The Fraktur

VOL. X, NR. 8

August 1997

CHAMPAGNERLUFT UND TRADITION

Bad Homburg

What town in Germany gave its name to a popular item of male attire in the United States and the United Kingdom?

Could it have been Tiedenheim?

Nay, but we are close for this was the original name in 782 A.D.; later it became Homburg, on the southeastern foothills of the Taunus Mountains. In 1912 it adopted the formal name of Bad Homburg vor der Hoehe.

And the sartorial rage for men in Britain, the United States and Germany in the late 19th Century included the silk top hat, the bowler and... the Homburg, a fashion which lasted into the 1960s. It was created by Johann Heinrich Moeckel of Bad Homburg. Today the "Hat" museum is a must see.

The attraction of the "Bad" (cure or spa) qualities part of the name come from hot saline springs, rich in chalybeate.

In 1834 spa development began, followed by a casino in 1841. German and British aristocracy came, drawing the rich and famous. These included Emperor Wilhelm II; King Edward VII, while the Prince of Wales; Czar Nicholas II

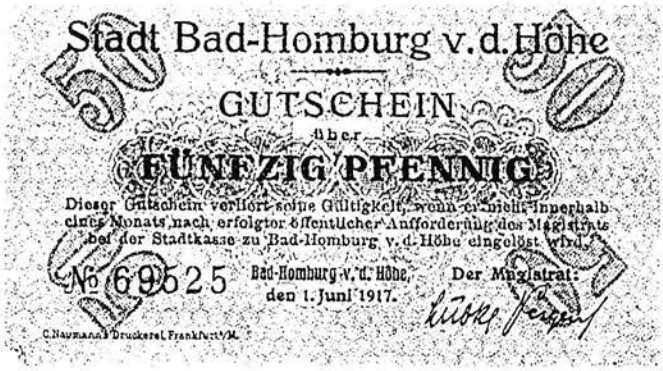
+

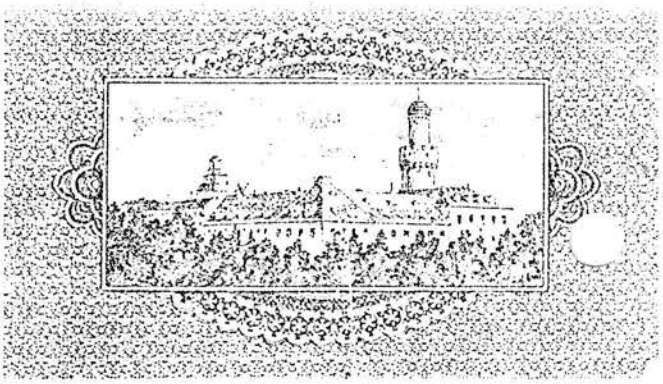
MONTHLY NOTGELD QUOTE . . .

Wilhelmsburg
50 Pfennig, Sep.1921
L-1353



Wilhelmsburg in Global Commerce
Was once the Field my World,
Is now the World my Field.





Issue-dated June 1, 1917 were 50-Pfennig notes of Bad Homburg vor der Hoehe, depicting on the back the tower rising from the castle.

and the Czarina Alexandra, among others.

Sports which have been celebrated in the town include tennis, soccer, horseback riding, golf, hiking into the Taunus hills, and the pre-World War I Gordon-Bennet automobile race.

