The Fraktur

Vol. XIII Nr. 1 **Januar 2000**

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR

The world would have been better off if some wars had not been fought.

Debates are still held about the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent, signed on Dec. 14, 1814, did not end the fighting. Andrew Jackson led a rag-tag body of troops against British Lieutenant General Sir Edward Packenham at Chalmette, Louisiana, on Jan. 8, 1815, ending the war with an accent mark instead of just a period.

So too do scholars consider the Thirty Years War an exercise in futility. Oh, yes, there were results. One could find evidence of belligerency 100 years before 1618; it continued a hundred years after 1648 and even today aftershocks are felt.

We are not in a particularly belligerent mood at this writing; we are paving the way for a war story told with Notgeld. We may fall short of 30 pieces of Notgeld to illustrate each of the 30 years, but we will try to pace ourselves over about four months, as we divide the history of the Thirty Years war into four manageable parts.

This is not to wave the flag for war; indeed, the picture to be painted will be an exercise in futility on the whole. It is similar to little boys playing king or the owner of a baseball or football team. . Since some towns issued Notgeld relating to events of the war, we will not be able to match the Notgeld with each event, and must scatter it throughout. We hope that it all melds in the end.

Some scholars emphasize the cost of the war in talers and doubloons; in demographic changes (400,000 population of Wuerttemberg in 1618, 40,000 in 1648.) There were boundary lines, which changed little, after the roar of the cannon and powder of the rifle shots passed away.

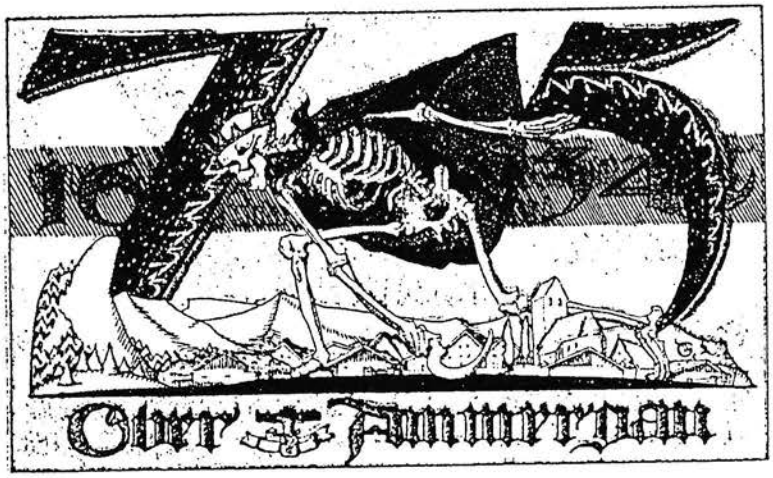
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Monthly Notgeld Quote. . .



Hamburg
Sept. 1, 19921 50-fennig
L-535

A fireworks display is a fitting observance, whether in September, July or to observe a new century. The carnival on the island in the Assen Alster, surrounded by Hamburg, is now part of the highway system into Hamburg.



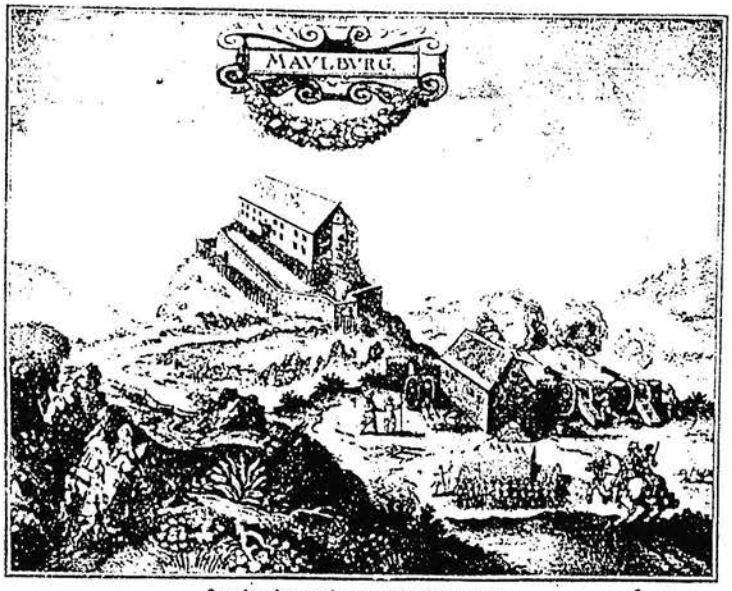
Death stalked the German countryside in 1634, as thousands succumbed to the Black Death, Bubonic Plague. A skeleton with a scythe is seen on the back of a 75-Pfennig note of Oberammergau, with the date 1634 showing. Issue date was July 1, 1921. L-965

Then there were military losses of the countries involved, soldiers killed. Some will say that there was a continuous 30-year struggle; that it was the last great war over religion; that the economy was completely destroyed and a mortal blow given to intellectual, moral and artistic life in Germany.

