

The Fraktur

VOL. III, NR. 8

AUGUST 1990

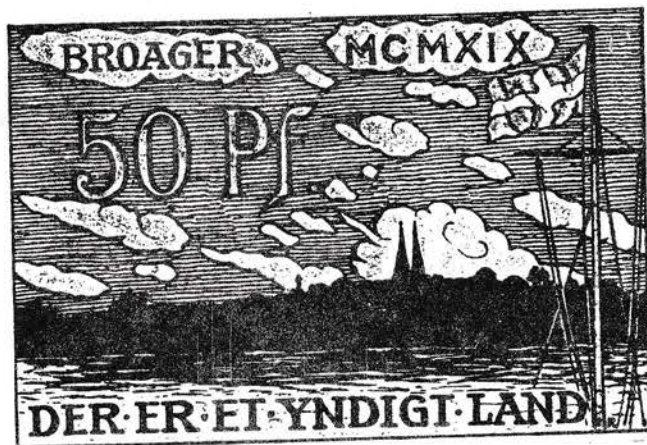
Schleswig-Holstein Plebiscite

For the 600 years before 1864, the Duchy of Schleswig was ruled as a fief of the Danish crown; the Danish king also had served as duke of the German duchy of Holstein to the south.

The area which came under contention in the post-World War I plebiscite was divided into three zones; in the end, Zone 1 became Danish; Zone 2, German; and Zone 3, south of the second zone, was so obviously pro-German that it was never subjected to a vote. The two zones had an area of 2,063 square miles, a population of 270,000.

To the north, the largest town was Haderslev (Hadersleben), 13,000; just on the northern border of Zone 2 was Flensburg, 60,941.

As the German-speaking population moved northward in the 19th century, there was talk of a plebiscite to divide the area. In 1832, 1848 and 1864 there were suggestions of a plebiscite, all rejected by Denmark.

