

# The Fraktur

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Max and Moritz

September 1998

Leonardo da Vinci did it. Albrecht Duerer did it. Al Capp did it. Milton Caniff did it.

All these men drew caricatures or cartoons. While early courts in Europe had their jesters who got away with poking fun at rulers and the social and political issues of their time, men who could express their thoughts with ink were doing the same thing. From the Italian word *caricare*, to surcharge, or exaggerate detail, the word caricature means a distorted presentation of a personality type or action. It is an exaggeration of a salient feature, the Nixon nose, the Jay Leno jaw, the John L. Lewis eyebrows, drawn so that the person depicted can be easily recognized.

Even the ancient Egyptians showed men as animals with artwork on vases or in sculpture.

In the Middle Ages there were illuminated manuscripts with exaggerated forms of art, expressing the feelings of the artist.

Around 1500 Leonardo da Vinci's and Albrecht Duerer's works even showed up on coins or medals, so cleverly executed that the full form of exaggeration did not appear until they had undergone some wear. Queen Victoria's head came to appear as an elephant's head after wear on a coin.

The word cartoon came out of a caricature, after 1840, reflecting a pictorial parody. These were not always humorous; at times they were savage, a critical expression of a social or political situation, or showing hatred of one's opponent. Even in my early teens, comic valentines could be purchased for one cent, never signed by the donor, showing up in the desk of a teacher or boss. And not nice!!

Such cartoons, according to Winslow Ames, were devised to sharpen the public view of a contemporary event, folkway or political or social trends. Aren't phrases found in our every day vocabulary from Al Capp's *Li'l Abner*, and the *Dukes of Hazzard*, a cartoon serialized as movies, depicting life in the Ozarks or Appalachia; Milton Caniff, depicting Steve Canyon, whose principles reflect him as a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force and military; and Scott Adam's *Dilbert*, showing up on office walls across America? I was a contemporary of Skeeze in *Gasoline Alley*.

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## MONTHLY NOTGELD QUOTE. . .

On a 50-Pfennig note of Stolzenau,  
Wilhelm Busch's self-portrait shows him  
crying: artists lack money. L-12445b



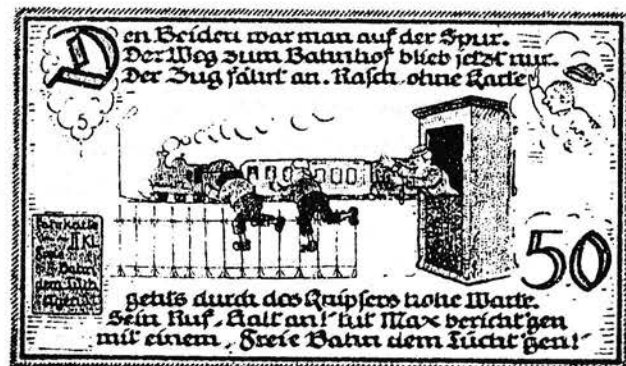
*Fast weiß ich nicht, wo in der Welt  
Ich hernehmen soll alle das Geld*

WILHELM BUSCH  
Druck August Scherl G.m.b.H. Berlin





Just a quick move over the train station fence and the boys have bypassed the ticket vendor. L-395



Other modern versions of cartoons are Donald Duck and Woody Woodpecker, the Flintstones, Ma Perkins and other soap operas.

England had its *Punch*, but Germany had Heinrich Christian Wilhelm Busch, born in Wiedensahl near Hannover on April 15, 1832.

His drawings were usually a single panel, acknowledged to be the forerunner of the comic strip, followed by Rudolph Dirk's *Katzenjammer Kids*, Hans and Fritz. Busch's work even showed up on Notgeld from Stolzenau, Wiedensahl and Gatersleben. It was said Busch's characters went into wildly inventive naughtiness, beyond the call of a bad boy's duty.

Along the way, Max and Moritz popped out of Busch's panels. For instance, they cut small holes in sacks of grain. They introduced bed bugs into the sleeping man's bed. The tires on an auto met some nails sown by M&M on train tracks on a curve - you know the result.

