The Fraktur

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BAD ABBACH

Missing from many Notgeld collections is a representative piece of Bad Abbach, a spa just four miles upriver from Regensburg on the Danube. Regensburg lies at the northernmost point of the Danube. Neither paper Notgeld nor municipal metal Notgeld did Bad Abbach issue, the most popular areas for collectors.

But for the private metal Notgeld collector, a rich lode exists, octagon zinc pieces in values of one, five, 10, 25 and 50 Pfennig; also, round one, two, five, 10, 25 and 50 Pfennig.

Total face value of the issues, struck by Carl Poellath, Schrobenhausen, for the Portlandzementwerke Abbach A.D. Donau included five Pfennig, 2,165 Mark; 10 Pfennig, 4,329 Mark; 25 Pfennig, 1,362 Mark; and 50 Pfennig, 1,009 Mark.

The ancient Greeks used powdered rocks for cementing. Near Portland, England, in 1824, Joseph Aspdin gave the name "Portland cement" to a process which used limestone or other calcium sources, ground, heated to 1,500 degrees Centigrade, adding calcium sulfate, gypsum, and mixing the elements.

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MONTHLY NOTGELD QUOTE. . .

Noerenberg (now Insko, Poland)
75 Pfennig 1921
L-952f



The big one lies still in the
soft moss
Then suddenly pulls itself
free from the chain,
Swings itself up on a horse
standing nearby
And flees out into the wide
world.
The people see this with
bitter sorrow.
The delicious crayfish will
never return to the
Enzigsee in goodly numbers.
That is the end of the story.
The time is gone.



Zinc octagon 50-Pfennig of Bad Abbach

But portland cement is not the reason visitors come to Bad Abbach. Drawn to the Bad Abbach area and enjoying the waters, were the Romans, who left a sestertius of Caesar Marcus Didius Severus Julianus, 133-193, and Roman seals.

Emperor Henry II the Saint was born there in 973. His father was Henry I the Quarrelsome, his mother, Gisela of Burgundy. Henry II was named Duke of Bavaria in 995; King in 1002; Emperor in 1014. He married Kunigunde of Luxemburg. He died in 1024.

As a town, mention was made of it in documents in 1262. Elevation is 1215 feet.

As an established spa, Bad Abbach was providing cures for ailments in 1465. Coming to the Abbach springs for the sulphur baths were those seeking treatment for rheumatic ills, gout, bone problems. Guests have included Emperor Charles V, 1550-1558; Emperor Henry II; and Maria-Anna, Princess of Bavaria-Neuburg, 1667-1740, who became Queen of Spain when she married Charles II.

Today the Bavarian Red Cross provides facilities for internal medicine, arthritis treatment and orthopedics, offering in-patient as well as out-patient treatment.

Current staff physicians include Drs. Friedrich and Irmengard Begemann; Dr. Richard Pickl, Dr. Christiane von Held, Dr. Wolfgang Kaufmann, Dr. Andreas Lenz and Dr. Margarete Humig.

Water from the Bad Abbach springs includes lithium, natrium, kalium, rubidium, ammonia, magnesium, calcium, strontium, bariuim, mangan and iron. Cures include water treatments, mud packs and swimming.

Besides the local clinic with rooms for patients, there are small hotels, pensions, apartments and Gaestehauser where rooms are available.

The spa house is quite modern, surrounded by a park and aviary. Ambulatory patients use the walking paths; more mobile ones can visit nearby east Bavarian towns of Passau, on the Inn, Ilz and Danube rivers; Amberg, former capital of the Oberpfalz; Regensburg, once an Imperial Free City; Straubing, offering a museum of Roman relics; and Landshut, seat of the Lower Bavarian Regional government.

Other points of interest are the castle of Thurn and Taxis, Liberation Hall in Kelheim, Walhalla, overlooking the Danube, Weltenburg monastery and Cleopatra's Kaiser Therme, featuring baths and swimming.

The postal code of Bad Abbach is 93077.



BRAUNFELS/HESSE AND NEW BRAUNFELS/TEXAS

Visitors to the New Braunfels Smokehouse, New Braunfels, Texas, come away with more that a full stomach after sampling the menu.

They come away with a bit of history.

