the same colour securing button, and red German-style trousers. The Korporal wore the same uniform as the Feldwebel but of standard material, and had a half-width border to his Kaskett.

Regimental drummers were uniformed in a style chosen by each Regiment, although all seem to have adopted the usual practice of reversed colours (Warasdin used a red Röckel and Leibel with green lacing, and red trousers). The battalion drummers and fifers wore Kasketts and were uniformed in the usual regimental colours, but lacked any facing colour on the cuffs; they adopted the 'swallow's nest' shoulder wings in the facing colour, edged with yellow/black wool. The band musicians (*Hautboisten*) wore the same uniform as Feldwebels except for a very narrow silver Kaskett ring, and they wore red German trousers. Their uniform was made of Primaplana material with camelhair lace and edging. The Zimmerman (company pioneer) carried an axe with a leather cover and wore a leather apron, but had no uniform distinctions.

Officers wore tricorne hats with narrow scalloped silver top edging, and a cloth epaulette on the shoulder. Over their German Kamisol they wore a long *Frack* (frock coat) with a facing-colour flat collar, cuffs and Bavaraisen. The uniform buttons were plain, of gold or silver depending on the Regiment. Their trousers were in Hungarian style with button-colour knots, and they wore the round-topped higher Tschismen boots, dyed yellow in some units.

The **Slavonian units** adopted the uniform but retained their previous colour scheme. In the **Banal District**, where the authorities supplied the weaponry, the men retained most of their old uniforms, including the black Klobuk with a red cloth top, and the dark blue Jacke with red cuffs, yellow buttons and lace. However, the dolman was replaced by a red Leibel, though they kept the

The need for economies prompted a new regulation in 1765, initially for the Kárlstadt regiments. This NCO of the Ogulin Regt has a Hungarian Röckel, instead of a Caputrock; all the Regiments were to copy the style already used by the Line and the Warasdin regiments. The tight dolman has been replaced by a simple *Kamisol* waistcoat for NCOs. (BA)



This 1767 Warasdiner-St Georg infantryman is shown in his *Hausmontur*, which initially comprised a black *Rock* jacket with plain turnbacks, a *Kaskett* with the lace decoration (which was abolished in 1773), sky-blue Hungarian trousers, and short straight-topped *Tschismen* boots in the new style. (Umhey)



blue *Gürtel*. The blue Hungarian trousers were decorated with yellow knots, and they wore *Tschismen* boots. The *Gürtel* covered the old Hungarian waist belt, which carried the sabre in the new Grenadier scabbard. Their grenadiers wore felt hats with brass plates, and a blue bag edged in white. The officers wore the same uniform as the men, except that they retained the more expensive fur *Kalpak*, gold, decoration and gilt buttons.

Tents were originally allocated for every seven men, but in 1764 these were enlarged to take ten soldiers. Each *Zeltgemeinschaft* ('tent group') was allocated a *Feldkessel* cookpot, and second man a *Kochgeschirr* mess tin.

The new Districts

The Banat of Temesvar had originally been organized in four Capitane (captaincies), which later absorbed the Theiss (western) and Maros (northern) areas. Only recovered from Turkey in 1718, the whole province had been devastated by the recent wars, and the south in particular needed urgent resettlement. On the model of the ancient Roman *colonia*, after the Seven Years' War ended retired soldiers were sent to resettle the area in 1764. They initially formed local companies, which in 1765 were consolidated into the Deutschbanater Ansiedlungs-Miliz (German Banat Settler Militia). Ten years later they were formalized as the Deutschbanatisches Grenzregiment (No.12).

For the sake of economy they retained their old German Line uniforms, a pattern confirmed in 1768, when they were allocated dark brown cuffs but no other facings, and white metal buttons. The uniform included a tricorne hat with a black wool ribbon cockade, a white button and black strap. A white German tunic, lined in white material, had short cavalry-style tails, cuffs, flat collar and Bavaroisen lapels. The white German *Kamisol* had the longer skirt, sleeves and pockets. The black horsehair-filled neckstock had a brass buckle. The white trousers did adopt the Hungarian knots and sidestripe in the facing colour; German buckled shoes were worn with over-knee gaiters. As they had no Slavic tradition the settlers did not wear the red cloaks, but the army issue *Roquelor* greatcoat in the German infantry pattern, made of *Croisee* (a mixed twill of mid-brown flecked with white). The back pack was to be the new calf-leather 1767 pattern, replacing the previous plain leather and cloth versions. The scabbard belt was the new white leather issue with a brass buckled central clip.

The eastern part of the Frontier area had absorbed many Serb (or Illyrian) and Romanian

Wallachian (or Vlach) Orthodox Christians after the 1739 Peace of Belgrade. The Landes Battalion formed in 1744 was formalized in 1754 as the Banater Landmiliz, of 1,600 men in six companies, re-arranged in 1762 to create three companies (irregular bands) totalling 3,800. In 1764 it became the **Illyrisch-Banatisches Grenzregiment**, adopting the Slavonian uniform with bright blue facings and white buttons. Two hussar companies of 80 men existed briefly until 1769. In 1775, the name changed to Wallach-Illyrisches Grenzregiment (No.13).

The Carpathian Mountains formed a barrier around the southern and eastern edges of **Siebenburgen** (Transylvania). Under direct rule from Vienna through a governor, the whole province existed in a paramilitary state, although this remote area was less tightly controlled by the Hofkriegsrat.

Of Turkic stock, the Szeckler people had been moved eastwards to guard the strategic Carpathian passes in the 15th century. They had absorbed Hungarian culture, wearing a dolman and pelisse with a Hungarian waist-length shirt. Even when not mounted their Tschismen boots carried spurs. In contrast, the Vlach (who were poor troops), had a more Balkan appearance, preferring longer, wide-sleeved shirts, baggy trousers and small caps. The first design for uniforms dates from 1762 and was a copy of the Slavonian uniform, except that the lace on the dark blue Jacke was in the Hungarian style (see Plate D3).

The regiments were only formally established in 1764. The eastern 14th (Csik Gyergyo and Maros-Aranyos *Stuhl* – ‘small district’) and 15th (Haromsek and Udvarhedy *Stuhl*) were populated by the Szeckler; the 16th (Hunyader *Komitat* – ‘county’, Fogavaser *Stuhl*), and 17th (Koloser and Bobokaer *Komitat*, Bistritzer and Borgoer *Stuhle*) were Vlach. The 1762 Jacke only had to be adjusted to include the small turnbacks required to create the 1764 Röckel, but the uniform for the ‘Wallach and other Grenz soldiers located there’ was only regulated in 1766. Troops were issued by the authorities with a musket and ammunition as required, but the leatherwork was only to be issued once. Until the new uniform was issued they could continue to wear their traditional clothing – a grey short jacket, trousers and shoes, the trousers being in the narrow style. All the jackets had to be the same, with facings as required for each regiment on the cuffs and collars. The men were to provide their own white Leibel (in place of the dolman), a red neckstock and a Tschakohaube. In wartime, the authorities would provide their field uniforms.

As the 1767 army uniforms were adopted, the *Hausmontur* was usually a cheaper version. This 1767 Licca Regt soldier wears the black *Kamisol* and new, belts, but his headgear is the *Tschakohaube*. His regulation white trousers were cheaper than the Hungarian blue, but included the knot decoration in the facing colour.





Cost was always an obstacle to introducing new uniforms, and even the official army *Schematis* acknowledged this reality in 1770, showing Grenzers such as this Szluin Regt infantryman still in the early 1760s uniform. The new uniform had officially abolished the red cloak, but this thick, practical item remained in use.

trousers were likewise of white material, cut in the Hungarian style; the lower vents were secured with hooks and eyes; the seams ran round to the backside in hussar fashion, and these and the knots were of red wool. As the red cloak was not a Siebenburgen fashion, these troops were allocated the Roquelor in the usual 'salt and pepper' twill; but many wore a *Zeke* single-breasted greatcoat made of black local material in the same style.

1769: INTO THE LINE

In 1769, as part of the standardization of the army, the Grenz Regiments were added to the Line, taking the numbers IRs 60–76. They were organized like Hungarian units, although retaining the three battalions. They were increasingly expected to perform both Line and light tasks for the field army; the first two battalions of each regiment would go to war, while the third battalion formed the reserve, and an additional Landes Defensions Division of two companies was formed for local defence.

Their standard uniform was issued to the Grenzers from 1769 – a German Feldmontur comprising a white single-breasted Rock with facing colours on the flat collar, turnbacks and round cuffs, together with a Leibel. The Kaskett became the official headgear, although many Grenzers

The Szeckler were distinguished by bright red facings for the 1st Regiment and sulphur yellow facings and lacing for the 2nd. The Wallach Regiments wore light grey jackets, distinguished by green facings and lacing for the 1st Regiment and bright red for the 2nd. The Feldwebel, and Führer wore better quality uniforms, and musicians had the swallow's-nest shoulder wings. Officers wore superior quality uniforms and their Tschakohaube was edged with a 2.7cm gold border; off duty they wore the tricorne hat. The jacket was to be lined in white material with cuffs and collars as for the German infantry. The neckstock was to be black, the short Leibel without pockets; their trousers were decorated with gold lacing.

The Siebenburgen Hausmontur was decreed in 1768. The black cylindrical Tschakohaube was 18.5cm high (2.6cm shorter than a hussar shako). The sideplaits were to hang so that the knotted plait ended in line with the bottom of the ears, but at the back the hair was worn in a long *Zopf* bound with black material. The jacket was made of very dark brown local material, cut in the German style and worn buttoned up. It was not lined, and was secured with plain, flat yellow buttons. The leather neckstock was secured with a brass button, and had a white linen strip on the top edge. The Leibel waistcoat was made of local material in army style, with small yellow buttons and linen lining. The

continued to wear the Klobuk or Tschakohaube with a yellow cloth roundel at the front, voided in the centre to reveal the black underneath.

The knapsacks were replaced by a calf-leather (often, in practice, heavy cloth) pack measuring 42cm wide x 24cm high at the back sloping to 19cm at the front, which was carried on the left hip by a 5.3cm sling. In a pocket on the front panel measuring 26.5cm x 10.5cm, every second man carried a *Zelthacke* (camp axe). Two short straps secured the cloak on top, as attempts to impose the Roquelor had been abandoned. All the belts and straps were made of white leather with metal buckles. For those regiments which had not already adopted the 1764 pattern belt, it was confirmed; it supported the infantry sabre in a black scabbard, either the 1748 pattern with a 66cm blade, or the newer 1765 pattern with a 53cm blade.

