The Fraktur

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FRENCH MONNAIES DE NECESSITE

France has learned to roll with emergency times and the monies that come with them.

During the Revolution from 1789 to 1790, assignats were printed in runaway format suggestive of Germany's 1923 and Hungary's 1946 inflation periods. Some 6,000 different emergency issues are noted ranging from one sou to 10,000 francs.

More money issues and numerous patterns appeared in France in 1848.

Satirical copper centimes dominated the late rule of Napoleon III, 1852-1870. Siege money was issued in Belfort in 1870.

When war clouds gathered in the spring and early summer of 1914, the French people did not know what to expect but got ready for it by hoarding coins.

Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. On July 28, Austria declared war on Serbia. The first city notes issued in France were dated July 29, 1914, in Lille. They were in one, two and five-franc values. Germany declared war on France on Aug. 3, and France declared war on Austria, Aug. 12.



Between Aug. 3 and 6, 1914, a German stamp was used on 10-Mark notes of Moosch, Alsace, then German.

A good portion of the emergency issues early in 1914 was from Alsace, at that time German. Dr. Richard Doty of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., offered a detailed account of the Alsace monetary situation in "Coin World," June 10, 1981.

Doty paid particular attention to the town of Moosch, near Mulhouse. Requiring money as the war began, Mayor Hoffman issued notes in values one, two, five, 10 and 20-Mark, bearing a purple German rubber stamp. But on Aug. 6 French forces occupied the town, and a stamp showing seated Republic imprinted the emergency notes. It had been used by the Second Republic until 1870; later the Third Republic seal was used.

In these three editions, all values were in Mark; text was in German and Herr Hoffman continued to sign as mayor.

At the end of 1914, the Societe Cooperative de Moosch issued notes in denominations of five, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 80 francs, text in French. Stamped signatures of Jos. Frieh, Mura and Th. Prevot appear on these notes.

The fact that German denominations and text continued under French occupation indicates the insignificance of the matter. Invaders from one side of the Rhine or the other had ruled the area at different times, probably back to the prehistoric past.

As early as January 1915, catalogs of the emergency issues of France and Germany began to appear, swelling greatly in number by 1918.

Dealers who offered this early money during World War I included Adolph Cahn, Frankfurt/Main, Germany; Jacques Schulman, Amsterdam, the Netherlands; and Bruno Roettinger, in Germany.

French dealers and catalogers included Louis Ciani, Charles Denis, Paul Dugendre, Jean G. Forien de Rochesnard, Paul Joseph and Gaston Tournier.

One morning a businessman goes to his bank to obtain change for his customers and payroll. No coins. No coins at the postoffice. No coins coming back from his customers.

What does the businessman do?

One cannot print coins. We read in recent years that sweets and gum were used as money in change in Italy.

One simple expedient, learned during our Civil War, is to buy low-value postasge stamps, affix them to cardboard or in holders and use them as change. They are worth their face value until spent; that is, used as postage. The most recent widespread use of stamps as money was during the Spanish Civil War in 1937-1938.

Other items which were used are streetcar tokens, passing at fare value, or gas tokens, perhaps worth 20 centimes each.

Next comes the printing press. Often, especially in France, chambers of commerce, essentially combines of merchants, issued money. The common issues outside of Alsace were five, 10, 50-centimes and one and five-francs. Later came the zinc, brass and aluiminum tokens, both from cities and private industry.

Usually these were redeemable within a city or its county, called "arrondissement." A termination date often appeared or a statement "good until three months after the end of the war."

In other cases a municipality or industry issued such notes or "bons" (good fors).

There may be several reasons why private notes are more scarce than municipal and chamber of commerce issues. Since they were usually issued for the factory employees, they were intended to have limited use, perhaps redeemable at the canteen or company store only. Often, though, such notes were taken by local merchants and redeemed through local banks or at the issuing firm.

To be Continued

THE Notgeld CORNER

Collectors of metal Notgeld are aware of the many issues of the L. Christian Lauer firm in Nuernberg. From a family of mintmasters in southern Germany in the 17th Century, the firm was established in the early 18th Century. It came to be known for the jetons struck, medallic-like pieces which often carried a portrait on one side. The firm also struck many of the metal notgeld pieces during the World War I period.

