Vol. XIII Nr. 4 The Fraktur

April 2000

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR

A hundred years before 1618 there were wars in Europe. Some say the rumblings which led to the Thirty Years War began at Donauworth in 1601. And as with an earthquake, tremors and rumblings verberated and reverberated well into the 17th century.

In 1634, the French and Swedes enjoyed successes along the Rhine and even into Bavaria.

In 1635 was started the French phase of the war. The final years were the longest of the four segments we have chosen to partition events of the 30 years. It lasted from 1635 to 1648.

We pick up previous events of Feb. 25, 1634, when Wallenstein was killed. The act was not ordered by the emperor though those involved did receive honors and riches.
And May 30, 1635, saw a ray of sunlight when the combatants signed the Treaty of Prague, where the whole conflict had begun. Signing the pact were the emperor and the elector of Saxony

However, France and Spain and Sweden had not been informed that the war was over and battles continued to rage, most of them in eastern France. Ferdinand II died in 1637, replaced by his son, Ferdinand III. In 1640 George William died, just about clearing the slate of the major leaders in earlier phases of the long war. He was replaced by Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, known as the Great Elector, serving until 1688.

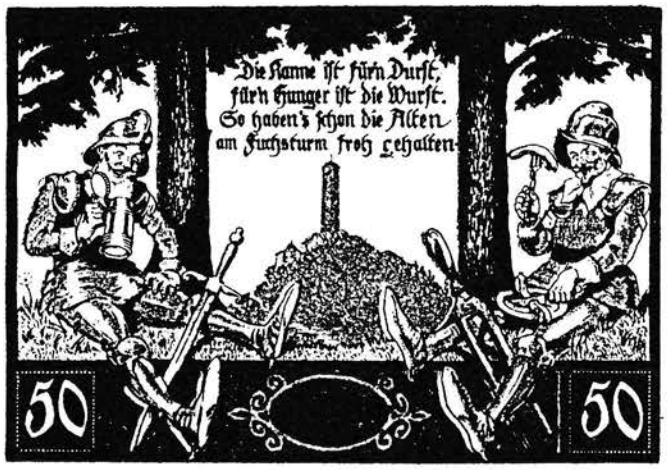
After June 30, 1641 there were early talks of peace. Catholics met at Muenster; Protestants at Osnabrueck.

In 1642 the second battle of Leipzig occurred, with successes by the Swedes, whose victories caused the Danes to again join the fray from 1643 to 1645. Matthias Gallas brought his army to defeat Torstensson, but Gallas was defeated on Nov. 13, 1644, at Jueterbog. Torstensson led his Swedish forces back to Bohemia and wiped out the Imperial Army at Jankov on March 6, 1645.

At the Peace of Broemsebro meeting on Aug. 23, 1645, Denmark ceded Jaemtland and Haerjedalen on the Norwegian frontier, Halland on the Kattegat and the islands of Gotland and Oesel to Sweden.

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Monthly Notgeld Quote. . .



Jena
50 Pf. Dec. 1921
L-635

The tankard is for the thirst,
For the hunger is the sausage.
That is how our elders
at the Fuchsturm used to do it.

(The Fuchsturm, or Fox Tower, is the only remnant of an old castle. It is a landmark on a hill-top near Jena and a popular gathering place for Jena University students.)





Christians in Paderborn were beset upon in February 1622, as told on a five-note set dated Nov. 10, 1921. Relics were stolen from the cathedral and the "mad" Christians driven out of town. L-1015

French forces found success as far east as Rottweil, Germany, only to be defeated at Tuttlingen by an Austro-Bavarian army.

In the midst of peace talks, in 1647, there was the Truce of Ulm, though short lived, and the French and Swedes ravaged Bavaria.

Questions of peace were again raised with the renewal of the Franco-Swedish alliance on June 30, 1641, when it was stipulated that two congresses be held simultaneously in neighboring towns in Westphalia, at Osnabruek with the Swedes and with the French in Muenster.,

Throughout the discussions there were petty rumblings over protocol, ceremonial processes, which envoys were acceptable, which mediators, fumblings more out of inexperience than substance on the issues.

With a corps of 100 Germans and 40 from other countries, the discussions ground on, but gradually an esprit de corps developed, and in the end, only a few diehards were left dissatisfied.

Persons singled out as leaders of the final peace included from the Imperial side, Maximilain Graf Trauttmansdorff, who had crafted the Peace of Prague and the architect of the Peace of Westphalia. Others included from France, Claude de Mesmes, comte d'Avaux and Abel Servien; and also from France, the duc de Longueville, Henry d'Orleans and his duchesse, Ann Genevieve de Bourbon-Conde, . From the Imperial side also Isaac Volmar, from Sweden, Johan Oxenstierna, Johan Adler Salvius and Queen Christina.