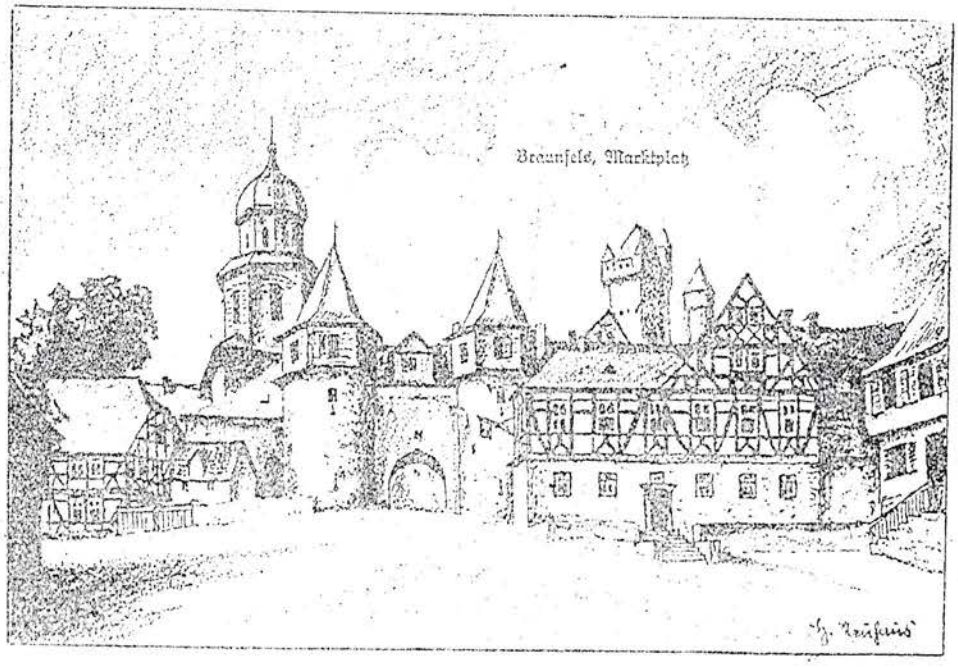
On the menu is reproduced the story of the Germans who settled in the area in 1845, the year in which the Lone Star state entered the United States.

No Notgeld story would be complete without the Notgeld connection with Braunfels, Germany. But as in horseshoes, we get close.

Travel on Highway 49 down the Lahn River from Giessen and Wetzlar toward Koblenz and you suddenly pop over a hill: before you is a multi-spired wonderland castle along the river.

Unlike many castles in Germany, it has not fallen into disrepair; in fact, it has been converted into more than 30 apartments.

On inflation notes of 1923, the city of Wetzlar was very accommodating in furnishing sketches of nearby points of interest. And they included the Braunfels castle on a 100 Milliarden Mark note, Oct. 26, 1923, issued by the Kreis or county and signed by eight persons.



A brief history of New Braunfels, Texas

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS
(When and How it was Settled)

Early in the Nineteenth Century, when the German States were struggling to become one nation, many German people became dissatisfied with their leaders, their social status, and their economic future. Their interest in Texas was stimulated by a number of important writers during the early and mid 1840's, whose books helped convince these people that the New World (and especially Texas) would be a good place to live and rear their families.

As a result of this interest, a group of German noblemen, including Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels, formed the Verein Zum Schuetz Deutscher Einwandered in Texas (The Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas). This Society was first organized for the purpose of securing land grants for colonization by German settlers. In March 1843, the Society paid $10,000.00 for an interest in a West-Central Texas land grant along the San Saba and Llano rivers, agreeing to bring in 600 settlers. Each family was to receive free 640 acres; each single male over 17 years of age would receive 320 acres; and the Society, for its own use, would receive ½ the amount of land given to the settlers. In addition to free land, transportation, and a house, the Society offered to provide the settlers with farm implements and livestock, churches, schools, and medical services. The immigrants had to give proof that they had enough money to maintain themselves in the new country for six months. Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels was appointed Commissioner-General. Preceding the immigrants to Texas, he purchased land at Indian Point (Indianola) on the Gulf of Mexico, because it offered a good harbor and a healthy landing place for the settlers. Three shiploads of immigrants, "in good cheer and good health" — about 300 people — arrived at Indianola during December, 1844.

