

# The Fraktur

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## BADEN BEI WIEN, AUSTRIA

Not all bads are in Germany.

Bads sprang up where the thermal waters flowed, hot, usually with medicinal elements.

Look at Baden bei Wien, Baden near Vienna, Austria, 16 miles south of the capital. During the Neolithic period the civilization which lived there is called the "Baden Culture."

Roman occupiers used the area as a spa, calling the place "Aquae." Roman remains are found in the Rollet Museum in Baden.

In 869 A.D. the German word "Padun" was used in reference to the baths. Baden counts 15 radioactive muriated-sulphate springs, discharging 6 million liters daily. The springs rise at the foot of the Kalvarienberg, which stands 1,250 feet high, made of dolomitic limestone.

Emperor Friedrich III gave market status to the town and granted the coat of arms, depicting a man and woman bathing in a tub.



Centered in the seal of the city of Baden, Austria, is the outline of a couple in a tub, taken from the coat of arms of the city. The figure appears on a 10-Heller note dated December 1-31, 1920.

One writer commented that the city always enjoyed social activities which outweighed any therapeutic values of the waters. Features include a casino and a 98-foot "Trinkhalle," constructed by the Romans and leading to the Roemerquelle, the Roman spring.

Baden felt the invasions of the Turks in 1529 and 1683 and fires in 1714 and 1812, which created a totally 19th century appearance to the city as it was rebuilt. Emperor Franz I made the city his summer residence, accompanied by the entire court plus members of the aristocracy and the artistic world.





Viewed from nearby woods is the city of Baden, Austria, shown on a 20-Heller note.

Names associated with the town are Mozart, Beethoven, Grillparzer, Schubert, Johann Strauss and others. In 1841 the extension of the southern railway facilitated transport from Vienna. Today, many tourists will stay overnight in Baden and take the train to Vienna daily; expense is nil with a Eurail pass.

After 1916 during World War I, army headquarters were in Baden. Between the wars, Baden was called "Karlsbad of Austria," as emphasis returned to the health qualities of the city. While occupied during World War II, the town was the headquarters of the Russian army.

The Schwechat River flows through the Helenental, or valley, continuing through Baden. The town is along the foothills of the Alps, to the west, and facing the plain to the east which extends through Hungary.

Just three miles south of Baden is Bad Voeslau. Other Austrian towns with bad for a prefix follow; those with Notgeld issues are followed with an asterisk.

The 50-Heller note of Baden, Austria, shows a city view.



Bad Aussee\*  
Bad Diezling  
Bad Fusch  
Bad Gleichenberg  
Bad Hofgastein  
Bad Iselsberg  
Bad Leinkirchheim  
Bad Medraz  
Bad Rothenbrunn  
Bad Vellach

Bad Deutsch-Altenburg  
Bad Eisenstein  
Bad Gastein\*  
Bad Hall\*  
Bad Ischl\*  
Bad Khelegg  
Bad Ladis  
Bad Obladis  
Bad St. Leonhard  
Bad Voeslau

