The Fraktur

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NOTGELD COUNTRY...REVISITED

Thueringen (Part III)

By Hermann Krause

(Continued from June 1990)

The little town of Schwarza (1177) lies about halfway between Saalfeld and Rudolstadt. When I was a small boy, out walking hand-in-hand with my father, we went past the Schwarza church. He pointed up to the steeple and showed me the arrow sticking through the knob just below the cross.

The arrow had been shot by a Bashkir soldier during Germany's "War of Liberation" (1813-1815) against Napoleon.
It was left as a landmark.
The 50-Pfennig note of Schwarza depicts the church where the arrow is clearly visible in the illustration. As we drove past the church, I was not able to see the church steeple from my place in the car. I have little doubt that the arrow is still there.



A bowman's arrow skewered the ball under the cross of the Schwarza church, shown on a 50-Pfennig note, Jan. 30, 1921 (Enlarged)

Soon after leaving Schwarza we reached the village of Volkstedt (1334). The place may be known to collectors of china or porcelain which has been manufactured there since 1762. The set of four Notgeld notes was designed by A. Storch, an artist who was employed at the porcelain factory. Fittingly, some of the notes show porcelain products.

Both Schwarza and Volkstedt are now incorporated into the city of Rudolstadt (1116). From a distance one can see the castle "Heidecksburg" looming high above the town. That former residence of the princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt is a beautiful place where one gets the impression that time has stood still for the past century and a half.

In 1921 the city issued two 10-note Notgeld sets which commemorated Friedrich Schiller 1759-1805). This great German poet spent a year of his life in Rudolstadt and met not only the writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) but also his future wife Charlotte von Lengefeld.

Most notes of the first set (1116a) show locations referring to Schiller's stay here. Nearly all of these houses, unchanged from the Notgeld illustrations, still carry

plaques drawing attention to Schiller. One of these places is the old bell foundry, said to have inspired Schiller's most famous poem "Die Glocke," The Bell. The second Rudolstadt Notgeld set (1116b) illustrates 10 scenes from the poem.

It may be assumed that most collectors will own the two above-mentioned sets since they are fairly common. Much rarer and missing in most collections is the single 50-Pfennig note issued by the Poerz Bier brewery (1114) of Rudolstadt. The humorous note shows on the back a baby in a cradle refusing milk but demanding Poerz beer. On the front is the brewery logo, the Wildman.

We stopped for some refreshment at the "Ratskeller" and ordered the local brew. I was surprised to see that the bottle labels were still decorated with the Wildman, although the former private brewery is now "owned by the people."

Our road followed the Saale River downstream. The valley became more scenic with every turn. On top of the steep bluff to our left we saw the church and the remains of the castle of another town recalled on Notgeld: Orlamuende (997).

It was here that Martin Luther met with his opponent Karlstadt (Andreas Rudolf Bodenstein, 1480-1541) in 1524. The event is commemorated on one of the Notgeld notes. Another note shows typically a birds-eye view of the valley, including the road, the bluff and the town.

In just a few minutes we approached Kahla (648-652), a town so memorable because of its prolific Notgeld issues. Majestic Leuchtenburg castle, crowning a perfectly cone-shaped hill, greeted us from across the river. Called "The Beacon of Thuringia," it appears on many Notgeld notes, all listed under Kahla.

Pressing time problems forced us to by-pass Kahla and its castle, to continue to our principal destination, Dornburg.

The valley widened and traffic increased steadily, a sign that we were approaching the industrial city of Jena (635-639). We were quite happy to learn that a new freeway avoided the busy city center. The old and romantic university town, the one we would liked to have seen, no longer exists.



The "Beacon of Thueringia," Leuchtenburg Castle dominates the village of Kahla, shown on many Notgeld issues of the town.

To be Continued

PLEBISCITES

The story of a vocal minority of peoples, of ethnic, religious or cultural differences, living under the domination of a government unfriendly to them, is an old and familiar one.

Examples can be found of Israelites in Egypt, Armenians in Turkey and under the USSR; Lithuanians in USSR; and ad infinitum.

On a note closer to home are residents in the area of an airport or interstate highway complaining about noise; a city surrounded by a larger city, dependent on the larger one for water and sewage and garbage disposal.

One solution, coming out of the French Revolution, has proven to be the plebiscite, the vote for self-determination.

Following World War I, the peace makers used the plebiscite in an effort to right some territorial wrongs, and among the resulting propaganda were issues of emergency money which reflected the depth of the feelings of one side or another.

Considered the best run plebiscite was the Schleswig area, contended for by Denmark and Germany. Questions which had to be handled included, Who will vote? Can order be maintained and a valid vote insured?