Many of these jetons were struck for use in Russia, according to Charles S. Tumosa, writing in the summer 1989 issue of the "Journal of the Russian Numismatic Society," P.O. Box 334, Akron, Ohio 44308-0334.

Representative pieces are illustrated and a catalog is offered by Tumosa.

"Das Papiergeld Bayerns" (Paper Money of Bavaria) by Albert Pick has been released by publisher Heinrich Gietl Verlag, Postfach 166, D-8413, Regenstauf, West Germany. Retail price is 64 deutsche Mark, about $35 in U.S. funds.

Paper issues as early as 1725 are included; a large portion of the volume is devoted to World Wars I and II emergency issues of cities and firms, plus prisoner of war, military camps and encased postage stamps issued in Bavaria.

After receiving the 10-power brass loupe with 10 lines defining each millimeter, one purchaser comments, "I study the classic books on varieties of coins, such as Sheldon, Browning, Newcomb, Valentine, etc. Some varieties can be very hard to determine, such as only a 0.5 millimeter distance. This little measuring device will be much treasured, maybe even a collector's item itself!"

Collectors will be interested in the new BNR Press issue, "Prisoner of War and Concentration Camp Money of the 20th Century," by Lance K. Campbell. It is available from the BNR Press, 132 East Second St., Port Clinton, Ohio 43452.

Rolf Ritter has written "Notgeldschein aus der Abstimmungszeit 1920/22 in Oberschlesien," 2nd edition, 1988, in German. Price is 11 Deutsche Mark plus postage from Landsmannschasft der Oberschlesier, Bahnhofstrasse 67-69, D-4030 Ratingen 6, West Germany.

Rudolf Richter, Salzburg, Austria, is preparing the 1990 edition of Austrian Notgeld, 1914-1957.

In reference to the Foreign exchange bit in the August issue, we have thought of more ways of dealing with the problem. Currency trading firms in the U.S. will sell bank notes of various nations for a nominal cost; these could be sent in payment to avoid excessive bank charges. Also, these firms and many banks will send money in the currency of the country with which you are dealing. Deak & Co., Perrera and Texas Numismatic Exchange are among the firms that provide these services.

A reader comments, reference the August pricelist, "Hans Schiestl was born in my home town and worked out of Bitterfeld (our Kreisstadt, county). He made the artwork for some of the nicest Notgeld. Also, he is quite famous for some

of his woodcuts and paintings of this area."

Towns which issued Notgeld by Schiestl, not mentioned in the August Pricelist, and mentioned by the reader, include Aventoft, Eschershausen, Hohndorf and Stolp. Hammelburg, we are reminded, was the setting of Col. Hogan and his POW heroes.

Gerard Muhl has reviewed some background material on financial conditions in Germany in 1923 and its relationship to the inflation notes spawned by demands of the postwar reparations. The account is in the August 1989 issue of "Bank Note Reporter."

A new edition of Gottfried Meyerbeck's catalog, "Das oesterreichische Notgeld Sonderserien 1919-1922," (Austrian Special Series Notgeld 1919-1922) is on the way to Mrs. Beate Rauch, P.O. Box 2830, Los Angeles, Calif. 90078-2830. It retails for $22. There are 26,718 notes cataloged in the book.

In Louisiana they call it lagniappe, an extra given by a merchant. In the case of THE FRAKTUR, a generous reader has made available a small hoard of German bierdeckels from Flensburg, West Germany. They will be mailed free on request, while they last. They would make an ideal display item with Notgeld from Flensburg, which included municipal and private paper money; private and municipal metal pieces; gas tokens, food, naval and World War II issues.

BOOK OFFERS

Funck, Walter

Deutsche Privatnotmuenzen ab 1916 mimeograph 3d ed $25
Lists privately issued metal tokens 1964

Keller, Dr. Arnold

Das Deutsche Notgeld von 1914 1956 2 Volumes	$60
Das Deutsche Kleingeldscheine 1916-1922 1955 Circulating notes, 3 Volumes	$100
Das Deutsche Kleingeldscheine 1916-1922 1956 Series notes	$35
Das Deutschen Grossgeldscheine 1918-1921 1955	$30
Das Notgeld der Inflation 1922 1954	$30
Das Notgeld der Deutschen Inflation 1923 1958-1961 8 volumes	$185

Schoenawa, Hartmut

Das Papiernotgeld von Ostpreussen Westpreussen Posen 1989 $15.50
Note: All listed books in paper covers, prices postpaid. Keller books are printed by hectograph method.