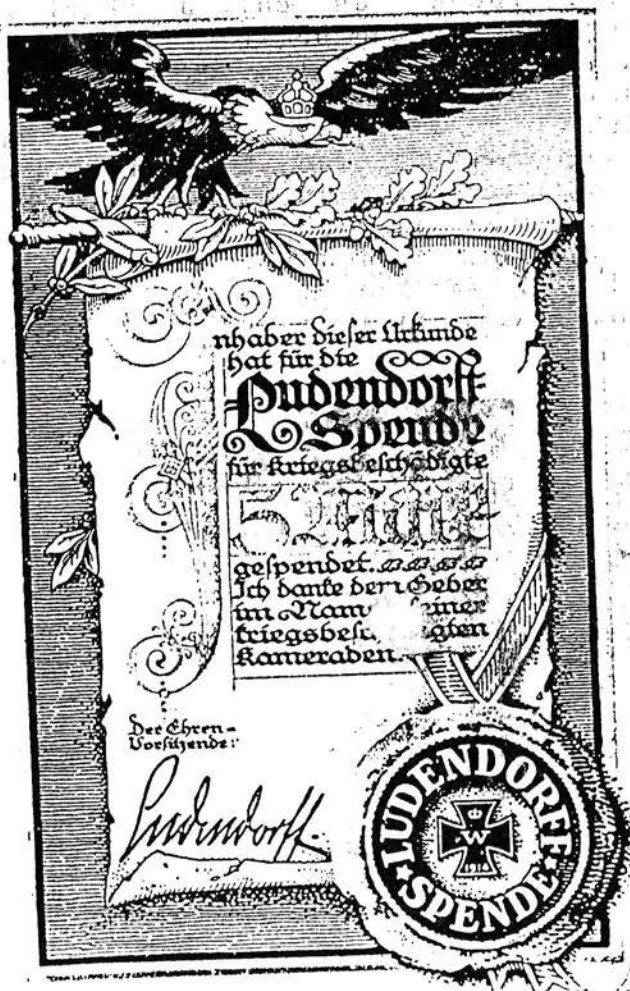


# Kohler signs receipt

Typical of collections for wounded soldiers during World War I in Germany was one made in the name of General Erich Friedrich Wilhelm Ludendorff, 1865-1937. Perhaps Ludendorff was best known, after his military reputation, as a co-conspirator with Adolf Hitler in the Nov. 8, 1923, putsch, declared in the Munich beer hall, the Buergerbraeu Keller. Ludendorff was released following a Feb. 8, 1924, trial; Hitler went to jail.

During World War I Ludendorff's name was used for donations to wounded veterans. On the back of the illustrated five mark donation receipt is the statement "Owner of this receipt is merchant Albert Petersdorf, Cottbus, Sprembergerstrasse, stationery shop. Signed KOHLER, NCO 2nd Ersatz Company, 52nd Infantry Regiment.

The 52nd Infantry Regiment was originally the 6th Brandenburg, founded in 1860. The 52nd Inf. Reg. was known as "von Alvensleben," stationed in Cottbus and Crossen. The "ersatz" name did not indicate supplement; rather it was used to denote depot units in Germany. It was a prefix to numerous field units formed by the depots during the war.



AT LEFT IS THE "LUDENDORFF SPENDE," acknowledging receipt of a 5-Mark donation to wounded veterans of World War I. The name of the donor and name of the person accepting the donation and his military unit are shown on the back.

Inhaber dieser Quittung ist

der Kaufmann Albert Petersdorf, Cottbus  
Sprembergerstrasse, Papier- & Schreibwaren

Unterschrift:

Köhler, NCO

2 Ersatz Comp. Inf. Regt 52



JANUARY 1995

Recently we were browsing through the "Journal of International Numismatics," published by the Organization of International Numismatics.

Catching our eyes was a feature by Frank E. Ammermann, Ann Arbor, Mich., titled "The German Notgeld."

Ammermann had one of the largest metal Notgeld collections in the United States. He prefaced his remarks by commenting, "It is easy to forget that the purpose of numismatics is not only to learn about coins, but to learn from them."

"Often overlooked is the fact that places, persons and political associations have been identified through coins which are the only available proof of their existence. For this reason, numismatics often falls within the department of archeology at major universities. Indeed, coins are the finest kind of hard evidence, both in the physical and legal senses."

In reference to metal issues from municipalities in Germany, Ammermann wrote, "It is possible to reconstruct the traditional patterns of fiscal jurisdiction by correlating the issuing units with geographical location."

As businesses in Germany attempted to alleviate change shortages with their own tokens, often supplies were sufficient to enjoy wide circulation in their communities. "These so-called private issues may be the sole remaining evidence of places of business, their proprietors and the goods they made or sold."

Tokens collectors in the United States, I am sure, can relate to the usefulness of tokens in tracing early business firms and their owners in this country.

Ammermann also commented on prisoner of war camp tokens and tokens by private firms which employed prisoners.

"Too many numismatists fail to appreciate their own value as the source and caretakers of knowledge," Ammermann concluded.

Alas, often our best intentions go awry. Firmly believing he was leaving the University of Michigan a treasure trove for historical research, we understand the collection was willed to the university. Within two years after these words were written by Mr. Ammermann in 1974, he had died.

And there was an auction of the coins, offered in large lots.

Do you recall the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pa., a few years ago? Directors of the museum wanted some money to buy some "artworks." How to raise the money? Sure, sell all those dirty old coins and tokens taking up space. Forget the history they tell.

One of the largest token collections in The Netherlands was sold a few years ago at auction. It was strong in transportation issues, even bridge tokens, etc. It was carved into a few lots and sold, leaving the collector little opportunity to expand his collection and find needed pieces.