The 21 July 1769 regulation concerning the Hausmountur only covered the regulated Frontier. The black jacket was cut in the Rock style, with facing colours on the collar and cuffs only; it was worn with a white sleeved Leibel and white trousers. The changes were ordered to be introduced gradually, allowing the Wallach regiments time to exchange their grey jackets for black. In 1772 (1774 for Siebenburgen), the black jacket was replaced by a brown jacket for the Hausmontur.

The 1769 regulation had stated that all the regiments would use *krapprot* (madder-red) facings, but in December a new facing colour scheme was decreed as follows:

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>facing colour</i>	<i>buttons</i>
Croatian General Command – Karlstadt District:		
IR60 Licca	violet	yellow
IR61 Ottocac	violet	white
IR62 Ogulin	orange	yellow
IR63 Szluin	orange	white
Croatian General Command – Warasdin District:		
IR64 Warasdin-Kreuz	crab-red	yellow
IR65 Warasdin-St Georg	crab-red	white
Slavonia District:		
IR66 Gradiska	<i>gris de lin</i> (pale mauve)	yellow
IR67 Brod	<i>gris de lin</i>	white
IR68 Peterwardein	pike-grey	yellow
Banal District:		
IR69 1st Banal	carmine-red	yellow
IR70 2nd Banal	carmine-red	white
Banat District:		
IR71 Deutsch-Banat	dark brown	yellow
IR72 Illyrisch-Banat	pike-grey	white
Siebenburgen District:		
IR73 1st Szeckler	rose-red	yellow
IR74 2nd Szeckler	rose-red	white
IR75 1st Wallach	poplar-green	yellow
IR76 2nd Wallach	poplar-green	white



The Imperial authorities remained hopeful of standardizing a German infantry uniform, including round cuffs, across the Frontier in the 1770s. This officer of the Warasdin-St Georg Regt (left) has a red facing-colour waistcoat, but should be wearing the high German boots used by Line officers. (Umhey)

The instruction requiring white trousers seems to have been largely ignored as impractical, so in 1781 a new trouser scheme was adopted: the Karlstadt and Warasdin districts together with the Szeckler, Gradiska and Brod regiments were to wear dark blue; the Banal and Banat districts, plus the Peterwardein Regiment and the Siebenburgen Wallach regiments, were allocated light blue trousers. The special position of the Deutsch-Banat Regiment, wearing the German Line uniform, persisted until May 1782, when they were ordered into the Hungarian style of the other regiments, including dark blue trousers. The trousers was changed again in 1783, so that all Grenzers wore the Hungarian light (or sky-) blue trousers, which were now decorated with yellow/black lace (although in reality this was often yellow).

In 1781 the Imperial authorities decreed that on marching out for field service they would provide the uniform, equipment and musket for every Grenzer. 'All Grenzers are to march with a musket or sidearm, not equipment and campaign kit from the Frontier, to their designated depot... from now on, only the artillerymen are to take

with them from home their pistols and the sharpshooters their Doppelstützen and lances, which they are to keep in peacetime' (see under Plate F3). The campaign equipment was the same as that used by the other Line regiments.

Under the July 1769 regulation, officers were always to wear the Feldmontur style – a white German jacket with round cuffs, facing colour Kamisol waistcoat, and white Hungarian trousers decorated with silver knots - although for active service they could wear German breeches above their black leather Hungarian boots. They continued to wear the tricorne hat, the upturned rear standing 19.5cm high and the sides 17cm, edged in gold or silver. Their neckstock was made of black satin. However, the regimental command could approve the exact style of buttons and trouser decoration. When the uniform changed to a Hungarian pattern in 1783, Grenzer officers were ordered to adopt this, with the *Bärentatzen* cuff decoration, and sky-blue trousers with knots of gold or silver depending on button colour. They were to carry Hungarian sabres, and wore chamois leather gloves. Since officers had to purchase all their own kit and the changes would cost them significant sums, two years were permitted until the new uniform became mandatory.

Despite the formal change to Line status, the Grenzer grenadier companies were abolished and replaced in each regiment by 256 Sharpshooters, who were armed with the famous Doppelstutz double-barrelled weapons, with one rifled above one smooth-bore barrel. Only 2,500 were ever made, and towards the end of the period they were replaced with rifles and carbines. From the start, these elite soldiers adopted the full Hungarian style with the *Bärentatzen* and lace on the

pointed cuffs, together with a Kaskett. Sharpshooters (including the NCOs) carried their Doppelstutz weapon at a downward slant on their right side, the barrels protruding from its special black bag, which also carried ammunition, tools and accessories.

The battalions were equipped with 1pdr guns and later, light versions of the Line's 3pdr **battalion guns**, so they had to provide their own artillery crews, totalling 343 men per regiment. The artillerymen were distinguished in the same way as the Sharpshooters, with the addition of the brass *Lunttenverberger* (match case) on the cross belt as a badge of their status. They also carried a pistol in a brown leather holster, suspended on a 4.5cm wide white leather cross belt. The specialist gunner's equipment was carried on the right hip.

The authorities expected an issued uniform to last for six years, and provided replacements for only one-third of a unit every two years. This only exacerbated the lack of uniformity within even a company, as is apparent from a note by Hauptmann Löwenthal of the Szluin Regiment dated 4 October 1767:

'First Deployment: One-third of the company in the old uniform, which was provided by the authorities in 1765: dark blue Gunjac [Jacke] with red facings, red dolman and trousers, Kaskett without badge, red Gürtel.

'Second Deployment: One-third in the new uniform... which was provided by the authorities in 1766: dark blue Hungarian Rock with red facings, lining and button loops; white German Kamisol, blue Hungarian trousers with red decoration, Kaskett with badge, sabre waist belt to replace the Gürtel.

This contemporary illustration by Kuhnel in 1776 shows a group of Grenzer around a fire, probably on outpost duty. They are apparently wearing the *Hausmontur* with *Klobuk* and *Tschismen*. Those with sabres are carrying older patterns with guards (not used on the official 1765 pattern). However, they do seem to have something resembling the regulation knapsack, worn on the hip from a wide crossbelt. (HNM)



This illustration from the Cronaca Rovatti, painted in Modena, Italy, shows a Sharpshooter corporal with his *Doppelstutz* in 1798, wearing an approximation of the official 1783 uniform. His German tunic is undone below the third button – a widespread sign of NCO rank across the army – to show his white *Leibel* waistcoat. His *Klobuk* is decorated with the 2.6cm ring in button colour used to distinguish NCOs in the hussars and Grenzers. (Umhey)



'Third Deployment: One-third in the Hausmontur, which they provide from their own resources... and they will be re-uniformed by the authorities in 1769: white Jacke-style Rock with single row of buttons and dark blue facings, white German Kamisol, white long trousers, Klobuk, sabre waist belt.'

In 1769 the Grenzinspektor, FML Baron Siskovics, noted that there was no consistency in the weaponry nor leatherwork, and that the regiments should at least be equipped with the best of what was not required by the other Line regiments.

In 1798 the Grenzers were removed from the Line and redesignated National Grenz Regiments, although the only change in uniform was the jacket, which adopted the new 1798 design. Those men wearing Klobuks retained them, and many still had cloth knapsacks. The addition of peaks to the Klobuk in about 1801 led to the adoption across Europe

of the simple headgear usually known as the shako. It would be 1805 before the authorities could confidently send even four-company battalions of uniform appearance into the field.

Flags

Some Pandur companies carried Turkish-style horsetail standards; most had flags displaying the arms of the towns which financed them, local towns whose Hungarian Insurrections (feudal levies) they augmented, or the Emperor Charles VI standard, which comprised a Doppeladler (Imperial eagle) in gold on a red or green background. As the Grenzer Regiments were formed they adopted the yellow 1745 pattern with the black Doppeladler carrying the Imperial shield and edged in black/red/yellow/white flames, which measured 1.8m x 1.4 metres. The senior company carried a white Leibfahne displaying the Madonna and Christ on the obverse.

From 1756, each battalion carried two yellow Ordinarfahnen, except the first battalion, which carried a white Leibfahne and one Ordinarfahne. When the Siebenburgen regiments were formed in 1762 their flags also carried the provincial arms in the lower corner of the fly, while the Banal had the Croatian arms in each lower corner. The patterns were subsequently altered under the 1769 and 1780 regulations; but given the roles of these troops, it is unlikely that any were carried in the field.

River boatmen

The central Frontier ran along the great Save and Danube rivers; so in 1764 a specialist *Tschaikisten* or river boatmen battalion of three companies was formed at Titel (northern Serbia, where those rivers meet), absorbing the former Theiss area.

(continued on page 33)

SLAVIC IRREGULARS, 1740s

1: Pandur, Karlstadt Generalcy

2: Major of Pandurs

3: Serb irregular



SLAVONIAN INFANTRY, 1740s

1: Grenadier, Trenck's Freikorps

2: Infantryman, Trenck's Freikorps

3: Ensign, Slavonian infantry



THE FIRST REGULATED UNIFORMS

1: Infantryman, Banal Generalcy, 1748

2: Infantryman, Ogulin Regt, Karlstadt Generalcy, 1757

3: Infantryman, Peterwardein Regt, Slavonia District, early 1750s



THE LATER SEVEN YEARS' WAR, c.1760-63

1: Infantryman, Szluin Regt, Karlstadt Generalcy

2: Officer, Warasdin-Kreuz Regiment

3: Korporal of a Siebenburgen regiment



THE REGULARIZED GRENZER

1: Officer, Infanterie Regiment 70 (2. Banal), c.1770

2: Infantryman, IR74 (1. Szeckler), 1780s

3: Artilleryman, IR 67 (Brod), 1770s



VARIATIONS ON THE 1769 UNIFORM

- 1: Wallach infantryman of a Siegenburgen regiment, 1768
- 2: Infantryman, Deutsch-Banat Veteran Company, 1768
- 3: Sharpshooter, IR63 (Szluin), 1770s



