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The Fraktur

Stehamer Quai

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BAD ♥ ISCHL

It was just a salt mining town, Ischl, located in the heart of the Salzkammergut. It was in this mountainous region, near Salzburg, which was made famous as the locale of "The Sound of Music." Salzburg is 35 miles from Bad Ischl.

But there were springs in the area of Ischl, and in 1820, the Kammeramts physician, Dr. Joseph Goetz, discovered the healing powers of the hot water, 27 percent sodium chloride. Salty seawater baths were recommended by Dr. Franz Wirer, and Ischl became a headquarters for prevention, cure and convalescence in a variety of medical problems.

Now treated in Bad Ischl are chronic bronchitis, asthma, digestive ailments, heart and circulatory difficulties, nerves and locomotory organs, female problems, including infertility, children's disorders, urinary and skin problems.

Just as the curative waters were being exploited a famous wedding occurred.

The story-book wedding of Archduke Francis Charles, son of Archduke Charles Louis, took place in 1824. Francis Charles married Sophia, daughter of King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria.

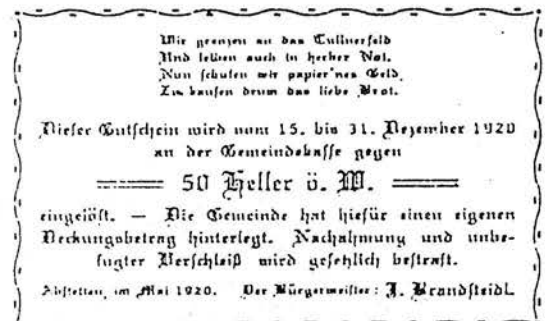
No children were born to the marriage -- until the couple was treated with the hot, salty waters at Bad Ischl. The birth of Franz Josef in 1830 was followed by two other sons. The trio of boys was called "the Salt Princes."

MONTHLY NOTGELD QUOTE. . .

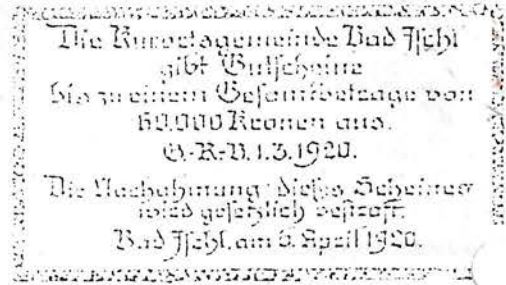


ABSTETTEN, Lower Austria

Wir grenzen an den Tullnerfeld
Und leiden auch in herber Not.
Nun schufen wir papier'nes Geld
Zu kaufen drum das liebe Brot.



We border on the Tullnerfeld
And suffer too in bitter need.
Now we make do with paper money
To buy therewith the bread we need.



Four values of Notgeld were issue-dated Sept. 15-30, 1920, each noting a total issue value of 60,000 Kronen.

In 1853 the Emperor and Sophia sought a bride for their son. Princess Helene of the Bavarian Wittelsbachs seemed to be a likely candidate. She came to Bad Ischl to meet her intended, bringing with her a younger sister, Elisabeth, nicknamed Sisi.

On Aug. 18, birthday of Franz Josef, it was announced that the future empress of Austria would be Elisabeth, an ending which has fueled movie scripts.

So for 40 summers, Emperor Franz Josef visited Bad Ischl, literally, one might say, conceived in its waters, engaged to his princess in its summer and his source of recreation for 10 those many years. He left a trail of namesakes in museums, monuments and other places in the region.

Bad Ischl is located in an area sprinkled with lakes, dotted with peaks, at the confluence of the Traun, Ischl-Ach. and Retten Bach. When not participating in the hot baths, mineral mud, sulphur springs, sodium sulphate springs and other healthful pursuits, one can golf, play tennis, hike, swim, fish, visit numerous museums, visit other lake areas or just enjoy the view, mountain-top to mountain-top.

Bad Ischl is at 469 meters, accessible by train and the Salzkammergut-Bundesstrasse, which runs from Vienna to Salzburg.

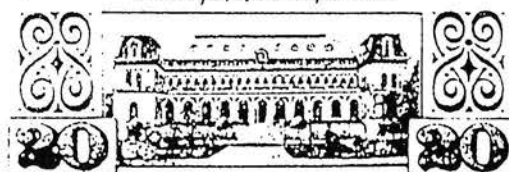
And for culture? There are museums -- the Photo Museum in the Emperor's Park; the Museum of the City of Bad Ischl; the Haenel Pancera Museum; the Museum of Technology; an open Air Museum, termed the "Salzkammergut Railway;" and an Open Air Museum Anzenau, at near-by Lauffen.