"Outvoters" became a factor in several plebiscites. Many former residents returned to their home areas. By the train loads they came to northern Germany, and by ship loads to southern Denmark. In some plebiscites, there were charges that there were more outvoters than residents of the area. (Does that remind you of US city machine politics, where residents of cemeteries voted several times in a single election?)

If the land is ceded to Denmark, who pays for improvements made by the Germans to ports, roads, buildings?

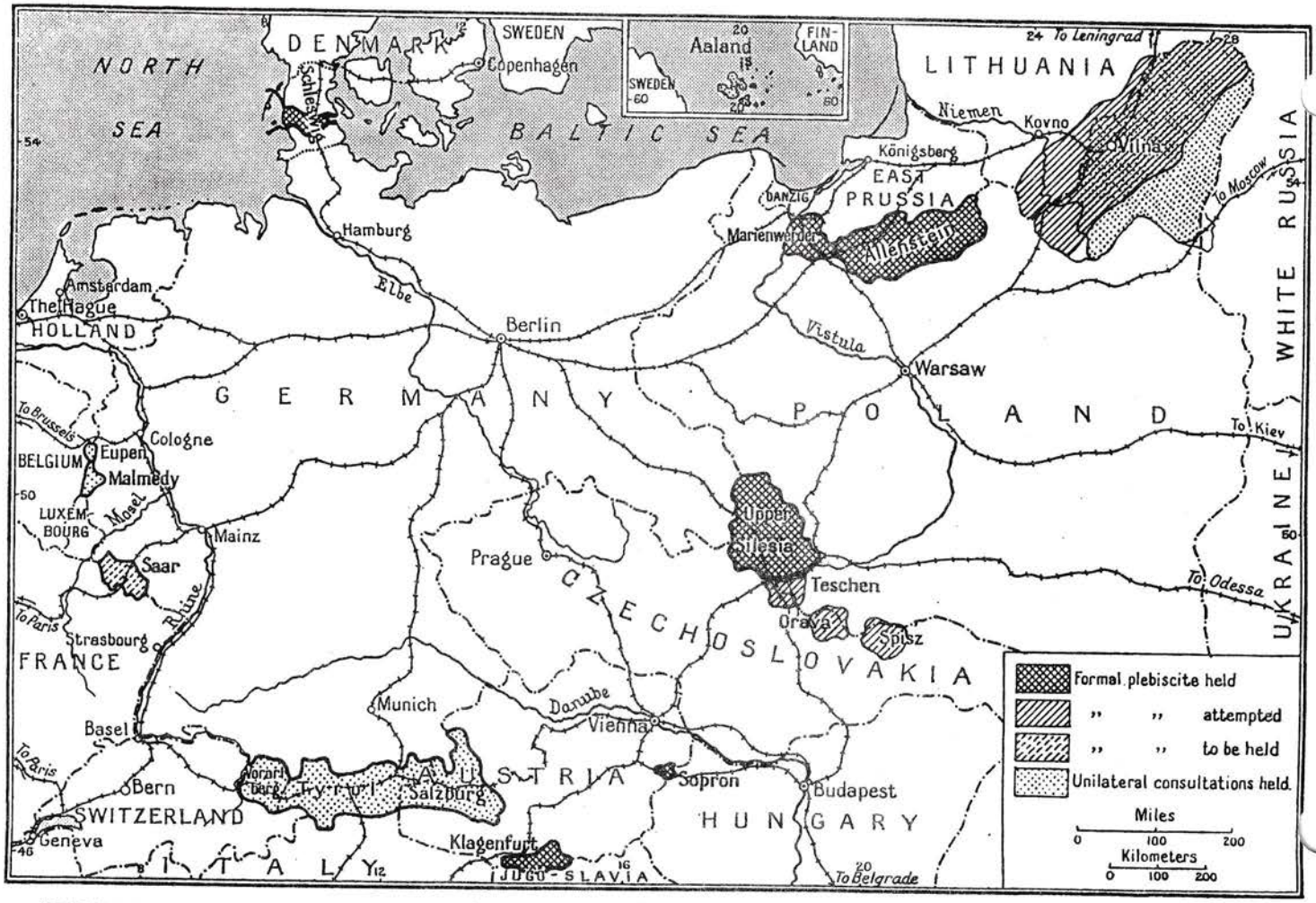
And what happens if the land returns to Denmark? What language will be spoken? Will be acceptance of Germans who moved there in the past 54 years, children born there as German citizens?

These same questions were germane to all the plebiscites.