FRONTIER HUSSARS

1: NCO, Karlstadt Regiment, 1740s

2: Grenz Hussar trooper, 1769

3: Officer, Szeckler Hussar Regt, 1790



SPECIALIST UNITS

1: Trooper, Wallach Dragoon Regt, c.1768

2: Harambassa, Seressaner scouts, 1790s

3: Tschaikisten river boatman, 1760s



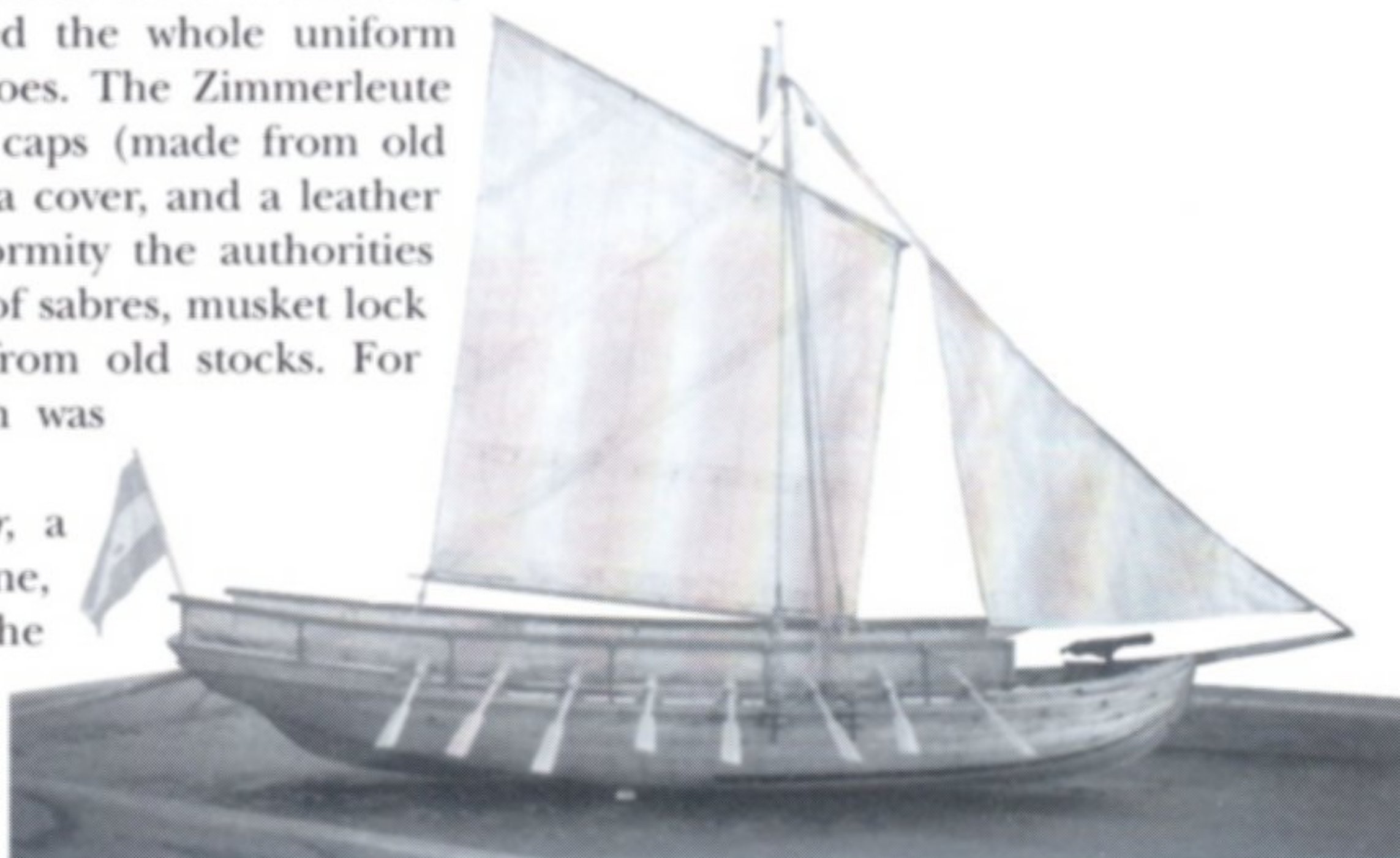
It was expanded to four companies in 1788, and then to six with a single reserve company in 1797. Each company comprised a Hauptmann (captain), an Oberleutnant, two Unterleutnants, a Feldwebel, a Fourier, eight Korporals, two Fourierschützen (junior clerks), eight Gefreite and an equal number of Titulaire Gefreite (deputy corporals), two Zimmerleute and four bandsmen, plus 239 men.

These companies patrolled the rivers in lightly-armed shallow draught vessels known as Tschaika (Turkish: *kaika* – 'rowing boat') powered by sails and sweeps. These ranged in size from the 24m Ganz-Tschaika to the small 10m Halb-Tschaika; up to 50 boats would be in wartime service, although each company manned just three vessels in peacetime. Each was commanded by an officer with an NCO helmsman, a drummer, two bowsmen and up to 36 oarsmen. They were armed with up to six light swivel-mounted guns. From 1782 the Tschaikisten augmented the Pontoniers and helped with the Pionier Laufbrücken (small bridges) in wartime.

The troops had to supply their own sabres and most of their kit. Their initial uniform was a copy of that of the Peterwardein Grenzer (see Plate H3). The black or dark brown Gunjac was cut in German infantry fashion with a 6cm flat collar and round cuffs with three buttons, but the turnbacks had no coloured facing. The buttons were initially yellow, but from 1779 white metal, the holes being finished off with black thread. The Leibel waistcoat was light blue and the horsehair-filled neckstock was black leather. Blue Hungarian trousers, more loosely cut in Croatian style, were decorated with red knots. For most work the men wore a *Kittel*, a thick sleeveless Leibel-style work smock, with linen overalls protecting the trousers. These were of Hungarian style, but white with knots in white or yellow depending on the button colour. The issue Roquelor had red or unfaced turnback cuffs, and they wore the new Hungarian boots. The calf-skin backpack and black cartridge box were carried on white leather straps.

The similar Hausmontur was often worn in wartime. This comprised a Klobuk, black Gunjac made from local material and faced red, blue dolman, blue trousers, red waist sash, leather Opanken shoes and *Mestven* (overshoes to protect against water damage). The authorities provided the short musket, leather belts and drums; and from 1783 they provided the whole uniform except for underwear and shoes. The Zimmerleute were also given three forage caps (made from old uniforms), the long axe with a cover, and a leather apron. To ensure some uniformity the authorities also supplied about 400 each of sabres, musket lock covers and cartridge boxes from old stocks. For wartime service, the battalion was issued with cooking pots.

The 1768 *Tschaikistengewehr*, a 5/4 Löth brass-mounted carbine, was a shorter version of the 1767 musket and was introduced between 1768 and 1770. The cartridge boxes were of the smaller infantry NCO's



Model of a Halb-Tschaika riverboat now on display in the Army Museum, Vienna. A small 10m long vessel powered by 16 oarsmen and sails, it was armed with two 3pdr swivel guns. The largest *Ganz-Tschaika* were 24m long with 30 oarsmen and 11 additional crew, armed with six swivel guns. The shallow draught was essential on the broad Balkan rivers which marked the central Frontier.

The Grenzer artillerymen introduced in 1769 to man the light battalion guns only differed from the infantry by their cross belt matchcase and specialists' cuff lacing. This 1786 illustration shows the gunner in the 1783 Hungarian-style uniform. In his right hand he carries a linstock (*Luntenstock* or *Lichter*); his 1774 sabre is a copy of the 1769 infantry weapon but with a heavier hilt.



pattern. The 1764 *Pontonier und Tschalkisten* sabre, which was carried in a black leather Grenadier scabbard from the white waist belt, had a 63cm long curved blade 4cm wide; along 36cm of its rear edge were 36 saw teeth. The brass grip, with a white portepée strap, was in the Grenadier style but more substantial, with a corner strengthener on the guard. The *Zimmerleute* only differed in carrying a small hand axe with a canvas cover.

As well as carrying the *Hazelstock*, NCOs adopted the *Pontonier* silver edging to the *Kaskett*, and *Feldwebels* had uniforms of *Primaplana* material; *Korporals* had half silver edging. All NCOs had leather gloves.

From the creation of the battalion, officers wore a plain light blue uniform with red cuffs and yellow buttons, but adopted that of the *Pontoniers*, adding red *Bavaroisen* (wide lapels), waistcoat and collar, while the buttons changed to silver and the trousers became darker blue. Following the army reforms, the 1771 regulation required a hat of black felt with silver edging, the usual black cockade and narrow silver securing strap. The light blue jacket with cuffs, collar and lining of red material was cut in German style, and was worn with a black neckstock with brass buckle. The *Kamisol* (or in service, actually a *Leibel*) was bright red with white buttons. Their greatcoat was also in light blue; the Hungarian trousers were decorated with silver knots, although in service a German style was worn with the long boots. Their sabres were brass-mounted with a gold portepée, a white leather sword belt with gilt buckle, and a *Feldbinde* waist sash (except for the period 1790–98 when this was not in army use).

In 1770 a new *Kaskett* was issued, with a higher 21cm front to accommodate a brass *Doppeladler* with crossed anchors and (until 1773) scalloped white edging. At the battalion's request, in 1772 the material was changed from *Gunjac* to that used by the *Pontoniers*, which was more durable for boat work. The latter's uniform was adopted, comprising a *Kaskett*, a light blue Hungarian infantry *Rock* with scarlet facings and white buttons, and a horsehair-filled neckstock with a buckle; the *Leibel* and trousers were made of the same material, and the thigh knots became Imperial yellow/black. The *Roquelor* (which lost its collar facing in 1773), Hungarian shoes, backpack, cartridge box (from 1772) and sabre, cross belts, and the carbine were all standard *Pontonier* issue.

A Schematis illustration of 1786 shows a dark blue uniform of Hungarian infantry style (see MAA 299, Plate B). Buttons on the field uniform were to be fastened, so the *Leibel* could be of any colour, but the men retained their looser fitting uniform style for boat work.

Supernumerary crewmen, who worked shoreside and were only called in for drills, were left with an even simpler *Hausmontur*, comprising a sleeved *Leibel* made of white local material secured by cords and with embroidered arms, a black neckstock, white Hungarian trousers, with linen overalls and a civilian overcoat.

