

The Fraktur

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SEPTEMBER 1990

Schleswig-Holstein Plebiscite

(Continued)

Beginning Jan. 10, 1920, the commission declared that it had full authority over the plebiscite area. Allied troops entered the area on Jan. 20; German troops were evacuated on Jan. 24. On Jan. 25 the flags of England, France, Norway and Sweden were flying over the headquarters in Flensburg.

The British cruiser Carisbrooke and three destroyers lay off Flensburg. The French warship Marseillaise was positioned near Aabenraa. French and British soldiers were garrisoned in the area.

The vote was set for Feb. 10. Voting lists were to be made up of four categories, resident natives; nonresident natives (outvoters); nonnative residents domiciled before Jan. 1, 1900; and nonnatives who had lived there before Jan. 1, 1900, but were expelled by the Germans.

With four plebiscites facing Germany, the Deutscher Schutzbund was organized, to raise funds for the transportation of outvoters and propaganda supplies. They arranged for 20 special trains, heated in a time of coal shortages, with tickets for each passenger for hotels, meals and concerts. Regular trains also had spaces reserved for the outvoters.

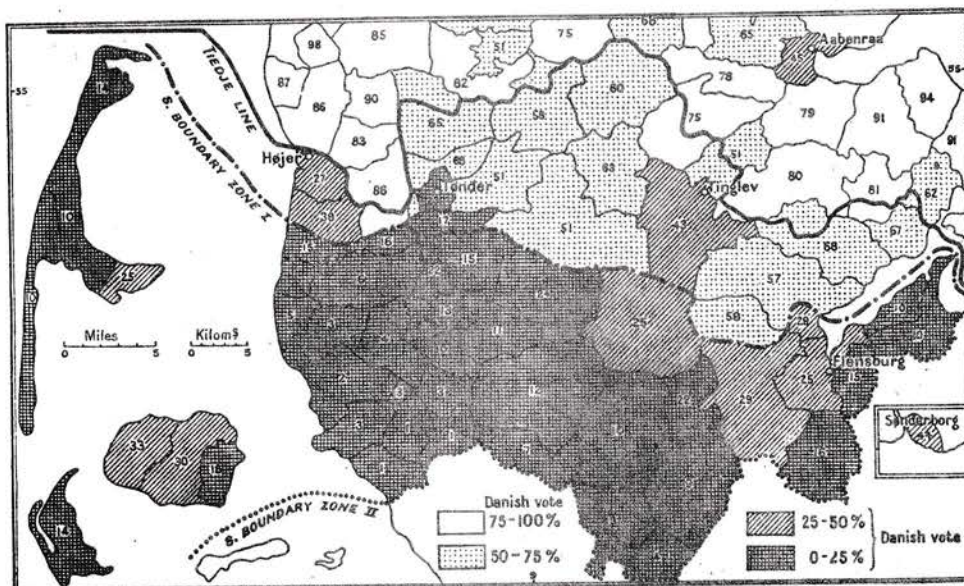
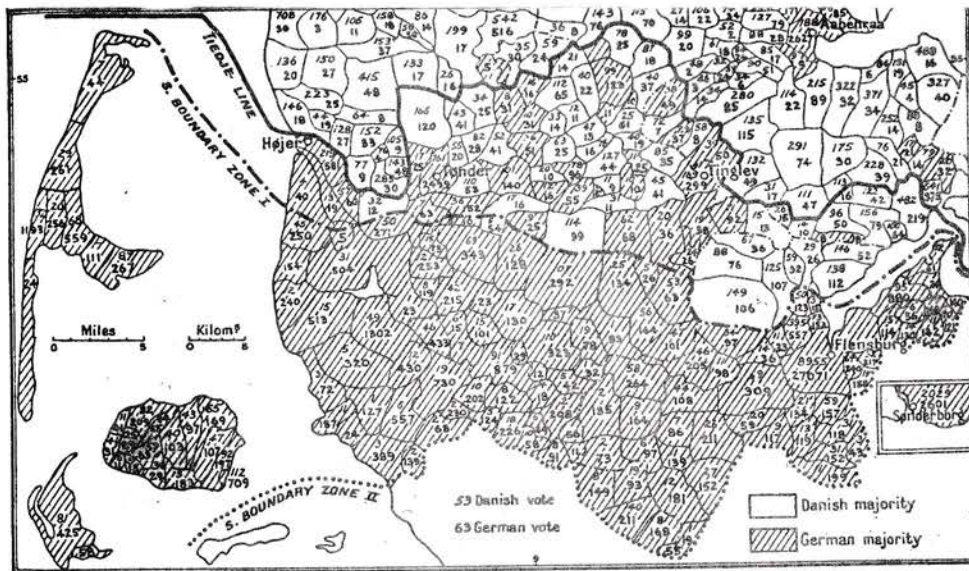
A couple days prior to the election, ships brought Danes to Zone 1 to cast votes as outvoters, including 500 prisoners from jails. For some time before the election, cars from Denmark came into Zone 2, with free distribution of food, a pointed reminder of the abundance in Denmark, the shortages in Germany. Some 10,000 children from Germany were allowed to go north for a week's outing, to build up their malnourished bodies.

