The Fraktur

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BAD WOERISHOFEN

and other not-so-bad Bads

Not all things bad are bad. In fact, in the German language, a Bad is a bath, a spa, a focal point of health restoration, a vacation.

Persons are sent to Bads which specialize in cures for kidney disease, heart complaints or female problems (perhaps a time away from husbands and children and the daily grind!).

The Bad designation is eagerly sought by a town and is not awarded willy-nilly; it must be earned or deserved, such as a 4-star rating for a hotel or restaurant.

Some 320 German cities bear the Bad prefix as a separate word, with numerous other single words beginning with the letters Bad, such as in Badetz, Badewitz and Badendiek. We count 64 Notgeld-issuing towns, some of which may have acquired the designation since the Notgeld was issued.



Just as no one completely
equals another,
Each one will be led on a
path of his own.

Father Kneipp



The centennial of the birth of Father Kneipp was marked with thr release of a three-piece set of Notgeld. Shown are the faces of the 50- and 75-Pfennig notes.

From Austria can be counted four Notgeld towns beginning with Bad, plus Baden bei Wein.

With the designation of Bad, or some other name to indicate a superior status or claim to fame, names change. For instance, you may find a note from Langenschwalback, Germany, in your paper Notgeld collection. A Langen is a snake.





Father Kneipp is shown on the face of the 25-Pfennig note; on the back is a church in Bad Woerishofen.

But more elegant is the current name, Bad Schwalbach. The town can be found on a map in the Taunus Mountains, north of Wiesbaden. We will have more about this interesting town later.

The idea of the "bad" also shows up as a suffix, as in the towns of Wiesbaden and Schlangenbad.

Over the coming months, we plan to drop in randomly at various Bads, illustrate some of their Notgeld, and tell you about the place.

Located 53 miles miles west of Munich is Bad Woerishofen, situated at an altitude of 2,065 feet in a sub-Alpine climate.

The claim to fame of Woerishofen comes from a priest assigned to the parish on May 2, 1855. Sebastian Kneipp was born on May 17, 1821, in Stephansried, son of a Swabian weaver. He attended schools in Dillingen and Munich, and on Aug. 6, 1852, was consecrated as a priest in the Augsburg Cathedral.



The back of the 50-Pfennig note shows the sanatorium in Bad Woerishofen.

The back of the 75-Pfennig note shows another of the buildings of the Kneipp health program at Bad Woerishofen.