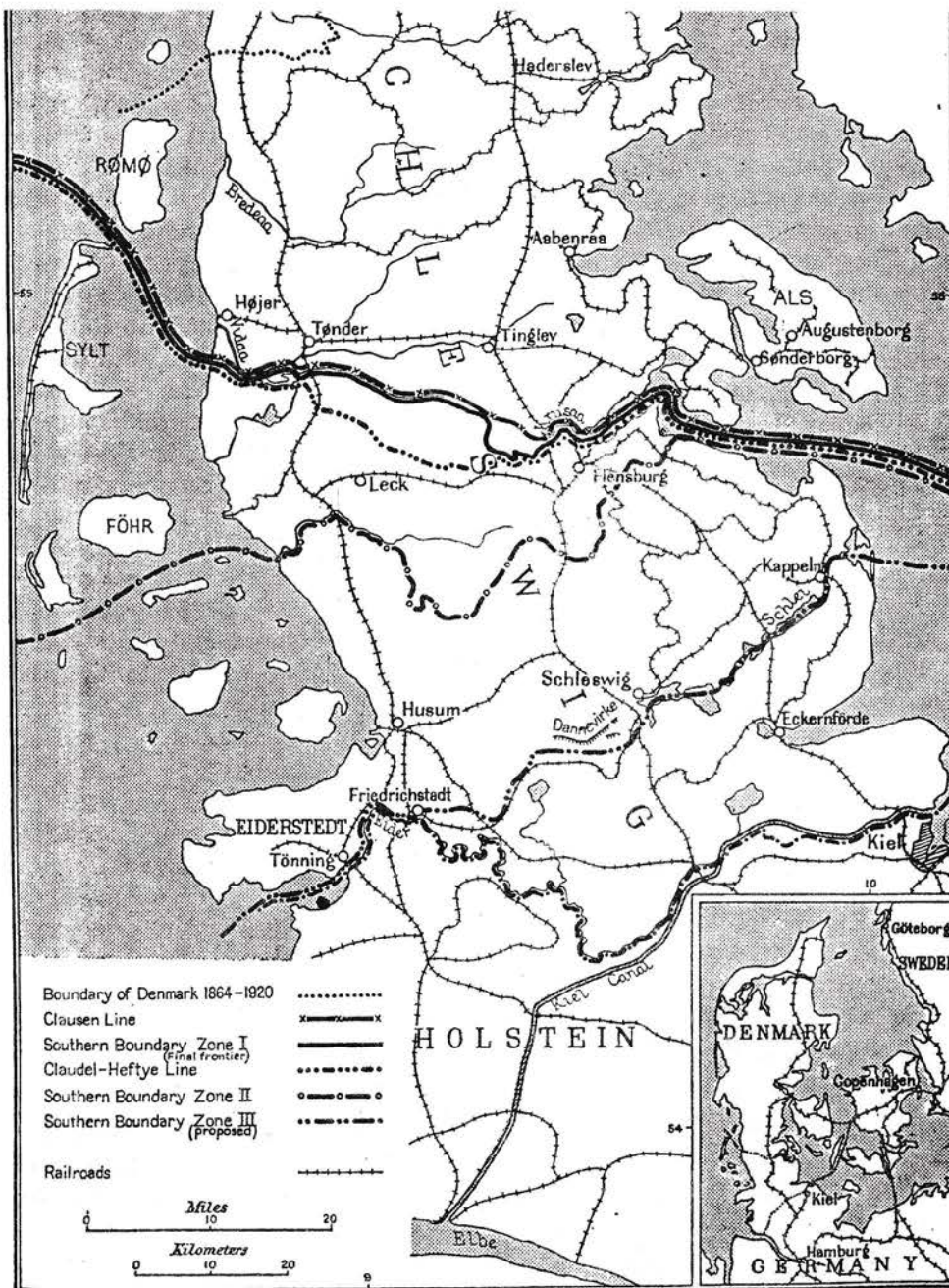


Printed in 1919 by the German community of Boracker (Danish: Broager) the Danish flag flies in anticipation of the plebiscite.

In 1864 Denmark was at war against Prussia and Austria. Denmark lost. In a treaty dated Oct. 30, 1864, all of Schleswig and Holstein were ceded to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Two years later, those partners were in battle, and at the Treaty of Prague, Aug. 23, 1866, Austria ceded interest in Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia, with a provision "that the populations of the northern districts of Schleswig shall be ceded to Denmark if, by a free vote, they express a wish to be united to Denmark."

Forgetting the provision, Prussia summarily ceded the area on Jan. 12, 1867.



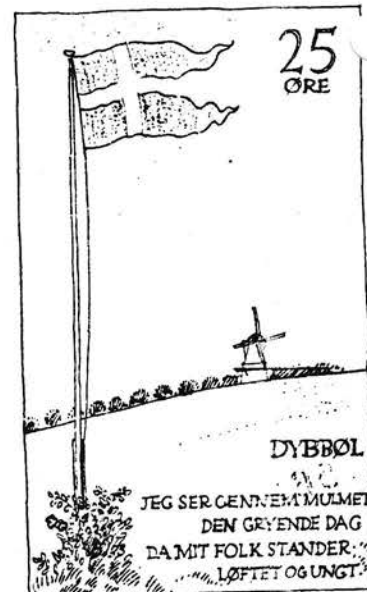
THE SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE AREA

In 1886 Prussia commenced a campaign to impose their language and culture on the Danes, Poles in eastern Prussia and the French in Alsace. NonGermans were treated as aliens, inducted into the Prussian army but lost rights to vote and hold office and could not buy land held by Germans.

Germans were postmasters, government officials and in positions of authority.

Following WW I, on Feb. 21, 1919, the Danish Minister in Paris requested of the Council of Ten a plebiscite in North Schleswig. He predicted three-fourths of the vote as pro-Danish.

The plebiscite was approved in principle; questions to be settled included the exact line for each zone; whether German soldiers and officials would be asked to leave the area; age of voters; exactly who would vote; and other details of protocol. It was agreed that the Zone 1 vote would be held first, then a few weeks later, the south vote.



The Danish flag flies over a windmill on a 25-ore note of Dybbøl, dated April 18, 1920.

Imposition of the plebiscite was delayed, pending approval of the Treaty of Versailles. However, an international commission met informally, represented by the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Norway and Sweden. A vote in October 1919, could have been held, as far as the commission was concerned.