The Traun river flows through Bad Ischl, as seen on the back of the 10-Heller note.



Die Kurortsgemeinde Bad Ischl gibt
Gutscheine bis zu einem Gesamtbetrage von
60.000 Kronen aus. S.R.B. 1.3.1920.
Die Nachahmung dieses Scheines wird gesetzlich bestraft.
Bad Ischl, am 6. April 1920.



Bad Ischl's Kurhaus appears on the back of the 20-Heller note.

King Edward VII of England visited in Bad Ischl three times, in 1905, 1907 and 1908, each time in the month of August. On the 1908 visit, King Edward persuaded Franz Josef to take his first automobile ride. The emperor was not enthusiastic, since all technical innovations were anathema to him. He hated elevators and the telephone was an abomination.

Near Bad Ischl, one can descend into a salt mine, visit a pottery factory, ride a cable car or spend time in Leharvilla, the former residence of Franz Lehar.

Lehar was born on April 30, 1870, in Komarom (Komarno; Komorn), then Hungary. His father was an army bandmaster.

His first operetta was produced in Leipzig, in 1896, "Kukuschka." He achieved lasting fame with "The Merry Widow," produced in Vienna on Dec. 30, 1905. Others were "The Man with Three Wives;" "The Count of Luxembourg," "Gypsy Love;" and "The Land of Smiles."

In 1919 he purchased a villa in Bad Ischl from the Duchess of Sabran, and spent most of his summers there. Many of his operettas were written in Bad Ischl, at night, "For my best ideas came in Ischl," he wrote.

His wife, Sophie, died in 1947; he died in Bad Ischl on Oct. 24, 1948. His mother, wife and Lehar are buried at Bad Ischl.

Notgeld issue-dated April 6, 1920 was in values of five-, 10-, 20- and 50-Heller; a termination date of Sept. 30, 1920 was noted. On the back of each note is a statement that the face value of the total issue was 60,000 Kronen.

Peaks of the Zimnitz mountain form a backdrop for a panorama view of Bad Ischl. The arms of Bad Ischl, a pine tree and deer, appear in another form on a medallion.

September 1995 -3-



Marburg

It was a rare privilege to visit Marburg on the Lahn with a guide not only born there, but also a graduate of the Philips University.

The Lahn forms near Silberg, south of Biedenkopf, flows eastward to Coelbe, then turns southward, passes Marburg, then turns westward toward Giessen, Wetzlar, Braunfels, Bad Ems and into the Rhine at Lahnstein.

Numismatics in the peninsular part of Hesse surrounded by the Lahn date back to the Celts; several finds of coins of the Celts and Romans in the area have been made.

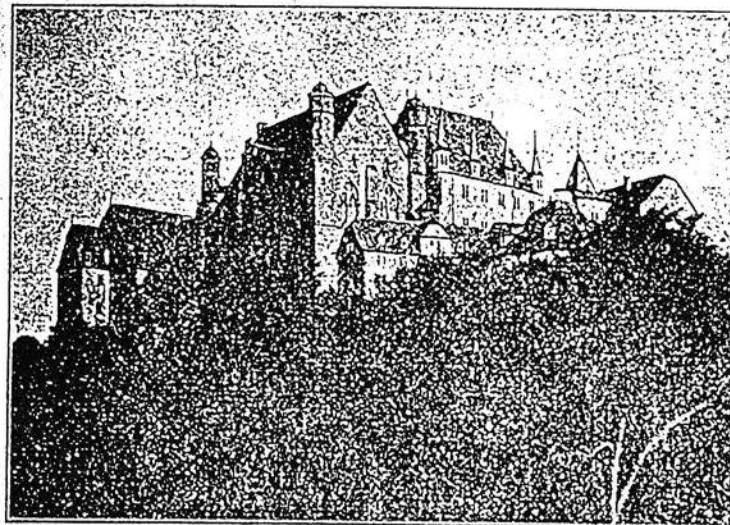
Our guide was Bernard Schwalm, a retired DuPont Europe executive. His claim to America is through a distant relative whose services were bought by King George III of England. He was present at Trenton on Christmas morning when George Washington visited in 1776. Twice a prisoner of the American Colonials, he found discretion the better part of valor, and escaped into the Pennsylvania woods, where descendants today bear the name Schwalm.

But Marburg as a town was known in 1130, gaining civic rights in 1211. The oldest church, the Kilian, dates from the early 13th century.

Philip of Hesse, known as Philip the Magnanimous, 1504-1567, was the son of William II. He married Christine of Saxony in 1523; in 1540 he married Margaret of Saale while Christine was yet living, a cause for raising of eyebrows.