Propaganda slogans from the Danes included: "Mother, vote Danish. Think of me;" "For 1,000 years you were Danes;" a hand with fingers extended carried the question to residents of Flensburg, "Why should you vote for Denmark?" and answers were "Because your race is Danish; Because Flensburg will die if cut off from North Schleswig; Because no other country takes better care of its children and aged; Because the Danish krone buys eight times as much as the German Mark."

On the German side, the slogans included: "We wish to be Germans as our fathers before us;" "Shall the Danes reap what

	Total vote for		Vote of Outvoters for	
	Denmark	Germany	Denmark	Germany
Aabenraa.....	2224	2725	445	899
Sønderborg.....	2929	2601	349	919
Tønder.....	761	2504	165	850
Højer.....	219	581	42	164

DENMARK, Ministry for South Jutland Affairs, Afstemningen i Sønderjylland (I og II Zone), 10. Februar og 14. Marts 1920 (Copenhagen, 1920), p. 1.



A 10-Mark note of Tondern, dated Feb. 10, 1920, advertises the plebiscite.

RESULTS OF THE SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE IN PART OF ZONE I AND IN ZONE II

Upper: Results by communes. Based on "Karte zum deutschen Grenzvorschlag für Schleswig vom 17. März 1920," JOHANNES TIEDJE, Die deutsche Note über Schleswig (published by order of the German Foreign Office, Charlottenburg, 1920).
Lower: Results by parishes. Based on "Kort over Afstemnings-Resultaterne i Sønderjylland" (published by the Danish Ministry for South Jutland Affairs, 1920).

the Germans have sown?" "Shall we Plattdeutschen now speak Danish?" The Ever Undivided theme appeared in slogans including "For 1,000 years we have been Schleswigers. We wish to remain Schleswigers; therefore we vote German;" "Shall Schleswig be divided? Have we not been for 1,000 years one folk of brothers? Think of that!" and "May God protect us from becoming Danes."

Little violence was reported from the plebiscite area. Two days before the arrival of the commission, some Danish sympathizers were beaten. The commission arrived Dec. 8, 1919, and two days later a Danish flag was taken down, with no action from German police. A British warship disgorged 300 Marines and no more threats of violence were noted.

Heavy rains occurred on election day, Feb. 10, 1920. The Zone 1 vote was 75,431 for Denmark, 25,329 for Germany, some 74.2 percent. The three-fourths prediction made before the Council of Ten on Feb. 21, 1919, was off by .8 of a percent.

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NOTGELD COUNTRY...REVISITED

Thueringen (Part IV)

By Hermann Krause

(Continued from July 1990)

JENA

Three heavy Allied air raids early in 1945 reduced almost the entire inner city of Jena to rubble. The rebuilding program under the communist regime emphasized industrial projects, especially the Zeiss optical works and the Schott glass works.

One 75-Pfennig Notgeld note (638b) points to Jena's role as a city of optics. Pictured is the eminent physicist and director of the Zeiss works, Ernst Abbe (1840-1905), with one of the microscopes he developed.

Dornburg

If you own the Notgeld set of Dornburg (272) take a look at the 50-Pfennig note showing the three castles on the edge of the bluff. That's exactly the sight we had when we approached from the direction of Jena.



Three castles stare over the Saale River valley on a Sept. 1, 1921 note from Dornburg.

Negotiating the steep gravel road and parking the car under blooming chestnut trees, we soon entered the castle grounds. The three castles originated from different historical periods.

The southernmost castle was an early 17th century Renaissance structure, the gray walls of the "Altes Schloss" on the north date back about a thousand years and the graceful rococo palace between these two was built in the 18th Century. All three are connected by walkways, flower gardens and terraces.

Unforgettable is the view from the 300-foot high bluff almost straight down to the meandering Saale River with its weir, and the idyllic countryside with small villages as a backdrop.