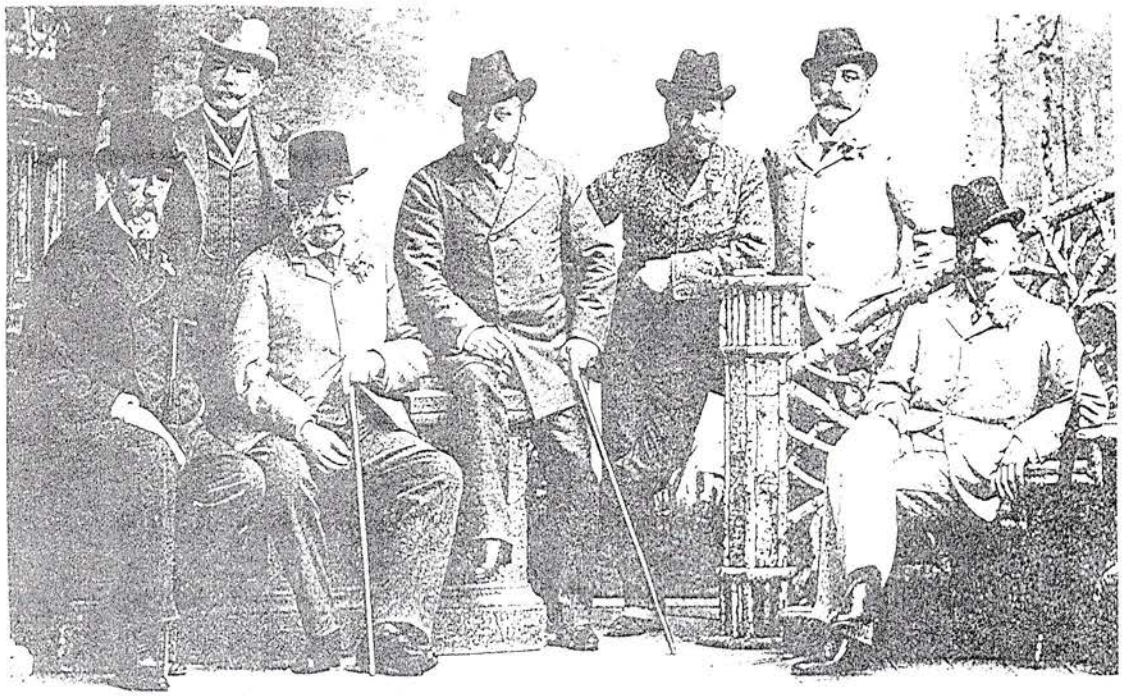
More than 300 years ago Landgrave Count Friedrich II laid the foundation of the Homburg castle, which today distinguishes the city from a distance with its tall white tower.

The town of Bad Homburg has an elevation of 192 meters (526 feet); the highest point of the Taunus Mountains, 15 miles northwest of Bad Homburg, is the Feldberg, rising to 880 meters (2,415 feet). On top of the hill is a tower 70 meters (192 feet) high, providing television and telecommunications to a wide area of central Germany.

While Tiedenheim was the first village established on the site of Bad Homburg, in 782, it preceded by 12 years the origins of Frankfurt/Main, seven miles to the south. But fewer than five miles away is a museum straddling the "limes," a wall built by the Romans.



Milliarden notes were issued by Bad Homburg dated Oct. 20, 1923.