From Spain came the conde dePenaranda, Gaspar de Bracamonte and Antonius Brun. The pair succeeded in ending the conflict with the Netherlands on Jan. 30, 1648.

(ARTISTIC NOTE: We have tried to space illustrations by date of event shown on the notes, illogical as it may be)



Wallenstein and his troops gather above Strausberg on the Marienberg in 1624, shown on a two-Mark note dated Sept. 1, 1921. L-1250



A 1634 version of the "Battle of the Titians" gives a new meaning to "in your face," a scene found on a 20-Mark note of Ueberlingen/Baden, Oct. 19, 1918, Geiger 526/06. The same view appears on a 10 Milliarden note, Oct. 30, 1923, K-1923-5251b. Which side gave in first, the Swedes, at right, or the buergers?

Jacob Lampadius represented Brunswick; Luebeck was represented by David Gloxin and Johann Rudolf Weitstein, from Basel, essentially an advocate for all of Switzerland.

Unofficial mediators were from Venice, Alvise Contarini, from the Vatican, Faio Chigi, who later became Pope Alexander VII.

And now comes the fun, as Europe is carved into new dimensions, with new owners.

* Sweden received Vorpommern, Stettin and control over the Oder, Elbe and Weser estuaries; the port of Wismar; the archbishopric of Bremen, but not the city; and the bishopric of Verden.and a "satisfaction" to Sweden of 5 Million talers.

*France received the towns and bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun, all of Lorraine, and from Alsace, control of several towns, but not Strasbourg, the garrison south of Speyer of Philippsburg and the bridgehead of Breisach.

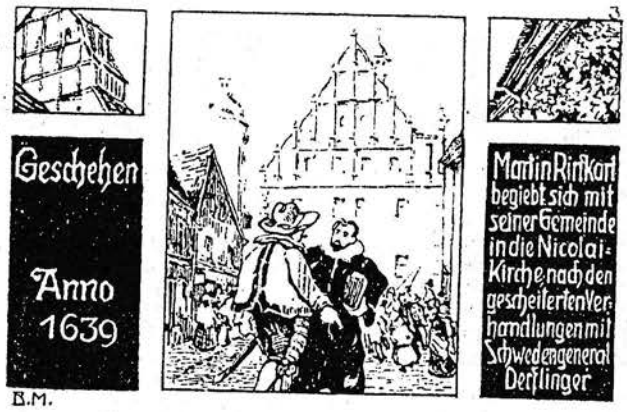
*Brandenburg obtained Farther Pommerania, Hinterpommern, the bishoprics of Minden, Halberstadt and Kammin; Hohnstein, and the archbishopric of Magdeburg, when the current archbishop died, which occurred in 1680.



The town of Perleberg/Brandenburg was set upon fire in 1638. The 50-Pfennig note is undated. L-1028



Scaling ladders help besieging troops to gain limited access to the castle tower on a 50-Pfennig note of Nimptsch/Schlesien. L-950



Pastor Martin Rintkort confronts Swedish general Derflinger in front of the Nikolai Church in Eilenburg in 1639. The 50-Pfennig note is not dated. L-303



Plundering Danes carted household valuables from Arnstadt in 1640. The 50-Pfennig note is dated 1921. L-42

*Bavaria kept the Upper Palatinate, though the Rheinish Palatinate was given to Charles Louis, heir of Frederick V.

*Saxony retained what had been obtained from the Peace of Prague, Lusatia and Magdeburg, but the latter only until the current administrator died.

*Hesse-Kassel ousted Hesse-Darmstadt from Marburg district and joined Hersfeld Abbey and Schaumburg Kreis.

*Brunswick Welfs gained the right to have their princes elected Protestant administrator of Osnabrueck, to alternate with a Catholic bishop.

*Mecklenburg received, for the loss of Wismar, the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzburg..

*Switzerland and the United Provinces of The Netherlands gained recognition as independent republics.

The Peace of Westphalia recognized the full sovereignity of the empire members. Equality was established as a right of Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists. Staffing the Supreme Court of the empire were to be 26 Catholics and 24 Protestants.

Thus came peace to Europe.

But, oops!!

From 1661 to 1664, there was a war against the Turks, including the Battle of St.Gotthard.