A beautiful collection of paper Notgeld was left to a

New York university in about 1928. I purchased it from a New York City dealer a few years ago, a loss to historical research at the university. Perhaps they needed a couple of paintings.

The only contact I had with Mr. Ammermann came one afternoon as I was returning to Ohio from a visit in the Detroit area. I called Mr. Ammermann on the telephone, and we had a pleasant conversation. As I recall, the bulk of his collection had come to him in a single lot.

And this recollection takes me to another great collection. At a coin show in California one time, I ran into Robert Lamb.

I didn't have my thoughts together, in the unexpectedness of the meeting, but I did ask him how the collection had been formed. Perhaps during a tour of duty in Germany? No. Piece by piece? No. It came from an Army sergeant who had been stationed in Germany, and Lamb had made few, if any, additions to it.

With the supporting interest of Arlie Slabaugh at Hewitt Brothers in Chicago, the Lamb catalog appeared in "Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine" in the early 1960s. Later it was printed as a book, reprinted and long since, out of print.

When the magazine was purchased by Amos Press, the illustrations from the Lamb catalog went to Ohio, where they remain, to the best of my knowledge.

And Lamb's occupation? He was an electrician, responsible for the traffic lights of Tucson, Ariz. We do not know the disposition of the Lamb Notgeld collection after he died.

## OF BIG MACS, PLASTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

By ROBERT C. KNEPPER

It would appear that our August and September 1994 visit to Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands was a market comparison of Big Macs. Not so, but it does offer an illustration in market economies.

The thrust of this report is money and traveling.

### McDonald's Prices in Various Places

	Germany		Netherlands		Britain		USA
	DM	\$@.64	NG	\$@.58	£	\$@1.55	
Big Mac	4.80	3.07	5.45	3.16	1.74	2.70	\$1.95
Hamburger	2.30	1.47	2.65	1.54	.84	1.30	.59
Hamb + cheese	2.50	1.60	2.95	1.71	.94	1.46	.69
Double + cheese			3.95	2.29	1.59	2.46	1.29
Small fries	1.50	.96	1.45	.84	.57	.88	.69
Small coke	1.80	1.15	1.95	1.13	.69	1.07	.79
Chicken McNug	4.50	2.88	4.35	2.52	1.57	2.43	1.69
1 each foreign/US		1.72		1.72		1.59	1.00

The ratio of 1.6 to 1.7 is about what we found for many other costs in Europe.



After one considers cash, traveler's checks, credit cards, especially those friendly with automatic teller machines, one develops best alternatives for each country being visited.

The best technique for getting local money in Europe seems to vary with what country and what credit cards or debit cards you have.

Deutschmark traveler's check, purchased from Thomas Cook in the United States, cost 4.8 percent above my reference, the bank exchange rate published in the Los Angeles Times.

My wife's credit union debit card, used in European money machines, including airports, had no service charges and gave us very close, less than 0.5 % over, to the bank exchange rate. However, it worked only in Great Britain, Netherlands and Belgium but not in Germany nor Switzerland.

My Wells Fargo bank debit card had a good exchange rate but had a service charge which amounted to a 2.6 % fee and worked only in Great Britain.

In Germany and Switzerland we used Visa and MasterCard cash advances which incur both service charges and interest. They were usable everywhere, were paid off as soon as we got home, and cost about 4.5 %.

Advances at the beginning of the trip incurred more interest than advances at the end of the trip, so the "cost" varies. I had, but did not cash, U.S. dollar traveler's checks; I believe they would have incurred an exchange fee of about 5 % but I didn't collect data.

CONCLUSIONS: Use credit cards for purchases wherever possible. Choices for cash: debit cards with no fee, debit cards with fee, then not much cost difference among prepurchased foreign currency traveler's check, though the credit card cash advances are the most convenient.

Determine before departure where your debit cards can be used.

\* \* \*

On a personal note, I would ask help on "Siegelmarks" which are "stamps" affixed to government agency documents and envelopes. I collect those which show Wildmen as supporters. Please send information to Robert C. Knepper, 401 Fernhill Lane, Anaheim, Calif. 92807.

\* \* \*

In our December 1994 issue we reviewed Volume I of a planned four-volume series by Kai Lindman, Sassenburg, Germany. We lacked complete pricing information, and begged the question.