The Seressaner

Already existing in 1754 as a military police unit in the *Licca*, the *Seressaner* (from Latin *saraceni*, 'tent dwellers') were provided by more affluent families. After a short mission to Montenegro under *Vukassovich* in 1788, they were expanded with Bosnian refugees and distributed



This 1800 illustration by Bitokesy shows the family of a Licca Regt Seressaner. The father (left) wears a red cap and *Opanken* sandals, with a plain red sleeveless *Gunjac* over his white clothing. Demian's 1802-03 survey notes that this style was worn widely throughout the western Frontier, although the wider sleeves seem to have a Bosnian origin, also seen on the Wurmser Freikorps. 1790s illustrations (see MAA 299) show the blue field uniform with black or brown leather boots. The Seressaners, originally Bosnian refugees from the Turkish war, do not seem to have served outside the Balkans. (HNM)

among the Karlstadt and Banal Regiments in 200-strong units, led by their NCOs (known by the old Balkan title of *Harambassa*) and under the direction of each Regiment's command.

The Seressaners did not wear a uniform but retained traditional local costume, although the civilian white was exchanged for a more practical mid-blue. The loose shirts were worn open under the *Abba-Mantel*. In poor weather they also wore blue or red *Gunjacs*, the NCO version being decorated with silver rings and buttons. In summertime they wore the traditional small red *Mütze*, which in wintertime was replaced by a black *Klobuk*, or a red hat of extended wool with embroidery around its base. Their Croatian-style trousers were usually dark blue or white and worn with *Opanken*.

Their only uniform regulation required two pistols and one long knife, so many local patterns were used. Long *yataghan* and smaller Balkan knives, all lacking crossguards, were carried in the practical wide brown or red leather *bensilah* waist belt, which was usually decorated with criss-cross patterns. Bosnian muskets were carried slung across the back, either the short-barrelled *likas shtuz* (carbine) or more usually the long-barrelled *èibuklija*, *paragun* and *sheshana*. NCOs also carried Turkish *kilij* and *karabela* sabres. A last essential piece of equipment was the long wooden pipe and smoking set.

The Seressaner were followed by a larger wave of refugees in the early 1790s, who were formed into the irregular Wurmser Freikorps (disbanded in 1801).

FRONTIER CAVALRY

Although the main requirement on the border was for infantry, the irregular mounted units were designated as hussars in the late 1740s. Five hussar companies each of 100 men were added to the Karlstadt regiments in 1745, expanded to eight in the following year. The mounted regiment's staff was made up of an Obristleutnant, an Obristwachtmeister (major), a Quartermeister, an Adjutant, a Pauker (kettle drummer), a Stabsfeldwebel (senior sergeant-major), three Unterfeldscher (surgeons), four Fahnen-sattler (saddlers) and four Fahnen-schmiede (smiths). Each company (half-squadron) was led by a Rittmeister (captain), a Leutnant and a Cornet, with a Wachtmeister (cavalry Feldwebel), a Fourier (accountant), a Trompeter and four Korporals.

The Warasdin District also raised five companies, but these were reduced to two in 1749. In 1750 the Banal formed its own regiment of six companies. By 1747 Slavonia fielded two regiments, each comprising ten companies of 210 men, reduced to one regiment in 1753. Strengths were reduced in 1765, and all such units were disbanded in 1778.



Rear view of a hussar NCO from the Karlstadt District in the 1740s, showing the animal skin widely worn by NCOs and officers – here, possibly lynx. Although cut in the same style as an officer's, his long coat is probably lined only with wool rather than fur. As a member of a regulated unit, he has his red saddlecloth edged in yellow and bearing the Imperial *Doppeladler* in black. His sabre appears to have the Balkan bird's-head pommel. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

The troopers were paid some money towards the maintenance of their uniforms, and the Banus paid for the Banal uniforms, but otherwise they had to arm and equip themselves as well as providing their own horses. The Pandur units were partly mounted infantry, but the rest wore the early hussar style.

The headgear was either the lower fur hat with a pointed red bag, or the felt Czackelhaube, which was cheaper and more comfortable in summer. Red or brown Gunjacs were gradually replaced by the longer dolman, which covered the hips but was still fastened by cords. A shorter version of the officer's long coat was developing into the pelisse, with a black sheepskin or fur edging and cord decoration, although many preferred the Abba-Mantel. The red or yellow waist sash covered the hussar waistbelt, which supported both scabbard and sabretasche. The early sabretasches bore a variety of symbols, including Imperial ciphers and the Hungarian arms, but from 1745 the cloth cover was in the main uniform colour with a black embroidered Doppeladler. The red or green tight trousers, with simple yellow knots, extended to Tschismen boots of both styles, which were black or dyed yellow. From 1745, the Karlstadt and Warasdin Hussars wore a red uniform with yellow buttons.

Officers wore a black lambskin or fur Kalpak, although many preferred the German tricorne edged in silver. Their green dolman was richly embroidered with gold loops and buttons, and had cuffs edged with early gold knots. The long pelisse jackets lined with white fur were of red or blue cloth, and they wore red trousers decorated with gold knots. Their sabretasche had a gold Doppeladler. In addition to the pistols and a gilt-mounted sabre, many carried carbines on the cross belt. An NCO is shown as Plate G1, but a Wachtmeister wore a Gunjac with three rows of buttons connected by yellow loops.

The new 1751 Hungarian uniform with its more elaborate decoration was adopted from 1754, although Karlstadt only adopted it in 1758. The light brown fur Kalpak had a long red bag and yellow cords. The dolman had five rows of buttons, and pointed cuffs of facing colour edged in lace with a decorative knot. The pelisse was worn off the left shoulder on a lace-colour cord; and the waist sash was replaced by the Gürtel, with small barrels in a contrasting colour. The tight trousers had simple knots of lace colour. The sabretasche was of dolman

These Grenzer hussars, 1762, wear the standard uniform, including the roundel ornament at the rounded front tops of the boots. The Warasdin trooper (left), all in red, has white lace knots above his dolman cuffs; the Banal trooper (right), in dark blue breeches and pelisse, has similar decoration on the pelisse sleeves. The Gürtel is six barrels high, although they are not always lined up. Sabretasches were all red with a black Doppeladler and yellow crown, apart from the blue-uniformed Karlstadt Hussars, which used a blue sabretasche decorated with a yellow eagle. The Warasdin trooper is shown with an iron-mounted sabre and scabbard, while the Karlstadt and Banal units used brass. (Albertina)



colour, with a Doppeladler in lace colour (black for Banal). The round-topped Tschismen boots were edged and had a small roundel in lace colour.

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>dolman</i>	<i>pelisse</i>	<i>lace & buttons</i>	<i>Gürtel</i>	<i>sabre mounts</i>
Karlstadt	blue	blue	yellow	yellow/white	brass
Warasdin & Slavonia	red	red	white	red/white	iron
Banal	red	blue	yellow	red/yellow	brass

Under the 1764 regulations, the Slavonian and Warasdin hussars adopted the black felt Tschakohaube with a black reinforcing band at the base and yellow/black cord at the top. The new dark green pelisse had yellow cords and buttons and was edged in black lambswool. An elaborate neckstock or *Flor* was made of black material and folded in half, with an overall measurement of 2.31m x 26 centimetres. The lined trousers were madder-red with yellow knots, the Gürtel yellow with smaller black barrels. They continued to wear the traditional red cloak and round-topped Tschismen boots. The sabre was mounted in brass with a Juchtenleder portepée; the hussar waist belt also supported a red sabretasche decorated in yellow with a crowned Doppeladler. The bandolier belt for the carbine was made of yellow leather, and the 20-round cartridge box was covered in yellow leather.

The round portmanteau was dark green. The authorities supplied the leatherwork, three packbelts, a Füreder (Hungarian Bock style) saddle, a pair of pistol holsters, a bit, stirrups, a Karansebes blanket, a red schabraque saddlecloth decorated with a black Doppeladler at each corner, and a black sheepskin saddle cover edged in yellow.

Five years later, in 1769, the authorities planned a single standardized uniform for all four regiments. Initially a steel-green pelisse with yellow buttons was ordered, but this was replaced the following year by darker grass-green with white buttons. In a move to make the uniform cheaper, the dolman and Gürtel were abolished and replaced by a dark green Leibel with pockets, and sleeves ending in cuffs with two seam buttons. The waistbelt was retained; a new red sabretasche bore the Imperial cipher in yellow. The trousers were madder-red with the Imperial yellow/black knots. A plan to issue the new white hussar cloak in 1770 was cancelled, and the Grenzer units were given the infantry Roquelor, although of cloak size. The hair continued to be worn in the Balkan fashion, with sidelocks.

The Hausmontur comprised a black jacket made of Gunjac material, but cut like the pelisse and with green edging two fingers' wide. This was worn with a short white Leibel with sleeves and pockets, white trousers and Tschismen boots. NCOs wore Kalpaks until 1771, when they were given Tschakohauben, but were otherwise distinguished by their Hazelstock canes and yellow/black wool portepées (camelhair for Feldwebels, whose uniforms were made of Primaplana material).

The 1771 regulation for officers required them to change to a felt Tschakohaube measuring 23.8cm high, edged at the top with a 3.3cm silver band to display their rank, together with a green plume and white cords. At the front a strap of zig-zag silver braid ran from the top to the silver button which secured the gold-around-black silk rosette.

The grass-green pelisse, which was worn buttoned up, had a red lining and was edged in dyed pine marten fur, which stood 5.3cm on the collar. It also had three vertical rows of silver buttons, the central ones round and the outer buttons hemispherical Gombassel, connected by 9.3cm silver cords. The usual sleeve knots were in grass-green, with additional silver cord and olive-leaf decoration. The longer Kamisol was made of the same material as the pelisse, cut in German style with two pockets closed by three small buttons. It was long enough to cover the shirt completely, lined in white linen and fastened with half-round buttons, the buttonholes being edged in green.

The red trousers were decorated with silver knots and sidestripes. On the flap was a watch pocket, and there was a shallow pocket in each side. The officer's white Roquelor had two small pockets. Their black Tschismen boots had a squarer, German-style toe, silver edging and front tassel at the top, and gilt spurs of the 1.4cm wheel style. Their gilt-mounted Hungarian sabre had an 81cm blade, 4.3cm wide at the hilt and 4.5cm at its broadest point in the curve before coming to a point 5.3cm off the centre line. The grip was covered in black leather; the crossguard measured 12cm; the 42.2cm portpee was in the regulation gold/black striped silk, but with a bulbous knot in place of the flat one, which measured 8cm with its lower fringe. The scabbard retained the old Grenzer style: of black Regensburg leather, it was doubled over on the seam and a wavy silver cord ran down the outer side. The waist-belt was secured by an S-clip. The red leather sabretasche had a cover of red material and hung on 42.2cm slings; its upper edge was trimmed in red leather, the rest edged in silver. The main edging decoration was silver cords, and in the centre was a silver Imperial cipher with a crown, which was mixed gold/silver and lined in scarlet. The height from the central point was 37cm, the width 23.8cm across the top and 31.7cm across the bottom.

