

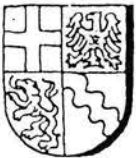
The Fraktur

Vol. XI Nr., 4

April 1998

Wine, Water Beckon to Ahr Valley

AHR



One of the favorite red wine producing areas of Germany comes from a valley dotted by 16 villages within 16 miles, along the Ahr river, with some 2,000 families producing grapes on an average of one and one-half acre plots.

Drop up the Rhine 15 miles south of Bonn and one encounters the site of the bridge at Remagen. Across the Rhine is the town of Linz. Just up from Remagen the Ahr river enters the Rhine; immediately to the right is the town of Sinzig (see THE FRAKTUR, June 1995).

One needs to travel only 54 miles up the Ahr river to its headwaters at the village of Blankenheim. We will treat the area rather than a single town. Among places with the word Ahr in them are Ahr, Ahrbrueck, Ahrdorf, Ardt, Ahrhuetten, Ahrweiler, Ahrthalbruecke, Ahrthermen, Ahrrotwein Strasse, Bad Neuenahr, Hohenahr and Altenahr.

The name of the town Neuenahr was given after the villages of Hemmessen, Wadenheim and Beul were combined.

The highway between Bad Neuenahr and Altenahr is called "The Red Wine Road." Wine connoisseurs grade the red wine of the area the best of red wine produced that far north, 300 miles north of the usual red wine country.

Between Ahrweiler and Altenahr is the town of Mayschoss. A major industry in the place is the Mayschoss Vinters' Cooperative, founded in 1868. Local grape growers took advantage of a cave, enlarged it and today it serves as a museum, storage place, wine presses and a tasting room. One must keep the entrance ticket; later it pays for a sample of the wine. In addition to the red wine, the cooperative also has white wine.

Monthly Notgeld Quote. . .

Grünberg (one of 6x50 Pf.)
L-474e

The Diplomatic Mayor

"Here, on the table of the council are the keys, but under no circumstances will I hand them to you. If you are going to take them I can certainly not prevent it."

(The mayor of Grünberg to the envoy of Frederick the Great when the city was taken by Prussian forces in 1740.)





The volcano Landskrone blows its top, compared to the blacksmith's fire in his forge, on the 50-Pf note of Bad Neuenahr. L-911



Landskrone rises about 1 1/2 miles west of Bad Neuenahr, some 910 feet in elevation. A castle was built on the summit in 1205; destroyed in 1677 by the French. L-911

Grapes are unloaded over the cavern, dropped into vats which hold as much as 55,000 liters of wine. Annual wine production is 950,000 liters. Additionally, there is storage room for one million bottles. Automated bottling machines can handle 3,000 bottles hourly.

In the area are an abundance of hotels, a casino, 2,000 Kilometers of walking paths and ancient Roman ruins. Perched on an elevation of 1,119 feet are the ruins of Neuenahr castle, built in 1226 by Otto von Are. In 1353 the Knights of Rodeberg took the castle over, assuming the name Count of Neuen-Are.

With the help of residents of Ahrweiler, two kilometers on up the river, Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne destroyed the castle in 1371.

Nearby is the Apollinarisbrunnen, a spring discovered in 1851, harnessed by the Apollinaris Co. Ltd., from England. In 1906 they were exporting 30 million bottles of the mineral water annually.



Sankt Willibrordus, 658-739, was considered the Patron Saint of shooting contests, shown on a 50-Pf note of Bad Neuenahr. L-911



The Willibrordus spring in Bad Neuenahr is named for the saint. It appears on a Mark Note. L-911

TONS OF PAPER MARKS IN BERLIN CELLAR

(From *The Numismatist*, June 1923, page 257)

A dispatch from Berlin to the New York *Herald* says that German's increasing reserve stock of bank notes, now amounting to 8,000,000,000,000 marks, --not counting another 8,000,000,000,000 in circulation - keeps President Havenstein of the Reichsbank busy renting rooms, cellars and attics in other banks so the bank notes will have a roof over their heads.

It is a small bank indeed that has not a few billions tucked away about the premises. Motor trucks are hourly backing up to the Reichsbank, where the corridors, vaults and basement are choked with bales of money, and are carting it away to other quarters.