Now we can say that there are en route to us copies of the book which we will offer for \$17 postpaid. Volume I lists the basic issues, "Grundaussagen," omitting detail describing height and type of control numbers, color information, printers and designers and other detail found in the red cover third edition dated 1989.

Orders are being accepted; payment is requested after delivery of the book to you.

Baden-Baden Oct. 22, 1918 50 Mark K-24 \$3.25  
 Baden-Baden Sept. 19, 1919 50 Pf P-S 102a \$.75  
 Ballenstadt 1918 5 Mark K-26 \$2.25  
 Ballenstedt Sept. 28, 1920 5 (12), 10 (8), Pf L-59 \$10  
 Ballenstadt Aug. 22, 1921 25, 30, 50 (2), 75 Pf, 100 Pf L-58  
 \$4\*  
 Bamberg 1918 5 Mark K-26 black control Nr. folds \$4  
 Bamberg October 1922 100,000 Mark K-31b \$3  
 Barby 1920 25 Pf P-S 109 \$3\*  
 Barntrup/Lippe Nov. 20, 1921 1 Mark L-63 \$1.50\*  
 Bautzen/Sachsen ND 1 Mark POW Campbell 2697 \$4  
 Bautzen/Sachsen Nov. 8, 1918 10 Mark K-28 \$2.50  
 Bautzen/Sachsen May 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 119e \$2.25  
 Bautzen/Sachsen Oct. 15, 1922 100, 500 Mark K-35 \$8  
 Bautzen/Sachsen Aug. 22, 1923 100,000, 500,000 Mark K-275 \$6  
 Bayreuth Oct. 22, 1918 50 Pf K-32 \$4\*  
 Beckum Nov. 1, 1918 2 Mark (2) well scene K-33 \$7.50\*  
 Belgard/Persante ND 25, 75 Pf, 1, 2 Mark Schecks L-65a \$2.25\*  
 Belgard/Persante ND 25, 50, 75 Pf, 2 Mark Schecks L-65b  
 \$2.50\*  
 Belgard/Persante ND 25 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-65c \$1.75  
 Bensheim Dec. 31, 1920 50 Pf P-S 136 folds \$1  
 Belgern/Elbe Nov. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-66 \$1.25\*  
 Bergen/Dumme ND 25, 50 Pf L-73 \$1.25\*  
 Benneckenstein/Harz July 1920 25 Pf P-S 134b \$.75  
 Benneckenstein/Harz July 1921 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf Set L-68  
 \$3.50\*  
 Benrath Aug. 15, 1923 1,000,000 Mark K-303a \$2.50  
 Bentheim ND 10, 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-70 \$2.50\*  
 Berlin Sept. 9, 1921 50 Pf (2) L-87 \$.60\*  
 Berlin Aug. 12, 1923 1 Millionen Mark Reichsbahn K-340a \$1.75  
 Berlin Aug. 20, 1923 2 Millionen Mark Reichsbahn K-340b \$3\*  
 Berlin Aug. 25, 1923 2 Millionen Mark K-339h \$2.50  
 Bernburg/Anhalt (Solbad) May 1, 1920 10 Pf P-S 190b \$2.50\*  
 Berncastel-Cues Dec. 1, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 193 \$2.25\*  
 Berneck/Fichtelgebirge Jan. 1, 1921 25 Pf P-S 196h \$2  
 Bernsbach May 4, 1917 50 Pf P-S 197 \$1.50\*  
 Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 500,000 Mark K-389a \$2.50  
 Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 1 Millionen Mark K-389a \$2.50  
 Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 5 Millionen Mark K-389a \$2.50  
 Beuel Aug. 15, 1923 20 Millionen Mark K-389a \$2.50  
 Beuel Sept. 15, 1923 100 Millionen Mark K-389c \$2.50  
 Beuthen/Oberschlesien ND Industriebezirke 25 Pf P-S 205 \$2.50  
 Beverstedt Jan. 15, 1922 50 Pf Beaver L-93 \$1.75\*  
 Beverungen May 1, 1921 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf, 1 Mark L-95 \$12\*  
 Bialla/Ostpreussen Oct. 1, 1920 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-95 \$4  
 Bielefeld July 1, 1917 10, 25 Pf P-S 221 \$1.25\*  
 Bielefeld March 1, 1918 50 Pf K-43a \$.75\*  
 Bielefeld Nov. 1, 1918 5 Pf K-43 \$.75  
 Bielefeld Nov. 1, 1918 5, 20 Mark K-43d \$4  
 Bielefeld Nov. 1, 1918 10, 20 Mark K-43 \$6\*  
 Bielefeld Dec. 1, 1918 1, 2 Mark K-43f \$4  
 Bielefeld April 1, 1919 10 (2) Pf P-S 221e \$1.25\*  
 Bielefeld May 15, 1921 50 Pf, L-98d \$.60\*