Despite their shenanigans, Busch's art is yet revered in Germany. On a trip to Germany last year, in several book stores I saw illustrated books of the works of Wilhelm Busch.

Busch died in Mechtshausen/Harz, Germany, Jan. 9, 1908.

From Gatersleben is a six-note set of the exploits of Max and Moritz, beginning as they hide inside the geese. L-395



A hamster joins the sleeping man, with the aid of M&M. L-395





The concert hall is embellished by M&M, as one, dressed as a devil, holds a pronged device. L-395

For taking the telephone apart, the boys are finally arrested. L-395



Rest and freedom await the man making his way into his favorite room. Stolzenau L-1245b



On a 50-Pfennig note of Wiedensahl, Widow Bolte is shown cleaning in the basement, while M&M are angling for a pair of broasted chickens. L-1387

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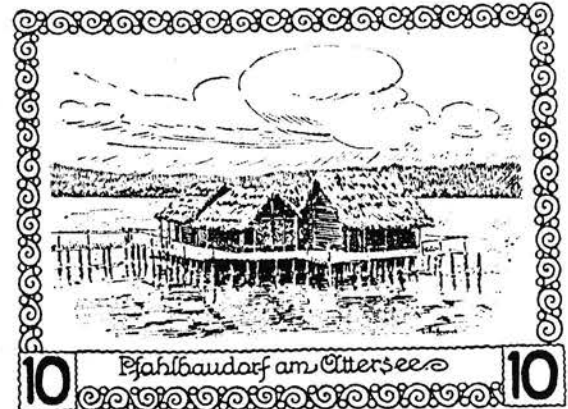
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# PFAHLBAUTEN

Back before the mists of time, before the Iron Age, the Bronze Age, to the early Stone Age, man devised homes over water.

Doubtless, other folks were building homes on land contemporarily, but only these earliest of men who built over the water had an opportunity to leave mementos for us today. Flint and stone tools have come to us; also, enough has been salvaged from under their villages to give modern archaeologists an opportunity to piece together something of their lives.

The reason that the Pfahlbauten (Pile Structure) people left us so much of their heritage is that once under water, oxidation practically ceases. In the 1950s water of the Rhine river, passing through Lake Constance, was so low that it was possible to retrieve artifacts from under the pile homes.



The set of 10, 20 and 50-Heller notes is dated May 12, 1920; the Lake Dwelling village is shown on the back of the 10-Pfennig note..

Wanda, Larry, our son, and I visited one of these reconstructed villages in the mid-1960s at Ueberlingen. We walked out on a wooden causeway, then toward the houses built on pilings. We even recall that in one house was a stone oven, used for baking. Sorry, no coins, I learned. But there are evidences of stone tools, pottery, plates, ladles for cooking even looms for weaving, spanning the time from the Stone Age into the Celtic Era, as late as 746 A.D. There is a large museum at Unterruhldingen/Bodensee.

Evidence of these lake dwellers can be found in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Austria. The western end of Lake Constance (Bodensee) seems to have a heavy concentration of remains of lake dwellings. Maps of the area may indicate locations of the Pfahlbauten.

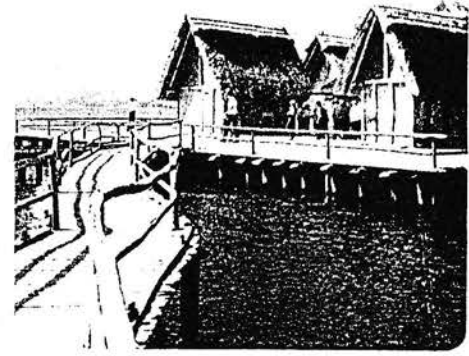
It is interesting to note that during extremely cold winters, the lake freezes. Hearty souls will walk from Germany to Switzerland, across the lake. Customs agents will even man a post in the middle of the lake

And Constance! Just a nibble of the town is on the lake, and in Germany. One walks across Grenzbachstrasse, and voile! You are in Switzerland. It must have been interesting during WWII.