Prior to the vote, special laws and administrative areas were created. However, the German Mark was continued as the official currency in the area. A special series of plebiscite postage stamps was created.

In volume I, number 1 of "Das Notgeld," issued in 1919, a comment was made: "The political fights on the northern border are also reflected in the emergency money. In 1917 already you could see a single Danish issue like the 50-Pfennig note of the Broager Spar- or Landkasse in Broacker and the Haderslev Bank in Hadersleben.

"The government forbade those notes soon after their issue and a bank official was even punished in Broacker. In 1918 the community of Broacker issued a 10-Pfennig note with a fish and two ears of wheat, designed by Kustos Raben, Sonderburg, a clear allusion to the Danish coins.

"The government has not objected to this very nice note. Then, at the end of 1919, the community issued a German-Danish 50-Pfennig which was forbidden after a few days, but most of the notes were already in collectors' hands at this time."

To be continued

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Roaming with ADAC

There are many ways for the resident in another country to learn and enjoy it, better than the seven-day, seven-country tour.

One spring, in Kaiserslautern, a German friend had told us about the ADAC (Allgemeine Deutsche Automobil-Club) tour book, Heimat-Wettbewerb 1962, the 7th year the hide-and-seek game had been played with ADAC members.

I gave the friend 10 Mark (\$2.50 then in U.S. funds) and he bought the booklet in my name. In the book were 20 locations to seek, each with a picture of a local monument or landmark, a question or two and a note telling you to which cafe or Gasthaus one should report and a note about the day it is closed. From the brief description one had to figure where the place was located.

I must confess at this point I cheated. My friend, in a couple days, would have a list of all the towns which formed the first question on each page. In the back of the book I would list these in approximate relation to their spots on a map, and away we would go on weekends in the new VW blue bug.

Each book which had been purchased had a control number in the upper right hand corner of the book.

We soon learned the drill. Upon arrival at Neustadt/Weinstrasse, for instance, one would locate the Saalbau Gaststette next to the main postoffice, ask for a drink from the Fraulein, (the waitress) and "Das Buch," the book. She knew what you wanted.

A large ledger book, a stamp pad and two rubber stamps were brought. You would write your name, address and date in the ledger and the number on the outside of your booklet. In your booklet you would turn to the back pages which had an area for each of the 20 locations you needed to visit.

We would use the ADAC stamp representing the number of the Neustadt place (in 1964 it was 14), and the other stamp, representing the Saalbau Gaststette, and indicate in your book the line in the ledger book on which you had signed.

After a while one would recognize persons seen at earlier stamping locations and it would be one friendly party. And the interesting thing about this was that there were hardly any Americans doing it.

What did one get for driving 1,500 kilometers, buying 20 drinks or Kuechen and spending several weekends to do all this foolishness?

On the front of each booklet was illustrated the metal plaque suitable for placing somewhere on your car or in your den which carried the theme and year.

Time to complete the 20 stamping places was from April 1 to the end of October, when the book would be mailed to the headquarters of ADAC in the Pfalz. Later, those completing most of the stampings were notified of a Saturday afternoon meeting in a large hall, somewhat centrally located in the Pfalz.

Amid omm-pa-pa music, drinks and bites of food and cake, one would retrieve their booklet, the metal plaque, chat with those acquaintances made during the past 6 months, and look forward to the next year.

What was the real benefit? One could not do the drill without improving their knowledge of German geography, language, customs and culture. On several occasions, when speaking to a German, I would mention I had been to Forelle or Bienwaldmuehle or Queidersbach, and hear them say they had heard of the place but had never been there.

A similar program was offered by ADAC in Baden-Wuerttemberg, but this included a booklet listing 35 towns, an area from Heidelberg on the Neckar River on the north to Lake Constance on the south. It was not as much fun, since many of the stamping places were just service stations, and kilometers required to complete the effort numbered something like 2,500.

And of course, many of the places one visited had issued Notgeld. Both metal and paper emergency money was issued by Neustadt, called during World War I Neustadt an der Haardt. The Haardt is a short river which flows into the Rhine.

And the Bier Deckels!