Classified Advertising

German Notmuenzen bought and sold. Municipal, private, POW, beer, transportation, naval, military, Consum Verein, gas and electricity tokens. Also interested in other continental European tokens. Free list available in mid-September. T.J. Orlik, Box 947, Lewiston, N.Y. 14092 USA

Aachen July 20, 1923 Landkreis Serie B 5 Million Mark K-1e worn $.75
Altenau/Harz May 1, 1921 75 (4) Pf K-13; L-17 $2.25*
Altona Nov. 2, 1918 5, 20 Mark K-12 $6*
Altrahlstedt to Oct. 15, 1922 25 Pf, 1, 2 Mark K-1231; L-30 $9*
Aschaffenburg ND 5 Mark K-20 $2
Bamberg ND 1 Pf J. Rosenfelder K-51; L-62 $2*
Bautzen Oct. 15, 1922 100 Mark K-35 worn $1.75
Bentheim ND 10, 25, 50 Pf 1 Mark K-61; L-72 Set $2.25*
Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 20 Millionen Mark K-389b $2.25
Bielefeld Nov. 8, 1923 1/4 dollar 1.05 goldmark K-62a $4*
Bolkenhain/Schlesien ND 25, 50 (2) 75 (2) 1 Mark (2) 2 Mark (2) K-105b; L-130 $4.25
Boppard Dec. 1920 10, 25,50 Pf K-109a; L-135 Set $1.75*
Borna Aug. 15, 1923 500,000 Mark Braunkohlenwerke Borna K-538 a I $3*
Brehna July 1921 10 (3), 50 Pf (latter Martin Luther) K-124; L-152 $3*
Buer/Westfalen Oct. 23, 1923 5 Billionen K-659f $14*
Burg/Fehmarn ND 25, 50, 75 Pf K-166; L-198 Set $1.50*
Cassel Sept. 27, 1922 100 Mark K-94 $3*
Cassel Aug. 20, 1923 100,000 Mark K-718a $3*
Celle 1919 2, 3 Mark K-1244 Verein Sport $1.25*
Corbach Feb. 1, 1922 50, 100 (3) Pf Sport Verein K-195; L-231 $7.50
Cottbus Aug. 1921 50 Pf Reihe C K-198c; L-234 $2*
Crailsheim Oct. 27, 1923 50 Milliarden Mark K-909b $3
Crefeld Oct. 21, 1918 10 Mark D cancelled K-79d $5*
Cottbus Aug. 1921 50 Pf Reihe C K-198c; L-234 $2
Dahlenburg Nov. 1, 1920 25, 50, 75 Pf K-206; L-243 set $1.75*
Darmstadt Aug. 22, 1923 2, 5 Millionen Mark K-956a $7.50*
Dornburg Sept. 1, 1921 10, 25 (2), 50 (4) Pf K-229; L-271 Set $4.50*
Dortmund Oct. 10, 1922 25 (2) 50 (3) Mark K-131d $15*
Dramburg Aug. 6, 1920 50 Pf, 1 Mark K-2312; L-274a $2*
Eckernfoerde Sept. 1921 25, 50 Pf No Control Number K-246; L-292 W. Baasch $10*
Eggenfelden ND 1 Mark K-248; L-296 K. Okhausen; Sihoenberger $1*
Elberfeld Nov. 15, 1918 1 Mark K-114 $1.50*
Elberfeld Oct. 15, 1923 5 Milliarden Mark K-1294r $3*
Elberfeld Oct. 30, 1923 1, 3 Milliarden Mark K-1294w,x $6
Elberfeld Nov. 6, 1923 5, 20 Milliarden Mark K-1294y, $7.50*
Eldagsen June 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf 1 Mark (2) K-202; L-313 Set $3*
Elgersburg Aug. 8, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf K-263; L-314 Set $1.75*
Emmendingen 1921 50 (5) Pf K-271; L-322 $5*
Ems, Bad Aug. 15, 1923 1 Millionen Mark K-1353b $2.75
Erbach/Odenwald Nov. 1918 1 Mark K-123 $2.*