The huge bulk has been increased by the recent wholesale issue of notes of one and two Mark denomination. It cost far more than their face value to produce these, but they were requested by Southern Germany. Some time ago the money printers could not supply the demand, but now 30 print shops are engaged in this work and they are keeping up the supply without working overtime.

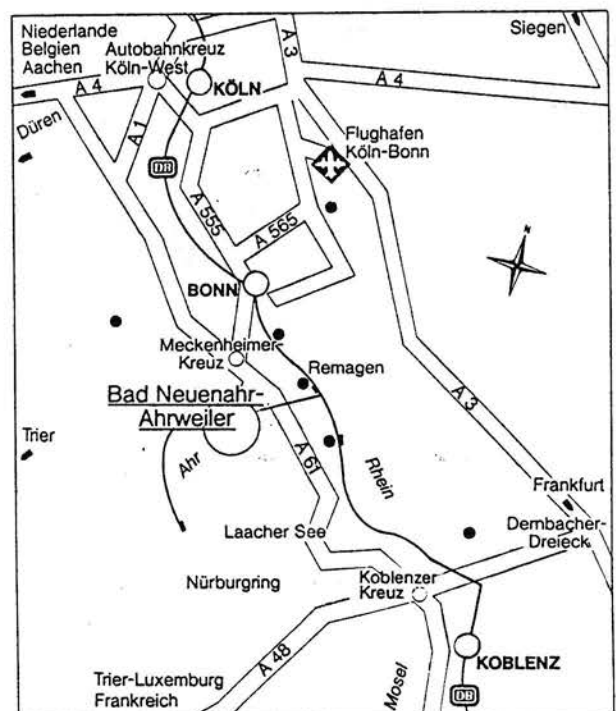
* * *

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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 MIR 5G8.



BAD NEUENAUH AHRWEILER



In our January issue, we asked that those working on Notgeld glossaries send them to us by March 1, so that we could integrate them and offer a combined glossary with the April issue.

We received one, and added to the glossary that ran in the first two years of THE FRAKTUR, which we are including with the April issue. By dictionary definition, a glossary is a specialized listing of words; it does not include every word in the dictionary. Words such as blue and red, east and west, up and down, appear in common German -English dictionaries. And cognates, words meaning the same in each language, are omitted.

* * *

An English language *German Notgeld Collector's Guide* has been prepared by Dwight L. Musser, dealer in world paper money, including Notgeld.

The 24-page work offers sections on the economic conditions in Germany which gave rise to the issuance of emergency money (Notgeld); development of various catalogs by Dr. Arnold Keller; and their categories.

Other helps featured in the work are lists of abbreviations used by German cataloguers; a German Notgeld glossary; and lists of general published work works of the subject. Copious illustrations appear throughout the work.

The guide is available for \$5 from Musser at P.O. Box 905, Lacoochee, Fla. 33537.

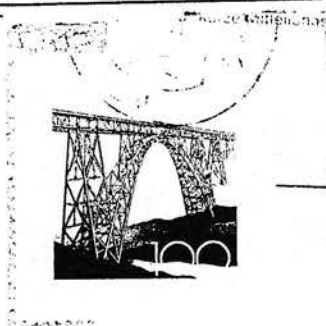
* * *

Dwight and Norma Musser cut the square dance rugs from West Virginia to Florida. A Charleston, W. Va., newspaper caught them recently in their dance garb.





The downtown Gifhorn church appeared on a 50-Pf note dated June 1, 1921, L-414, above. We show it as it looked to my camera in September 1997, at right.



In 1997, the centennial of the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge was observed with the German postoffice issuing a 100-Pfennig postage stamp. Also called the Muengstener bridge, it is still the longest (1,625 feet) and highest (338 feet) railway bridge in Europe. To mark the First Remscheider Stamp and Notgeld Show, Oct. 8-9, 1921, "Erbuna," two 50-Pfennig notes were issued, L-1085.