Regensburg Oct. 4, 1918 20 Mark K-410 \$3*
 Regensburg 1918 25, 50 Pf K-2146a \$2.25*
 Regensburg ND 1, 2 Pf P-S 2146b \$1*
 Rehburg May 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1077 \$3.25 *
 Rehmen Aug. 1, 1921 25 (2), 50 (4) Pf Set L-1078 \$3.25*
 Reichenbach/V Sachsen ND 5, 10, 50 Pf P-S 2159 \$1.50*
 Reichenbach/Schl ND 25 Pf P-S 2157 \$1*
 Reichenhall 1920 20 Pf K-2161gII \$.75
 Saarbruecken Dec. 13, 1916 50 Pf P-S 2243 \$1.25*
 Saarburg/Trier July 1, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2244 \$1.50
 Saarlouis Oct. 1919 10 Pf P-S 2247g \$2.25*
 Bad Sachsa April 1, 1921 10, 50, 75 Pf L-1127 \$1.50*
 Salzbrunn/Schlesien 1921 50 (4) Pf \$2.25*
 Salzburghofen 1920 1, 5, 20 Pf \$1.75*
 Bad Salzig/Rhein April 25, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-1128 \$1.25*
 Bad Salzuflen May 1921 10, 25, 50 (2) Pf Set L-1129 \$3*
 Salzwedel March 20, 1921 5, 10, 25, 50 Pf \$2.50*
 Salzwedel Dec. 15, 1921 25, 50 (2) Pf L-1130b \$4.50*
 Sangerhausen March 26, 1921 5, 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1133 \$2.25*
 St. Andreasberg Oct. 1, 1921 25, 100 Pf 3 Mark L-1134 \$2.50*
 St. Blasien July 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2259 \$1.75*
 St. Goar Oct. 15, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 2260 \$3*
 St. Goarhausen ND 10 PF P-S 2985 Lorelei rock \$1.25*
 St. Magnus Nov. 9, 1921 75 Pf L-1136 \$1.50*
 St. Tonis Nov. 5, 1920 25, 50, 75 Pf L-1137 \$4.25*
 Satrup May 26, 1921 50 Pf L-1139 \$5*
 Saulgau Feb. 15, 1918 10 Pf P-S 2265c II \$1.25*
 Schaala Aug. 15, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-1140 \$1*
 Schalkau to Oct. 31, 1921 50 (6) Pf set L-1141 \$3.25*
 Scharmbeck Dec. 1, 1920 50, 75 Pf L-1143 \$2*
 Scheessel Jan. 1, 1921 25, 50 (4) Pf L-1144 \$5*
 Scheibenberg July 1, 1921 50 Pf L-1145 \$.50*
 Schierke/Harz April 1, 1921 10 (2), 25 (2) 50 Pf L-1149 \$2.50*
 Schierke/Harz May 30, 1921 10, 25 (2) 50 Pf L-1148 \$2*
 Schkeuditz Sept. 15, 1918 P-S 2281b \$2*
 Schleiz Aug. 25, 1919 10, 50 Pf P-S 2287f \$1.50*
 Schleiz Dec. 1, 1921 50 (8) Pf set L-1150 \$4.50*
 Schleswig 1918 2 Mark \$2.25*
 Schleswig May 31, 1920 10 Pf \$.50*
 Schleswig 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 2290 \$2.25*
 Schleusingen ND 50 Pf L-1151 \$1*
 Schliersee June 15, 1921 10 Pf L-1122 \$1*
 Schlochau Nov. 14, 1918 5 Mark K-437 \$3*
 Schlossvippach Oct. 1, 1921 50, 75 Pf L-1153 \$10*
 Schmoelln to Dec. 1, 1921 25, 50 (2) Pf L-1158 \$2.50*
 Schmoelln/Thuer. 1921 L-1159 50 (3) Pf \$1.50*
 Schneeberg 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1160 \$3.50*
 Schneeberg-Neustaedtel May 31, 1920 1 Pf P-S 2303 \$1.25*
 Schneidemuehl ND 50 (2), 75, 1 Mark, 1.50 Mark L-1161 \$4*
 Schneverdingen Feb. 25, 1921 25 (2), 50 (2) Pf set L-1163 \$4.50*
 Schobuell ND 25, 50 Pf L-1164 \$2.50*