Bielefeld May 15, 1921 25 Mark silk worn L-981 \$2.50  
 Bielefeld July 15, 1921 25 Mark silk worn L-981 \$2.50  
 Bielefeld April 2, 1922 50, 250 Millionen Mark punch-  
 cancelled \$3.50  
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 Bielefeld Nov. 8, 1923 5 goldpfennig K-62a \$3\*  
 Bielefeld Aug. 11, 1923 1, 3, 5 Millionen Mark K-415a \$6  
 Bielefeld Aug. 20, 1923 500,000 Mark K-414b \$2.25  
 Bielschowitz/Polnische OS July 1, 1917 25 Pf P-S 222c \$1.25\*  
 Bielschowitz ND 50 Pf Plebiscite map L-99 \$1.25\*  
 Bilsen ND 75 Pf L-100 \$1.75\*  
 Birkenfeld Feb. 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-101 \$1.75\*  
 Bismark/Analt Sept. 14, 1920 10 Pf P-S 235b \$1.25\*  
 Bismark/Anhalt Oct. 1, 1921 50 Pf L-104 \$1.25\*  
 Bitburg April 1, 1920 25 Pf P-S 236f \$.75  
 Bitterfeld July 6, 1920 25, 50 Pf P-S 237 \$2.25\*  
 Bitterfeld June 1921 5, 10, 25, 50 (3) Pf L-105a \$4\*  
 Bitterfeld Dec. 1, 1921 50 (3), 75 (2) Pf L-105b \$3\*  
 Blankenburg/Thuer., Bad 1918 P-S 242d 50 Pf \$1.50  
 Blankenburg/Harz ND 5, 10, 25, 50 Pf L-106 \$2.50\*  
 Blankenhain/Thuer. ND 50 Pf P-S 248 \$2.25\*  
 Blankenhain/Thuer. 1921 25 Pf L-111 \$1.25  
 Blaubeuren ND 5 Mark K-46 5 Mark K-46 \$3\*  
 Bleckede ND 25 Pf P-S 250 \$1.50\*  
 Bleicherode/H March 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-113 \$1.75\*  
 Blomberg/Lippe August 1921 50 (2) Pf L-116 \$10\*  
 Blumenthal/Hann. Oct. 25, 1920 P-S 254 \$1\*  
 Blumenthal/Hann. July 25, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-117 \$1.75\*  
 Bocholt/W Jan. 1, 1918 25 Pf P-S 262 \$.60  
 Bochum July 9, 1923 100,000 Mark K-475 \$2.50  
 Bodenwerder May 1, 1920 20 Pf crescent moon P-S 267k \$2  
 Boeblingen-Sindelfingen Aug. 20, 1923 K-503 \$3.75  
 Boenningstedt ND 25 Pf L-125 \$1.75\*  
 Algeria Law of Jan. 31, 1944 1 Franc P-36 \$1.25  
 Algeria Law of Jan. 31, 1944 2 Francs P-38A \$1.25  
 Allied Military Currency: Austria, 1 Schilling; Italy, 1, 2  
 Lire; France, 2, 10 Francs \$5  
 Denmark Augustenburg April 8, 1920 1 Mark L-52a \$2\*  
 Denmark Augustenburg/Alsen Oct. 15, 1921 50 Ore L-52b \$2\*  
 Hungary Szombathely 47.12N 16.38E 1920 2 Korona \$5\*  
 Macao ND 1 Centavo \$5\*  
 Morocco April 6, 1944 50 Centimes, 1 Franc P-41, 42 \$10\*  
 Spain Mont-Ral/Catalon 376 June 15, 1937 25 Centims \$7.50\*  
 Latvia Mitau/Jelgawa Oct. 20, 1918 1 Kopeken/kapeilra \$5  
 Poland Wagrowiec 52.49N 17.11E 1 grudnia 1919 1 Marka \$5

\*Uncirculated

K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman, Serienscheine; P-S Pick-Siemsen  
 P-Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, general & Specialized

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