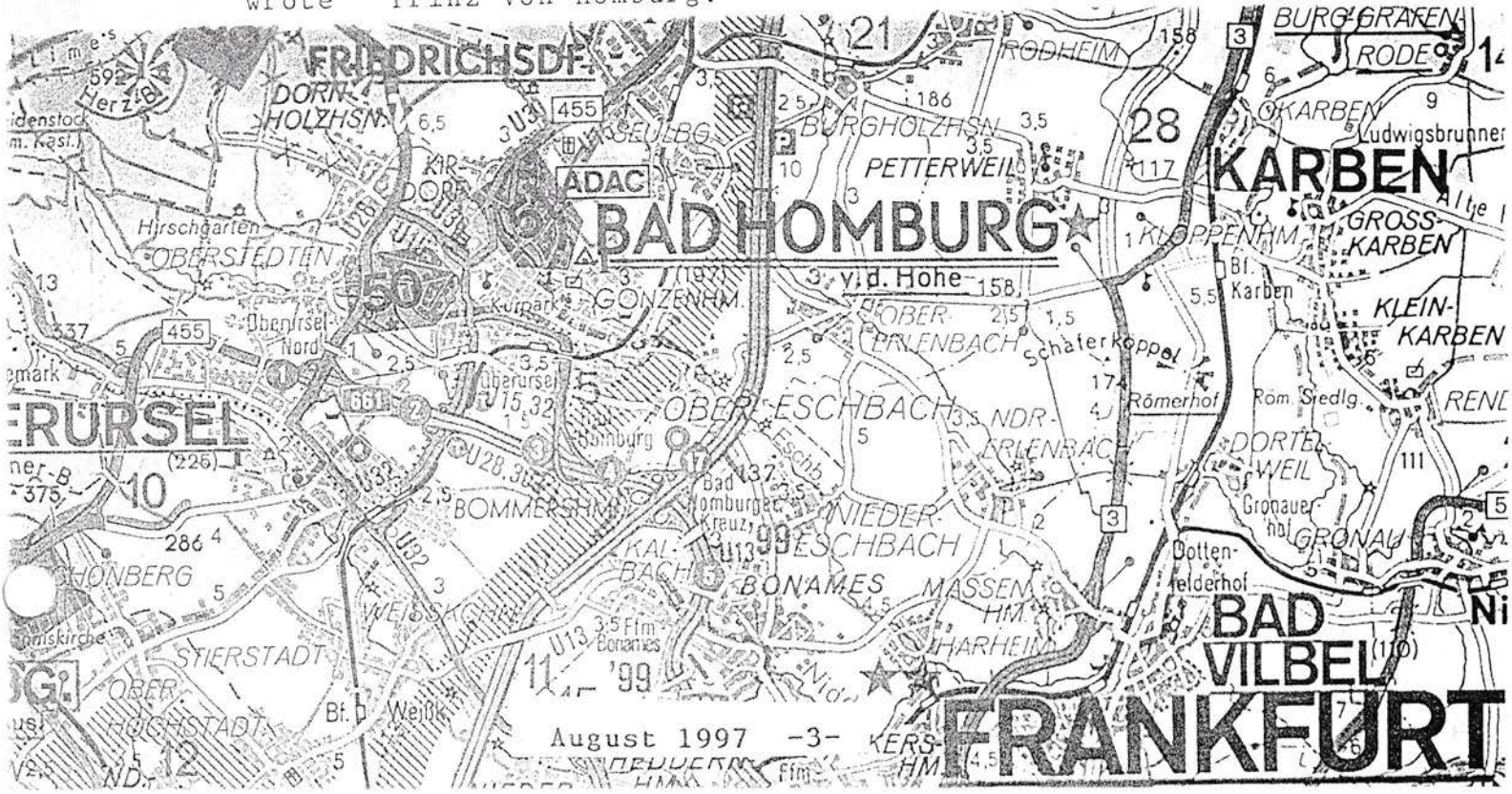


A postcard from 1890 depicts the Price of Wales, center, surrounded by Homburg-hats of friends.

In the museum one can see items found in the hand-dug well used by the Romans -leather shoe soles, pruning shears, coins. The limes was a line of defense for the northern reaches of the Roman Empire, built in the Taunus section by Emperor Hadrian, 117-138. The 300-mile long German section stretched from the Vinxtbach River at the Rhine to Eining on the Danube.

Bad Homburg played host to famous writers over the years. Fyodor Dostsoyevski visited the casino of Homburg, in 1867 writing his wife "I lost everything that you sent me - to the last penny;" about the time he wrote "The Player."

Johann Christian Friedrich Hoelderlines (1770-1843) in Bad Homberg wrote the hymn, "The Only One." Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote his "Ode to Lila." Heinrich von Kleist wrote " Prinz von Homburg."



Note that there is another German town named Homburg - in the Saar, and also a suburb of Dortmund. There also are German towns named Homberg.

Paper Notgeld issues of Bad Homburg include:
50-Pfennig June 1, 1917.