In 1527 the first Protestant university was established, known as Philips University. Today it is known for studies in theology.

Rising above the city, providing a panoramic view of the Lahn valley and the heart of Hesse, is the castle, home to the Landgraves of Hesse, started in 1277 and completed in 1493.



The castle of the Hessian Margraves, completed in 1493, overlooks the Lahn River valley above Marburg. The castle is in restoration, still in use.

The castle is still in use, with a museum and library, though several rooms are currently undergoing renovation.

The population of the city is about 78,000, perhaps with an unusually large percentage of blind persons. Schools for the blind are in Marburg, and to accommodate them, traffic lights in the business district sound a whistle as the lights change.

Cobblestone streets wind upward in tight curves. Considerate city fathers took out a small store front at a lower level, and another store on the street just above. Two elevators were installed, allowing pedestrians to avoid the climb from one level to the next (and at no charge!).

While Philip left his impression on the town, its most beloved citizen was Elizabeth, whose name remains with the twin-spired Elizabeth church. She was born in Pressburg (Bratislava) in 1207, and died on Nov. 17, 1231, at age 24.

Elizabeth of Thuringen was the daughter of Andrew II, king of Hungary. She was promised at age four to Louis IV; married in 1221 at age 14 and had a son and two daughters. Her husband died at Otranto, Italy, in 1227, while waiting to embark on the Sixth Crusade with Frederick II, the Holy Roman Emperor.

As every other housewife, Elizabeth was given a household budget. So on her shopping trips to the market in Marburg, she would blow the budget, buying food for the poor, and with similar charities, earned the title Saint. Her remains are in the Elizabeth Church, with many remembrances of her charity.

Pope Gregory IX canonized her on May 27, 1235. On Aug. 14 of the same year the foundation stone of the Elizabeth Church was laid, and the edifice completed May 1, 1283.

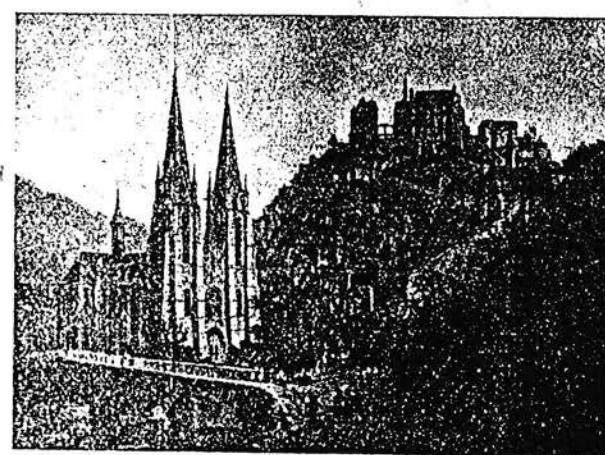
Pilgrims came to worship; the Teutonic Knights worshipped there. The first Lutheran service was held on May 18, 1539, and for a time, from 1811 to 1827, there was a period of "Simultaneousness," when Catholics and Protestants used the church, though each faith used separate choir lofts.



Though called the French Elizabeth, the wood carving was executed in Marburg by Herman between 1470-1500.