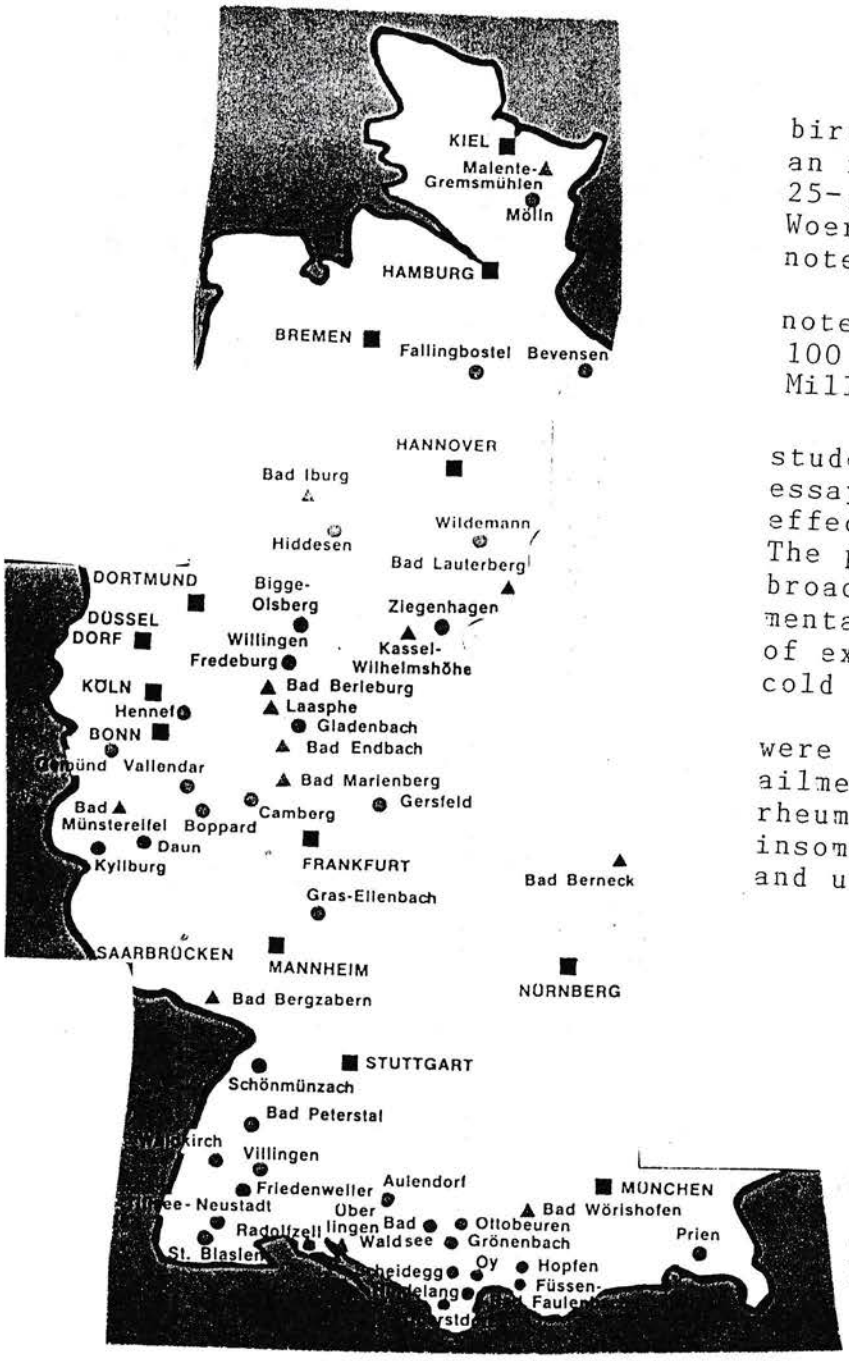


Marking the centennial of the birth of Father Kneipp in 1921 was an issue of Notgeld in values of 25-, 50- and 75-Pfennig from Bad Woerishofen. The designer of the notes was J. Dillitzer.

Dated Aug. 15, 1923, were notes of 50,000, 100,000, 50 and 100 Millionen, 1, 10 and 50 Milliarden and 1 Billion Mark.

In poor health while yet a student, Father Sebastian read an essay by Dr. J.S. Hahn on the effect of water on the human body. The priest followed the advice, and broadened the scope to include mental, spiritual and diet qualities of exercise, shower baths, hot and cold baths and herbal baths.

Responding to the treatment were those suffering from heart ailments, nervous disorders, rheumatic and neuralgic disorders, insomnia, respiratory problems and uro-genital disorders.



Map of the old Bundesrepublik shows, with round dots, Kneipp cure towns; with triangles, Kneipp mineral Bads or spas.



The highest value note of Bad Woerishofen, one billion Mark (1,000,000,000,000), was dated August 15, 1923, printed by Paul Suss, Munich.

In addition to his duties as Father Confessor at the Dominican Nunnery in Woerishofen, he made useful suggestions to local farmers to improve their cattle and crops, and expanded his abilities with beekeeping. He founded a school and an orphanage.

His first publication appeared in 1866, destined to total 100 editions, with 18 in one year.

Father Kneipp died at age 75, on June 17, 1897.

Following the success of the Bad Woerishofen health center, the Kneipp society was organized. Sections of the organization can be found in Germany and throughout the world.

The Organ des Kneipp-Bundes e V. publishes "Kneipp Blaetter," a monthly magazine devoted to health topics.

KELLER BOOK AUCTION

Offered in 17 lots are Notgeld books by Dr. Arnold Keller in the Nov. 18-19, 1994, numismatic library sale of Frank and Laurese Katen. Catalog requests and inquiries may be directed to the Katens at P.O. Box 4047, Colesville Station, Silver Spring, Maryland 20914.

Bidding will be held in the Courtyard, Marriott Hotel, 1671 West Nursery Road, Linthicum, Maryland.

Notgeld works by other authors are offered also. The subject matter will include paper, metal, silk, cloth, velvet, leather, porcelain and aluminum foil issues.

Some of the lots include bound copies which include more than one work of Dr. Keller, or may be combined with the work of another author.

Katen comments "We will not attempt to estimate the values of Dr. Keller's books. Very few have reached the auction mrket. We have a nice file of requests. These collectors will receive this catalogue. They, and our regular customers, we hope, will establish the market. All books are perfect."

We hope to summarize the sale results following the auction.

NOTGELD VARIETIES

With Remarks about the Potsdasm Garrison Notes

By David Block

(Continued from October 1994)

Varieties in the six-note set of Potsdam 50-Pfennig notes Lindman-1040, continue with the ensuing discussion.

Pick omitted a couple of Keller's varieties.

KELLER	LINDMAN
2743 Potsdam	1040 Potsdam
d.	d.
e.	e.
f.	a.
g.	b.
h.	-
i.	c.
k.	-
l.	-
m.	f.
n.	g.