Inflation notes of 1923 included the following, issued by the city of Bad Homburg, K-2442:

Aug. 21, 1923	500,000 Mark
	1, 2, 5,000.000
Oct. 1, 1923	50,000,000
Oct. 20, 1923	1,000,000,000
Nov. 1, 1923	10, 50,000,000,000
Nov. 8, 1923	500,000,000,000
Nov. 22, 1923	1,000,000,000,000



Schloss and Park Homburg v.d.Höhe *(25)*
61348 Bad Homburg v.d.H.
Tel. 0 61 72/92 62-147,
Fax 0 61 72/92 62-190
Hours:
1.3.-31.10. from 10.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.
Last guided tour 4.00 p.m.
1.11.-28.2. from 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.
Last guided tour 3.00 p.m.
Closed Mondays (except holidays)
and 24.-26.12., 31.12., 1.1.



Metal Notgeld issues include:
Stadt Hamburg v.d. Hoehe:
1917 10 Pf Zinc Octogon 20,000, 4 varieties
1918 10 Pf Zinc Round 3 varieties
1918 10 Pf Iron Round holed 3 varieties
1920 10 Pf Iron Round 5 varieties

Gas Tokens
Undated 1/2 cbm gas Brass 3 varieties
Undated 1/2 cmb gas Brass holed 3 varieties

Bahnhof
Undated 10 Pf Aluminum

K.F.S.
Undated No Value Brass holed (Kaiser-Friedrich-Schule)

Kurhaus
Undated 25 Pf Brass
Undated 30 Pf Zinc

Vereingte Taunus Apfelweinkellereien G.m.b.H. Bad Homburg
Undated 5 Pf Zinc Plastic holder

Encased Postage Stamps
Taunus Gold All plastic holders
5 Pf claret
10 Pf olive green
15 Pf greenish blue
25 Pf dark brown
30 Pf blue green

BERMONDTIST 1 MARK NOTE, OCTOBER 10, 1919. Pick-S2226.

BY FRANK PASSIC, ALBION, MICHIGAN.

Bermondtist 1 Mark
P-S2226
Date: October 10, 1919
Mitau/Mintauja; Jelgava, Latvia
Colors: Face: Blue, light green background.
Back: Black print, light brown background.
Size: 98 x 71 mm.

Following World War I, chaos reigned in the Baltic countries as the armies of various philosophies and nationalities tried to overtake the Baltic region. One such army group was the Bermondtists (in Lithuanian, *Bermontininkai*), named after its originator, Paul Bermondt, ala "Colonel Prince Avalov Bermondt."

The Bermondtists was a group of mixed German and Russian soldiers, led by German General Rüdiger von der Goltz. Bermondt commanded the southern flank of the "West Russian Army," a misnomer designed to confuse the Allies into thinking that they had organized to free Russia from Bolshevik rule. According to the **Encyclopedia Lituanica**, however (Vol. A-C, pg. 335), the real aim of the Germans was "to retain their hold on the Baltic countries and to fortify their position there, under the disguise of a White Russian government."

Von der Goltz established his headquarters at Liepaja, Latvia, with General Yudinitch being assigned the command of the entire army. Yudinitch assigned the southern flank to Bermondt, who positioned himself at Jelgava (Mitau), Latvia. Bermondt was eventually given command of the entire army. The Bermondtists invaded Lithuania from Latvia on July 26, 1919. The Lithuanians at the time were fighting the Bolsheviks, and so the Bermondtists did not meet much opposition when they occupied Kuršėnai. By autumn, the Bemondtists had occupied all of northwestern Lithuania. This included the cities of Joniškis, Šiauliai, and Radvilškis.

Following the defeat of the Bolshevik army in Lithuania, the Lithuanian army then concentrated on driving



PAUL BERMONDT

the Bermondtists out of the country, assembling a main front beginning in October 1919 near Daugavpils, Latvia under the command of Colonel Kazys Ladiga. The Lithuanian and Latvian armies won several victories over the Bermondtists in November, and the foreign army was allowed to withdraw from Lithuania and Latvia on December 15, 1919.

When Bermondt was headquartered at Jelgava, he issued his own paper money known as Bills of Provisions of Exchange. These were dated October 10, 1919 from Mitau (Jelgava). Notes were printed in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 marks. The notes do not contain any watermark. According to author Jonas K. Karys (1955 book, page 85),





"the 2 mark issue was burned in the loaded wagon. Anyone refusing to accept these "monies" was threatened with a shotgun." These notes are listed under Russia in the Pick catalog, specialized issues (Volume I) as P-S2226-S2230.

