The Fraktur

VOL. VII, NR. 8

AUGUST 1994

THE HUSSITE NOTES OF NAUMBURG

BY HERMANN KRAUSE

(CONTINUED)

Fortunately for the bewildered collector, the second issue (cherries on the face, 12 notes), does not contain varieties of this kind. All notes are uniform, with "Pfg" in the corners, and without the artist's signature.

Letters A to M

Background: cherries

The face of the second issue of the Naumburg notes, L-901c which consisted of 12 notes, has a background of cherries.

The only deviation is that on part of the (very large) printing the pictures on notes B and C are exchanged. It means that for completeness the collector needs two notes B and two of C.

And finally, on note "I" the lines of text on both sides of the picture come either with or without rosettes.

It should be noted that none of these variants are scarcer than the normal notes and do not deserve higher valuations.

Two other series issues of Naumburg, a singe 25-Pfennig note, (901-a), and a set of six 1921-dated local views (901-d), are irrelevant to the Hussite story and don't deserve any interpretation.

The major varieties mentioned earlier do all belong to the first issue. The artist who designed the notes was the renowned Walter Hege and his signature either appears on the silhouette pictures or is omitted. At the same time the lower left and right corners on the back of the notes show either the value "50" or the abbreviation "Pfg" (for Pfennig). An exchange of these features leads to the following four major varieties:

1st variety:
With artist's signature; with "50" in lower corners. Six notes

2nd variety:
W/o artist's signature; with "50" in lower corners. Six notes

3rd variety:
With artist's signature; with "Pfg" in lower corners. Four notes

4th variety:
W/o artist's signature; with "Pfg" in lower corners. Four notes

One final reflection. Historians claim that Prokops' army in reality never reached Naumburg and that the story belongs in the realm of fable.

← with rosettes

← without rosettes

On the other hand, there are detailed reports about the siege, even including the exact number of children taken to Prokop: 283 boys and 321 girls. Whatever the case may be, an undeniable fact remains: Up to this day, the people of Naumburg celebrate the "Kirschenfest" (cherry festival), the last week of June each year, featuring children in old costumes.

Classified Advertising

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GREEK EMERGENCY MONEY OF OCTOBER 1944

By Costas Chr. Hadziotis

The three-and-a-half year German occupation of Greece was brought to an end early in October 1944. During that time the economy had been severly crippled. Allied forces advanced to liberate the country and reinstated the Hellanic government.

On Oct. 12, 1944, the swastika was lowered for the last time on Acropolis hill and the last German soldier left the capital. A few days earlier the southern part of Greece and the Ionian Islands were also liberated as Hellenic and British forces landed in Katokolon, a site in Western Peloponnesus near ancient Olympia.

A chaotic situation had been created during the final weeks of German presence, particularly on the economic side. Inflation had reduced the value of the drachma to nil and, as the "Forces of Occupation" were no longer able to rely on regular supplies from Germany, they became solely dependant on Greece for their needs.

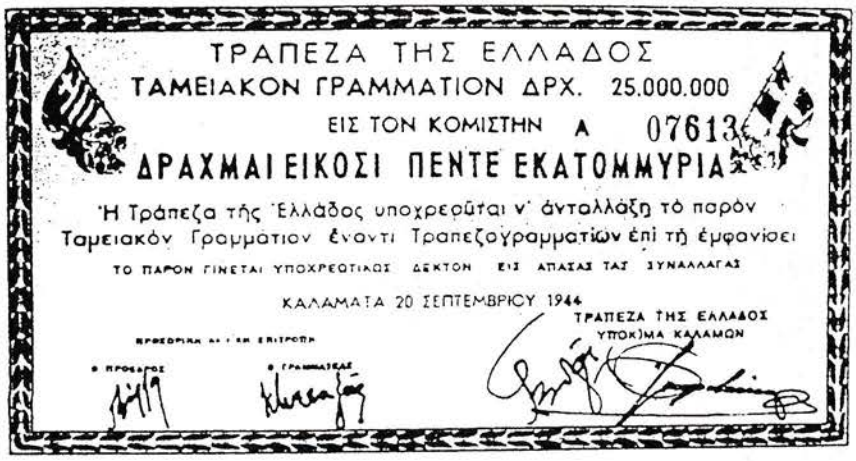
A typical late Naz. occupation note at a time when quality control was virtually non-existent

Greek paper money produced during the later days of the German occupation often was a bit shy of quality control; note the cutting operation of the back of the note.