Erfurt April 7, 1921 50 (4) Pf K-275c; L-329 Martin Luther jubilee $2.25
Erfurt Aug. 14, 1923 1 Millionen Mark K-1377c tear $2.25
Erfurt Aug. 12, 1923 Reichsbahn 3 Millionen Mark P-S 1202 $6
Essen July 10, 1923 100,000 Mark F. Krupp K-1429c $2.75
Freiburg/Breisgau Sept. 1921 50 Pf K-305 L-366 $2.50
Freienohl/Sauerland ND 25 Pf, 1 Mark K-308a; L-368 $3*
Geldern Nov. 4, 1921 75 (4) Pf K-335; L-399 $3
Genthin July 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf 1, 2 5 Mark K-337b; L-400 Set $3*
Giessen Aug. 23, 1923 1 Million Mark K-1788a $2.75
Gifhorn June 1, 1921 5, 25 Pf K-343; L-408 $2*
Glatz Oct. 6, 1921 25 (4) 50 (3) 75 Pf 1 Mark (3) K-346c; L-412 $11*
Glatz ND 10 green; 10 (2) yellow 10 (2) red Pf K-346a; L-411 $5*
Goslar July 2, 1922 2 Mark (4) K-365; L-434b Rudolf Fricke $2*
Graefenthal 1921 50 Pf rayed sun over control number K-373a; L-442a II $10*
Greiffenberg ND 30, 60 Pf; 1, 3, 5 Mark K-379c; L-449b Set$3*
Greifenstein to Sept. 30, 1921 50 (4) Pf K-378a $4*
Gruenberg/Schlesien to Dec. 31, 1921 75 (4) Pf K-396; L-466d $4*
Halberstadt ND 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark set K-1268; L-480 $5*
Halle ND 10, 20 (2) K-41-a; L-485 $1.50*
Hamburg Aug. 10, 1923 1 Million Mark K-2109b $6*
Hannover Feb. 1, 1922 2, 3, 5, 20 Mark K-127b L-540 $6
Haseluenne Oct. 1, 1921 1 Mark K-460d; L-551I $4*
Hausham Aug. 27, 1923 2 Millionen Mark K-2272 3rd issue $2.75
Heiligenhafen to Dec. 31, 1923 50, 75 Pf K-468; L-560 $2.50*
Heisterbach Nov. 1, 1921 50, 75 Pf K-470; L-561 $2
Heldburg 1921 50 (6) Pf K-471; L-562 Set $6*
Helgoland April 1921 20, 25 Pf K-472; L-563 Heinz Schiestl $3*
Helmbrechts/Bay (1922) 100 Mark K-266 $2.50
Helmstedt Dec. 24, 1921 1, 2 Mark K-1277; L-565 $4
Hemdingen to Jan. 31, 1922 50 Pf K-474c; L-567 VI 4.25*
Hildesheim/Hannover Oct. 18, 1918 5 Mark K-219 $5*
Herne July 1, 1921 50 (10) Pf K-476a; L-569 Set $6*
Hirschberg/Saale March 31, 1921 10, 25 Pf K-482a; L-578b set $2.25*
Holzminden ND 1 Mark (4) K-492; L-592 $6*
Horn/Lippe Stadt Nov. 1, 1921 50 Pf; Sparkasse June 1921 50 Pf pair $1*
Horneburg May 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf K-495; L-597 set $1.75*
Husby to Dec. 15, 1921 50, 75 (2) Pf K-499; L-604 $1.50*
Jacobshagen 1920 25, 50, 75 Pf K-512b; L-618a $3
Jena 1921 50 (5) Pf K-1290; L-620 $5*
Johannisburg Oct. 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf K-519a; L-630 Plebiscite $1.50
Kaiserslautern Sept. 20, 1923 100 Millionen Mark K-2541i $3.50*

*Uncirculated
K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman catalog
THE FRAKTUR, P.O. Box 334, Iola, Wis. 54945

GRAUSTARK - LIECHTENSTEIN?