A view of Laehn/Riesengebirge from 1640 depicts a view of the village, with Duke Heinrich I of Baertige von Lehnhaus and his wife, St. Hedwig. The 50-Pfennig Scheck is not dated. On the back of a 75-Pfennnig note of Laehn, a pow-wow is held under a tree. L-735

In 1625 General Tilly visited Hausberge; in 1640, Swedish troops under General Johan Banner were quartered in Hausberge; in 1647 Swedes occupied, serving under General Koenigsmark, who was accompanied by his wife. General Banner, or Baner was involved in battles at Breitenfeld, 1631, south Germany, 1632, field marshal, 1634, Wittstock, 1636 and Chemnitz, 1639. The note of Hausberge is dated January 1921. L-567



1668 the Empire battled France.
1674 France fought the Dutch.
1672-1676, War between the Turks and Poland.
1677-1681, War between the Turks and Russia.
1682-1699 War with Austria, including the famous siege of Vienna, July 17-Sept. 12, 1683.
1688-1697 War of the League of Augsburg.
Sic transit gloria mundi (Thomas a Kempis)

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(ARTISTIC NOTE: We have tried to space illustrations by date of event shown on the notes, illogical as it may be)

NOTGELD REFERENCES;

LINDMAN, **Kai** *Serienscheine Sassenburg, Germany*

GEIGER, Anton, Das deutsche Grossnotgeld l918-1924, 1998, **Frankenthal, Germany**

KELLER, Das Notgeld der deutsce Inflation 1923, Teil II, **Arnold Keller, 1954, Reprint by Battenberg Verlag, Muenchen, 1975**

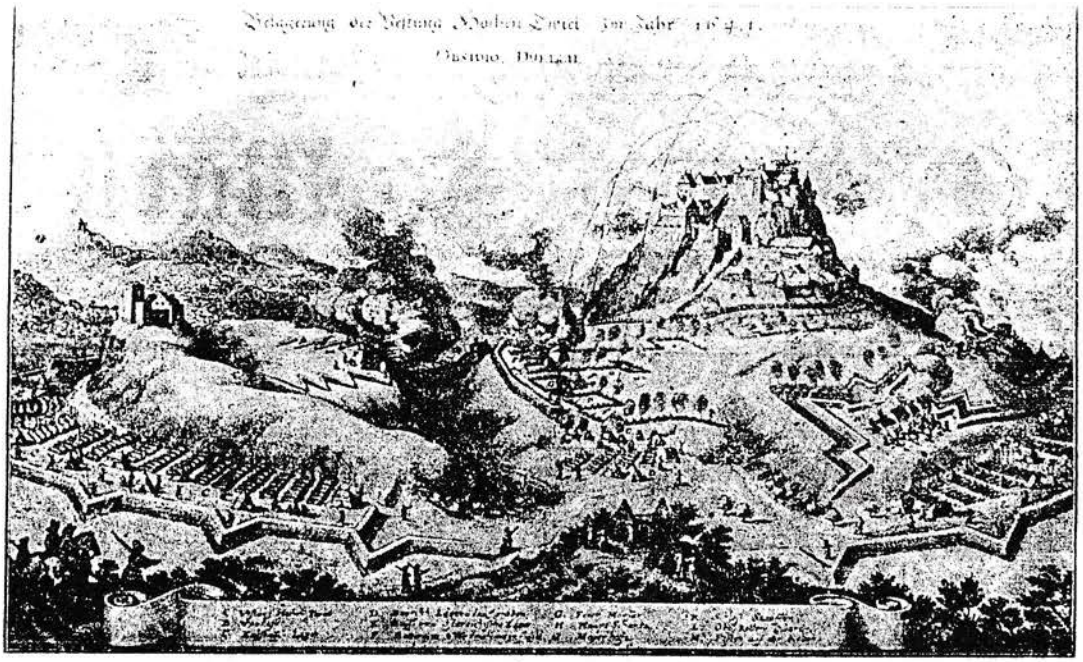
Thanks to Robert Whipple for contributing notes on the subject and features describing battles.

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A battle raged around Singen-Hohentwiel in 1641, as noted on a million Mark note, Aug. 30, 1923. The fortress, 2,253 feet high, was successfully defended by Wuerttemberg commandant Widerhold. Keller 1923-4795b..

THE NOTGELD KORNER

April 2000

Emergency notes of Poland dated between 1914 and 1919 are offered in a pricelist from Midwest Banknote supply, operated by Lee Gordon.

Most notes are referenced in catalogs by T. Jablonski and N. Kardafill. Towns included in the pricelist are Belostok, Brudzev, Andreev, Lodz, Mjachev and Petrokov.

Gordon can be contacted at P.O. Box 5665, Buffalo Grove, Ill. 60089.