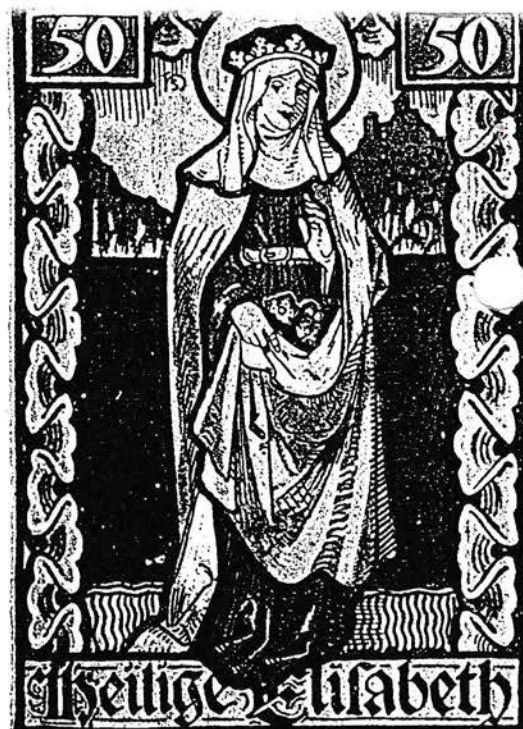
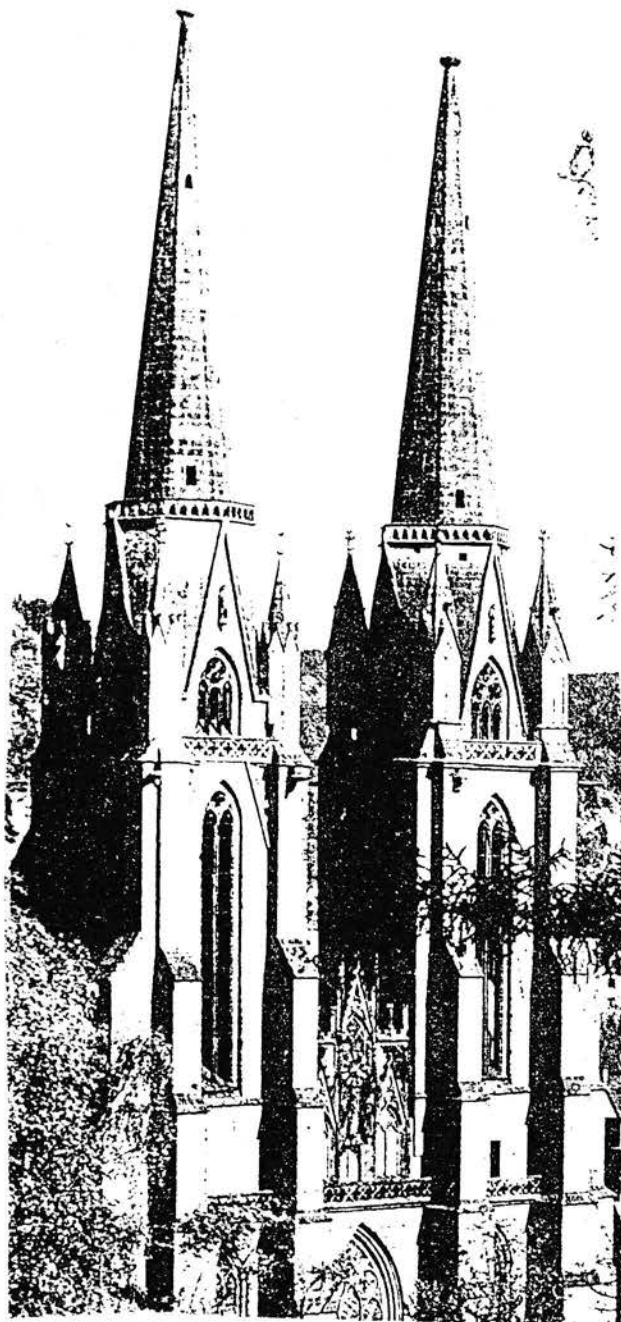


im Innern der Kirche St. Elisabeth



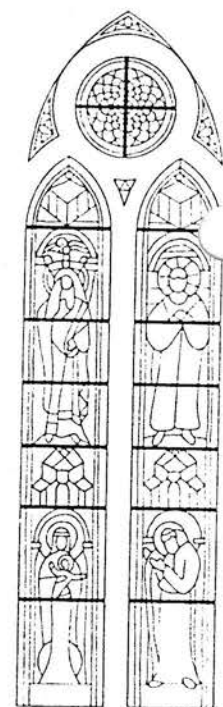
Marburg: Elisabethkirche und Schloß. Nach einem Orig.-Gemälde von Domenico Quaglio (1786-1837)

On the back of a 1 Million Mark note, Aug. 22, 1922, appears St. Elizabeth at right and a view of the town, with the castle on the hill, and the Elizabeth Church in the foreground.



Above, Saint Elizabeth as drawn by Heinz Schiestl on a 50-Pf. note of Eisenach. At left, the Elizabeth Church, from the northwest.

Figures depicted in the windows in the east choir include, upper left, Saint Elizabeth; lower left, Mary; upper right, St. John; and lower right, St. Francis.



Marburg has a rich Notgeld history. Dated June 1, 1917 were 50-Pfennig notes of the city of Marburg. Dated July 5, 1918, were 50-Pfennig notes, with back changes of Reihe III, 1920, and Reihe IV, 1921.

Ten Mark notes dated Oct. 11, 1918, were issued. Inflation notes of 1923 included those dated Aug. 11, 200,000 Mark; Oct. 24, 5 and 20 Milliarden; Oct. 29, 50 Milliarden; and Oct. 31, 100 Milliarden Mark, all from Stadt Marburg.