During his long life the great poet Goethe stayed more than 20 times at Dornburg. Practically nothing has changed from what he saw and described two centuries ago. The

colorful Notgeld, again designed by the prolific Georg Koetschau, evokes the spirit of Goethe and the different notes show him at different stages of his life, with the three castles taking turns as backgrounds.

We left Dornburg at sunset. It was our last stop of the Saale River expedition. Also, it was the culmination of the

Dornburg, as the last stop of our trip, featured three castles. The next day we visited Arnstadt and its "Drei Gleichen," three castles northwest of Arnstadt (42).

Stadtilm

First we visited Stadtilm (1219). We paused just long enough to enjoy a cup of coffee and to admire the gothic church and the Rathaus.

Both do appear on the Stadtilm Notgeld. So does the



J.S. Bach is bracketed by organ pipes on a 50-Pfennig note of Arnstadt.

impressive railroad viaduct which I almost video taped, but my travel companions reminded me just in time that it was against the law of the land to take pictures of railroad installations.

Arnstadt

About 20 minutes of driving took us to Arnstadt. First mentioned in the Eighth Century, it is one of Thuringia's oldest towns. The Notgeld set of 18 notes (42) depicts scenes from the city's colorful history, architectural landmarks and celebrated people who used to live there.

Most famous among them is Johann Sebastian Bach, whose first position as an organist was in Arnstadt's Bonifatius Church. The church is depicted on one of the 25-Pfennig notes. It was later renamed Bach Church to honor the great musician.

Not fewer than 25 Bach family members are resting in the city's Old Cemetery. Arnstadt, incidentally, is of some personal significance to me: Many years ago my parents were married here in the 700-year old Liebfrauen-Kirche (Church of Our Lady).

Gotha

Just a few kilometers outside of Arnstadt and stretching in a northwesterly direction, each crowning a hilltop, is the group of three castles known as "Drei Gleichen." The trio is named after the Counts von Gleichen, although historically the three never shared one common owner.



From Gotha a 50-Pfennig note shows the Count's new bride meeting wife Number One.

Closest to Arnstadt and best preserved is stately Wachsenburg, followed by the ruins of Muehlberg and finally Gleichen castle. Wachsenburg is the only one of the three for which a set of Notgeld has been issued. However, catalogs do not list it under Wachsenburg but under Gotha (443) because Gotha was the seat of the "Wachsenburg Committee," the organization responsible for the Notgeld issue.

The common design on the front of the four notes is a view of the three castles. The backs have illustrations of historical events. One of these refers to the famous legend (or historical fact?) of the Count von Gleichen who was legally married to two women at the same time: the blond lady who was his first love, and the raven-haired Saracen he brought back from one of the Crusades in the 13th Century.

She was the daughter of the Sultan and freed the count, who was her father's prisoner. He married her out of gratitude but only with the permission of both the Pope and his first wife. One illustration on the Notgeld shows the Count introducing his blond wife to his newly acquired wife; another shows the blissful pair sharing the count in the nuptial bed. The tombstone of this unusual union, again showing the three figures, can still be seen in the Erfurt Cathedral.

Nuptial bed etiquette calls for the Count to be between his two wives.



Of 111,191 registered voters, 101,624 had voted, some 91.5 percent; there were 882 votes declared invalid.

Results were officially announced on March 5. The Danish vote had been en bloc for the south boundary of the Zone 1 line, and stood, notwithstanding German claims of major German vote in Hojer, Tonder and Tinglev. The Danes claimed the German majority votes were due to the outvoters.

The vote for Zone 2 was set for Sunday, March 14, with all voter lists to be completed by Feb. 18

While voting in Zone 1 had been predictable, Zone 2 was uncertain, and the battle ground for a heated campaign. From March 12 to 16, it was forbidden that flags or national colors would be seen in windows, on streets or railroad trains; the rule was later modified to allow flags and national colors above the ground floor.

For the day before, the day of the vote and the day following, there was to be no sale of alcoholic drinks. French soldiers, disliked by the Germans, were ordered to remain in the barracks on the day of the vote.

News of the Kapp Putsch in Berlin, March 13-17, heightened voting excitement as the day of the plebiscite neared. The putsch sought to restore the monarchy. Government buildings in Berlin were seized, and members of the government moved to Stuttgart.

Perfect weather prevailed on March 14. Voting were 64,524 of 70,988 registered voters, 90.6 percent. There were 51,724 votes for Germany, 12,800 for Denmark, a 79 percent pro-German vote.

To be Continued

GOTHA

We drove slowly past Wachsenburg, taking in the view. A few minutes later we looked up at Muehlberg Castle with its sole remaining tower. When we reached the foot of 1,300-year old Gleichen castle we stopped and got out of the car for a brief rest.