Other scholars dispute this last paragraph, as they cite other reasons for loss of population, etc. As armies moved through, many persons sought refuge in nearby cities, causing sanitation problems, with civilian deaths said to be from illness and disease carried by fleas on rats. The great "bubonic plague" hit Oberammergau in 1634. in the middle of the Thirty Years War. The Passion Play is still held as a reminder, each first year of the decade. So probably, in total, more civilians died in the 1618-1648 period than did soldiers.

Even popular today with German audiences is the trilogy of Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, completed in 1799, *Wallenstein,* in 11 acts: Wallenstein's Camp, The Piccolominis and Wallenstein's Death. One popular location for the play is above St. Goarshausen, overlooking the Rhine River.

Religion played a large part in motivation of the big players of the war. Catholics fought to hold their dominance; north and central Germany saw Lutheranism developing. The Calvinists were strong in Switzerland and southwestern Germany.



Bombardement von Maulburg 1623 gez. von Merian

Maulburg/Baden, about seven miles northeast of Loerrach in southwestern Germany, was bombarded in 1623 by Austrian forces. Dated Oct. 27, 1923, were 50 Millionen notes picturing the event K-1923-3483





A poignant moment is observed as defeated Johann Friedrich presents his sword to Charles V on April 24, 1547, after the Battle of Muehlberg. Muehlberg/Elbe, 50-Pfennig L-879 Heinz Schiesl was the designer.

Trying events during the war make the cash registers ring even today, pushed by tourism. Events of the war years are commemorated in various forms such as plays, annual festivals, some with costumes of the period.. Book-writing scholars have taken both sides when discussing losses, and those most affected will probably find much argument from one side or the other. The passage of almost four centuries must lend some perspective to these events.

The first of four wars between Francis I of France and Austria's Charles V was fought between 1521 and 1526. Meanwhile, the Reformation under Martin Luther was underway in northern Germany. The five-year war ended with the Peace of Madrid in 1526, a defeat for Francis I..

Between 1527 and 1529 the second of the wars was fought, ending with the Treaty of Cambrai, Aug. 3, 1529, again a loss for Francis I.

From 1536 to 1538 the third war was fought, ending in the Truce of Nice, Francis I coming out ahead. A new player was introduced, with John Calvin promoting the doctrine of predestination, and churches springing up in Switzerland and southern Germany.

Again, Charles and Francis I clashed, between 1542 and 1544. Sulesiman of Turkey brought his forces into Hungary and even to Nice, France. Battles ceased with the Treaty of Crespy on Sept. 18, 1544.

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- Extensive inventory and wide variety
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- Includes notes issued by federal, state and local authorities as well as industry-issued
- Condition: VG -UNC (mostly UNC)

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General Tilly, leader of the forces of Charles V of Austria, appears on a 50-Pfennig note of Rothenburg ob der Tauber, June 24, 1921. L-1112

Elector John Frederick of Saxony and Duke Philip, from Hesse, organized the League of Schmalkalden in 1531. Named for a Hessen town, the league included Protestant princes and delegates representing free cities, joined in a defensive alliance.

Charles V defeated the forces of the league on April 24, 1547, at the Battle of Muehlberg. A treaty was negotiated by Joachim II of Brandenburg. The event appears on a 50-Pfennig note of Muehlberg/Elbe, L-879.

On Sept. 25, 1555, the Peace of Augsburg was concluded, recognizing freedom to worship and the Reformation including equal rights in the Catholic states. A reaction to the Reformation was felt between 1576 and 1612, with organizations such as the Protestant Union and the Catholic League.

Cologne (Koeln) was the battlefield between 1582 and 1584, and in 1608, Donauwoerth was given a forced conversion to Catholicism by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. "An open rebellion of the Czech nobles in 1618 gave the signal for the beginning of the Thirty Years War," Dr. Kurt F. Reinhardt wrote in his 1950 work, *Germany 2000 Years.*

It was the dumping of two emissaries of the Emperor over a wall of the royal palace in Prague that signalled the official start of the Thirty Years war, on May 23, 1618. Performing the deed were Bohemians, showing their hatred for the Emperor.