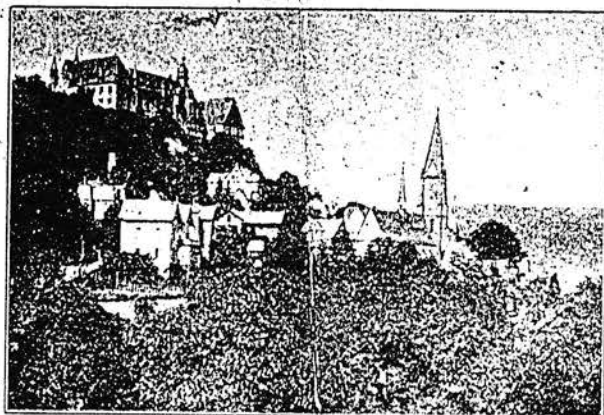
Merchants joined to issue notes of 1 Million Mark dated Aug. 15, 1923, from Behringwerke Akt.; Marburger Tapetenfabrik; Stephen Niderehe & Sohn; J.C. Ostsheim; Gebrueder Seidel; Chr. Schaaf; and Friedrich Paul Schaefer.

From Kreis Marburg were issued notes dated Aug. 22, 1 and 5 Millionen Mark; and Oct. 27, 5 and 20 Milliarden.

From the Marburg Studentheim, Dec. 1, 1923, were 5, 10 and 50 Goldpfennig notes, and one Goldmark.

City bonds were printed on the back of bonds as 50 Milliarden notes, dated Oct. 29, 1923. Dated Oct. 31, 1923 were 100 Milliarden notes printed on paper from school children's workbooks.

Iron Notgeld of Marburg included 1917, 1, 2 and 10 Pfennig; 1919, 15 Pfennig.



Marburg (Blick von der Schwanallee)



Above, a mounted knight bears arms of Hesse, on the back of a 50-Pfennig note dated July 5, 1918. At left, the castle of Marburg and the Elizabeth Church can be seen from the Schwanallee, on a 1 Million Mark note dated Aug. 22, 1923.

THE FRAKTUR CORNER

September 1995

A July 1, 1995, auction by Holger Rosenberg, Ruebenkamp 10, D-27499 Kutsenholz-Mulsum, Germany, netted the following results. The first figure is the estimate; the second the sale price, to which was added a 15 percent buyer's fee. One might compute the German Mark at \$.70 US.

Grasser/Pick Bielefelder Stoffgeld 1917-1923	25	70
Keller (Pick-Siemsen, 1979) Vol. I-III, 1916-1922 circulating notes	200	340
Keller Das Deutsche Notgeld 1914 (1976 reprint)	80	240
Keller Grossgeldscheine 1918 (1976)	60	160
Keller German Inflation 1922 (1975)	60	90
Keller German Inflation 1923, 2 vol (1975)	250	360
Keller Wertbestaendige Notgeld 1923/1924 2nd issue, 1954	80	120
Keller Notgeld Besonderer Art (1977)	30	50

Classified Advertising

WANTED; World paper, Notgeld depicting bridges. Please send photocopy and price to: Mohamad Youssef, 6295 River Run Place, Orlando, FL. 32807, U.S.A.

* * *

GERMAN-FRENCH world paper Notgeld. Over 10,000 pieces in stock! Large free lists. Ian A. Marshall, Parkway Mall Box 62509, 85 Ellesmere Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1R 5G8.