In the meantime Prince Carl became dissatisfied with the land in West-Central Texas. He learned of a location near San Antonio known as "Las Fontanas", which seemed much more desirable for a colony. So, after moving his company of settlers to McCoy's Creek Station, 42 miles north of Victoria, he went to San Antonio, and on March 15, 1845, purchased the property around the springs for $1,100.00. On Good Friday, March 21, 1845, the first wagons crossed the Guadalupe River and made camp on the Comal River in what was to become the town of New Braunfels, named for Prince Carl's estate in Germany. By October 1845, houses had been constructed, streets laid out, a stockade and shelter for supplies built, and the cornerstone laid for Fort Sophienburg. (New Braunfels had no real troubles with Indian raids because Prince Carl organized a group of soldiers, built a fort, then had a cannon fired at daylight and sunset each day to show the Indians what they could expect if they attacked.)

The settlers faced many problems, most of which they solved by combining the best of both cultures, Old World and New. The first problem was clearing the land, breaking the sod, and planting their first crops — mostly corn, which became the main component of the frontier diet because it was easy to grow and was so versatile. Soon gardens began to appear near each sturdy house. Livestock was introduced early — numerous herds of cattle, sheep, and goats were in the vicinity of New Braunfels by 1850.

Because the first immigrants were primarily farmers, they did not have the skills necessary to build and maintain the new community. Skilled workmen from Germany were brought over to aid the settlers. In 1855, 20 carpenters, 7 wagon makers, 8 blacksmiths, 2 locksmiths, 1 coppersmith, 2 tinsmiths, 1 machinist, 3 saddlers, 6 shoemakers, 2 turners, 3 tailors, 3 tanners, 3 butchers, and 3 bakers were listed as having established small businesses in the new town. There were also physicians, druggists, lawyers, and clergymen.

Clothing and food also presented problems. The German immigrants borrowed clothing styles from the Indians, the Mexicans, and the Americans, combining their European styles with Mexican sombreros and ponchos, American coonskin caps and Bowie knives, and Indian buckskin boots and coats. The settlers adopted many of the frontier foods, but also introduced the Frontier to some of their own favorites — milk, butter, cheese, sauerkraut, and sausage in many varieties.

It soon became evident that the German settlers intended to remain in New Braunfels, not move farther west, because they built better houses and established schools, churches, and newspapers. Their industrious efforts made New Braunfels grow rapidly, and as early as 1846 the population was between 1500 and 2000, there were 300 neat and permanent homes, and there were many well-tended fields and gardens.

Because New Braunfels was located on the route to the West-Central Texas land grant which was still open for colonization, the little town became a way-station for settlers from the United States and Europe. It was truly a "melting pot", with Connecticut Yankees, Pennsylvania Dutch, New Yorkers, and Virginians, joining settlers from Ireland, Scotland, Poland, and Mexico. Settlers also came from the Carolinas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Jersey, and New Hampshire. In 1850 New Braunfels was said to be the fourth largest city in Texas.

Austria

Richter, Rudolf "Notgeld Oessterreich Oestserreich-Ungarn 1914-1918" Gietl Verlag Regenstauf, Germany 1996 on order about $44

Czechoslovakia

Estreicher, Karol "The Collegium Maius of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow" Warsaw 1973 in English 168 pages $25

"Notifilie," published by the Czech paper money society, issues 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 17, 21, 22; $4 each, $40 the set. In Czech language.

Denmark

"Siegs seddelkatalog Slesvig Plebiscit zone I og II," Ulbjerg, 1970 86 pages $10 Danish language

Estonia

Ross, Heino "Lokal-, Privat- und Notgelder in Estland" Kirjastus 1994 184 pages $22.50 Estonian, German, Russian languages

France

Bourg, P., and A. Hanof, "Billets de Necessite Francais Chambres de Commerce 1914-1924" 2nd Ed Luxembourg 1985 $8.50

Bourg, P., and A. Hanof, "Billets de Necessite Francais Comites locaux 1914-1924" 2nd Ed Luxembourg 1987 $8.50

Gadoury, Victor and Roland Elie "Monnaies de Necessite Francaises 1789-1990" Monte Carlo 1990 688 pages $50

Lamb, Robert A. "A Catalogue of French Emergency Tokens of 1914-1922" 52 pages; had been used as a checklist $10

Meyer, Hans "Katalog der Franzoesischen Notmuenzen" Band 55 Verlag Proeh Berlin 1977 112 pages $20 in German