The 1 Mark note we are featuring this month is typical of the series. The face is printed in German, with the back in Russian with Cyrillic lettering. The serial number appears in the upper right on the back. The back design contains both the Russian double eagle, and the German cross. In the background are two Orthodox triple crosses, which also appears once on the face side.

Although these notes bear an expiration date of April 1, 1920, they "expired" with the defeat of the Bermondtist army in December, 1919. Some notes are hand-cut, while others utilized a paper cutter. The quality of the printing varies with each denomination, including with serial numbers. Some have a flat appearance, while others are more "layered."

The Bermondtist notes are just one type of the numerous types of paper notes that flooded Lithuania during and following World War I. How many of our LNA members have a set of these in their collections?

The Bermondt feature by Frank Passic appeared in the September-October 1995 issue of THE KNIGHT. Passic is numismatic curator of the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill. His address is 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, Mich. 49224.

Reference our July 1997 issue of THE FRAKTUR, discussing the town of Hannoverish Muenden/Gemuenden, a reader writes, "I had the pleasure of visiting Hann. Muenden when I was in Germany six years ago. It was exactly what Americans expect of Europe - Fachwerkhaeuser everywhere!. I must have taken three rolls of film of the houses. I particularly liked the fact that the houses were never in square; they were leaning, crooked or bowed."

Readers have been playing with their computers, trying to make them work for their particular interests. We show examples of the product to two data bases supplied to us.

Computer bases are, and should be, akin to the hobby, in which each of us pursues our collecting interests tailor made for us. There is no right nor wrong way; set your goal and head out!

Rheinprovinz, Provinzialverband and Landesbank, Düsseldorf

	Marks	Yr Mo D	Meyer	Pick	Keller ?	Description M SH KN = Wildman,Shield,Knight /WM = No	Size	My
PROVI	5	19181020	M 1	P RL35		M SH KN red	83x132	F
PROVI	10	19181020	M 2	P RL36		M SH KN brown	85x140	VF
PROVI	20	19181020	M 3	P RL37		M SH KN magenta	90x144	VF
PROVI	50	19181020	M 4	P RL38		M SH KN green	94x149	VF
PROVI	100	19181020	M 5	P RL39		M SH KN blue	96x155	AU
LANDE	500	19220915	M 1	P RL1		M SH KN blue		
LANDE	1000	19221002	M 2	P RL2		M SH KN pale blue	95x149	VF-
LANDE	5000	19230201	M 3	P RL3	K 509c	M SH KN brown	108x183	F
LANDE	10000	19230201	M 4	P RL4		M SH KN green	107x179	VF
LANDE	100000	19230701	M 5	P RL5		M SH KN brown	111x161	VF
LANDE	500000	19230801	M 6	P RL6	K 1166c	M SH KN black, brown-green bg	94x169	VF
LNNDE	1 Mo	19230803	M 7	P RL7		M SH KN black, purple-orange bg	108x174	F+

Collection: German Notgeld Money

Country	Pick #	Denom		Unit	Gra	Date	Date
Aachen	P/S 1	25	AXII	Pfenning	VG	31-10-18	
Aachen	P/S 1	50	AVI	Pfenning	F	31-10-18	
Ahaus	L 3	25		Pfenning	UNC	07-06-21	
Ahaus	L 3	50	Set	Pfenning	UNC	07-06-21	
Ahrensboek	L 6	50		Pfennig	UNC	Dec 1920	
Ahrweiler	L 7a	25		Pfennig	VG	15-08-21	
Ahrweiler	L 7a	50		Pfennig	VG	15-08-21	
Aken/Elbe	L 8	25		Pfennig	UNC	Oct 1920	
Aken/Elbe	L 8	50		Pfennig	UNC	Oct 1920	
Aken/Elbe	L 8	50		Pfennig	UNC	Oct 1920	
Aken/Elbe	L 8	50		Pfennig	UNC	Oct 1920	
Aken/Elbe	L 8	50		Pfennig	UNC	Oct 1920	
Aken/Elbe	L 8	75	Set	Pfennig	UNC	Oct 1920	
Alfeld/Leine		10		Mark	VF	01-12-18	01-2-19
		20		Mark	VF	01-12-18	01-2-19