THE FRAKTUR PRICELIST

September 1995

GERMAN METAL NOTGELD, by Funck	
Aachen 1920, 10 Pf, 1.5a, 50 Pf 1.8b	\$6
Adelsheim ND 10 Pf 4.2	\$11
Altena-Olpe 1918 50 Pf 12.2	\$7
Apolda 1918 10 Pf, 18.2b; 50 Pf, 18.7	\$4.50
Arnsberg 1919 50 Pf 19.7a	\$32.50
Berching 1920 50 Pf 35.6	\$22.50
Bergzabern 1917 50 Pf 37.3b	\$10
Bielefeld 1917 50 Pf 40.4	\$7.50
Bingen 1919 10 Pf 41.3	\$2
Bitterfeld 1917 10 Pf 44.1	\$1.50
Blankenburg 1921 50 Pf 45.5	\$7.50
Bochum 1918 10 Pf 49.2	\$6
Bonn 1919 10 Pf 52.7	\$3
Bonn 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf 52.1, .2, .3	\$7.50
Boppard 1919 5, 10, 50 Pf 53.4, .5, .6	\$25
Bottrop 1919 50 Pf 54.5	\$7.50
Braunschweig 1920 10, 50 Pf 56.9b, .8	\$15
Bromberg 1919 10 Pf 60.1	\$6
Buedingen ND 10 Pf 63.1	\$4
Buer ND 25 Pf 64.1	\$2
Cassel 1917 1 Pf 78.1	\$2
Cham 1917 10 Pf 79.2d	\$4.50
Coblenz 1918 10, 25 Pf 80.1b, .2c	\$4.50
Coblenz 1920 10 Pf 80.3a	\$4
Coblenz 1921 10 Pf, 1/2 Mark 80.5b, .10d	\$16
Coburg 1917 10 Pf 81.4	\$3
Crossen ND 10 Pf 85.2a	\$5
Donaueschingen 1918 10 Pf 101.4a	\$5
Dortmund 1917 5, 10 Pf 103.1, .2	\$4.50
Dueren 1918 10 Pf 105.8b	\$2
Dueren 1919 1/2 Mark 105.11c	\$5
Ebingen 1918 50 Pf 107.2a	\$7.50
Elbing 1918 1, 2 Pf 112.1, .2	\$7.50
Eschwege ND 25 Pf 121.3	\$30
Frankenstein 1917 5, 10 Pf 134.3a, .4	\$22.50
Frankenthal 1918 5, 10, 50 Pf 135.9, .10, .11	\$9.50
Frankenthal 1919 10, 50 Pf 135.13c, .14c	\$5
Freudenstadt 1918 10 Pf 138.6c	\$2
Freystadt ND 5, 50 Pf 139.1, .2a	\$22.50
Fuerth 1917 50 Pf 145.4b	\$2
Fulda 1918 1 Pf 146.5b	\$9
Gaildorf 1918 5, 10 Pf 149.1, .2e	\$15
Goeppingen 1918 10 Pf 163.2	\$2
Gotha ND 1, 2 Pf 167.1, .2b	\$4.50
Graefrath 1919 5 Pf 168.2d	\$1.50
Graefrath 1921 10, 50 Pf 168.5, .6	\$7
Greiffenberg 1919 1, 10 Pf 171.3c	\$20
Gross-Salze 1918 10 Pf 174.1b	\$7.50
Gross-Wartenberg ND 10 Pf 175.1	\$15
Gruenberg 1918 10 Pf 176.2	\$2
Gruenberg 1919 10, 50 Pf 176.6, .5	\$21
Gummersbach ND 50 Pf 180.4	\$5
Hagen 1917 10 Pf 184.1	\$1.50

Halle 1920 10 Pf 187.1b	\$3
Hattingen 1917 50 Pf 197.2a	\$4
Haynau ND 25 Pf 201.2b	\$15
Hechingen 1918 10 Pf 202.2	\$9
Horb 1918 10 Pf 222.3a	\$11
Horst Emscher 1917 1/2 Mark 223.2	\$4
Iserlohn 1918 10 Pf 228.7	\$1.50
Kaiserslautern 1917 10 Pf 231.2	\$2
Kempfen 1921 50 Pf 241.1b	\$7.50
Kirchheim/Teck ND 10 Pf 244.5a	\$9
Kirchheim/Teck 1917 10 Pf 244.2	\$1.50
Kissingen 1917 10 Pf 246.2	\$5
Koschmin 1918 5 Pf 258.4b	\$40
Kuenzelsau 1917 5 Pf 263.1a	\$9
Landeshut ND 50 Pf 268.5a	\$14
Landsberg/W ND 1/2 Mark 270.4d	\$9
Laufen 1919 50 Pf 277.11	\$9
Lauterbach 1917 10 Pf 281.2	\$3
Leichlingen 1920 19 Pf 284.1	\$5
Leobschuetz 1918 10 Pf 290.2	\$30
Liebau ND 25 Pf 296.5	\$27.50
Linz ND 10 Pf 298.1	\$1.50
Lippstadt 1921 10 Pf 301.2	\$5
Loewenberg 1920 5, 10 304.1, .2	\$52.50
Mainz 1918 5, 10 Pf 314.3b, .4	\$7.50
Mannheim 1919 10 Pf 315.2	\$1.50
Marbach 1921 50 Pf 316.3	\$5
Menden 1920 10, 50 Pf 328.11a, .12	\$6.50
Muehlhausen/Thuer. 1917 10 Pf 342.9b	\$2
Muehlheim/R 1920 50 Pf 344.7	\$3
Muenster/W 1918 10 Pf 350.3a	\$2
Muensterberg 1918 25, 50 Pf 351.1, 3b	\$25
Murrhardt 1918 5, 10 Pf 353.1a, 2d	\$12.50
Neisse/OS ND 10 Pf 360.1	\$7.50
Neuenburg 1918 50 Pf 363.2	\$9
Neumark 1919 10 Pf 367.6	\$6
Neumeunster ND 10 Pf 368.2	\$2
Neurode 1918 25 Pf 369.2	\$20
Neustadt/H 1917 10 Pf 374.2a	\$5
Neuwied 1919 10 Pf 379.3a	\$14
Oberglogau 1918 10 Pf 388.1b	\$5
Oels 1918 10 Pf 400.2b	\$4
Ohligs 1920 50 Pf 404.7c	\$5
Oldenburg 1917 1/2 Mark 407.1e	\$3
Ostrowo ND 10 Pf 415.1d	\$13
Ottmachau 1920 10 Pf 416.1	\$30
Pforzheim 1917 10 Pf 423.1	\$1.50
Pforzheim 1918 10 Pf 423.2	\$1.50
Pirmasens 1917 5 Pf 426.1	\$2.50
Pirmasens 1919 5, 10, 50 Pf 426.9b, .10b, .11	\$7.50
Ratibor 1918 10 Pf 438.2d	\$4
Ratibor 1919 10 Pf 438.5a	\$5
Reutlingen 1918 50 Pf 446.1i	\$3
Reutlingen 1920 1 Pf 446.2	\$5
Saulgau 1918 10 Pf 471.1a	\$6.50
Schoenwald 1918 10 Pf 486.3	\$4
Seitenberg 1919 10 Pf 494.2	\$35
Selb 1918 1 Pf 495.4	\$22.50
Soest/W 1920 5, 10 Pf 504.4, .5	\$3
Spremberg 1920 5 Pf 514.1	\$21
Sprottau 1918 10, 20 Pf 515.1, .2b	\$17.50
Tuebingen 1917 5 pg 551.4	\$10