Officers' gloves were chamois leather. Their horse furniture was polished

When raised in 1762 the Szeckler Hussars adopted a variation of the uniform of the Palatine Hussars, which were also raised in Siebenburgen. This officer wears a dark blue dolman and pelisse decorated in gold, red trousers, and a blue/gold waist sash. His *Czackelhaube* was a field version of the more expensive fur *Kalpak*. The red saddlecloth is decorated in gold, with a *Doppeladler* displaying the Siebenburgen coat of arms in each corner. (BA)



calf-leather with yellow Moldau rosettes on the forehead, nose and chest straps, and brass fittings. Two holsters were carried at the front of the Hungarian saddle, which was covered by a red schabraque edged in silver with the crowned Imperial cipher in each corner and a wavy silver edging 3.3cm broad.

Staff (field grade) officers were distinguished by the same 5.3cm silver stripe edging to their Kamisol as the gold version used elsewhere, and silver edging to their buttonholes. Their shabraques had an additional 1.65cm edge stripe, wavy only on the top side, separated from the main stripe by a 0.7cm interval.

Some irregular cavalry are shown with lances, but this weapon was only adopted in a long version in 1754. It had a 3.2m shaft, a pointed iron head measuring 31.6cm, and a 15.8cm shoe. The lance pennant measured 79cm x 57cm, and was made of linen for the men and satin for officers, quartered yellow/black. The armament was completed by a sabre and two pistols.

Transylvania

In Siebenburgen, the Szeckler raised their own hussar regiment in 1762 (regularized as the 11th Hussars in 1798), in four 180-man squadrons each sub-divided into two companies. Only half were required for peacetime service, allocated to watching the key passes. They were recruited from Protestant Szeckels and some Saxons from the Aranyoser and Fogaroser Districts plus the Hunyader Komitat, together with Orthodox Vlach from the Haromszecker and Czisker Stuhle.

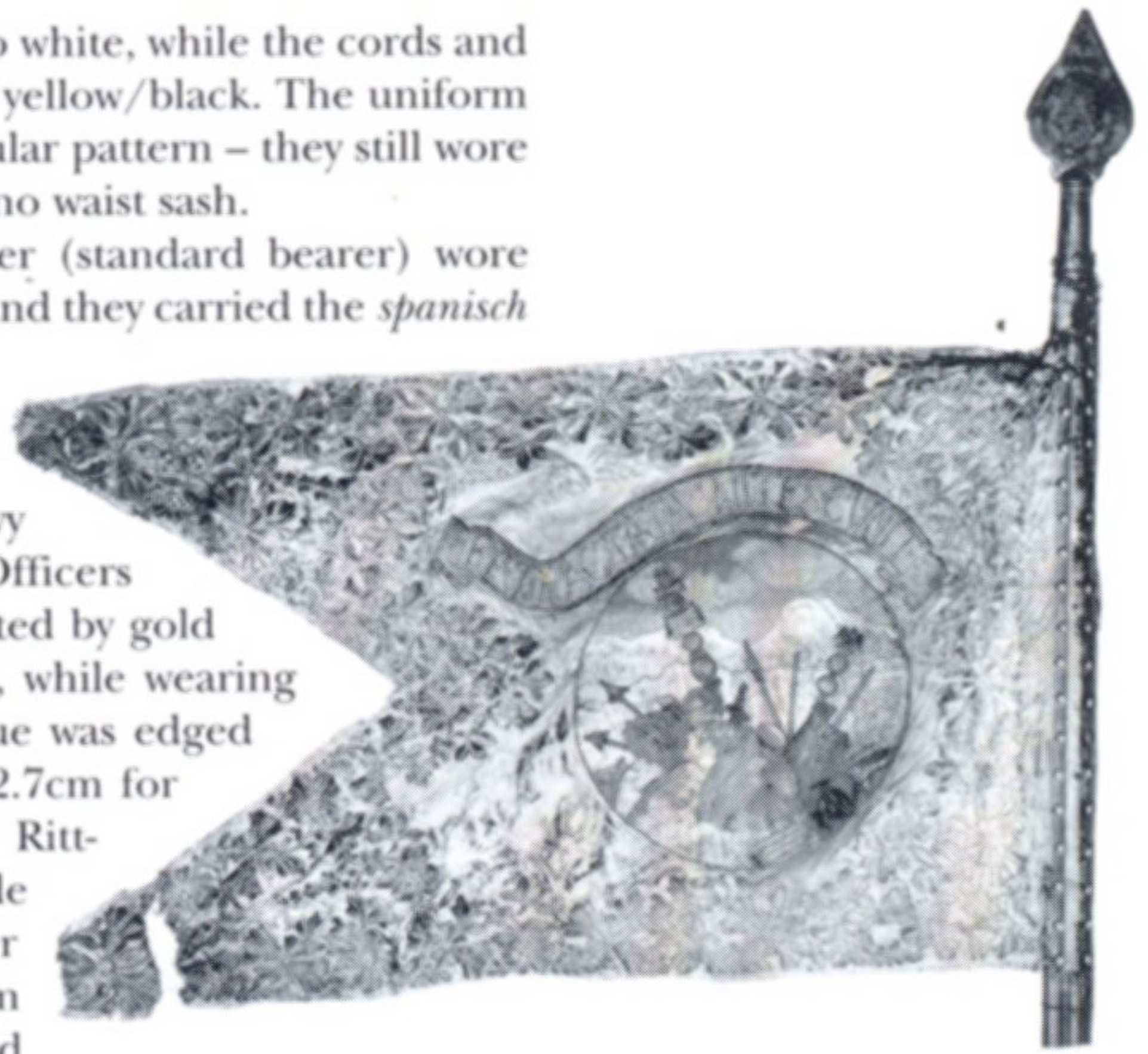
Their initial uniform was confirmed in 1768, aside from the replacement of the Kalpak by a Tschakohaube and a trouser colour change from red to dark blue. The Tschakohaube was of the same size as the Szeckler Grenzer infantry pattern – just 18.5cm rather than the 21cm regular hussar style – with a red wool 2.7cm roundel in the centre secured with a brass button and a black strap extending to the top. The men were expressly forbidden to retain their Kalpaks or sell them. The hair was worn in the infantry style.

The dark blue pelisse was very short but made to fit comfortably, edged in black sheepskin and lined in white material. The wool edging to the decorative cuff vent was 16cm high. The pelisse was secured with a row of Hungarian buttons and Gombassel either side, linked by red cords. Like the other Grenz hussars, they did not wear the waist sash. The 2.3m Flor was used as a neckstock. The dark blue sleeved Kamisol was worn in place of a dolman, with small brass buttons, and was long enough to cover the shirt. The dark blue Hungarian trousers had red knots and sidestripes. The wide-skirted cloak was white in the new regular hussar style. The tops of the black Tschismen boots were lined in yellow, and they had Hungarian spurs. The regiments used the standard issue red sabretasche, and the portepée was of Juchtenleder.

The men had to supply most of their own uniform, but the authorities provided the carbine, two pistols and a brass-mounted sabre. The carbine and black leather ammunition box were carried on white leather cross belts. The horse furniture was the same as the regular hussar pattern, but the Szeckler did not use schabraques, just a plain leather saddle cover.

In 1769 the buttons were changed back to white, while the cords and knots on the uniform were now of Imperial yellow/black. The uniform was a mix of their old style and the new regular pattern – they still wore the Kamisol rather than a dolman and had no waist sash.

The Wachtmeister and Estandartenführer (standard bearer) wore Kalpaks, their pelisses were lined in fox-fur, and they carried the *spanisch Rohr* ('Spanish reed') cane. The Korporals wore the Tschakohaube and carried the Hazelstock. The standard belt was covered with the blue facing colour and gold wavy stripes in the normal hussar pattern. Officers initially wore the same uniform, differentiated by gold cords and brown fur edging to the pelisse, while wearing the fur Kalpak. Their bright red schabraque was edged in gold and the stripes designated rank – 2.7cm for Leutnant, one 2.7cm and one 1.4cm for Rittmeister, and two 2.7cm stripes for field grade officers. In 1769 they too went over to silver buttons, silver knots, stripes and cords. In 1785 the junior officers (Rittmeister and below) adopted the simpler style of schabraque, with a silver 0.4cm edge and 2.6cm silver stripe, and a silver crowned Imperial cipher. All horse furniture was plain black leather with brass fittings.



The reverse of a Karlstadt Hussars standard, dating from the late 1740s; the obverse displays a crowned *Doppeladler*. Measuring 88cm x 55cm, it was carried on a pole measuring 2.99m including the finial. The field is mid-green, richly decorated with darker green foliage and detailed in silver and gold thread; the central cartouche shows a cloudscape and mountains behind trophies of arms and Roman standards. A similar example in the Croatian Historical Museum in Zagreb has a darker green fringe. The hussars used the new Imperial pattern after 1769. (BA)

Dragoons

In 1763, the Wallach regiments in Siebenburgen established a Grenz Dragoon Regiment (also known as the Wallach Chevauleger Regiment). The initial regulation specified a dark blue dragoon uniform, comprising a tricorne hat, German jacket with shoulderstraps edged in the red facing colour, Kamisol and breeches. However, they adopted the white hussar cloak and the Tschismen boots. The straight *Pallasch* sabre had a portepée of white leather, as were the belts for the carbine and ammunition box. The horse furniture was of German style with a square red schabraque.