Borna ND 10, 50 Pf P-S 291 \$3*
Borna/Leipzig Aug. 15, 1923 500,000 Mark K-538 \$3.50*
Borstel ND 25 Pf L-137 \$2*
Bosau May 15, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-138 \$4.25
Boltenhagen ND 25, 50 Pf L-130 Reutergeld \$1.50*
Brake/Oldenburg ND 25, 50, 75 Pf, 1, 1.50 Mark L-141 Schecks \$3*
Brakel/Hoexter June 1, 1921 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark (2), 2 Mark (2) L-142 \$12*
Bramstedt, Bad Dec. 7, 1920 25, 50 Pf L-143 \$2.50*
Brandenburg/Havel ND 10 Pf P-S 297 Karton Bauverein \$5*
Braunschweig May 1, 1921 10 (4), 25 (4), 50 (4), 75 (4) Pf L-147 \$10*
Braunschweig July 1, 1921 10, 25 (2), 75 Pf L-148 \$3
Braunschweig 1921 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf L-150 \$2.50*
Bremen ND 1 Mark (3) L-167 \$7.50*
Bremen Sept. 15, 1921 25 Pf L-161 \$.65*
Brehna July 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-152 \$4*
Bremen 1923 A: 25, 50, 75, 100 Pf, B: 25, 50, 75, 100 Pf L-158 \$5*
Bremen Sept. 15, 1921 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-161 \$4.50*
Bremen ND 1 Mark L-167 Turnverein \$2.75*
Bremen Sept. 29, 1922 50 Mark K-76b J. F. Schroeder Bank, Francke Werke \$2.25
Bremen Sept. 29, 1922 100 Mark K-76b J. F. Schroeder Bank, Francke Werke \$2.25
Bremen Sept. 29, 1922 500 Mark K-76b J. F. Schroeder Bank, Francke Werke \$2.25
Bremen Aug. 10, 1923 100,000 Mark K-585b J. F. Schroeder Bank, Francke Werke \$2.25
Bremen Aug. 15, 1923 200,000, 500,000 Mark K-585c Schroeder Bank, Francke \$4.50
Breslau/Silesia July 15, 1921 25 Pf L-178 \$1.25*
Bromberg May 1919 50 Pf P-S 336c \$3.75*
Bruehl ND 10, 25, 75 Pf L-183 Reutergeld \$2.25*
Bruchhausen May 1, 1921 1 Mark L-182 \$1.25*
Bruehl/Koeln ND 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-184 Schecks \$1.25*
Brunsbuttelkoog ND 25, 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-186 \$5
Brunshaupten ND 50, 75 Pf, 1, 2, 3 Mark L-187b \$6.50*
Buchau/Federsee June 23, 1921 25 Pf L-189 \$7.25*
Buedingen Nov. 1, 1918 50 Pf P-S 344 \$2.50*
Bullenkuhlen ND 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-197 \$12.50
Buedelsdorf ND 25, 50, 75 Pf L-192 \$5*
Buer/Westfalen Oct. 11, 1923 5 Milliarden Mark K-659d \$6.50
Buer/Westfalen Oct. 16, 1923 2 Milliarden Mark K-659e \$3.25
Buer/Westfalen Oct. 16, 1923 10 Milliarden Mark K-659e \$3.25
Buer/Westfalen Oct. 23, 1923 500 Milliarden Mark K-659f \$3.50
Bullenkuhlen ND 25 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-198 \$8*
Buetzow ND 10 Pf L-197 Reutergeld \$.75*
Bunzlau/Schlesien ND 1 Pf P-S 349f karton \$1.75*
Bunzlau/Schlesien Nov. 11, 1918 5, 20 Mark K-68 \$6
Burg/Fehmarn ND 25, 50, 75 Pf L-199 \$2*
Burg/Magdeburg Dec. 1, 1918 5 Mark K-68 \$5* (also one punch cancelled, \$5)
Burg S/D May 24, 1916 50 Pf, 1, 2 Mark L-200 \$2.25*
Burg/Wupper Dec. 1, 1921 25 (4), 50 (4), 75 (4), 1 Mark (4) \$20*
Buttstaedt ND 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-203 \$7.50*
Butzbach ND 25, 50 (7) Pf L-204 \$10*
Buxtehude ND 25, 50 Pf P-S 354f \$4