Weiler 1917 10 Pf 584.2	\$2
Weimar 1918 50 Pf 586.3	\$7.50
Weissenfels 1918 50 Pf 590.2	\$2
Welzheim 1918 10 Pf 593.2d	\$4.50
Werne/L 1921 50 Pf 596.10	\$9
Wiesbaden ND 10 Pf 601.4	\$1.50
Wiesbaden 1917 601.1	\$2
Witten 1917 10 Pf 604.2b	\$1.50
Witten 1919 10 Pf 604.5	\$1.50
Witten 1920 10 Pf 604.8	\$3.50
Wittenberg 1917 5 Pf 605.1	\$3
Wolfach 1919m10 Pf 610.1	\$5
Worms 1918 10 Pf 613.1d	\$1.50
Zeitz 1920 10 Pf 621.2a	\$3.50
Ziegenhals/OS ND 10 Pf 624..2	\$7.50
Ziegenhals/OS 1918 10 Pf 624.5a	\$2,
Belgium	
Ghent 1917 5 Frank round K-M Tn6	\$10
Ghent 1918 50 Centimes square K-M Tn1	\$10
Ghent 1918 1 Frank Round K-M TN2	\$10
Ghent 1918 5 Frank round K-M Tn7	\$12.50
France	
Nice, Avignon, etc. ND CofC 5 Cent. zinc round	\$2
Tarbes 1917 10 Centimes round iron uniface	\$7.50
Thann 1918 10 Centimes square aluminum	\$9
Germany	
Bnin/Posen 1917 5, 10, 50 Pf zinc round	\$150
Haan 1917 25 Pf zinc round	\$4
Habelschwerdt ND 25 Pf iron octagon	\$7.50
Habelschwerdt ND 50 Pf iron octagon	\$12.50
Hattingen 1917 10, 50 Pf zinc round	\$4
Kissingen 1917 10 Pf zinc round	\$7.50
Konitz/Westpreussen nd no value "L. Chr. Lauer Nuernberg"	
below star iron octagon	\$30
Konitz/Westpreussen nd no value iron square	\$20
Mainz nd zinc square 50 bread token L. Chr. Lauer	\$5
Oberlahnstein 1917 10 Pf iron round	\$3.50
Pforzheim 1918 10 Pf iron round	\$2.50
Schmoelln 1918 10 Pf zinc round	\$2
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen nd 20 Pf iron octagon	\$15
Siegen 1918 5, 50 Pf iron round	\$4
Thale/Harz 1921 10 Pf nickel clad zinc 1 star under date	\$25
Thale/Harz 1921 2 Mark aluminum round	\$20
Thale/Harz 1921 3 Mark aluminum	\$20
Wattenscheid 1917 10, 50 Pf zinc round	\$7.50
Muenchen nd 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 Pf zinc octagon Rapp Motoren-	
Werke	\$22.50
Nuernberg-Fuerth Strassenbahn 20 Pf Aluminum octagon	\$2.50
each: Nassauerhaus; Neptunebrunnen; Sparkasse; Spittlertor;	
Topplerhaus	
Nuernberg 1914 1 Ko Kriegsbrot bread token zinc octagon	\$5
Nuernberg 1914 1 (bread token) zinc octagon	\$5
Idstein/Taunus ND 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 11021 \$5*	
Ilmenau/Thuer. Jan. 1, 1921 10, 20, 50 Pf L-625a	\$2
Ilmenau/Thuer. 1921 50 (6) Pf L-625b	\$4.50
Ilmenau Oct. 13, 1922 100 Mark (2) K-280	\$7.50
Ilseburg Nov. 1, 1920 25, 50	\$2.50*
Insterburg ND 30 Pf, 1.50, 2.50, 3 Mark Schecks L-627	\$2.50*
Iserlohn July 1, 1921 1 Mark (6) L-629	\$24*