Limestone fragments, compatible with stone deep in the basin of Lake Constance, puzzled geologists. They were found scattered over the ground as far away as the Sittertal, the valley of the Sitter River, northeast of St. Gallen, Switzerland. They thought they had the answer, but only in recent years did they have enough evidence to express it. Some 15 million years ago a meteorite came to rest in the lake basin, excavating a hole 2,000 yards deep, and spraying the land with the limestone rock from the basin.



**Reconstruction of a Pfahlbauten village  
at Uhldingen-Muehlhofen shows styles  
from the Stone and Bronze ages**



Over in Austria, east of Salzburg some 25 miles, in the Salzkammergut, the land of *The Sound of Music*, is the Attersee, 12 1/2 miles long, 3 miles wide. It hosts the towns of Voecklabrueck, Kammer-Schoerfling, Weyregg, Steinback, Weissenbach and Unterach. This is the largest lake in Upper Austria, elevation 1,532 feet, but with a depth of 561 feet. And it has taken us this far to get to Notgeld.

Despite all the German towns surrounding the Bodensee, and several of which issued Notgeld, from none of them could I find Notgeld depicting the lake dwellings. But Schoerfling/Attersee shows us four houses, thatched roofs, out on the lake, also indicated on maps as a Pfahlbauten site.

## **McKneppers visit Germany**



In *THE FRAKTUR*, December 1955, we reviewed the gastronomical exploits of Californians Bob and Sue Knepper, as they visited various McEating places in Germany. In spring 1998, they returned, first to visit at the Notgeld North Pole supervised by the jolly old elf Kai Lindman, at left; then to Cassel, where they met my former hosts, the Boehm family. At left, they are Andreas, their son, attorney and bier deckel collector extraordinaire, Margot and Wolfgang Boehm, Sue and Bob Knepper.

A reader has brought up the subject of a Notgeld club. We will throw the idea out for what readers think about it. A club implies officers. How to elect? How many readers know more than three or four other Notgeld collectors? Annual meetings? Where? When? Dues? What would be the aim of the club? Education? Swapping notes? A publication?

THE FRAKTUR has told readers about the International Notgeld Society of New York City, which met in homes of members before WWII. Then there was the Emergency Money Society of 1969-1972, or so. There was a publication, exchange of notes and coins,, dues, but no meetings. We know of no club exclusively interested in Notgeld in Europe.

Perhaps a more practical thought might be to inject one's self into local coin clubs. It just might be there are Notgeld collectors lurking in the closets. Ask to give a brief presentation about Notgeld at a club meeting; a little honey may attract many flies.

On a trip to Berlin last year at this time, I had occasion to speak with numismatists from Germany and other countries, professors and museum curators, etc. It was surprising, when I might mention Notgeld, how many times they told me, "Oh, I have some Notgeld at home."

Reader's thoughts???



Following a meeting with the Mannheim, Germany, Coin Club in April 1965, club member Georg Foerster, left, chats with your editor in a local Gasthaus. At the recent Portland, Ore., ANA convention, Foerster won exhibit prizes in two categories. And he is a regular reader of THE FRAKTUR.