Dr. Keller stated that variety a. is the first edition; that 30,000 sets were printed but only about 1,000 were sold. Due to errors in the colors, this edition was withdrawn and revised color plates were used for the second edition, which numbered 200,000 sets.





The representative of the Artillerymen stands at ease on the back of the 50-Pfennig note at left, number 5 in the Potsdam series. At right, on number 6, is a mounted Lancer, set to skew an opponent. Bars of the bugle calls of their organizations appear above.

The latter figure may be questioned, since four- or five- digit number boxes were used for most of the notes, allowing for only 99,999 numbers. The highest serial number I have seen is 75752.

Although the same series of serial numbers was used on all six notes, it is apparent from the poem quoted above that the notes were sold individually, thus breaking up the sets.

I have not seen any report of an envelope or other type of container which might have accompanied the six notes, if they had been sold as a set. I do have notes two through six of variety g. with the same serial number, implying that they have always been sold together.

Essentially the same color plates were used for varieties b. - g., although either a few corrections were made during printing or some ink reservoirs were filled incorrectly, resulting in varieties of several of the notes. (See Pick-Siemsen)

Although the notes were offset printed, the serial numbers were applied using letter press; the magistrate's blind stamp was perhaps applied at the same time. The triggers of the number boxes were not inked, so the notes contain the colorless impressions of those triggers. These blind impressions are sometimes very indistinct; I suspect that some catalogers have mistakenly thought that some notes did not have them and accordingly listed nonexistent varieties.

It appears from the notes I have examined that the printer had only six number boxes, four of which contained triggers impressed "No." in front of the serial number, a fifth which impressed a mullet after, and a sixth which impressed an asterisk after. The digits of the last box are type 2, more widely spaced than those of the others, which are all type 1. Lindman and earlier catalogers use the word "Stern" indiscriminately for the mullet and the asterisk, adding to the confusion about these varieties.

* * *

Occasionally in offerings of German paper items are baseball-card like loose leaf books with collections of coats of arms of cities and provinces or those depicting coins of the world.

Copyrighted in 1929 in Dresden, Germany, by the Zigaretten-fabrik Greiling AG were sheets which held coins of the world, perhaps foil pressed into the coins.

One set we encountered had 64 coins which represented, according to the producers, "a complete picture of the coins of all countries of the world."

Accompanying the foil impression on the size of a business card was identification of the coin by country, denomination and metal content. Minor coins as well as those of larger value were included in the set.

Another set we have seen was produced by a coffee firm, spanning three volumes. These depicted coats of arms of German provinces and cities, color. Perhaps a different city was represented in weekly offerings, making the customer to regularly buy the coffee to get the "coat of arms of the week."

Numismatic specialists occasionally offer these items in auction sales, on pricelists, or perhaps, even on their tables at coin shows.

Walsrode & Fallingbostel July 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 598e $.75
Wesenberg ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1374 Reutergeld $2.25*
Wetzlar Nov. 15, 1918 10 Pf P-S 2617d $.50
Wetzlar May 1, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 2617e $2.25*
Wetzlar Sep. 14, 1920 10, 50 Pf P-S 2617f $2.25*
Wiebelskirchen Feb. 7, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2620 $2.25
Wiedenbrueck Dec. 15, 1918 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2621 $4*
Wiesbaden Sept. 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 2625 $3*
Wildeshausen/Oldenburg Dec. 1, 1921 25 (6) 50 (4) Pf, 1 Mark (4) L-1389b $4*
Wilster July 13, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 2635 $2.25*
Wittlich Sept. 13, 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 2646a $3*
Woerishofen 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-1411 $4*
Woerlitz ND 25 (4), 50 Pf L-1412 $6.50*
Wohlau/Silesia April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2649b $2.75*
Wohlau/Silesia Aug. 17, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2649a $2.75
Woldegk ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1414 Reutergeld $2.25*
Wolfenbuettel Nov. 1918 50 Pf, 1, 5 Mark K-526 $6
Worms Aug. 30, 1919 50 Pf P-S 2662 $1/25
Wriezen Aug. 20, 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 2664a $2.50*
Wuenschendorf/Elster Sept. 20, 1921 75 (4) Pf L-1419 $2.50*
Wuerzburg ND 50 Pf P-S 2667d $2.50
Wuerzburg ND 50 Pf P-S 2667g Heinz Schiestl $.75*
Wuerzburg Oct. 8, 1918 5 Mark K-534 $6*
Wuenschendorf/Elster Sept. 20, 1921 50 (4) Pf L-1419 $2.50*
Wunsiedel Nov. 11, 1918 50 (2) Pf P-S 2670 $2.25*
Wunstorf ND 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf L-1420 $3*
Wurzbach/Thuer. July 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1421 $1.75*
Wustrow ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1422 Reutergeld $2.25*
Wyk/Foehr ND 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-1423 $4*
Xanten Sept. 4, 1921 50 Pf L-1425 $4*
Xanten Oct. 1, 1921 50 (2) Pf L-1426 I no control nbr.; colon after Dompfarre $9*
Xanten Oct. 1, 1921 50 (4) pf, 1 Mark L-1426 III no control nbr.; period after Dompfarre $9
Xanten Oct. 1, 1921 50 (4) pf, 1 Mark L-1426 IV 2mm control nbr.; period after Dompfarre $28.50*
Xions/Posen Dec. 17, 1917 50 Pf P-S 2674 $5
Zahna June 1, 1920 10, 50 Pf P-S 2675 $1.25
Zarrentin ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1428 Reutergeld $2.25*
Zeitz ND 50 Pf P-S 2680 $4*
Zerbst/Anhalt July 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 (6), 100 Pf L-1431 $9*
Zeulenroda Jan. 1, 1920 1, 5, 10 Pf P-S 2704e $2.25*
Zeulenroda Dec. 31, 1921 50 (5), 75 (4) Pfs L-1432 $6*
Zeulenroda Nov. 1, 1921 25 Pf L-1432 $.60*
Zeven, Wilstedt, Sittensen ND 50 Pg P-S 2705 $5*
Ziegenrueck, Kreis July 30, 1921 50 (5) Pf L-1433 $5*
Ziegenrueck, Stadt Sept. 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf $1.75*
Ziesar ND 25, 50 Pf, 1°, 2 Mark L-1435 $2.50*
Zinnowitz/Usedom June 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf P-S 2707 $2.50*
Zoerbig ND 5 (8), 10 (4) Pf $7.50*
Zoerbig ND 25 (5), 50 (5) Pf L-1437 $6*
Zossen-Halbmondlager ND 5 Pf Campbell 3653 $6
Zuelz March 21, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf $4*