Although this uniform was initially issued by the authorities, the impoverished Wallach were unable to maintain it, and many men from the Fogaras district soon lacked a proper uniform, despite a concession allowing the use of local materials from 1764. Consequently, in 1767 the uniform was redesigned. The felt Kaskett with its brass plate was retained, but the standard dragoon-pattern jacket was now of local dark brown material with small yellow buttons, carmine-red facings and collar; it was cut a little shorter, and lacked shoulder straps. The black neckstock was secured by a brass buckle. The trousers, cloak and short Kamisol were made of local white material. The Kamisol had pockets and small yellow buttons, but the trousers were of Hungarian hussar pattern with carmine-red knots and stripes. These dragoons also adopted the Tschismen boots with carmine-red top edging, and Hungarian spurs. This hybrid dragoon/hussar style incorporated a standard red sabretasche, together with the same weapons and horse furniture as the Szeckler Hussars, and a schabraque.

The Wachtmeister and Estandartenführer were distinguished by a yellow/black camelhair portepée, while the Korporal used the wool

version, and their canes had a black strap attached. The drummers wore 'swallow's nests' at the shoulders. The saddle was the Hungarian Bock, but they used a saddlecloth in carmine-red. On service, officers wore the Kaskett and a smarter version of the trooper's uniform, with gold decoration on their trousers.

There was further standardization in 1769, when the buttons were changed to the cheaper white metal, while both the schabraque and facings became madder-red to match the sabretasche. Officers were now to wear the silver-edged tricorne, dark blue jacket, madder-red regular *Weste* waistcoats, and silver-decorated white trousers. It is unlikely that these changes came into use, as the unit was disbanded in 1771.

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Collections

The Albertina and Bildarchiv collections in Vienna contain many official illustrations. The Hungarian National Museum holds a large collection of contemporary illustrations, including the 120-plate Engelbrecht set produced in the 1740s (although many have a certain fantasy element). The Army Museum in Vienna and Croatian Historical Museum in Zagreb have interesting collections. There is a famous weapons collection in the Landesmuseum Joanneum, Graz, that city having been a depot for Grenzer weaponry until the mid-18th century.

Trenck's Pandurs spared the German town of Waldmünchen, near the Czech border, during the Succession War. For the past 50 years this event has been celebrated with an annual Historisches Freilichtfestspiele across the summer, with a play *Trenck der Pandur vor Waldmünchen* featuring about 300 inhabitants and, over one weekend, a Pandur camp.

THE PLATES

A: SLAVIC IRREGULARS, 1740s

A1: Pandur, Karlstadt Generalcy

Based on the Engelbrecht illustrations, this is the typical image of a Pandur. The red hooded cloak was secured with bone or metal buttons, but when worn open, by a metal clip. Underneath he wears the Balkan *Gunjac*, a short, thick jacket with yellow cords. He is wearing the *Opanken* shoes, made from one piece of leather, over white thick socks. During this period the troops wore simple coloured sashes to show their allegiance – the Habsburg empire used red and yellow. The sword is a plain iron-mounted Hungarian sabre with a brown leather grip, carried in a plain brown leather scabbard with a simple metal tip. His musket is locally made in Turkish *sisana* style, measuring 1.4m long.

A2: Major of Pandurs

He is wearing a standard black army tricorne, with his hair tied in the long Balkan ponytail. His uniform is basically in the style of the new hussar regiments, the tunic being a longer forerunner of the hussar pelisse. His coat is edged and lined with fox fur, while his pointed *Tschismen* boots are fashionably dyed yellow. His gloves are yellow chamois leather, and his waist sash is a simple double wrap-around in the original hussar style. His sabre is similar to the 1741 hussar NCOs' pattern, but with gilt mounts; the scabbard is suspended on two leather slings from the belt. His symbol of office is the light brown cane with a simple brass tip and a bone top with a yellow tassel.

A3: Serb irregular

This man holds a 1722 pattern musket with its high swan-necked cock and wooden ramrod. Most Pandurs were armed with Balkan muskets, such as the *šaralija*, *čibuklija*, *rašak* or *paragun* (see MAA 410 for further details). The small drum was 56cm high, but wider. His sabre is a Turkish *karabella*, which was more curved than the Hungarian style and, at 76.2cm long, shorter in the blade. Any pistols (*ledenice*, *zlatke* and *silje*) and *yataghan* knives were usually richly decorated with silver, brass or even gold. Officers and NCOs also carried Turkish sabres. In front of him is a 'morning star' of the type manufactured in 1685 for local militias and held in the Graz depot, where they had equipped local militias in the Turkish wars

B: SLAVONIAN INFANTRY, 1740s

B1: Grenadier, Trenck's Freikorps

This soldier is also based on Engelbrecht's plates. His sword is popularly known as a 'Pandur sabre', but is simply a Hungarian sabre with a turned-up crossguard and a Turkish *karabella* bird's-head pommel. The scabbard is finished with iron cross-bindings and a square end. Across his back he carries a Turkish musket. Like many of the early Pandurs, he wears a tall felt *Czackelhaube* cap which may have been decorated, although Engelbrecht's illustrations are clearly

A Pandur female camp follower. Her white blouse has the wide Balkan sleeves and, like her headscarf, was usually decorated and secured with green and red ribbons. She also wears a typical Balkan fur- or wool-lined long coat, shown as green. Her blue skirt is covered by a white apron. Note the boy's tailed hat, with a red ribbon tie and a sprig of leaves (Engelbrecht, HNM)

exaggerated. His jacket has features of a tighter Hungarian dolman and a sleeveless *Gunjac*, but his trousers are an early version of the later Croatian *benevrake* style, which was only baggy to the knee, below which they were tied and tighter. The boots are Hungarian *Tschismen*.

B2: Infantryman, Trenck's Freikorps

Based on a contemporary picture painted by David Morier in the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) in 1748, this soldier has a *Czackelhaube* with a blue 'tail'. His more Hungarian-influenced style includes a dolman with pointed cuffs, and tighter Hungarian trousers decorated with the arrowhead *sutjas* rather than knots. He is carrying a 1722 pattern musket. These troops would later form the regular infantry regiment IR53.

B3: Ensign, Slavonian infantry

He is carrying a Charles VI flag with the Imperial eagle bearing the Hungarian arms, and edged with the Imperial flames. The Engelbrecht illustrations consistently show a *Klobuk* headdress dyed yellow, with a criss-cross pattern and the Imperial *Feldzeichen* (field badge) of oak-leaves. As a junior officer, he has a dolman jacket emulating the hussar uniform with its fur lining and pointed yellow cuffs. His locally produced sabre is carried in a red leather scabbard; his 1722 pattern musket has no bayonet.

C: THE FIRST REGULATED UNIFORMS

C1: Infantryman, Banal Generalcy, 1748

Also based on a 1748 painting by David Morier, this man has a fur *Kalpak* headgear that has almost lost its traditional 'bag', now reduced to a red cloth top. His jacket is a plain *Gunjac* with five rows of 12 white metal buttons (Morier's original is exaggerated), linked by black cord loops in hussar fashion. This style is very similar to that of the Karlstadt



Regiments, although with more decoration and buttons. From his left shoulder hangs a wide white leather cross belt, which supports a plain black leather ammunition pouch with iron buckles. His red cloak is slung over his left shoulder and secured under his right armpit with a simple narrow leather strap. He carries most of his weapons in a narrow scarlet and blue *Gürtel* waist sash, which has just four barrels. There is one Turkish pistol, and a *yataghan* knife with a plain bone handle in a scabbard with a broad iron throat. His musket is also Turkish. A second, Austrian 1744 pattern pistol is carried in a pouch, suspended through the brown leather ring from the belt over his right shoulder. His 'Pandur sabre' scabbard has cross-bindings and a square metal end. The sock linings inside his *Opanken* shoes are scarlet – the Banal facing colour. His trousers are Hungarian in cut, rather than the looser Croatian style.

C2: Infantryman, Ogulin Regiment, Karlstadt Generalcy, 1757

This soldier is based on a 1757 illustration by Delacre, although the uniform had not really changed since the early 1750s. The *Klobuk* has retained the red bag. His hair is drawn back into the *Zopf* ponytail. He is wearing a plain black leather neckstock, since the dolman has no collar. His outer coat is now a *Röckel*, although this only differed from the *Jacke* in having additional decoration and the bottom part of the coat having small, plain turnbacks. The red cloak is rolled and carried the opposite way up from the regulation 1764 method. He would also carry his other kit in a plain knapsack. The previous waist sash of the 1740s has been



replaced in the regular uniform by the barrelled *Gürtel*, probably at around the same time as the Banal man in C1. The trousers are of Hungarian style with an early form of the thigh knot, becoming more elaborate than the shapes in Plate B. This man also has the additional reinforcing material on his elbows and knees which is prevalent in the 1740s Engelbrecht pictures. His 1745 pattern musket was the first Austrian model to use an iron ramrod, and measured 150cm, with no bayonet.

C3: Infantryman, Peterwardein Regiment, Slavonia District, early 1750s

He wears his *Hausmontur* following the introduction of the brown material for Frontier service, although the jacket is still a basic *Gunjac* with a low standing collar, and only the cuffs are faced. His trousers are in the baggier Croatian style, tied below the knee with thin leather strips. For Frontier service troops wore brown *Opanken* shoes. As they did not use the waist sash or *Gürtel*, the sabre, which is of local manufacture, was carried from a plain brown leather waist belt resembling the hussar style. All his other equipment was carried in a simple calf-skin knapsack on a narrow brown leather strap, with the cloak rolled above.

D: THE LATER SEVEN YEARS' WAR, c.1760-63

D1: Infantryman, Szluin Regiment, Karlstadt Generalcy

Reflecting the habitual poverty of the Frontier, this soldier's uniform is not as elaborate as suggested by the 1762 Albertina Manuscript pictures. His black fur *Kalpak* has the same red top and a crowned *Doppeladler* brass shield. His outer jacket, which was worn open, is fastened by yellow loops. The tight dolman was a fashion statement and rather impractical with a narrow hussar-style sash. At the waist, the right side panel passes across the left side diagonally. There were 16 buttons in each vertical row, but the lowest two were covered by the sash. The *Jacke* would overhang it by an inch (2.6cm) if fastened. His hussar-style trousers have very long loops with small knots at the bottom, the decoration being further to the side than for hussars. His pack is made of off-white cloth. A *yataghan* is carried in its scabbard inside the waist sash. The Grenzer infantry usually operated alongside hussars, and this man has acquired a late 17th century hussar sabre with a wider tip than normal; it was usually carried in a leather scabbard with wavy metal decoration and brass mountings. His 1745 pattern musket has the short 1748 three-edged bayonet, which measured just 37cm long.