In August 1619 the Bohemian nobles elected as King Elector Frederick V of the Palatinate. Fighting forces of Frederick V on Nov. 8, 1620, were led by Johann Tserclaes von Tilly at the Battle of the White Mountain, north of Prague. Further subjugation occurred in a defeat led by Tilly on Oct. 25, 1622, at the conquest of Glatz (Klodzko).

Further successes of Tilly followed at Stadtlohn,when Christian of Brunswick was defeated on Aug. 6, 1623. The victories of the Catholic League, combined with the armies of the Emperor, pushed the Protestant forces north and west. This first phase of the war ended in 1623.

Classified Advertising

ODD & CURIOUS wanted: Aluminum, leather, felt and other varieties of odd and curious Notgeld. Ken Hallenbeck, 711 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903-1007

GERMAN-FRENCH, WORLD PAPER, NOTGELD. Over 10,000 pieces in stock! Large free lists. Ian A. Marshall, Parkway Mall, Box 62509, 85 Ellesmere Road, Scarborough, Ontario, CANADA. MIR 5G8.

Whether or not the advent of 2000 ends the 20th century or begins the 21st century we will leave to historians and mathematicians. Anyway, it comes within 14 years of a century covered by the Notgeld studied in this newsletter.

Of immediate interest is that plans are going forward to attend **FUN** in Orlando, Fla. Jan. 6-9. The last time we were there was in 1988. We are looking forward to meeting friends and subscribers, many of whom we have not met.

We have been told we can meet in Room 311G at 2 p.m., both Friday and Saturday. We have more readers in Florida than any other state, so we look for a good turnout.

Let's peek into our Year 2000 telescope and survey our opportunities. Books which we sought for several years, and hope to see in this year, include:

KAI LINDMAN, *Serienscheine*, 3rd edition. The 2nd edition appeared in 1989. This book examines the notes with the minute differences: size of control numbers; type varieties used by printers, position of name of printer, color differences, variances of Kontos, etc. The 1989 volume had 324 pages.

RUDOLF RICHTER of Salzburg, Austria, has been patiently plodding away on a revision of the Austrian Notgeld catalog, last released in 1976 by Dr. Karl Jaksch and Albert Pick. We seem to get inquiries every week about it.

DR. JENS-UWE RIXEN released his first edition of *Das Notgeld der Deutschen Reichsbahn und der Deutschen Reichspost* in 1974.. He died in 1999, but had almost completed work on a revision. The Gietl Verlag in Regenstauf, Germany, is the publisher.

HARTMUT SCHOENAWA, Werlaburgdorf, Germany, has released some 10 Notgeld catalogs, province by province. He advises that the next will be on Notgeld of northwestern Germany. He advises another author is working on notes of Silesia.

COURTNEY L. COFFING, who edited *A Guidebook and Checklist of World Notgeld*, in 1988, is looking forward to a Spring 2000 release of the 2nd edition, available from Krause Publications, Iola.

Our editorial in the November 1999 issue of THE FRAKTUR, I thought, might bring some brick bats. Instead, let me quote from replies.

"Your comments in December's Notgeld Korner struck a resonate chord. I belong to several groups of WWI aviation historians. All three organizations have leveled off at 1,200 members. Our attrition rate is 20 percent annually. Our groups have a high average age, so some losses are due to deaths, incapacitation and the inability to fit membership dues into a fixed income. And some people just drop out and don't say why. I think some of it may be due to highly specialized interests."

Another reader writes "The December Korner was correct about the fact that reference books are valuable and sometimes difficult to find. Interest in Notgeld may be limited because a

beginner may be overwhelmed by the extremely high number of different notes and the relative impossibility of completing a collection.

"Arguing the other side, the fact that I will never know whatever else is out there is part of what keeps me interested. After all, stamp collectors do not expect to collect every postage stamp printed.

"Some dealers at the big Long Beach, Calif., show have boxes of inexpensive Notgeld, but it is often not sorted, and would take a long time for a customer to search for anything specific with little hope of success.".









Above is the face of the 50 Milliarden Mark note of Maulburg; the back appears on Page 2. The faces of a 50-Pfennig note of Dessau, L-257 and 50-Pfennig of Rothenburg ob der Tauber, L-1112 appear above also. They are from sets we will be showing in our next installment on the **THIRTY YEARS WAR.**