Germany

Hyman, Arthur "Nuernberg-Fuerth Strassenbahn Geld 1921" 1965 $10 in English

Krause, Hermann, Kurt Biging, Kai Lindman "Serienscheine" Band 4: Verpackungen" Sassenburg, Germany 1995 86 pages $25

Lindman, Kai "Celler Notgeld" Celle, Germany 1992 98 pages $15

Lindman, Kai "Serienscheine" Band I Grundausgaben Sassenburg, Germany 1994 150 pages $17

Lindman, Kai "Die Ersatzzahlungsmittel der Strafvollzugs-enrichtungen der DDR" Sassenburg, Germany 1992 26 pages $10

Lindman, Kai "Test- und Werbescheine fuer Bankautomaten" Sassenbdurg, Germany 1995 42 pages $15.50

Meyer, Hans "Das Papiernotgeld der Rheinprovinz 1914-1924" Band 21 Verlag Proeh Berlin, 2nd Ed 1975 232 pages $25

Noske, Reinhard "Das Not- und Ersatzgeld aus Breslau 1914-1923" Regenstsauf, Germany 1991 72 page $18

Pick, Albert "Das Papiergeld Bayerns" Regenstauf, Germany 1989 232 pages $25
Pick, Albert and Carl Siemsen "Emergency Money of World War II" Battenberg, Munich, 1979 112 pages $35 in German
Pick, Albert and Carl Siemsen "Das Lagergeld Concentration Camp and D.P. Camp Scrip 1933-1937" Regenstauf, Germany 1993 $27.50
Schoenawa, Hartmut and Hans Meyer "Das Papiernotgeld der Mark Brandenburg und Berlin" Werlaburgdorf, Germany 3d Ed 1995 116 pages $20
Schoenawa, Hartmut "Das Papiergeld von Mecklenburg und Pommern" Werlaburgdorf, Germany 2nd Ed 1993 102 pages $20
Schoenawa, Hartmut "Das Papiernotgeld Niedersachsen und Bremen" Werlaburgdorf, Germany 4th Ed 1990 222 pages $22
Upton, Richard and others "Emergency Coins of Germany (Metal and Porcelain) original first edition 1970 $7.50

Poland

Coffing, Courtney L. "German Poland Notgeld Names and Locations" Iola, Wis. 1996 56 pages $12.50
Schmidt, Andrzej and Bogumil Sikorski "Katalog Zetonow Gazowych z ziem Polskich" (metal gas tokens) Pila 1986 114 pages $25
Sikorski, Bogumil "Bony Tramwajowe z Ziem Polskich" (paper tram tokens) Pila, Poland 1991 84 pages $20
Sikorski, Bogumil, "Papierowy Pieniadz Zastepczy Zakladow Komunalnych z Ziem Polskich" (paper light-water tokens) Pila, Poland 1991 44 pages $8
Sikorski, Bogumil "Papierowy Pieniadz Zastepczy Jastrowia, Okonka, Wysokiej i Zlotowa oraz powiatu Zlotowskiego" Pila 1992 (paper issues of Jastrow, Ratzebuhr, Wissek, Flatow) 68 pages $14
Sikorski, Bogumil "Papierowy Pieniadz Zastepczy Obozow Jencow Wojennych 1914-1918" (Prisoner of war paper) Vol. I & II Pila 1991 216 pages $28 the pair
Sikorski, Bogumil "Monety Zastepcze i Zetony Wielkopolski, Pomorza i Mazur (Emisje Prywatne)" Vol. I & II (Private metal issues prisoner of war camps) Pila 1990 212 pages total $36
Sikorski, Bogumil "Monety Zastepcze i Zetony Tramwajowe z ziem Polskich" (metal tram tokens) Pila 1987 100 pages $13
Sikorski, Bogumil "Monety Zastepcze Obozow Jencow Wojennych 1914-1918" (private POW metal tokens) 112 pages Pila 1984 $14

Siam

Ramsden, H.A. "Siamese Porcelain and other Tokens" Yokohama, Japan 1911 37 pages, 20 plates $25 in English Reprint

Text of volumes mentioned is in language of the title unless otherwise indicated. Also available are 1:100,000 scale sectional maps of Germany; other maps of Austria. Also many city maps of Germany. Maps average $6.50 each.