Military trucks started waiting outside the printing houses so that the entire supply of paper money produced could be loaded. As demand became greater, the workers were forced into overtime in order to increase production.

Under such conditions the remaining available quantities of money, for covering the needs of even the most urgent and vital of the various Greek state services, were practically nonexistent. In several towns and islands no money was sent at all for a period of three or more weeks.

An extremely difficult situation was created because civil servants were not paid and public sesrvices such as hospitals had no means by which to buy food or medical supplies for their patients.



The 25 million drachma Greek note dated September 20, 1944, has the following legends:

First line: ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ Bank of Greece
Second line: ΤΑΜΕΙΑΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΟΝ ΔΡΧ. 25.000.000 25,000,000
Treasury Bill Drs. 25,000,000
Third line: ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΜΙΣΤΗΝ Α 07613 To the bearer, serial nr.
Fourth line: ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ ΠΕΝΤΕ ΕΚΑΤΟΜΜΥΡΙΑ
Drachmae 25,000,000
Fifth, sixth lines: Ἡ Τράπεζα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑποχρεοῦται ν' ἀνταλλάξῃ τὸ παρὸν Ταμειακὸν Γραμμάτιον ἐναντι Τραπεζογραμματίων ἐπὶ τῇ ἐμφανίσει
The Bank of Greece is obliged to exchange, upon presentation, the present treasury bill against bank notes.
Seventh line: ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΓΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΤΙΚΩΣ ΔΕΚΤΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΑΠΑΣΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΣΥΝΑΛΛΑΓΑΣ
The present is obligatory accepted in all the transactions.
Eighth line: ΚΑΛΑΜΑΤΑ 20 ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ 1944
Kalamata 20 September 1944
Ninth line: ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΥΠΟΚ)ΜΑ ΚΑΛΑΜΩΝ
Provisional Popular Committee Bank of Greece -Kalamata branch
Tenth line: Signatures
The note measures 150 by 52 millimeters..

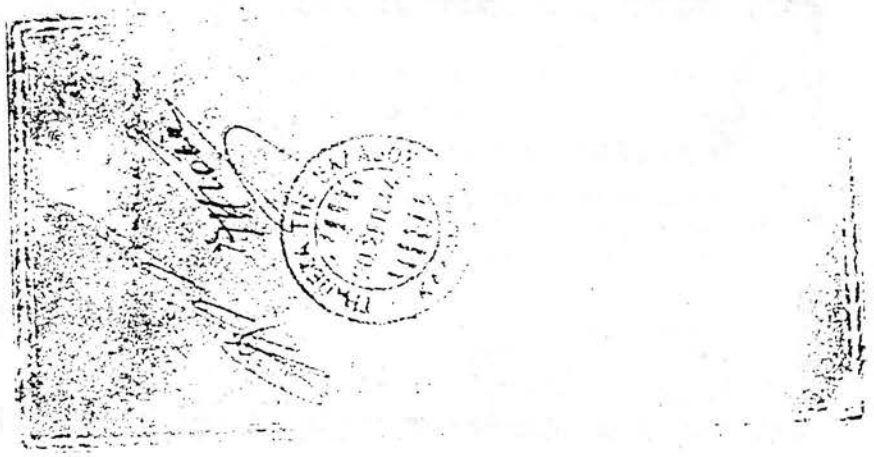
Thus it became clear that an emergency local currency was the only solution to the problem. The responsible and competent functionaries of each town, such as the local directors of banks, the nomarch (governor), the public prosecutors and particularly, the representatives of the Hellenic Government in exile who had arrived in Greece in view of the German evacuation of the country, formed an ad hoc committee and printed local money.

This money, although without any intrinsic value, was, however, accepted by the people, almost with enthusiasm, for three reasons:

(a) Because it solved, even temporarily, the acute shortage of exchange means which had practically rendered impossible all economic transactions and stopped any financial dealings.