Neidenburg/Ostpreussen November 1921 25 Pf L-905b $1
Neinstadt/Harz Sept. 1921 75 (3) Pf L-906c II $17.50
Nesselwang/Bay Nov. 1918 20 Pf P-S 1852 $2.25*
Neuburg/D 1917 10 Pf P-S 1858 Round $2.25*
Neugraben-Hausbruch Aug. 15, 1921 40,60,75.100 Pf L-912 $3*
Neuhaus/M-S ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-915 Reutergeld $2.25*
Neuhaus/Westfalen Weihnachten 1921 5 Mark Avignon POW L-916
Spurious issue $5
Neuhaus/Westfalen Nov. 1, 1921 50 (2) Pf, 1, 2 3 Mark L-918
$11*
Neuhaus/Elbe ND 10 Pf P-S 18642c Karton $3.75*
Neuhaus/Elbe April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-919 $3*
Neuhaus/Oste 10, 25, 50 Pf Feb.1921 L-920 $5.50*
Neuhaus/Rennweg March 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-921b $1.25*
Neuhaus/Rennweg ND 75 Pf L-921c $5*
Neukalen/M-S ND 10, 50 Pf L-922 Reutergeld $1.50*
Neukirch ND 3 Mark L-923a $3.75*
Neukloster/M-S 10, 50 Pf L-924 $1.50*
Neumarkt/Schlesien Oct. 15, 1919 50 Pf P-S 1869c $1.25*
Neumarkt/Schlesien Oct. 10, 1921 50 (2), 75 (3) Pf L-925
100 (3) Pf L-925 $11*
Neumuehlen-Dietrichsdorf ND 2 Pf L-926a frog $1.25*
Neumuehlen-Dietrichsdorf ND 1. 5, 10, 25 Pf L-92b frog $4*
Neumuenster Nov. 12, 1918 1, 5, 10, 20 Mark K-348 $18
Neumuenster April 23, 1920 50 Pf P-S 1870b $1.50*
Neundorf Sept. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-928 $2*
Neunhofen Sept. 1, 1921 25 Pf L-929 $6*
Neunkirchen/Saar March 1920 10 Pf P-S 1873a $2*
Neuoetting/Inn 1921 25, 50 Pf P-S 1874 $1.50*
Neurode/Silesia Jan. 1, 1921 25 Pf L-930 $2*
Neurode/Silesia 1921 50 (2) Pf L-931 $4*
Neuruppin July 1921 25, 50 (3) Pf L-932a $4.50*
Neuruppin July 1921 25, 50 (3) Pf L-932b $6*
Neuruppin August 1921 25, 50 (3) Pf L-932c $6*
Neusalz/Oder ND 50, 75 Pf, 1, 1.50 Mark L-933 Schecks $3.25*
Neuss May 1, 1919 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1881e $2
Neuss Sept. 15, 1919 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1881f $5*
Neustadt/Holstein ND 20 Pf P-S 1884c $3*
Neustadt/Holstein ND 20 Pf P-S 1884d $1.25
Neustadt/Holstein ND 50 Pf P-S 1884e $2.50*
Neustadt/Holstein ND 25 (4), 50 (4), 75 (4) Pf L-936 $8*
Neustadt/Mecklenburg April 1922 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-934a
Series I $8*
Neustadt/Mecklenburg April 1922 50 (4), 75 (3) Pf L-934b
Series II $15*
Neustadt/Mecklenburg Nov. 24, 1921 99 Pf L-935 $1.25*
Neustadt/Oberschlesien Aug. 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1886d
$2.75*
Neustadt/Oberschlesien Feb. 6, 1920 10 Pf P-S 1888i S.
Frankel $2.25*
Neustadt/Orla Oct. 1, 1921 1.50 Mark L-937b $4.25*
Neustadt/Orla July 1, 1921 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf L-938a $2.50*
Neustadt/Orla Sept. 1, 1921 50 Pf L-938b $.65*