Greiz/V-Reuss a L Jan.. 1, 1921 10 Pf P-S 778C $2*
Greiz/V-Reuss a L Sept. 5, 1921 50 Pf L-457 Mehl 471 $.65*
Greiz/V-Reuss a L Oct. 15, 1923 500,000,000 Mark K1923-1896 $3,50
Grube Ilse/Brandenburg ND 2, 5, 10, 20 Pf P-S 832g
Gubenen/Brandenburg Oct. 1, 1917 25, 50 Pf III Armeekorps folds POW Tieste$4
Guben/Brandenburg Oct. 1, 1917 2 Mark III Armeekorps POW Tieste $6*
Halberstadt Dec. 1, 1918 20 Mark Geiger 209 cancelled $6*
Halberstadt Nov. 2, 1920 10, 25 (2) Pf L-489a Mehl 504 $2*
Halberstadt April 27, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-489b Mehl 504 $2*
Halberstadt April 27, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-489c Mehl 504 $1.25*
Halle/Provinz Sachsen May 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 857e $1.75
Halle/Provinz Sachsen ND 20 (2) Pf L-493 Mehl 509 $1.25*
Haltern June 1, 1921 50 Pf L-498 Mehl 514 $.65*
Hamburg June 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 871b $1*
Hamburg ND 20, 25, 30, 50 (2) Pf L-499 Mehl 515 Alte Diele $12*
Hamburg July 1, 1921 1 Mark L-503 Mehl 519 Buergermilitaer $2.50*
Hamburg July 1, 1921 50 Pf L-515 Mehl 531 Hamburger Warte $.65*
Hamburg ND 10 Pf L-519 Mehl 536 H. Kaese rubber stamp $2.50*
Hamburg Aug. 12-24, 1921 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark L-522a Mehl 539 Ausgabe A $2
Hamburg Aug. 12-24, 1921 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark L-522b Mehl 539 Ausgabe B $2*
Hamburg Aug. 12-24, 1921 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-522c Mehl 539 $1.25*
Hamburg ND - end November 1921 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-546a Mehl 563 Zoo $4*
Hamburg ND - May 31, 1922 50 (4) L-546b Mehl 563 Zoo set $5*
Hamburg 1921 1 Mark L-531 Mehl 548 Rathsweinkeller $2.50*
Hamburg ND 50 Pf L-542 Mehl 559 Jungfernstieg $1.25*
Hamburg Aug. 10, 1923 1,000,000 Mark K1923-2109b $3
Hamburg Aug. 11, 1923 5,000,000 Mark K1923-2109f $3
Hamburg Aug. 24, 1924 10,000,000 Mark K1923-2109i $3
Hamburger-Hallig ND 50 Pf L-547 Mehl 564 $3.50*
Hameln/Weser July 1, 1918 25, 50 Pf P-S 924c Pied Piper $2.50*
Hameln/Weser ND 1 Pf P-S 927 Georg Schaefer $2.50*
Hameln/Weser June 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark L-549a Mehl 566 Septuplets $2.50*
Hameln/Weser Sept. 1, 1921 50 (5) Pf L-549b Mehl 566 $7.50*
Hamm/Westfalen May 18, 1920 50 (3) Pf $10 L-562 Mehl 551 $
Hamm/Westfalen May 18, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf L-551c Mehl 551 $4*
Hammelburg/Bayern March 10, 1918 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 930 $8*
Hannover Oct. 1, 1919 50 Pf P-S 933a $1.50*
Hannover July 1, 1921 50 Pf L-555a Mehl 572 $.65*
Hannover July 1, 1921 50 Pf L-555b Mehl 572 $.65*
Hannover Feb. 1, 1922 2, 3, 10, 20 Mark L-552 Mehl 569 $7.50*
Hannover July 31, 1923 100,000 Mark K1923-2148a $3.25
Hannover Aug. 10, 1923 1,000,000 Mark K1923-2148b $3.50
Hannover Aug. 15, 1923 1/2, 1, 5 Millionen Mark K1923-2166 $9
Hannover-Langenhagen Oct. 24, 1923 10, 20, 50 Milliarden K1923-2181 $50
Hannover-Linden Aug. 10, 1923 1,000,000 Mark K1923-2188b $3.50*
Hannoverisch-Muenden/Weser July 1, 1921 25 Pf L-559 Mehl 577 $.65*
Hannoverisch-Muenden/Weser ND 25, 75 Pf, 1, 1.25, 2 Mark L-560 Mehl 578 $3.50*
Harburg/Elbe Sept. 15, 1921 50 (4) Pf L-562 Mehl 580 $3*
Harzburg, Bad July 1, 1921 20, 50 Pf L-563 Mehl 581 $1.25*
Harzgerode July 7, 1921 75 Pf L-564a Mehl 582 $.65*
Harzgerode July 7, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-564b Mehl 582 $2*