George Barr McCutcheon, between 1901 and 1914, wrote half a dozen novels about Graustark.

Edelweiss, the capital, was described as "of the mountain, the plain and the sky. There are homes in the valley, homes on the mountain side and homes in the clouds."

Connecting history, geography and royal politics, one must choose Liechtenstein as the locale of the landlocked, mythical kingdom. McCutcheon located Graustark on a fringe of Hungary, but otherwise most pieces fit.

We must combine events of several visits to this lovely principality on the Rhine.

The first one found me walking down Hauptstrasse late one afternoon when a greeting came from under an umbrella on the sidewalk cafe of the Burg Cafe, next to the Hotel Engel. "Mr. Coffing?" the voice queried.

Perhaps that was not so odd. Except that the voice spoke English, came from a person I had never seen nor had made any arrangements to meet.

But if you knew Barney O'Hea, that wouldn't seem odd. A wheeler-dealer extraordinaire in numismatics, Barney cut a figure for a score of years in the hobby.

He had some cases containing coins with him and in his affable manner offered to do business. Also beside him was his constant shadow, a former Detroit city policeman .

The scene changes a few years later. We were met early one morning in 1977 at the Hauptbahnhof, train station, of Feldkirch, Austria, by Wilma Naecher, a vivacious employee of Coin Investor Trust Vaduz, operated by Veronica and Gunther Grueber.

A brief journey and we are back in Vaduz in the building occupied by the international coin firm.

I had been president of a Kiwanis club in Ohio, and had a list of meeting dates and places of European clubs. Eureka! The Vaduz club meeting coincided with my visit. I had to choose between Kiwanis and a chance to lunch in the clouds, high above Vaduz. My companion went up with the Gruebers; first they took me to the hotel where the Kiwanians met.

From the meeting room in a hotel one could look out across the Rhine River, the Liechtenstein border, and see a backdrop of snow-capped mountains in Switzerland.

A few days earlier I had broken a corner tooth on a hard roll in Barcelona. Just a snag was dangling. I asked fellow Kiwanians if there might be a dentist in the crowd. "No," one fellow said, "but my brother is." After the meeting, I was taken to the brother's office where I explained I had a train to catch in Switzerland in two hours.

In less than an hour the dentist and a bevy of assistants had me out, called a cab, and I was back with the Gruebers. We made our train connection. Perhaps this is not a

Notgeld story, but it is typical of the unexpected events which occur when one travels.

On another visit I was taken on a tour of the Liechtenstein postoffice and watched their First-Day cover program in operation. Also I visited the vaults under Hauptstrasse, but that is a philatelic tale so can be passed over.

Don't look for coins of Liechtenstein in your change when you visit Vaduz; they use Swiss coinage.

Usually listed in a catalog of Austrian Notgeld are the 10, 20 and 50-Heller Notgeld notes of Liechtenstein.

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MONEY SOCIETY

January 1938

The regular meeting of the International Emergency Money Club was held at the home of Walter S. Child as usual. Few members were present, and the chief matter of discussion was the new 1938 membership card which is to be printed on the reverse of a genuine piece of notgeld. The obverse will be the original text as printed by the issuing country. These will be sent out when the members have paid their dues.

A discussion on the meaning of the word "notgeld" was occasion by the notice of an advertisement in which the word was literally translated without knowledge of its meaning, into "Not Gold." The fact that this showed that one word had been translated but not the other. "Not" in English and "Not" in German do not invariably have the same meaning. "Not" in English bears reference to the negative, whereas in German in means "emergency."

The same trend of thought is to be followed with the "gold" and "geld,." as in English "gold" refers to the metal, and in German "geld" means "money," since there is a very different word for "gold."

Mr. Bullowa showed some recent books on emergency money which he had recently acquired at a Lucerne auction, which interested all the members. Mr. Howard said he was expecting to receive shortly from abroad the rare Keller volume on the Emergency Paper Money. (This volume, the fifth edition, is the standard work for serious notgeld collectors).