(b) Because this emergency paper money was a "Hellenic currency," not the currency issued by the hated quisling government of Athens. It was, therefore, this ugly, poorly printed emergency currency that was the promise of coming libertion.

(c) Because the members of the money-issuing committee



The back of the Kalamata notes were not printed. They contain the seal of the Bank of Greece, two signatures and a stamp reading "checked."

were personalities with a very high reputation among the relatively small communities in which they were living. Therefore, it was generally accepted that their initiative to print an emergency local currency was a necessity and was undertaken in view of the general interst.

Unfortunately, we do not know today the number of emergency money issues. In fact, it is surprising, although true, that events of 1944 did not merit research in later years. No one seemed to bother to record the number of towns and islands which issued emergency money.

As I am in a position to know, there is very detailed and interesting information related to the emergency currency in the records and archives of the Bank of Greece. Unfortunately, this information has not been published.

Thus, we must be satisfied with information gathered accidentally or privately, while we wait on the Bank of Greece for the official records.

The following towns and islands are known to have issued emergency paper money: Kalamata, Patras, Napplion, Corfu and Cefallonia.

It is believed that some other places such as Rhodes, Agrinion and Trikkala have issued a similar emergency money, but till now we were unable to confirm this belief by locating any such piece.

To be Continued

Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen Nov. 26, 1918 50 Pf P-S 2330 $2.25*
Seeth 1921 50, 75 Pf L-1186 $2.25*
Seeth-Eekholt ND 25, 50, 75 Pf L-1187 $6*
Segeberg Dec. 18, 1920 25, 50 Pf L-1188 $1.25*
Seitenberg/Glatz 5 Pf ND; 50 Pf, Sept. 2, 1920 P-S 2354b, d $2.25*
Sellin/Ruegen 75 (4) Pf L-1189 $4.50*
Senftenberg/N.L. June 24, 1920 5 Pf P-S 2357b $1.50*
Siebleben ND 50 (3) Pf L-1192 $1.75*
Siedenburg ND 75 (4) Pf L-1193 $5*
Siegburg March 20, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1195 $4*
Siegburg July 12, 1923 50,000 Mark K-4775b $3.25
Sigmaringen Sept. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 2369 $.75
Sigmaringen Aug. 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2369c $.75
Silberberg Aug. 1, 1920 25, 50 P-S 2371 $2
Silberberg May 1, 1921 50 Pf L-1198a $1.75*
Silberberg Oct. 1, 1921 75 Pf L-1198b $.75*
Simmern Sept. 1, 1918 P-S 2373a folds $.75
Simmern Sept. 19, 1919 25 pf P-S 2373b fold $.50
Simmern March 1, 1921 25 Pf P-S 2373c $1.25
Soemmerda/Thuer. Aug. 1, 1921 25 (2), 50 (2) Pf; 1 Mark (2) L-1 200 $4*
Soest May 1, 1920 5 Pf P-S 2377 $.60*
Soerup/Angln May 18, 1920 50 Pf L-1201 50 Pf $1*
Soldin May 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf; 1 Mark (2), 2 Mark L-1205 $6.50*
Solingen/Rheinland July 10, 1923 20,000, 50,000, 100,000 Mark K-4809 $7.50
Solingen/Rheinland Aug. 1, 1923 500,000 Mark K-4809 $2.50
Solingen/Rheinland Aug. 1, 1923 500,000 Mark K-4810 $3.25
Soltau Oct. 1, 1919 10 Pf P-S 2381e $1.75*
Soltau June 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 2381h Iron Cross $2
Soltau Jan. 1, 1921 10 Pf P-S 2381i Iron Cross $1.75*
Soltau June 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 2381k Iron Cross $1*
Soltau ND 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 Pf L-1208 $3.25*
Soltau ND 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark; Map, plebiscite L-1209 $5*
Sommerfeld April 1, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2382e $.75*
Sonderberg March 3, 1920 10, 50 Pf L-1210 $1.25*
Sonderhausen Nov. 26, 1918 50 Pf
Sonderhausen 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1211 $2.75
Sonderhausen Pfingsten 1921 50 (4) Pf L-1211b $3*
Sonneberg Jan. 21, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1213a $1.75*
Sonneberg ND 50 (6) Pf L-1213b $4.50*
Sonthofen-Immenstedt/Bayern Sept. 15, 1923 10 Millionen Mark K-4830a $3.50*
Sooden, Bad/Werra ND 10, 50 (3) Pf L-1215 $2.50*
Sorau/NL 1918 20 Mark K-464 $5
Sorau/NL March 1, 1921 10 Pf L-1216 $.60*
Speicher/Eifel Sept. 1, 1921 25, 50 (6) Pf L-1217 $16*
Speyer Oct. 1, 1923 50 Millionen Mark Separatist K-4286c $2.50
Speyer Oct. 1, 1923 500 Millionen Mark Separatist K-4286c $2.50
Stade/Hannover Oct. 1, 1918 10 Pf P-S 2402 $.75