Schoenberg to Jan. 1, 1923 25, 50 Pf L-1165 \$1*
 Schoenebeck/Elbe 50 Pf L-1166 \$1.50
 Schoenlanke/Netzekreis June 16, 1920 25 Pf P-S 1853 \$1*
 Schoepenstedt to Dec. 31, 1921 50 (10) Pf set L-1165 \$5.50*
 Schoetmar Aug. 1921 3 Mark L-1170 \$1.25*
 Schopfheim Dec. 1919 50 Pf P-S 2313c \$.75*
 Schopfheim April 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1171 \$3.25*
 Schopfheim Oct. 12, 1922 500 Mark K-543 \$3
 Schroeich Oct. 1, 1920 25 Pf \$1.25*
 Schwabach Dec. 15, 1918 50 Pf P-S 2321dII \$2.50*
 Schwanebeck April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1176 \$2.50*
 Schwarza/Saale Jan. 30, 1921 10, 25 Pf L-1177 \$.50
 Schwarzburg to Dec. 31, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2332a \$1.25*
 Schwarzburg May 1, 1921 50 Pf P-S 2331 \$1.25*
 Schwarzburg/Thuer. March 1, 1922 50 (2) Pf \$1.25
 Schwarzenburg to Dec. 31, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 2332d \$2*
 Schwedt to July 1, 1922 10 Pf P-S 2337 \$.60*
 Schweich/Mosel Aug. 1, 1921 25 Pf L-1179 \$3.50*
 Schuetdorf Nov. 1, 1921 75 Pf L-1172 \$.50*
 Schwersenz Jan. 1, 1917 2 Pf P-S 2346 \$2.50*
 Seelow July 1, 1920 10, 50 Pf P-S 1219 \$1.50*
 Seeth to April 30, 1922 1 Mark L-1186 \$1*
 Seeth-Eekholt 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-1187 \$4*
 Segeberg Nov. 8, 1918 20 Mark \$1.25
 Segeberg Dec. 18, 1920 25, 50 Pf L-1188 \$1.25*
 Seitenberg/Glaetz ND 5, 10 Pf P-S 2354dI \$1.50*
 Sellin/Ruegen ND 75 (4) Pf L-1189 \$4.25*
 Selsingen Aug. 1, 1920 50 Pf L-1190 \$2.50*
 Siebleben ND 50 Pf L-1192 \$.50*
 Siedenburger to Dec. 15, 1921 75 Pf L-1193 \$1*
 Siegburg March 20, 1921 50 Pf L-1195 \$1*
 Sigmaringen Aug. 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2369dI \$.75
 Silberberg May 1, 1921 50 Pf L-1198 \$1.50*
 Silberberg Aug. 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 2371 \$1.25*
 Simmern March 1, 1921 25 Pf P-S 2373c \$2*
 Soest May 1, 1920 5 Pf P-S 2377 \$.50*
 Soldin May 1921 25, 75 Pf, 1 Mark (2), 2 Mark L-1205 \$6*
 Soltau/Hannover Oct. 1, 1919 10 (2), 25 Pf P-S 2381e \$2*
 Soltau/Hannover June 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 2381 Iron Cross \$2*
 Soltau/Hannover July 1, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 2381K \$1.25*
 Soltau/Hannover 1921 70 Pf L-1195 Map \$.50*
 Soltau/Hannover Jan. 1, 1921 50 Pf P-S 2381 \$1.50*
 Soltau to Dec. 31, 1921 brown 50, 75 Pf; blue 50, 75 Pf,
 1 Mark Sport Verein Four plebiscite areas on a Map L-1209 \$6
 Sonderhausen 1921 25 Pf L-1211 \$.30
 Sonneberg Jan. 21, 1921 25 Pf L-1213 \$.60*

*Uncirculated

K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman catalog; P-S Pick-Siemsen
 Since the March 1990 Pricelist catalog numbers and values
 have been based on the second edition of the Kai Lindman
 book, "Serienscheine," 2nd edition, \$42.50 postpaid.
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