Many books offered in prior years are now out of print and no longer available. Above list offers books from seven countries in eight languages.

Babenhausen/Bayern 1918 50 Pf P-S 100 $2
Badbergen/Hannover 1921 25, 50 Pf L-56 $12
Baden-Baden Oct. 22, 1918 50 Mark K-24 $3.25
Baerwalde/Pomm. ND 50 Pf P-S 105d $5*
Ballenstedt/Harz Sept. 28, 1920 5, 10 (2) Pf L-59 $1.75*
Ballenstedt/Hz Mar. 22, 1921 10, 25, 30, 50, 100 Pf L-59b $6
Ballenstedt/Harz Aug. 22, 1921 25, 30, 50 (2) 100 Pf L-58 $4*
Bamberg 1918 5 Mark K-26 $2.75
Bamberg Oct. 1922 1,000 Mark K-31a $5
Bamberg Oct. 1922 500 Mark K-31b $5
Bamberg Oct. 1922 100,000 Mark K-31b $4.75
Barby ND 50 Pf P-S 109a $5
Barby 1920 5, 10, 25 Pf P-S 109c $9*
Bargteheide ND 50 Pf L-61 Turnverein $10
Barmen Aug. 4, 1923 500,000 Mark K-235a $2.25
Barntrup/Lip Nov. 20, 1921 50 (2) Pf, 1 Mark (2) L-63 $12.50*
Bautzen/Sachsen ND 1 Mark POW Campbell 2697 $4
Bautzen/Sachsen June 15, 1917 25 Pf P-S 120 $1.50
Bautzen/Sachsen April 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 119b $3*
Bautzen/Sachsen May 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 119e $6
Bautzen/Sachsen Oct. 15, 1922 100, 500 Mark K-35 $8
Bautzen/Sachsen Aug. 22, 1923 100,000, 500,000 Mark K-275 $6
Bayreuth Oct. 22, 1918 50 Pf P-S 122a $3
Beckum Nov. 1, 1918 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark P-S 127 $14*
Belgard/Persante 25, 50, 75 Pf; 1, 2 Mark Schecks L-65 $3.50
Belgern/Elbe Nov. 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 132 $1.50*
Belgern/Elbe Nov. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-66 $1.25*
Benneckenstein/Harz Oct. 1919 5, 10, 25 Pf P-S 134a $4.50
Benneckenstein/Harz July 1920 25 Pf P-S 134b $.75*
Benneckenstein/Harz July 1921 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf L-68 $4*
Benrath Aug. 15, 1923 1 Million Mark K-303a $2.50
Bentheim ND 10, 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-70 $2.50
Bentschen ND 10, 50 Pf P-S 137 $10*
Berchtesgaden Aug. 13, 1920 10, 20, 50 Pf L-71 $3*
Berga/Elster June 22, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 140 $2*
Berga/Elster Oct. 1, 1921 25, 50 (2), 75 Pf L-72 $2.50*
Bergen/Dumme ND 50 Pf L-73 $.65*
Berka, Bad 1917 25 Pf P-S 150 $1.50*
Berka, Bad Aug. 20, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf L-74 $1.75
Berleburg March 12, 1921 50 Pf, 1 Mark (2) L-75 $6*
Berlin ND Verband Nationalgesinter Soldaten 200 (3) Pf L-85 $10*
Berlin Bond Coupon March 15, 1917 2.5 Mark $1
Berlin Oct. 24, 1918 50 Pf P-S 151a $.50
Berlin Jan. 30, 1920 50 Pf P-S 151c $1*
Berlin Nov. 4, 1921 75 (5) Colonial set L-83a $4*
Berlin Nov. 4, 1921 75 (5) Colonial set L-83b $4*
Berlin Sept. 9, 1921 50 (20) L-87a $12*
Berlin Sept. 9, 1921 50 Pf (#2-1816) L-87bI $1.25*
Berlin Sept. 9, 1921 50 Pf (#2-1816) L-87bII) $3*
Berlin Nov. 4, 1921 75 (5) Pf L-83b $4*
Berlin March 1, 1922 2 Mark (10) L-87c $8.50*
Berlin Oct. 11, 1922 1,000 Mark -overprint 3 Millionen Mark K-44; K-339 map of city on back $6
Berlin Reichsbahn Aug. 12, 1923 1 Million Mark K-340a $2.50
Berlin Reichsbahn Aug. 20, 1923 2 Millionen Mark K-340b $3*