In instances of paper emergency money issues with a propaganda theme in this 1920-1933 period, in coming issues of THE FRAKTUR we will try to explore the plebiscites, one at a time. If more than one issue is required, we will not limit the discussion to just one.

The basic textbook will be Sarah Wambaugh's 1933 work, "Plebiscites Since the World War," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Between 1966 and 1974, Russell Rulau produced catalogs of notes from most plebiscites in "World Coin Magazine." We will not attempt to be redundant in reproducing such a catalog. However, we will try to illustrate a typical note or two and provide background information on plebiscite



FORMAL PLEBISCITES AND UNILATERAL CONSULTATIONS HELD, ATTEMPTED, OR PLANNED IN EUROPE SINCE 1914

questions, dates, votes and results.

Prior to 1922, Professor Wambaugh served as technical expert to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. In the years which followed, she accumulated documents, visited the sites of the plebiscites, spoke to officials and persons involved, scanned local newspapers and pulled it all together in the 1933 book. The work includes two volumes, citing documents, depicting maps and illustrating many forms of propaganda.

THE FRAKTUR believes that plebiscite notes in collections will become more meaningful when the questions behind their issue are explored. In pricelists issued to date, many times we have mentioned that a particular note had a plebiscite theme.

Readers with specific knowledge of particular plebiscites are invited to make comments which may be incorporated in the text when it becomes the subject of discussion.

Plebiscites cited by Professor Wambaugh prior to World War I include that which led to the union of Italy in 1863 and separation of Norway from Sweden in 1905. A vote in 1877 settled a dispute between Sweden and France over the island of St. Bartholomew in the Caribbean, with sovereignty going to France.

A clause in the Treaty of Ancon, 1883, provided for a plebiscite in the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile in South America, but the vote was never held.

Professor Wambaugh commented, "Abandoned by diplomats, condemned by the majority of writers on international law, and forgotten by the world at large, the plebiscite nevertheless stood as a goal for many a national group and, with the World War, came to the fore, together with the principle of self-determination, as the hoped-for means of regeneration for many a subject nationality, and found its place in the platforms of numerous liberal and radical movements for permanent peace."

In an address before the League of Nations on May 27, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson said, "We believe these fundamental things: First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live."

* * *

The daughter of a lawyer, Sarah Wambaugh was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 6, 1882. Her father later taught at Harvard University. She graduated from Radcliffe College in 1902. She remained as a teaching assistant in history and pursued advanced studies in history and government.

She was active in the women's suffrage movement in the decade between 1906-1916.

In 1917 she returned to Radcliffe and received a master's degree in international law and political science in 1917.

In 1917 the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace granted her funds to study the theory, practice and history of plebiscites. Her work "Monograph on Plebiscites, With a Collection of Official Documents," was used at the Versailles peace conference in 1919.

She studied at the London University School of Economics and in Oxford in 1920-1921, and during that time, served on administrative commissions of the League of Nations secretariat. In 1921-1922 she was on the faculty of Wellesley College.

She served as an observer of the Upper Silesia plebiscite, advised the League on problems of the Saar and Danzig, and the government of Peru on the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

Following World War II she served on missions observing the Greek elections in 1945-1946 and planned plebiscites in Jammu and Kashmir in India in 1949. In 1940 she published "The Saar Plebiscite."

Professor Wambaugh died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12, 1955.