There, alongside an idyllic country road, edged red by countless blooming poppies, is the lonely Gasthaus (inn) Freudenthal (valley of joy). The name derives from the fact that on this very spot the Count, returning from Turkish imprisonment, was reunited with his family and his two wives met for the first time.

You guessed it! Or perhaps you knew it. This forlorn inn on a forgotten road issued a set of Notgeld (375). The six notes are fraudently dated 1918 but were actually released in 1921 (375). All notes depict on the front the group of the Drei Gleichen castles and a note with the value "1 Groschen" (10 Pfennig) shows on the obverse again the portraits of Count Ernst von Gleichen with his two wives.

The high value of the set carries the denomination "Freudenthaler Thalerschein." The solution of this wordplay is, of course, that a Thaler equals three Mark and the translated value reads "Freudenthaler Three Mark Note."

I was amazed to see that the view in front of us with the inn and the castle behind was unchanged from the 70-year old illustration on the note.

To be Continued

THE FRAKTUR

PRICELIST SEPTEMBER 1990

Allstedt. Oct. 1, 1921 25, 50 (6) Pf L-15 \$4.25*
 Frankenhausen. June 9, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-359a \$7.50*
 Frankenhausen. Sept. 1921 50 (3) Pf L-359b \$1.80*
 Jena. May 5, 1921 50 (3), 75 (3) Pf L-638b \$5*
 Jena. Dec. 1921 50 (2) Pf L-635 II \$2.40*
 Kalbsrieth. Oct. 15, 1921 50 (8) Pf L-653 \$5*
 Rossla. July 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf L-1106 \$3.75*
 Sangerhausen March 26, 1921 5, 10 Pf L-1133 \$1.25*
 Schalkau/Thuer. 1918 50 Pf \$1.25*
 Soemmerda/Thuer. Aug. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf set L-1200 \$4*
 Soerup/Angeln ND: 2 Mark; July 6, 1919: 1 Mark; May 18, 1920, 50 Pf L-1201 \$4*
 Sommerfeld April 1, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2382f \$.75*
 Sonderburg March 20, 1920 10, 50 Pf L-11 Windmill \$4*
 Sondershausen ND 50 Pf L-1211c \$1.25*
 Sondershausen July 1, 1918 50 Pf Red serial Nr. \$1*
 Sondershausen/Thuer. Pfingsten 1921 50 (4) Pf L-1211b \$3*
 Sondershausen/Thuer. 1921 10, 25 Pf L-1211 IV \$1.25*
 Sonneberg/Thuer. Jan. 21, 1921 10, 25, 50 Pf L-1213a \$1.75*
 Sonneberg/Thuer. to July 1, 1922 50 (5) Pf L-1213b \$3*
 Sontheim/N Oct. 30, 1923 10 Milliarden Mark K-4828 tear \$3.50
 Sooden/Werra ND 10 Pf L-1215 10 Pf \$.60*
 Sorau/NL March 1, 1921 10 Pf L-1216 \$.60*
 Speicher/Eifel Sept. 1, 1920 25 Pf \$.75*
 Speicher/Eifel Sept. 1, 1921 50 (6) Pf Set L-1217 \$14*
 Stade Oct. 1, 1918 10, 25 Pf \$2
 Stade May 1, 1920 10, 25, 50 Pf \$1.75*
 Stadtilm May 21, 1921 5, 10, 50 (4) Pf L-1219 \$5*
 Stadtlengsfeld July 1, 1917 5, 10, 50 Pf P-S 2405-d \$2*
 Stadtlengsfeld March 1, 1919 25, 50 Pf P-S 2405L \$1.50*
 Stargard/Mecklenburg Jan. 1, 1921 25 Pf \$.75*
 Stargard/Pommern May 1, 1921 25 Pf L-1224 \$1*
 Stassfurt Oct. 1, 1918 5, 10 Mark K-469 \$2.50
 Stassfurt Sept. 1, 1921 25 (6), 50 (3) Pf Set L-1225b \$5.50*
 Staufen/Breisgau Sept. 1920 50 Pf P-S 2418b \$1*
 Stambach May 15, 1917 25 Pf \$1*
 Stambach Sept. 1, 1921 25, 50, 75, 99 Pf L-1221b \$2.50*
 Stassfurt Sept. 1, 1921 25 (6), 50 (3) Pf L- \$5*
 Staufen/Breisgau Sept. 1920 50 Pf P-S 2418b \$1
 Stavenhagen Nov. 1, 1918 50 Pf Fritz Reuter portrait L-1226 \$.60*
 Stavenhagen ND 25, 50 Pf 1 Mark L-1226 Fritz Reuter \$1.75*
 Stecklenberg/Harz July 1, 1921 25, 50 (3) Pf L-1227a \$4.25*
 Stedesand Oct. 10, 1920 25, 40, 50, 75 Pf L-1228 \$2.25*
 Steinach Aug. 1, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2421 \$1*
 Steinburg/Itzhoe Nov. 12, 1918 1, 2, 5 Mark \$3*
 Steinfeld July 31, 1920 25 (4) 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf 1 Mark (2) Plebiscite \$5.25*
 Steinheid 1920 10 Pf (2 color varieties) P-S 2424b.c \$1.25*
 Steinheim/Westfalen March 18, 1921 25, 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-1232 \$1.75*
 Stellingen Oct. 1, 1920 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-1234 \$3.25*
 Stellingen to April 1, 1922 50 Pf L-1221b II \$1.25
 Stendal Nov. 10, 1920 5, 10 Pf \$1.75*