Berlin Aug. 25, 1923 2 Millionen Mark K-339h $2.50
Berlin Oct. 15, 1923 3 Milliarden Mark K-339i $4
Berlin Oct. 24, 1923 Reichsbahn 20 Milliarden Mark K-339k $4
Bernburg 10 Pf, 1921; ND 25, 50 Pf L-90 Schiestl $2.50*
Berncastel Dec. 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 193 $1
Berneck/Fichtelgebirge Jan. 1917 10 Pf P-S 196 $6*
Bernstadt/Schlesien ND (1917) 10 Pf P-S 198 $12*
Bernstadt/Schlesien ND 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 198 $3.50*
Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 1,000,000 Mark K-389a $2.50
Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 500,000 Mark K-389a $2.50
Beuel Sept. 15, 1923 100,000,000 Mark K-389c $2.75
Beuthen/Oder ND 25 Pf bridge P-S 203 $4
Beverstadt Jan. 15, 1922 25, 50 Pf L-93 $2*
Beverungen May 1. 1921 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark (2) L-94 $10*
Biebrich/Rhine July 3, 1923 100,000 Mark K-406b $2.50
Biedenkopf Aug. 15, 1920 25 Pf P-S 219b $2*
Bielefeld July 1, 1917 25 Pf P-S 221e $.75*
Bielefeld March 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 221i $.75*
Bielefeld April 1, 1919 10 (2), 25 Pf P-S 221 1 $2.25*
Bielefeld Nov. 1, 1918 10, 20 Mark K-43 $6*
Bielefeld Dec. 1, 1918 1, 2 Mark K-43g $4
Bielefeld Jan. 10, 1920 5 Mark L-98c $1.50*
Bielefeld May 15, 1921 50 (5) Pf L-98d $3.25*
Bielefeld May 15-June 15, 1921 1, 2 Mark 100 yr fair L-98e $1.25*
Bielefeld July 15, 1921 5 Mark L-98k $1*
Bielefeld April 9, 1922 50 Mark silk serious tears L-98m $2
Bielefeld Nov. 21, 1922 1,000 Mark K-56d edge tears $2
Bielefeld Aug. 11, 1923 3, 5 Millionen Mark Schecks K-415a $6
Bielefeld Aug. 20, 1923 500,000 Mark K-415b $3*
Bielefeld April 2-4, 1922 50, 250 Millionen Mark punch-cancelled $5
Bielefeld Aug. 11, 1923 3, 5 Millionen Mark Punch-cancelled K-415a $5
Bielschowitz/Oberschlesien ND 2 Mark L-99b $.75*
Bielschowitz/Oberschlesien July 1, 1917 P-S 222c $2*
Bingen/Rhein Aug. 6, 1923 100,000 Mark K-425a $5
Birkenfeld-Nahetal Oct. 3, 1923 100 Millionen Mark K-428e $2.25*
Bismarck July 20, 1920 50 Pf P-S 235 $.50
Bitterfeld July 6, 1920 50 Pf P-S 237 $1
Bitterfeld June 1921 5, 10, 25, 50 (3) Pf L-105a $4*
Bitterfeld Dec. 1, 1921 50 (6), 75 (4) Pf L-105b $7.50*
Blumenthal/H July 25, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-117 $2.50*
Bochum Nov. 1, 1921 50, 75 Pf L-120 $2.50*
Bordesholm June 30, 1921 50 (4), 75 (4) Pf L-136 $10
Borna/Leipzig ND 50 Pf P-S 291 $1*
Borna/Leipzig Aug. 15, 1923 500,000 Mark K-538 $3.50*
Braunschweig May 1, 1921 10, 50 Pf L-147 $1.25*
Bremen 1923 50, 75 (2), 100 Pf L-158 $2.50*
Bremen ND 1 Mark (3) L-167 $7.50
Buetow/Pommern ND 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark $2*
Burgsteinfurt Nov. 23, 1921 50 (2) Pf L-202 $5

*Uncirculated
K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman Serienscheine; P-S Pick-Siemsen

THE FRAKTUR, P.O. Box 334, Iola, Wis. 54945
The Notgeld Hotline 1 (800) 547-1067