* * *

Dwight L. Musser, P.O. Box 905, Lacoochee, Fla., 33537, recently released a pricelist of singles of various topics of interest to Notgeld collectors.

Also available are pamphlets on a variety of Notgeld and paper money topics. Subjects include references to the U.S. on German Notgeld; anti-Semitic German and Austrian Notgeld and a list of Serienschine available in sets.

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Lehesten/Thuer. ND 50 Pf P-S 1220d Ser. III 1.25*
Leipzig ND - to Dec. 31, 1920 50 Pf P-S 1224e $1.25*
Leipzig Aug. 27 -Sept. 1921 25 (2), 50 (4) Pf L-763 Notgeld show $11*
Leipzig ND 50 Pf L-765 Mehl 786 50 Pf Indicate green or brown Volkhaus $3.25*
Leipzig Aug. 1923 1, 3 Millionen Mark Mitt. Deut. Braunkohlen K1923-3086a $4.50*
Lemgo May 25, 1921 10, 25. 50 Pf L-768c Mehl 7789.3 $2.25*
Lenzen/Elbe ND 75 (2) Pf L-771 Mehl 792 $1.35
Leobschuetz July 25, 1921 5, 10 Pf L-772 Mehl 793 Map $1.35*
Leutenberg/Thuer. 1921 25 Pf L-775a Mehl 796 $.65*
Lewin July 31, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 1239g bridge $3.50*
Lichtenstein-Callnberg April 1, 1921 50 (5) Pf L-777 Mehl 798 $3.50*
Liebau/Schlesien 1923 (Aug. 18) 100,000 Mark K1923-3259F $4
Liebenstein, Bad ND 25, 50 Pf L-778 Mehl 799.1 $3*
Liebenwerda Oct. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-779 Mehl 800 $12*
Liebenwerda Sept. 16, 1922 100 Mark Mueller 2720 (no letter, B, C) $3.75
Liebenwerda Sept. 16, 1922 500 Mark Mueller 2720 Letter B $3.75
Liberose November 1919 10 Pf P-S 1249a $1.25
Liegnitz ND 10, 25 Pf P-S 1252b II Series $3
Lilienthal Jan. 15, 1921 50 Pf L-780c Mehl 802 $3.25*
Lilienthal March 15, 1921 25 Pf L-780f Mehl 802 $.75*
Lilienthal March 31, 1921 25 Pf L-780g Mehl 802 $1.35*
Lilienthal May 15, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-780i Mehl 802 $3*
Limburg/Lahn November 1918 10, 50 Pf P-S 1263 $3.50
Lindenberg/Allgaeu Aug. 1, 1917 10, 50 Pf P-S 1266a Heinz Schiestl $3.25*
Lindenberg/Allgaeu Aug. 1, 1917 10. 50 Pf P-S 1266b $4.50*
Lindenberg/Allgaeu May 1, 1918 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1266c $5.50*
Lingen/Ems April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 f L-781a Mehl 803 $2.25*
Lingen/Ems Sept. 1, 1921 75 Pf L-781b Mehl 803 $.65
Lingen/Ems Jan. 1, 1922 2 Mark L-781c Mehl 803 $1.35*
Linz/Rhein April 1, 1919 50 Pf P-S 1271n fold $1
Linz/Rhein July 1, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 1271o $4*
Lippe/Detmold Nov. 13,1918 P-S 1275 50 Pf, 1 Mark $4.50*
Lippspringe May 28, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-783 $2* Mehl 805
Lobeda 1921 10 Pf (6 sausages); 25 Pf (1 signature) L-786a Mehl 808 $1.25*
Lobeda 1921 25 Pf (2) 2 signatures L-786c Mehl 808 $1.50*
Loebau/Sachsen 50 Pf ND P-S 1282 $1
Loebau/Sachsen 50 Pf ND P-S 1283d $2.75*
Loebjun Feb. 25, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-790 Mehl 812.1 $2.25*
Lorch/Rhein Aug. 20, 1920 50 Pf :L-793a Mehl 815.2 $.65*
Lorch/Rhein June 15, 1921 50 Pf L-793b Mehl 815.3 US-French flags $1.35*
Luckenwalde Dec. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-795 Mehl 817.1 Stork $2.25*
Ludwigslust ND 25 Pf :L-796a Mehl 818 Reutergeld $.75*
Lueben Oct. 15, 1919 10, 50 Pf P-S 1304c $4*
Luebbecke May 14, 1920 5 Pf P-S 1299 Contr. Nr. 5mm $7*
Luebeck ND 50 (4), 75 (2) Pf L-801 Mehl 823.1 $8*
Luebek Sept. 1-11, 1921 50 (5) Pf L-805 Mehl 827.1 Notgeld show $3.25*
Luebeck April 1, 1921 20 (4) Pf L-809a Mehl 831.1 Karton $2.50*
Luebeck May 1, 1921 50 (3) Pf L-809b Mehl 831.2 $2*
Luebeck ND 1 Mark L-810 Mehl 832 $2*
Luebtheen Nd 10, 25, 50 Pf L-812 Mehl 834 Reutergeld $2.25*
Luebz ND 25, 50 Pf L-813a Reutergeld $1.50*