D2: Officer, Warasdin-Kreuz Regiment

Grenzer officers were now wearing the Line infantry uniform of a flat-fronted tricorne, German tunic and high boots. His rank is signified by plain gold lace around the top edge of his hat; in place of its black ribbon cockade this example has a green and white version. The tunic is fastened hussar style, with ten buttons to take the gold cords. The green cuffs have three gold buttons running along the top edge, with an extended buttonhole running down from each. His shirt has frilled cuffs, and the gloves are of chamois leather. Under the tunic is a

This Warasdin frontier soldier wears typical Pandur clothing including the red cloak and *Opanken* shoes. His drum is painted in the Imperial yellow/black. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

dolman, which is significantly shorter than the waistcoat worn by German officers, but shows his rank by its gold edging. The barrelled sash has a black leather ammunition pouch, edged in gold with a gilt *Doppeladler* badge. As for Hungarian officers, the trouser knots are plain gold in the simpler style, and his hussar boots are dyed yellow. The Licca officer in the Bautzen Manuscript is shown in dyed yellow *Tschismen*. All army officers would carry canes until 1801 and junior officers used yellow-brown *spanisch Rohr* (Spanish reed), which was of finger thickness and measured from the ground to the lowest dolman button (under the waist sash), with a bone knob at the top and no cord.

D3: Korporal of a Siebenburgen regiment

Although the Transylvanian regiments were not formally organized until 1764, the first illustration appears in the 1762 Albertina plates. This Korporal wears a fur *Kalpak*, without decoration apart from his single yellow wool 1.3cm rank ring near the top. The long *Caputrock* jacket, which was worn open, is decorated with lace in the Hungarian pattern also used by Warasdin, with no connecting cord embroidery; the lace is red edged with yellow in a rope pattern, with simple tassels at the end. His cuffs show the red facing colour edged in yellow, with the knot now fully developed. The dolman is more elaborate than most of the western versions, reflecting the greater hussar influence; it has five rows of 14 buttons, and his rank is also shown by the yellow edging. Local civilian styles incorporated the *Tschismen* hussar boot; this soldier wears the shorter calf-length version without the higher front. His sabre is in a brown-leather scabbard with metal decoration and a pointed end, looking more like the hussar style than the square-ended Pandur patterns. He is carrying an iron-mounted 1748 musket 152cm long, with the new short triangular-section bayonet. In his waist sash is his principal symbol of rank, a plain brown hazel stick cane with a white strap. The red cloak is tied and secured, and the pack is a simple light brown leather bag on a narrow strap.

E: THE REGULARIZED GRENZER

E1: Officer, Infanterie Regiment 70 (2. Banal), c.1770

The regulation 1769 uniform was basically of German style, differing only slightly from the 1757 pattern in the length of the *Fracke* coat, the *Feldbinde* sash, and the new white breeches. The latter are decorated with Hungarian knots matching the regimental button colour, a practice continued after the adoption of Hungarian trousers in 1783. Although they carried Hungarian sabres, officers wore German shoes and gaiters on field duty until that changeover.

E2: Infantryman, IR74 (1. Szeckler), 1780s

The Hungarian-style uniform prescribed in 1783 nevertheless included the German *Leibel* waistcoat. The white jacket now has pointed cuffs, although without lace edging. The tight *himmelblau* (sky-blue) trousers were now decorated with the standard yellow/black knots. Four vertically placed tightening hooks at the bottom of the leg could be undone to enable the trousers to be put on over the feet. However, he is still wearing the 1768 regulation 18.5cm *Tschakohaube*, as also used by the Szeckler Hussars; this was 2.6cm lower than the regular hussar pattern. He carries the 1754 pattern musket, blacked by the unit, which measured 151cm; the 1767 bayonet had an additional hook to secure it to the musket.



On the front line with both Russia and Turkey, Siebenburgen's *Insurrection* or feudal militia provided its Pandurs, who in 1741 formed the Bethlen Regt (later IR52). They wore a blue *Gunjac* with red facings and decoration over red Hungarian trousers and *Tschismen* boots. The local adoption of Hungarian styles included the sabretasche and the tailed *Klobuk*. (Engelbrecht, HNM)

E3: Artilleryman, IR 67 (Brod), 1770s

This regimental gunner's uniform was an attempt to copy both his infantry comrades and the regular artillerymen. Schematic illustrations from the 1770s show the Hausmontur brown material used to make the jacket, as being more practical in the field. His elite status is displayed by Hungarian-style cuffs. Likewise, the regulation white trousers were widely ignored on the Frontier; he wears the previous dark blue trousers with yellow knots, which were briefly prescribed in 1781. He is holding the brass *Hause* sight for the light gun, which had a rounded base so that it could be placed on the barrel even if the axle was not level. His waistbelt carries a black pig-leather cartridge box holding four rounds. His pistol holster hangs from a 4.5cm cross belt over his left shoulder; note the match case.

F: VARIATIONS ON THE 1769 UNIFORM

F1: Wallach infantryman of a Siegenburgen regiment, 1768

This soldier of one of the Transylvanian Vlach regiments is wearing his *Hausmontur*. His *Tschakohaube* is decorated with a sprig of fir. His hair is in the popular style of the mid-century, with two long sidelocks; the alternative *Zopf*

ponytail was worn to waist length by the regulars. His light grey (*wolfsgrau*) jacket is a modification of the *Jacke*; shorter than the new Line infantry *Rock*, it does include the same flat collar and left shoulder strap. The leather neckstock is secured at the back by a brass button, but is made more comfortable by white linen edging. To ease the cost burden on the Grenzers the authorities permitted trousers made of white local material, in the tight Hungarian cut with facing-colour knots but no sidestripes. Officially, the troops were to use the new mid-brown leather backpack, but if leather was in short supply it could be made of hard-wearing darker brown *Tuch* material, with white straps. In cold weather the Grenzers would wrap pieces of sheepskin around their lower legs secured by the *Opanken* thongs. He also wears the Balkan *bensilah* waist belt.

In the background is a *Tschardak* watchtower, usually built of timber with a straw-thatched roof. It had an observation gallery which faced over the river or mountains, supported on wooden posts. There was no access at ground level; a door on the upper level was reached by a ladder that could be lifted up in the event of trouble.

F2: Infantryman, Deutsch-Banat Veteran Company, 1768

This company was initially formed in 1765 from retired



soldiers. Their 1768 uniform comprised essentially the new pattern uniform, but was clearly in the German style with round cuffs, shoes, gaiters and breeches – probably mostly items from their old uniforms, as the cuffs were initially white with two small buttons along the seam. The tricorne dated from the 1750s, although it did not officially require the black stiffening material along the top edge.

F3: Sharpshooter, IR63 (Szluin), 1770s

One of his Regiment's 256 Sharpshooters, wearing the official 1769 white uniform with Hungarian knots in the facing colour and Hungarian shoes. The *Kaskett* had a lacquered false front measuring 16.2cm x 15.8cm, to accommodate the 10.5cm brass plate of the Imperial cipher. As a distinction these elite soldiers wore pointed Hungarian cuffs with the *Bärentatzen* and scalloped lace; the front of the headgear was also edged in lace. The *Hackenlanze* (hook lance), 2.53m long and weighing 2kg, was used to steady the weapon, not to take its weight; it derives from the lances used on the *Spanisch Reiter* defences (see Warrior 24, Plate B), where the supporting hook for a musket was originally placed in a hole drilled through the wood. The head was fixed on by two langets; one was extended, and three square eyes added, to take the weight of the heavier 5.6kg *Doppelstutz* weapon (reduced to 5.25kg in the 1795 version by reducing the metalwork, although stronger locks were added). The weapon was unusual in having two 'over-and-under' barrels, both 65cm long, the upper being rifled with seven grooves for longer range use and the lower smooth for ordinary musketry, although both could be fired together in an emergency. In place of the cartridge box, the grey shoulder bag (see MAA 299, page 7) carried 40 rounds; for the rifled barrel, it had 70 balls in a small *Ranzen* (leather bag). This marksman is also carrying a 1765 Fusilier sabre.

G: FRONTIER HUSSARS

G1: NCO, Karlstadt Regiment, 1740s

He wears the original red uniform, based on an engraving by Engelbrecht (see the rear view on page 36). The fur *Kalpak* has the ubiquitous red bag and plain yellow cord, which was passed around his neck. He has an iron-mounted 1700 *Husaren- und Hayduken* sabre with its distinctive chain guard, with a 75cm blade.

G2: Grenz Hussar trooper, 1769

The significant difference between this standardized uniform and that of the regular regiments was the *Leibel* waistcoat worn in place of the dolman, and absence of a *Gürtel*. Their *Tschismen* had a square German toe. The pelisse was worn across the shoulders, rather than on the left shoulder in the familiar Hungarian style; it was cut so that the trooper could comfortably button it up in bad weather, and both its inside and outer edge were lined with black sheepskin. The trousers reached the hip, so that the man could walk, lie down and sit freely. His headgear is the *Tschakohaube* with white cords, although suspended on three buttons; the shako was 21cm

A wounded Karlstadt Grenzer of the Ogulin Regt, c.1762, from a mural at Schloss Hainfeld in Styria, Austria; other parts show Gradiska Grenzer firing volleys. The officers are illustrated in German Line uniforms, with frock coats open to show the longer *Kamisol* waistcoat, and a Gradiska officer wears the field service straw-yellow breeches used by German cavalry. (Umhey)

high and the plume 37 centimetres. The hair is worn in a *Zopf* at the back – the sidelocks have been abolished. The black wool neckstock was 10.5cm high and the shirt could not be seen above it. The main weapon was the lance, but he has the light 1741 pattern NCO sabre, which weighed 1.1kg, with a blade 77cm long and 3.5cm wide, sharpened at the rear to 25cm; the extent of the curve was 4–8cm, or up to 10 per cent. It was carried in a leather scabbard suspended from a hussar waistbelt; a short vertical strap sewn on to this supported the scabbard by a hook through the first scabbard ring. A cartridge box was carried on a plain white 8cm sling over the left shoulder of the *Leibel*. The few troopers who had carbines carried them on a shoulder belt over the *pelisse*. His *sabretasche* is the standard 1769 pattern. These uniforms were re-used in 1794 to equip the Wurmser Freikorps cavalry until they were disbanded in 1801. The old lances equipped both this unit and the Carneville Freikorps cavalry.