Neuststadt/Ruebenberg 50 (12) Pf L-939 $7.50*
Neustaedtel ND 5, 10, 25 Pf P-S 1895 $6*
Neustettin Nov. 15, 1921 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-941 $4*
Neustrelitz/M-S Oct. 1, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 1897 $2.25*
Neustrelitz ND 25, 50 Pf L-942a Reutergeld $1.50*
Neustrelitz/M-S Oct. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-942b $5*
Netzschkau ND 5 Pf P-S 1854 $3*
Neu-Ulm Aug. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1901 $3*
Neuwied Jan. 31, 1921 10 Pf P-S 1902e $1.50*
Niebuell April 20, 1920 1 Mark L-943 $1.25*
Niederlahnstein May 1, 1917 25 Pf P-S 1905 $3*
Neheim/Westfalen Nov. 19, 1921 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-945 $2*
Nienhagen/M-S ND 10, 50 Pf L-948 Reutergeld $1.50*
Nikolai/Oberschlesien 25 Pf March 20, 1921 L-949 $1.25*
Nimntsch Oct. 29, 1919 10 Pf P-S 1921 $6*
Nimptsch/Schlesien ND 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-950 $2.50*
Noerdlingen Oct. 2, 1917 50 Pf P-S 1923 $3
Noerdlingen Oct. 10, 1918 50 Pf L-951c $1.25*
Noerdlingen Dec. 1, 1920 50 (3) Pf L-951b $4*
Noerdlingen Dec.1, 1920 50 (3) Pf L-951e $5*
Noerenberg Oct. 18, 1921 50 Pf L-952d $.65*
Noerenberg 1921 25, 50, 75 f L-952f $2.50*
Noerenberg Nov. 8, 1921 50 (4) Pf L-952h $3*
Noeschenrode March 15, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-953a II $4*
Noeschenrode April 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-953 $2.50*
Norderdithmarschen March 1921 50 Pf L-956 $5
Norden/Hannover Aug. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1925a $30
Norden/Hannover April 7, 1919 25,50 Pf P-S 1925d $1.50*
Norden/Hannover Jan. 15, 1920 25 Pf P-S 1925e $1*
Norden/Hannover Jan. 6, 1921 25 Pf P-S 1925h $1*
Norddorf/Amrum ND 25, 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-954 $5.50*
Nordenham May 15, 1921 50 Pf L-955b $1.75*
Norderney May 14, 1920 10, 25 Pf L-957 $5*
Nordhausen/Harz May 1, 1921 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-960 $4*
Nortorf May 10, 1920 25, 50, 75 Pf L-962 $8*
Nuernberg & Fuerth Oct. 23, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1953 $5*
Nuernberg May 1, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 1933 $3*
Nuernberg July 17-31, 1921 1 Mark (4) L-964 Notgeld show $8.50*
Nuertingen March 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1954 $6*
Oberammergau July 1, 1921 25. 50, 75 Pf L-965a $2*
Oberammergau July 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-965b $1.25*
Oberammergau July 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-965c $2*
Oberammergau July 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-965d $2*
Obercunnersdorf/Sachsen ND 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1957a $10*
Oberdorla/Vogteland 1919 1/2 Mark P-S 1959a $2
Oberglogau/O.S. July 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-967 $2*
Oberhof/Thuer. Dec. 15, 1919 10 (4), 25 (4), 50 (4) Pf L-969a $7.50a
Oberhof/Thuer. Oct. 1, 1921 20 (4), 25 (2), 50 Pf L-969b $8*
Special offering
Chorzow/O.S. Sept. 10, 1917 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 386c $15*

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

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The Notgeld Hotline (800) 547-1067