Luechtringen ND 1 Mark L-820 $.70*
Luege Feb. 16, 1921 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-816 Mehl 838.1 $2.25*
Lueneburg ND 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1309 $3.50*
Luenen April 12, 1921 10, 25 Pf L-819 $2.50*
Luetjenburg March 2, 1921 50, Pf L-821 Mehl 843.1 $.75*
Lutter/Rubengbe. May 1, 1917 10 Pf P-S 1315d II $1.25*
Lutter Dec. 10, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf L-825 $2.25*
Lyck Oct. 1, 1920 10 Pf L-827 Mehl 849.1 $1.25*
Magdeburg 1921 50 (4) Pf L-832 Mehl 857.1 $2.65*
Magdeburg-Suedostg ND 5, 10 Pf P-S 1318d $3.50*
Mainbernheim Dec. 1920 25, 50 Pf L-835 Mehl 859.1 $2.50
Mainz Jan. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-836a $1.25
Mainz April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-835b $2.25*
Malchin ND 50 Pf L-838 Reutergeld $.75*
Malchow ND 10, 25, 50 Pf L-837a Mehl 863.1 Reutergeld $2.25*
Malchow ND 50, 75 Pf, 1.50, 1.75, 3 Mark L-839b Mehl Map $6.50*
Malente-Gremsmuehlen N0v. 20, 1920 25 Pf L-840a Mehl 864.1 $.65
Malente-Gremsmuehlen June 1, 1921 50 (4) Pf L-840b Mehl 864.1 2.65*
Mallmitz/Bober July 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-841 Mehl 865 $4*
Manebach Dec. 1921 20, 50 Pf L-842 Mehl 866 $10
Mannheim Oct. 1, 1921 50 Pf P-S 1327 $2
Mannheim April 1, 1923 10,000 Mark K1923-30c $3
Mansfelder-Seekreis Dec. 14, 1920 25 Pf P-S 1329 $2*
Marburg July 5, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1330b $3
Marburg Oct. 11, 1918 10 Mark Geiger 344 red stamp $3
Marienwerder/West Preussen ND 10, 50 Pf P-S 1336a $4*
Markschorgast 1921 50 Pf L-847b Mehl 871 $1.25*
Marktredwitz Nov. 13, 1918 1, 5, 10 Mark Geiger 351 $12.50
Marlow ND 25 Pf L-848 Mehl 872 Reutergeld $.75*
Massow/Pommern Oct. 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1348 $2.50*
Mayen-Andernach June 1, 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 1349b $3.25*
Mayen June 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 1350 $2.75*
Mecklenburg-Schwerin ND 25. 50 Pf P-S 1351 $2.*
Medebach/Westfalen Sept. 2, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-851 Mehl 875 $2.25*
Meiningen May 10, 1920 25 Pf P-S 1356c $.65*
Meiningen May 15, 1920 50 Pf P-S 1356d $1.25*
Meiningen April 26, 1920 5, 10, 50 Pf P-S 1357 IV $3*
Meiningen July 21, 1921: 20 Pf; July 31, 1921, 30 Pf; June 21, 1921, 75 Pf L-853 M. 877 $2.25*
Meiningen July 21, 1921: 20 Pf; July 31, 1921, 30 Pf; June 21, 1921, 75 Pf L-853 $2.25*
Melle Nov. 15, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 1359f $2
Mellrichstadt ND 5, 25 Pf P-S 1361b $4*
Memmingen Nov. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1363c Moon face $2.50*
Meppen May 31, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-859 Mehl 883 $4.25*
Merseburg May 1, 1921 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 (6) Pf L-860 Mehl 884 $6*
Meura/Thuer. May 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-862 Mehl 886 $1.35*

*Uncirculated
K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman *Serienscheine*; P-S Pick-Siemsen Circulated issues
G-Gieger *Das deutsche Grossnotgeld* 1918-1922. Mehl: *Deutsche Serienscheine von 1918-192*
M-Mueller, *Das Notgeldscheine der deutschen Inflation, 1922.*

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