Dornburg Sept. 1, 1921 25 (2) 50 Pf L-272 $1.80*
Kahla Aug. 15, 1921 25, 75 Pf L-650b $1.20*
Kahla Sept. 15, 1921 25 Pf L-650e $.50*
Orlamuende Sept. 2, 1921 50 (6) Pf set L-997 IV $3.75*
Plaue Oct. 30, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1033 $1.50*
Plauen to Dec. 31, 1919 5 Pf P-S 2055b $1*
Plauen to Sept. 30, 1921 5, 10 Pf P-S 2055f $1.25*
Ploen 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark Set L-1035a $2.50*
Ploen 1921 50 (6) Pf set L-1035c $3.50*
Poessneck ND 20 (2), 50, 75 Pf L-1037d $2*
Poettmes ND 25, 50 Pf L-1038 $1.25
Poppenbuettel July 1, 1921 50 (10) Pf set L-1039 $5*
Potsdam July 15, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2080c II a $1*
Potsdam Nov. 28, 1921 50 (4) Pf $2*
Preetz/Holstein April 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1041b $3*
Prenzlau to Dec. 31, 1920 25 Pf P-S 2085h $.75*
Prien/Chiemsee ND 10 Pf L-1032 $.50*
Prien/Chiemsee Dec. 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-1032 VIII $3*
Pries-Friedrichsort ND 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-1034 $1*
Pritzwalk Aug. 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 2758b .50
Pritzwalk Feb. 25, 1922 50 (2), 75 Pf, 1.50 Mark L-1036 $2.25*
Probstzella 1921 50 Pf L-1037 $1*
Prossdorf to Dec. 31, 1922 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2092 $3*
Pruem May 1, 1921 10 Pf L-1049 cows in marketplace $2.50
Przyschetz/Oberschlesien 1921 50, 75 Pf Plebiscite L-1050 $1.25*
Putbus/Rugen 75 (4) Pf set L-1051 $3.25*
Pyritz/Pommern Feb. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-1052a $2.25*
Pyritz/Pommern Nov. 1, 1921 50, 75 Pf L-1053 III $2.25*
Pyrmont Feb. 2, 1921 50 Pf L-1055 $1*
Quedlinburg ND 5 Pf Sparkasse L-1058 $.50*
Quedlinburg May 10, 1917 50 Pf P-S 2103 $1*
Quedlinburg June 1, 1921 25, 50 (3) Pf L-1057a $2.25*
Quedlinburg July 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1057b $3.50*
Quedlinburg to Jan. 1, 1923 50 Pf L-1059 I $1.50
Quern to Sept. 30, 1921 25 (3), 50 (3) Pf, 1 Mark L-1061 $7.50
Raa-Besenbek ND 30, 60, 70, 80 Pf $7*
Raguhn Aug. 1921 25 Pf L-1064 $1.25*
Ranis/Ziegenrueck July 7, 1921 50 (4) Pf L-1066 $2.50*
Ratsenberg Sept. 1, 1921 75 Pf L-1067 $.75*
Rathenow May 1, 1917 5, 10 Pf P-S 2131 $1.25*
Rathenow ND 50 (2), 75 (2), 90 (2) Pf L-1069 $3.25*
Ratibor/Oberschlesien ND 5 Mark L-1070 I blank $5*
Ratibor/Oberschlesien May 10, 1922 1, 3, 5, 10 Mark L-1070 II $9.50*
Ratzeburg ND 25, 50 Pf L-1071 $1.25*
Rauenstein 1920 50 Pf P-S 2137 $1.25*
Recklinghausen Dec. 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf K-2144gIa $2*
Recklinghausen Dec. 1, 1921 50 Pf L-1073 II $1*

Reinerz Nov. 1, 1918 10 Pf P-S 2168a $.50
Rellingen ND 75 Pf L-1082 $.50*
Remagen Jan. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf P-S 2173b $1*
Remda/Thuer. July 1, 1921 20, 30, 50 (2) Pf L-1084 $2.25*
Remscheid 1917 (Oct. 25, 1918) 25 Pf P-S 2175c $.75
Remscheid 1917 (April 1, 1920) 50 Pf P-S 2175e $1*
Remscheid Nov. 15, 1918 5 Mark K-413 $3*
Remscheid Nov. 15, 1918 20 Mark K-413 $3*
Rendsburg July 1, 1918 10 Pf P-S 2176 $.65*
Reutlingen Nov. 1, 1918 20 Mark K-416b $3*
Rheinsberg/Mark ND 25 (4), 50 (4), 75 (4) Pf L-1089bI $6*
Rieder/Anhalt Sept. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1091b $3.50*
Rietberg/Westfalen May 12, 1921 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-1092 $1.25*
Rinteln/Weser Sept. 1917 5. 50 Pf P-S 2184a $1.50*
Rinteln/Weser Aug. 1920 25, 50 Pf 1 Mark L-1095 Baron Muenchhausen tales $1.75*
Ritterhude 1921 25, 50 Pf L-1096 $1.25*
Roda/S-A Sept. 3, 1921 10, 25,50 Pf L-1097 $1.75*
Roda/Ilmenau Oct. 10, 1921 25, 50 Pf $1.25*
Rodach ND 10, 25 Pf; Aug. 15, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2187a $2*
Rodach Aug. 15, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 2187b $1.60*
Ronneburg/Thuer. May 1, 1921 5, 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1103 $1.75*
Rosenheim Feb. 16, 1921 25 Pf L-1104II $.50*
Rossbach ND 50 (3) Pf L-1105 $1.50*
Rossla/Stolberg July 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf set L-1106 $3*
Rostock Feb. 15, 1920 5 Pf; Nov. 14, 1918 50 Pf P-S 2219 $2.25*
Rotenburg/Hannover Jan. 1, 1920 50 Pf L-1109 $1.25*
Rothenburg/Tauber Feb. 1, 1921 10 Pf L-1112a2 $.50*
Rothenburg/Tauber June 24, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1112bII $3.50*
Rothenburg/Tauber June 24, 1921 75 Pf (4) L-1112d $2.50*
Rothenburg/Tauber June 24, 1921 1 Mark (5) L-1112eIV $3*
Rottenburg/N Jan. 2, 1918 50 (2) Pf P-S 2225a $2.50*
Rottweil/N Jan. 1918 50 Pf P-S 2229 $1.25*
Ruedesheim (Rheingaukreis) Nov. 28, 1919 50 Pf P-S 2180c $1.25*
Ruedolstadt ND 50 (6) Pf L-1116a $3.60
Ruedolstadt Aug. 16, 1921 50 (4), 75 (4) Pf, 1 Mark L-1116b $7.50*
Rudelsburg ND 50 (5) Pf L-1113 set $3.50*
Ruegenwalde Oct. 1, 1920 5 Pf P-S 2232a $1.25*
Ruestringen ND 50 Pf P-S 2234 $1.25*
Ruhla Sept. 15, 1918 50 Pf P-S 2235 $1*
Ruhla May 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2235e $.75*
Ruhla April 1, 1921 50 (6) set L-1123 $3.50*
Ruhpolding Oct. 19, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2236 $1.25*
Saalfeld/Saale April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1125a $2*
Saalfeld/Saale April 15, 1921 50 (3) Pf L-1125D $2*
Saalfeld/Saale Aug. 1, 1921 75 (5) Pf L-1125d $2.75
Volkstadt Sept. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-1134 I $1.20*