Calbe/Saale April 23, 1917 50 (6) Pf L-205b \$4.50*
 Calcar 1922 50, 75 Pf L-206 \$2.50*
 Camburg/Saale March 4, 1921 10, 50 Pf L-209 \$1.25*
 Camp Bornhofen July 1921 25, 50 Pf L-211 \$1.25*
 Canth ND 25 (2), 50 (2), 75 Pf L-212a Scheck "Pfennig" lower overprint \$3.50*
 Canth ND 50 Pf L-212aI "Pfennige" in Fraktur each end \$2.50*
 Canth ND 50 (2) Pf L-212b blue green paper "Pfennig" at bottom \$40*
 Carlshafen ND 50, 75 Pf 1, 1.5, 2 Mark L-214 \$10*
 Carlow June 15, 1921 25, 50, 75 Pf L-213 \$4*
 Castrop March 24, 1921 1, 2 Mark \$1.25*
 Caub ND (1920) 10 Pf P-S 371 \$2.50*
 Celle ND 50 Pf, 1, 3 Mark L-217 \$8*
 Celle ND 25 Pf L-218a I \$2*
 Celle ND 25, 50, 75, 100 Pf L-218d \$2.50*
 Chemnitz Aug. 10, 1923 100,000 Mark K-740b \$4*
 Chemnitz Aug. 24, 1923 200,000 Mark K-740f \$3.25*
 Chorzow/Oberschlesien Sept. 10, 1917 10, 25, 50 Pf P-S 386c \$15*
 Christiansfeld March 1920 50 Pf L-221 \$2*
 Cleve 1921 50 Pf L-223b \$3.50*
 Coblenz Nov. 13, 1918 25 Mark K-75 \$3
 Coblenz Nov. 15, 1918 5 Mark K-75 stamp cancelled \$4
 Coblenz Jan. 1, 1919 50 Pf P-S 398d \$.65
 Coblenz March 1, 1920 10 Pf P-S 398f \$1.25*
 Coblenz May 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-225 \$1.25*
 Coblenz-Neuendorfer Oct. 1, 1921 50, 75 Pf L-227 \$1.50*
 Cochem/Mosel Nov. 19, 1918 1, 5 Mark K-76 rubber stamp cancelled \$5*
 Cochem/Mosel April 1, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-229 \$2.50*
 Cochem-Simmern-Zell Aug. 10, 1923 500,000 Mark K-875 \$2.50
 Cochem-Simmern-Zell Aug. 10, 1923 5 Millionen Mark K-875 \$2.50
 Celle ND 25 Pf, 1/2 Mark P-S 373 \$6*
 Celle Dec. 1, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1, 3 Mark L-217 sport verein \$10*
 Celle ND 25 Pf L-218a buildings \$1.50
 Celle ND 25, 50, 75, 100 Pf L-218b Landgestuet \$7.50
 Cleve 1921 75 Pf L-223b map \$3.25
 Colditz Sept. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-231 \$4*
 Corbach ND 50 (5), 100 (5) Pf L-232 \$32.50*
 Cottbus Nov. 20, 1918 5 Mark K-78 \$2.50 *
 Cottbus August 1921 10, 25, 50, 75 Pf L-235 \$10*
 Cranenburg Feb. 1, 1921 50+50=1 Mark (4) L-236 \$12.50*
 Crefeld Oct. 21, 1918 10 Mark K-79c \$4*
 Crefeld April 22, 1920 25 Pf P-S 417f* \$2*
 Crefeld Feb. 24, 1921 25, 50 Pf L-238 \$1.25*
 Crefeld Oct. 15, 1923 10 Milliarden Mark K-912aa \$7
 Crivitz ND 50 Pfennig L-239 Reutergeld \$.75*
 Cuestrin Feb. 1, 1921 50 Pf L-240 \$.75*
 Cuxhaven March 1921 25, 50 Pf L-241 \$2*

*Uncirculated

K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman Serienscheine; P-S Pick-Siemsen

THE FRAKTUR, P.O. Box 334, Iola, Wis. 54945
 The Notgeld Hotline 1 (800) 547-1067