Hannover-Langenhagen	Oct. 24, 1923	10, 20, 50 Milliarden	K1923-2181	\$55
Huenfeld	Oct. 27, 1923	5, 10, 20, 50 Millionen	K1923-2469 (check form)	\$100
Itzehoe	ND to Sept. 9, 1921	50 Pf L-631c		\$1.25*
Itzehoe	ND to Sept. 30, 1921	25 Pf L-631d		\$1.25*
Jacobshagen	1920	10, 75 Pf L-633a		\$6.50*
Jakobsberg	Nov. 5, 1921	1 Mark L-634		\$.65*
Jena	July 1, 1918	10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1919b		\$7.50*
Jena	December 1921	50 (6) Pf L-635		\$5
Jena	May 1, 1921	10, 25, 50 (3), 75 (3) Pf L-638b		\$5*
Jerichow	July 1, 1921 to April 1, 1922	25, 50 Pf 1 Mark L-640a		\$2*
Jerichow	July 1, 1921 to Oct. 1, 1922	50 Pf, k1, 2, 3 Mark L-640b		\$2.50*
Jessnitz	1921	10, 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-641a		\$2.50*
Jessnitz	1921	25 (2), 50 Pf II Series L-641		\$2*
Jessnitz	1921	25, 50 Pf III Series L-641		\$1.25*
Jever/Oldenburg	ND	2. Mark L-644		\$.65*
Johannisburg/Ostpreussen	Oct. 10, 1921	L-645 Plebiscite		\$.65*
Jueterbog	April 8, 1920	P-S 1048f 25 Pf		\$1.25*
Jueterbog	Oct. 1, 1920	25, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 L-646		\$4*
Kahla	April 30	10, 25, 50 Pf L-648		\$2*
Kahla	ND	50 (6), 75 (6) Pf L-649 Sport Verein		\$30*
Kahla	1921	10, 25, 50 Pf L-650a city views		\$2*
Kahla	Aug. 15, 1921	25, 50, 75 Pf L-650b Pied Piper		\$2*
Kahla	Sept. 15, 1921	25, 50, 75 Pf L-650c Hindenburg		\$2*
Kahla	Aug. 15, 1921	50 Pf L-650d		\$.65*
Kahla	Sept. 15, 1921	25, 50, 75 Pf L-650e black control Nr.		\$2*
Kahla	Sept. 15, 1921	25, 50, 75 Pf L-650e red control Nr.		\$2*
Kahla	Nov. 1, 1921	75 (6) Pf L-650g		\$4*
Kahla	Nov. 20, 1921	50 (4) Pf L-650h Christmas theme		\$3*
Kahla	Dec. 1, 1921	75 (6) Pf L-650i		\$4*
Kahla	ND	75 Pf L-652 Chess		\$1.25*
Kalbsrieth	ND	50 (12) Pf L-653		\$7.50*
Kamenz	Nov. 15, 1918,	5, 20 Mark K-243		\$8
Kamenz	Jan. 1, 1921	10, 25 Pf P-S 1471d 10, 50 Pf		\$1.25*
Kampen/Sylt	Oct. 1, 1921	25, 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-655		\$25*
Kampen/Sylt	Sept. 1, 1921	50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-656		\$5.50*
Kandrzin-Pogorzelletz	June 6, 1921	1/2, 1 1/2, 3 Mark L-657		\$2*
Kappeln	July 6, 1920	25, 50 Pf L-658A II (other varieties available)		\$2.50*
Karlsruhe	Oct. 16, 1918	5, 20 Mark K-244		\$6.50
Karlsruhe	April 22, 1920	50 Pf P-S 1067		\$.60*
Karlsruhe	February 1922	10,000 Mark K-293 (1922) gold washing in Rhein		\$2.75
Kaufbeuren/Bayern	June 15, 1918	50 Pf P-S 1083 a		\$7.50*
Katscher	Oct. 12, 1921	50 Pf L-661b		\$1.25*
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Oct. 15, 1922	Mueller-2270/1		\$40
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Nov. 1, 1922	500 Mark Mueller 2270/2		\$40
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Nov. 15, 1922	500 Mark Mueller 2270/7		\$40
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Dec. 1, 1922	500 Mark M-2207/4		\$40
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	April 17, 1923	500,000 Mark K1923-2590a		\$50
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Nov. 5, 1923	100 Milliarden Mark K1923-2591a		\$60
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Nov. 5, 1923	200 Milliarden Mark K1923-2591a		\$75
Katzenstein/Osterode-Harz	Aug. 17, 1923	25 Goldpfennig KGold-254a		\$30*
Keitum/Sylt	1922	50 Pf, 2 Mark L-665		\$2