G3: Officer, Szeckler Hussar Regiment, 1790

This officer displays the rare Leopold II (1790–92) *sabretasche*, decorated in silver. Like all hussar officers until 1798, he wears the fur *Kalpak* and his uniform is decorated with the usual distinctions, in silver to follow the troopers' white buttons and lace. As in the other Grenzer Hussar units, this distinction extended to other items of officer's equipment. The *Kalpak* cords are white; his *pelisse* is lined with white fox 'scruff' fur; and his trousers are decorated in silver. Under his *pelisse* is the plain *Kamisol* waistcoat. However, his officer's version of the 1775 pattern sabre is mounted in steel, as is the scabbard. His cane is a 'Spanish reed' with a yellow/black cord from the flattened metal loop. The Hungarian *Tschismen* boots are edged at the top in silver.

H: SPECIALIST UNITS

H1: Trooper, Wallach Dragoon Regiment, c.1768

He wears the mixed hussar/dragoon uniform of 1767, made from local materials. The newly introduced cavalry felt *Kaskett* was 13.3cm high in the main part. The single-breasted tunic with its short upright collar had lost the army regulation shoulderstrap, and the *Kamisol* waistcoat was abandoned. The equipment was also of dragoon style, including the straight *Pallasch* sword. The hussar part of the uniform included the white trousers and cloak, together with black *Tschismen* boots edged in the facing colour of carmine-red. He is armed with a 1685 *Pallasch*, which had an iron grip and an 89cm blade in a plain black iron-mounted scabbard; a 1744 pattern 48.5cm long brass-mounted pistol; and his 1744 carbine, hanging from its cross belt. At 125cm, this weapon was a shorter version of the 1744/45 musket; it had no bayonet.

H2: Harambassa, Seressaner scouts, 1790s

This NCO leading a company attached to a Grenzer unit wears winter equipment, with a fur-edged red cap (reminiscent of the early hussar headgear of a century earlier). The brown *Gunjac* coat worn over his blue costume has some

An Ottocac Regt officer of staff (field) rank in the 1765 uniform. His *Fracke* is faced on the round cuffs and the Bavaraisen lapels. Underneath he wears the *Kamisol*, which was in the facing colour and decorated with two 5.9cm plain gold stripes, following the regimental button colour. He wears the gold epaulette on his right shoulder, although this was abolished in 1767. His hair is dressed in side curls above the ears and a bound ponytail reaching to the waist. (BA)



decoration. The civilian loose-ended sleeves and baggy trousers have been considerably reduced. Illustrations from the 1790s show Seressaner wearing long brown boots and the practical wide *bensilah* waist belt also adopted by some Grenzer infantry. He carries both a long yataghan and a smaller knife of the Balkan type.

H3: Tschaikisten river boatman, 1760s

This gunboat crewman wears the 1764 uniform. The headgear was the *Kaskett*; the black *Gunjac*, faced red, was worn buttoned up so the dolman did not show. The trousers are of Croatian style, being tight below the knee to avoid snagging, but are decorated only with facing-colour knots. The boatmen's clothing was cut loosely, especially around the shoulders, so that they could work more easily. Twenty 1759 pattern *Trombons* (blunderbusses) were issued to the Tschaikisten for use on river patrols; 111.2cm long, the 25mm bore expanded to 46mm in the horizontal at the muzzle. His sabre is the 1764 brass-mounted Tschaikisten pattern.

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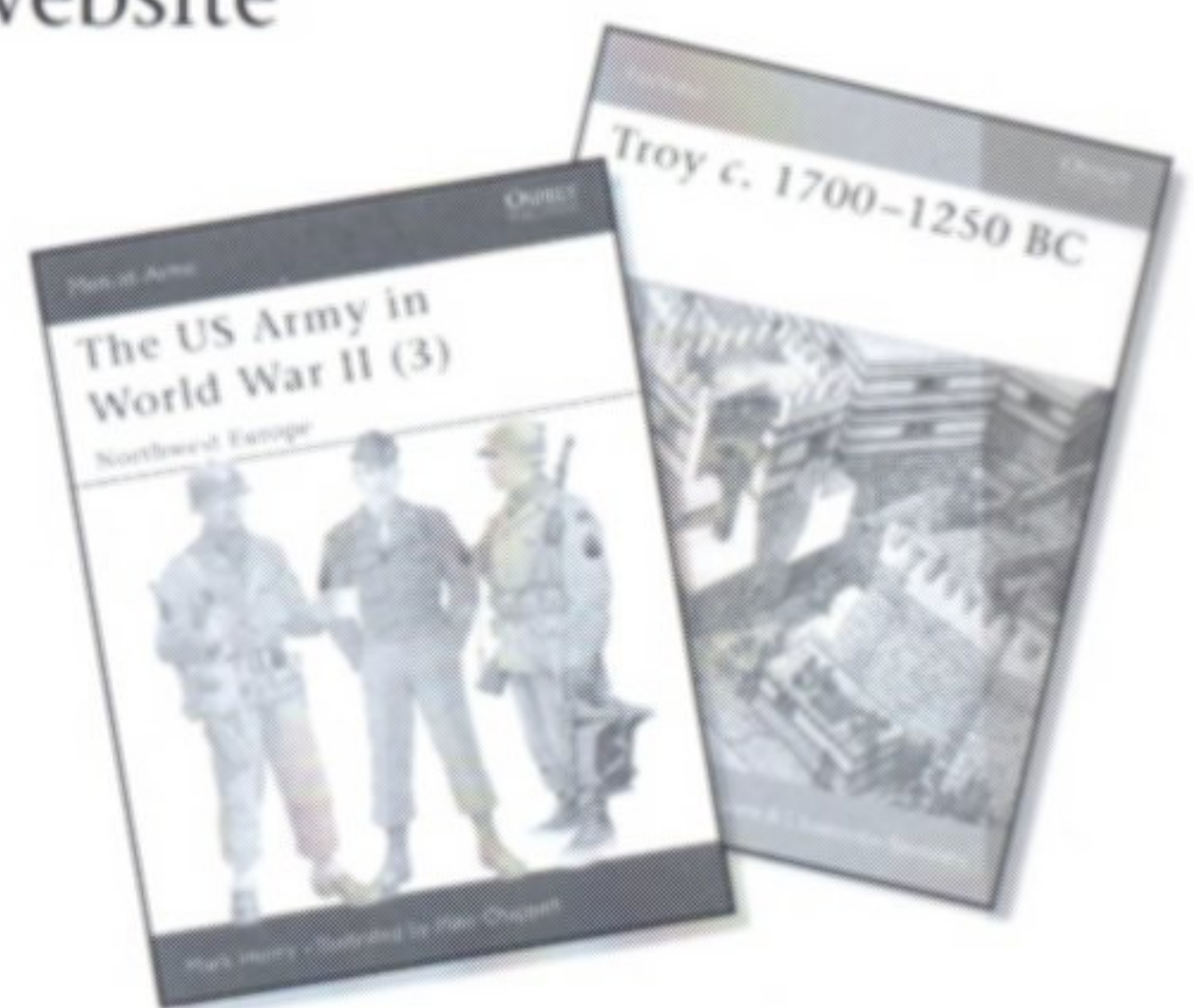
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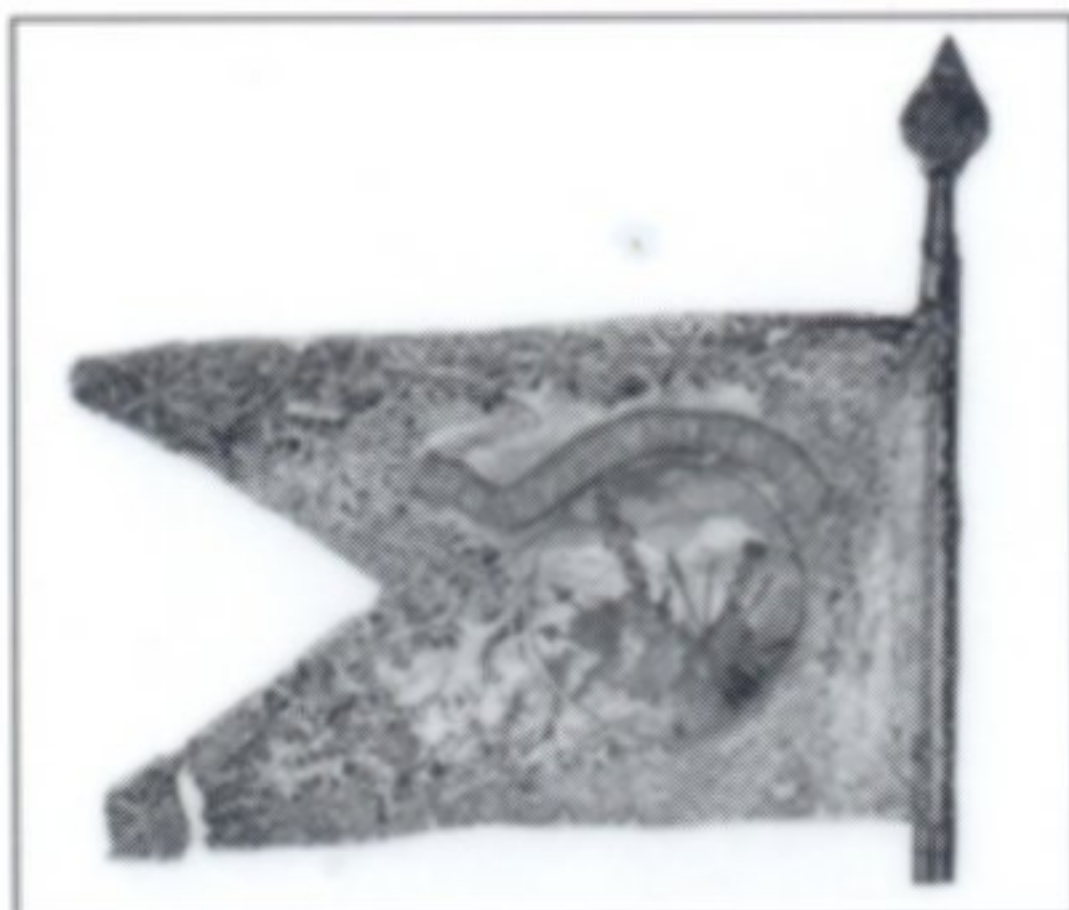
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