Stade/Hannover May 1, 1920, 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2402c $2.25*
Stadtilm May 21, 1921 5, 10, 50 (5) Pf L-1219 $4.50*
Stadtlengsfeld July 1, 1917 5, 10, 50 Pf P-S 2405a $2.25*
Stadtlengsfeld March 1, 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 2405 $1.50*
Stadtlengsfeld Sept. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1220 $.7.50*
Stadtoldendorf Nov. 21, 1918 1, 2 Mark K-467 double value overprinted in red, $7
Stammbach/Bayern July 1, 1921 10, 25 Pf L-1221a $2.50*
Stammbach/Bayern Sept. 1, 1921 25, 50, 75, 99 Pf L-1221b $2.50*
Stargard/Mecklenburg ND 10, 25 Pf L-1224 Reutergeld $1.50*
Stargard/Pommern Jan. 15, 1917 50 Pf P-S 2411a $2*
Stargard/Pommern May 1, 1921 25 Pf, 2 Mark L-1224 $2.50*
Stassfurt Oct. 1, 1918 5 Mark K-469b $3.25
Stassfurt Sept. 1, 1921 25 (6), 50 (3) Pf L-1225 $6*
Staufen/Breisgau Sept. 1920 50 Pf P-S 2418b $1.50*
Stavenhagen ND 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-1226 Fritz Reuter portrait $4.50*
Stecklenberg/Harz Sept. 1921 50 (5) Pf L-1227b $3.25*
Stedesand Oct. 10, 1920 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 Pf L-1228 $4*
Steinbach ND 50 (4) Pf L-1230 $5.50*
Steinfeld June 30, 1920 25 (4), 50 (4) Pf L-1231a $5*
Steinfeld July 30, 1920 50 Pf L-1231b $.60*
Steinfeld July 31, 1920 50 (2) Pf L-1231c $1.25*
Steinfeld July 31, 1920 25 Pf L-1231d $.60*
Steinfeld ND 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-1231e $1.25*
Steinfeld ND 75 PF L-1231f Segen $.60*
Steinfeld ND 1 Mark L-1231f Arbeit $.60*
Steinheid/SM ND 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 2424 $3.75*
Steinheim/Westfalen March 18, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-1232 $1.75
Stellingen Oct. 1, 1920 50, 75 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-1234 $5*
Stendal Feb. 27, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2425 $1.25*
Stendal/Ulm July 15, 1921 50 Pf L-1236 $.50
Sternberg ND 25, 50 Pf L-1237 Reutergeld $1.50
Strelitz ND 10, 25 Pf L-1252 Reutergeld $1.50*
Striegau/Silesien Sept. 1921 50 (2), 75 Pf L-1253 map $2.50*
Suelze ND 50 Pf L-1268 Reutergeld $.75*
Suesel Nov. 4, 1920 75 (2) Pf double notes L-1270b $7.50

Metal Notgeld
Heiligenhafen Nd 50 Pf Zinc $9
Lauf 1917 5 Pf Zinc $3
Nuernberg nd 20 Pf Alum Fuenfeckiger Turm Octagon $2
Westphalia 1921 50 Pf Alum $2
Westphalia 1923 100 Mark Alum Droste $3
Westphalia 1923 500 Mark Bronze Droste corrosion $3
Westphalia 1923 500 Mark Bronze vom Stein corrosion $3
Westphalia 1923 50 Millionen Mark Alum $5
Zwiesel 1920 20 Pf Zinc $1.50

*Uncirculated
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