Zwenkau/Sachsen ND 10 Pf, 1/2 Mark P-S 2731 $4
Zweibruecken Feb. 20, 1917 50 Pf P-S 2728 $2.50*
Zweibruecken Oct. 1, 1918 25 Pf P-S 2728b $2.25*
Zwickau Nov. 11, 1918 5 Mark K-544 Punch cancelled $4
Zwickau ND 50 Pf P-S 2731a $3*
Zwickau Sept. 15, 1922 500 Mark K-661 $2.75
Zwischenahn, Bad ND 50 Pf L-1440 $1.75*

France

Armentieres, Arras, Avesnes C-C ND 5 Centimes $2.25
Arras C-C ND 1 Franc $2.25
Avesnes, Solesmes May 16, 1917 25 Centimes $1.75
Avesnes July 30, 1916 1 Franc $1.25
Fourmies + 173 Communes Oct. 24, 1915 25 Centimes, 1 Franc $5
Laon June 16, 1916 50 Centimes $3.25
Lille Aug. 17, 1914 1 Franc $2.75
Lille 1915 25, 50 Centimes $4
Provencale, Region ND 50 Centimes, 1 Franc C-C map $5
Roubaix & Tourcoing April 20, 1916 1 Franc $2
Roubaix & Tourcoing Aug. 12, 1916 $4
Roubaix & Tourcoing Nov. 27, 1917 2 Francs $3.50
Roubaix & Tourcoing Dec. 15, 1917 1 Franc $2.75
Treport ND C-C ND 50 Centimes, 50 Centimes $1.25
(C-C = Chambers of Commerce)

Books

Jansen, Heinz Das Deutsche Notgeld Offizielle Notmuenzen 1915-1923 Bayern 1971 32 pages $6

Menzel, Peter Deutsche Notmuenzen und sonstige Geldersatzmarken 1873-1932 Berlin 1982 648 pages and plates $47.50

Meyer, Hans Katalog der Franzoesischen Notmuenzen Berlin 1977 110 pages $15

Noske, Reinhard Das Not- und Ersatzgeld aus Breslau Regenstauf 1991 72 pages $18

Pick, Albert Das Papiergeld Bayerns Regenstauf 1989 232 pages $32.50

Pick, Albert and Carl Siemsen Das Lagergeld der Konzentrations- und D.P.- Lager 1933-1947 (Concentration Camp and D.P. Camp Scrip 1933-1947) Regenstauf 1993 72 pages $27.50

Scheuch, Karl Porcelain medals and coins, 5 volumes, Ober-Eschbach 1966 $50

Schoenawa, Hartmut Mecklenburg und Pommern, Werlaburgdorf 1993 102 pages $20

Schoenawa, Hartmut and Hans Meyer Das Papiernotgeld der Provinz Sachsen und Anhalt, Werlaburgdorf 1988 192 pages $18

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