*Uncirculated
K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman catalog; P-S Pick-Siemsen
Since the March 1990 Pricelist catalog numbers and values have been based on the second edition of the Kai Lindman book, "Serienscheine," 2nd edition, $42.50 postpaid.
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QUERN

Two pieces of Notgeld are of especial interest for a range of place names found on them. Today we will summarize the Mark note of Quern, 54 degrees, 45 minutes north, 9 degrees 42 minutes east..

Quern (2391) lies in northwestern Angeln, that area bounded by Flensburg on the Danish border, Schleswig and the Schlei River on the south, and the Baltic Sea. From the Scheersberg, "highest point in Angeln," according to the note, is the Bismarckturm, Bismarck's Tower. And from there, in a 15 to 20-mile radius, one can view church steeples in towns and landmarks as indicated on the back of the note.

The Schlei River was the southern boundary of Zone two in the plebsicite, held March 14, 1920.

The note lists these landmarks clockwise, from north, with a dot showing the approximate location from the tower. A broken line represents the coastline on the upper part of the note. When the location indicated on the note has a German postal number, we indicate that in parenthesis.

Dueppel, Sonderburg, Althebuehl, Augustenburg, Kelting, Hoenid, Tandsted, Kekenis, Lisabhol, Habernis, Kekenis-fan Dammevel, Bregninge, Beveroe, Steinberghaff, Niebl, Suedspitze Oberoe, Otetergard, Oeltinig Schloss, Oelting-Kia, Ohrfeld, Oelting-Muehle, Oebe and Steinbergkirch (2391).

Also, Schleimuend, Priesholz, Olpenitz, Schoenhagen, Kappeln 7(2340), Niederbymuehle, Kraeby, Karby (2341), Wikiel, Karlsburg, Esgrus (2341), Toestrup, Rabenkirchen (2341), Brunsholm, Ruegge, Suederbrarup (2347) and at the bottom, Norderbrarup (2347).

From the bottom of the note, south, and continuing upward, are Moodkirch, Schedebis, Baal, Fait, Taarstedt, Tolk (2381), Dombirdle, Sande (2262), Koehnholz, Fahrenstedt, Soerup (2393), Idstedt (2381), Herrnannshoehen-Satrup, Hageroft, Sieverstedt (2381), Eagebeck, Nordboehr, Grossolt, Wanderup and Kleinsolt (2391).

Others are Huerup (2395), Hornbeia, Husby (2395), Massbuell-Bahnhof, Grundbach, Schloss Gluecksburg, Norderich, Heinis, Skevsund, Knivsberg, Altbuell, Brerd, Olderup and Sathrup.

One will note several towns which issued their own Notgeld on this list. Included are Kappeln, Suederbrarup, Soerup, Husby and that privately issued note from Knivsberg.

Dots which are intended to show relative distances from the Bismarckturm are an artist's conception of relative; for instance, Taarstedt is further away than Tolk, but is not so indicated on the note.

Many zip codes listed above are the same. Small towns have the same number in Germany in many instances.

"Neu-Daenemark" at the top of the note refers to zone 1 of the Feb. 10, 1920 plebiscite, which area had been German since 1864 and was reassigned to Denmark.