Harzgerode July 7, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-564d Mehl 582 $2*
Harzgerode July 7, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-564e Mehl 582 $1.25*
Harzgerode July 7, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-564 Mehl 582 $2*
Haslach Sept, 27, 1917 50 f P-S 950 $3.50*
Hausberge/Weser January 1921 1 Mark L-567 Mehl 585 $2.50*
Hasloh/Schleswig-Holstein ND 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-566b Mehl 584 $12.50
Hausham/Bayern Aug. 27, 1923 2 Millionen Mark K1923-2272h $2.25
Heessen/Bad Eilsen-Lippe-Schaumberg 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-569 Mahl 587 $2*
Heiligendamm/Mecklenburg-Schwerin ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-572 Mehl 590 Reutergeld $2.25*
Heisterbach/Rheinland Nov. 1, 1921 50 (3), 75 (2) Pf L-575 Mehl 593 $12.50
Helgoland/Schleswig-Holstein March 15, 1919 50 Pf P-S 974 $2.25*
Helgoland/Schleswig-Holstein Oct. 1919 20 Pf Black Cont. Nr. stone point lft P-S 974c $2.50*
Helgoland/Schl.-Host. Oct. 1919 20 Pf Black Cont. Nr. stone point rgt P-S 974cIII $2.50*
Helgoland/Schl-Host. Oct. 1919 25 Pf Black Cont. Nr. red stamp center view P-S 974lB $4*
Helgoland/Schl.-Holst. Oct. 1919 50 Pf Red Cont. Nr. center view P:-S 974c $2.50*
Helgoland/Schl-Host. Oct. 1919 50 Pf no Cont. Nr. stone point lft P-S 974fI $2.50*
Helgoland/Schl-Host Oct. 1919 50 Pf black Cont. Nr. stone point lft P-S 974fIV $2.50*
Helgoland/Schl-Host Oct. 1919 50 Pf no Cont. Nr. P-S 974fI $2.50*
Helgoland/Schl-Host April 1921 25, 50 Pf L-577 XI Mehl 595 $4*
Helmarshausen/Diemel-Hessen-Nassau May 15, 1921 50 (2), 1 (2), 2 (2) Mark L-578 $10*
Helmbrechts/Bayern April 10, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 976a $7.50*
Helmbrechts/Bayern ND 100, 500 Mark Mueller 2085 $3.50
Hemdingen/Schleswig-Holstein ND 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-581 Mehl 599 $12.50*
Herford/Westfalen Oct. 12, 1922 100 Mark Mueller 2090 $4.50
Hermsdorf/Sachsen-Altenburg April 4, 1919 10, 25 Pf P-S 981 $3.50*
Hermsdorf/Sachsen-Altenburg May 1, 1921 25 Pf L-582 $.65*
Herne/Westfalen July 1, 1921 50 (10) Pf L-584a Mehl 602 $7*
Herne/Westfalen July 1, 1921 25 Pf L-584b Mehl 602 V Control Nr. 4.5mm $3.25*
Herne/Westfalen July 1, 1921 25 Pf L-584b Mehl 602 VI Control Nr. 3 mm $1.25*
Herrnstadt/Schlesien ND-to Dec. 31, 1919 5 Pf P-S 985a $1.25*
Herrnstadt/Schlesien ND (1920) 5 Pf P-S 985b $3*
Hersberg/Elster-Provinz Sachsen ND 10, 25 Pf P-S 988b $4*
Herstelle/Westfalen Nov. 1, 1921 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-586 Mehl 604 $2
Herten/Westfalen August 1923 1,000,000 Mark Bergwerke Ewald K1923-2357 $4
Herzhorn Schleswig-Holstein ND 1/2 Mark P-S 989 $2.50
Hessisch-Oldendorf ND 25, 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark L-588 Mehl 606 $3.50*
Hessisch-Oldendorf/Hessen-Nas. Oct. 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark L-588 Mehl 606 $3.50*
Heydekrug/OstPreussen May 28, 1921 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark L-589 Mehl 607 $3.75
Hildburghausen/Sachsen-Meiningen ND 25 (2), 1921 50 (2) Pf L-590 Mehl 608 $2.50*
Hirschberg/Schlesien ND 10 Pf P-S 999b tan $1*
Hirschberg/Schlesien ND 10 Pf P-S 999b dark red $1.25*
Hoexter/Westfalen 50 (2) Pf May 1, 1921 50 (2) Pf L-600b Mehl 618 $1.25*
Hofgeismar/Hessen-Nassau ND 1 Mark ND L-601a Mehl 619 $1.25*

*Uncirculated
K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman *Serienscheine*; P-S Pick-Siemsen Circulated issues
G-Gieger *Das deutsche Grossnotgeld* 1918-1922. Mehl: *Deutsche Serienscheine von 1918-1922*
M-Mueller, *Das Notgeldscheine der deutschen Inflation, 1922.*

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