PAPER NOTGELD

Itzehoe/Hol. Aug. 2, 1920 25, 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-631a \$5*
 Itzehoe/Holstein ND 50 Pf L-631b \$.65*
 Itzehoe/Holstein ND 50 Pfs L-631c \$1
 Itzehoe/Holstein ND - to Sept. 30, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark
 L-631d \$1.75*
 Jacobsberg Nov. 5, 1921 1 Mark L-634 \$.60*
 Jacobshagen 1920 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf L-633 \$4
 Jarmen/Pommern June 4, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 1033 \$4
 Jauer/Schlesien Dec. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1037d \$3*
 Jena March 1, 1917 10, 25 Pf P-S 1039a \$1.50
 Jena May 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 (3), 75 (3) Pf L-638b \$5.75*
 Jena Aug. 20-22, 1921 1 Mark (2) L-639 \$4.50*
 Jena Dec. 1921 50 (6) Pf L-7.50*
 Jerichow July 1, 1921 50 Pf, 1, 3 Mark L-640b \$1.75*
 Jessnitz 1921 25, 50 Pf L-641c III Serie \$1.50*
 Jever ND 50 Pf, 1, 1.50, 2, 3 Mark Schecks L-644 \$3.25*
 Johannsburg/Ostpreu. Oct. 1, 1920 5, 10, 25, 50 Pf L-645 \$3*
 Jueterbog April 1, 1920 10 Pf P-S 1048d \$1*
 Jueterbog April 8, 1920 25 Pf P-S 1048f \$1.25*
 Jueterbog Oct. 1, 1920 25, 50, 60, 90 Pf L-646 \$2.50*
 Juist July 4, 1919 25 Pf P-S 1049 \$2*
 Kahla 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-650a \$1.75*
 Kahla Aug. 15, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-650b \$1.75*
 Kahla ND 25 Pf L-650c \$.60*
 Kahla Aug. 15, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-650d Porcelain \$1.75*
 Kahla Sept. 15, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-650e \$2*
 Kahla Oct. 15, 1921 25, 75 (3) Pf L-650f \$2.50*
 Kahla Nov. 1, 1921 75 (6) Pf L-650g \$4*
 Kahla Nov. 20, 1921 50 (6) L-650h Christmas set \$7*
 Kahla Dec. 1, 1921 75 (5) Pf L-650i \$6*
 Kahla ND 75 (4) Pf L-652 \$2.50 Chess \$2.50
 Kaiserslautern Aug. 15, 1923 2 Millionen Mark K-2541c \$3
 Kaiserslautern Sept. 10, 1923 20, 50 Millionen Mark K-2541c
 \$5.50
 Kaiserslautern Sept. 15, 1923 1 Million Mark K-2541h \$2.75
 Kaiserslautern Oct. 10, 1923 50 Milliarden Mark K-2541k \$3.75
 Kaiserslautern Oct. 10, 1923 10 Billionen Mark \$7.50*
 Kalbsrieth ND 50 (12) Pf L-653 \$7.50*
 Kallies Feb. 1, 1921 75 Pf L-654 \$.75*
 Kaltennordheim Sept. 1, 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 1057q \$1.25
 Kaltennordheim Nov. 20, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 1057c \$2*
 Kamen April 1, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 1058d \$2
 Kamen Nov. 15, 1918 5, 20 Mark K-243 \$8
 Kamen Jan. 1, 1921 10, 50 Pf P-S 1059d \$1.25*
 Kampen/Sylt Sept. 1, 1921 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-656 \$5.50*
 Kampen/Sylt Oct. 1, 1921 25 Pf L-655 \$6.50*
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 Karlsruhe Aug. 10, 1923 1 Million Mark Reichsbahn K-2583a \$3
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 Kemberg Nov. 1, 1918 5, 10, 50 Pf K-1088 \$3.50*
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 Kevelaer June 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-671 \$1.75*
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