Keitum/Sylt ND (to Oct. 31, 1921) 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-666b \$2.50\*  
 Keitum/Sylt Sept. 1, 1921 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-666c \$22\*  
 Kellinghusen ND 20, 50 Pf L-668a \$2.50\*  
 Kellinghusen April 1921 50 Pf L-669b \$1.25\*  
 Kempen Aug. 1, 1923 100,000 Mark K-2605a \$4  
 Kevelaer June 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-671 \$2\*  
 Kiel Feb. 1, 1917 50 Pf P-S 1092a \$3  
 Kiel Jan. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 1092d \$1.25\*  
 Kiel Oct. 15, 1918 5, 10 Mark K1918-249 \$5\*  
 Kiel December 1919 50 Pf L-676 Hartung \$20\*  
 Kiel Sept. 10-18, 1921 70 (2), 80 (2), 90 (2) Pf L-677a \$7.50\*  
 Kiel Sept. 15-18, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-679 Messe \$2.50\*  
 Kirchhain/N.L. Aug. 1, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-681 \$2\*  
 Kirchheim/Teck Oct. 31, 1918 5, 10, 20 Mark K-250 \$7.50\*  
 Kisssingen, Bad Nov. 20, 1918 5 Mark K1918 - 251 \$4.25  
 Kitzingen/Main 1921 50 Pf P-S 1105t \$1.50\*  
 Kitzingen/Main March 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-682 \$7\*  
 Kitzingen/Main 1920 1 (4), 2 (6) Pf L-683 \$7\*  
 Klein-Nordende-Lieth ND 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-686 \$18\*  
 Kleinen, Bad ND 10, 25 Pf L-685 \$1.50\*  
 Kletzo/Posen Aug. 14, 1914 1 Mark K1914-178\* \$35\*  
 Kloster Zinnas Sept. 7, 1920 25, 50 Pf L-688 \$1.25\*  
 Kluetz ND 10, 25 Pf L-689 Reutergeld \$1.50\*  
 Kneitlingen July 1, 1921 50 (3), 75 (4) Pf, 1 Mark (4) L-690 \$7\*  
 Knivsberg March 14, 1920 50 Pf L-691 Spurious issue \$20\*  
 Koberg ND 10, 20, 25, 50 Pf L-693b \$2.50\*  
 Koberg ND 10, 20, 25, 50 Pf L-693c Map \$2.50\*  
 Koelln-Reisiek ND 50 Pf L-695 \$.65\*  
 Koeln (Coeln) June 1, 1918 25 Pf P-S 1114f \$1  
 Koeln (Coeln) June 1, 1918 10 Pf P-S 1114h \$1.25\*  
 Koeln Oct. 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 1114l \$1.25  
 Koeln Dec. 31, 1920 10, 25 Pf P-S 1140o \$2.50\*  
 Koeln July 13, 1921 10, 25 Pf L-1114p Abschied \$2  
 Koeln July 13, 1921 10 Pf P-S 1114r Abschied \$.50  
 Koeln July 15, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 1114q Heimkehr \$3.25\*  
 Koeln Jan. 12, 1922 50 (3) Pf L-697 A B C \$4\*  
 Koeln Jan. 12, 1922 50 (2) Pf L-697 E F \$2.50\*  
 Koeln Feb. 1, 1923 10,000 Mark K1922 - 314 Adenauer Signed \$3.25  
 Koeln Jul. 1, 1923 100,000 Mark K1923 2684a Adenauer Signed \$2  
 Koeln July 2, 1923 50,000 Mark K1923 2684b Adenauer Signed \$2.50  
 Koeln Aug. 1, 1923 500,000 Mark K1923-2684e Adenauer Signed \$2.75  
 Koeln Sept. 10, 1923 100 Millionen Mark K1923-w Adenauer Signed \$3.25

\*Uncirculated

K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman Serienscheine; P-S Pick-Siensen Circulated issues  
 M-Mueller, Die Notgeldscheine der deutschen Inflation 1922

Aleksandras Kubilas, *World II War Russian-German Occupations in Lithuania*, 200 pages,  
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