

(1700's-1800's) Eisenbeiß Families in Hungary (x:)

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The presence of Eisenbeiß families in Hungary dates back to late 1700's / early 1800's. While it is unknown when the first Eisenbeiß moved to this region, it is known that David Eisenbeiß died on 13 May 1832 in Bataapati.

Bataapati

Bataapati, also known as Apaati, is located 30-35 km southwest of Tolna in the region of Komitat Tolna, Hungary. Komitat Tolna was one of three Komitats in a region named Schwäbische Tuerkei (Schwabian Turkey). The other parts of the Schwabian Turkey are Komitat Somogy (south of the lake Balaton and west of Tolna), and Komitat Baranya near the city of Pecs (in the southern part of Tolna). Schwabian Turkey is west of the Danube River.

Hungarian gentry who owned large domains invited Germans to move to this region. They invited various artisans, and it seems so, others without a profession (1717-1720).

The migrations of 1717-1720, 1760-1765, and 1784-1789 are known as "Die drei großen Schwabenzuege". In actuality, less known small migrations took place from time to time during three centuries not only from Württemberg, Germany and not only to Hungary.

The Austrian Empress Elisabeth invited German Catholics to colonize Batschka (1760-1765). Her son Josef II allowed both Catholics and Protestants to settle (1784-1789). Batschka became Serbian in 1918-1920 at the time the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian kingdom was created. This kingdom became the country of Yugoslavia in 1929.

The Schwabian Turkey was mixed with respect to religion. It was not colonized.

Other towns close to Bataapati include Glashuette (Altglashuetten, Alte Glashuette, Obenya, 8-10 km W), Moragy (Maratz, Moratz, 3 km E), Majos (Maiersch, 6-7 km N), Ocseny (Oetschn, Etschen, 8-10 km NE), Decs (Deetsch, Dech, Dets, 7-9 km NE), Nagyszekely (Groszsaeckl, 40-45 km N), Gyonk (Jing, Jink, Jenk, 30-35 km N) ... German names taken from "Donaschwaebisches Ortsnamenbuch" von Isabella Regenyi und Anton Scherer.

Krivaj/Croatia and Glogovac (Schutzberg/Bosnia) Yugoslavia

During 75 years, three generations of Eisenbeiß families were born in Bataapati. Sometime after Michael (x:1.3.1.5) was born in 1874, the family moved to Krivaj near Novska 90-100 km ESE of Zagreb (Agram the capital of Croatia). Franz (x:1.3.1.6) was born in Krivaj in 1877.

Older members of these families know the migration towards Schutzberg started from the region of Nasice (120-130 km ENE of Novska). This may be true because Podgorac, the birth place of Franz' wife Elisabeth Faust, is 11 km E of Nasice. In addition, a Hungarian document dated 16 Feb 1896 lists, "... the family of Henrik Eisenbeiß living in Fericanci ...", Fericanci is 11 km from Nasice.

Das "Alte Dorf" (the "ancient village") Ukrinskilug

Coming from Fericanci, the family of Henrik, and perhaps the family Faust, arrived first in Ukrinskilug near Prnjavor, 30 km S of Derventa and 60 km E of Banja Luka. Ukrinskilug, the name coming from Ukrina river, was founded in 1895. This village was very close to the confluence of the Viacka brook into the Ukrina river. It was too close which led to flooding, particularly the flood of "Pfingstsonntag 1902" (Whit or Pentecost Sunday of 1902). This led to the foundation of a second village, at 7 km S, on a place named Glogovac in Strbci, which already had an existing Bosnian village. In 1908, some people replaced the name "Glogovac" with the German name "Schutzberg" (Protecting mountain, from flooding). Until 1942 the Bosnian and then the Yugoslavian administrations maintained Glogovac, but the inhabitants of Glogovac used the name Schutzberg to spite the administration.

The end of "Schutzberg" and the book "Schutzberg Bosnien"

On 6 Nov 1942 all the inhabitants of Schutzberg took the train in Derventa to travel to Germany (Heim ins Reich) because of World War II. Four days later they arrived in the Polish town Lodz (named Litzmannstadt then).

In 1960, their ancient Protestant minister (since 1920) ended the writing in his book "Schutzberg Bosnien". The book holds too many historical (and other types of) errors to be enumerated. But two are:

- Pages 101-102: "... Gegen meinen Einspruch erfolgt am 5. November 1941 unter Fuehrung eines aus Esseg abgesandten Offiziers ein Angriff der Deutschen Mannschaft und des Schutzkorps auf den Gegner - Richtung Ukrinatal ... Wir haben auch einen Verlust. Mein guter Johann Wahn (039) bekam einen Kopfschuß und war sofort tot..."
 - a) Es gab keinen aus Esseg abgesandten Offizier!

- b) Johann Wahn bekam keinen Kopfschuß!
- c) Jeder Eisenbeis sollte bemerken, daß man auf Seiten 97-101 das beschreibt, was Anfang 1942 geschah und dann nur auf Seiten 101-102 das, was Ende 1941 geschah!
- Page 107: "Der Krieg geht weiter. Am 1.6.1942 wird Franz Schmidt, ein Zwanzigjaehriger, von Aufstaendischen erschossen. Bald darauf wird Frau Eisenbeis mit ihrem Soehnchen auf dem Feld gefangengenommen und werden beide zu Tode geschunden"...
 - a) Sie hieß Elisabeth Petresin (015), geborene Eisenbeis (013) und das "Soehnchen" Emil war 15 Jahre alt!
 - b) Sie waren vier: Elisabeth, Emil, Emils Vater Anton und Antons Bruder!
 - c) Sie fuhren mit einem Schlitten nach Rujevce, denn es gab noch Schnee: ... das war am 10 Maerz 1942 und nicht nach dem 1.6.1942! Yvica und Pauli, Emils Brueder erinnern sich auch an den Schnee !

Alternate spellings

On a Hungarian document dated 16 Feb 1896 is a different spelling: Henrik Eißenbeiß, Harnisch Katalin.

In a book by Josef Heimfelsen, "Die Deutschen Kolonien in Bosnien" printed Jan 1911 in Sarajevo the name is spelled Heinrich Eisenbeis.

On Servian military papers the name is spelled Ajzenbajs.

After naturalization in Dec 1942 in Germany most members of the family spelled the name with an "es zet", others used just an "s".