Stendal Nov. 30, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2425d \$.75
Stendal Dec. 31, 1920 10 Pf P-S 2425d \$.75
Sternberg Jan. 23, 1922 50, 75, 100 (3) Pf L-1273b \$5*
Stettin June 1921 1 Mark map of Ruegen \$1.25*
Stettin Jan. 1, 1922 25, 50, 75 Pf L-1239d \$4.50*
Stockelsdorf to Dec. 15, 1921 50, 75 Pf, 1 Mark L-1240 \$3*
Stolberg/Harz ND 25, 50, 75 (2) Pf L-1242 \$4.50*
Stollberg to Dec. 31, 1918 50 Pf \$1.25*
Stollberg Oct. 12, 1923 1 Milliarde Mark \$1.25
Stollberg Sept. 1, 1923 100,000 Mark green
500,000 Mark red
10,000,000 Mark green
10,000,000 Mark red
20,000,000 Mark blue
50,000,000 Mark green: the six, \$15
Stolp/Pommerania ND 50, 75 Pf 1, 1.50, 2 Mark L-1244a \$3*
Stolp ND 50 Pf, 1.50 Mark L-1244b \$1.25*
Stolzenau/Weser May 1, 1921 50 (4), 75 (1) Pf \$3
Stolzenau/Weser April 4, 1921 50 (2) Pf L-1245 \$1.25*
Stolzenau April 30, 1921 25, 50 (2), 75 (2) Pf L-1245 \$3*
Stolzenau May 1, 1921 50 (4), 75 Pf L-1245 \$3*
Stolzenau Nov. 15, 1921 25 (3), 50 (3), 75 (3) Pf, 1 Mark
(3) L-1246 \$12*
Stormarn June 24, 1920 50 Pf P-S 2439 \$.60
Strehlen/Schl Sept. 1920 10 Pf \$.75*
Stotel Feb. 11, 1921 25 Pf L-1247 \$.60*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Aussig (Usti nad Labem) Nov. 6, 1918 20 Kronen Vleck 70/4 \$3
Braunau (Broumov) July 22-24, 1921 50 Heller Vleck 4/8 \$3.50
Bruch (Lom u Mostu) ND 50 Heller Vleck 35 \$1.50*
Usti nad Or1 April 1, 1915 1 Koruna Vleck 301/4 \$3.50
Reichenberg (Liberec) ND 10 Heller Streetcar fare Vleck 34/11
\$1
Reichenberg Oct. 30, 1918 5 Kronen Issue A \$4 Vleck 34/1
Denmark (Plebiscite themes)
Augustenburg (Augustenborg) April 8, 1920 50 Pf, 1 Mark L-52
\$2.50*
Broager (Broacker) 1919 1 Mark L-180a \$2*
Broager Feb. 10, 1920 1 Mark L-180 \$1.25
Brunde (Rothenkrug, Rodekro) April 1920 1 Mark L-185 \$2*
Daler April 10, 1920 25 Pf L-245 Windmill \$1.25*
Dybbol (Dueppel) April 18, 1920 25 Ore L-286 \$3*
Knivsberg 1920 50 Pf L-691 Fantasy 12.50*
Sonderburg March 20, 1920 10, 50 Pf L-1210 Windmill \$4*
Tondern Feb. 10, 1920 25, 50 Pf 1, 10 Mark \$11*

* Uncirculated

K-Keller catalogs; L-Lindman catalog; P-S Pick-Siemsen
Since the March 1990 Pricelist catalog numbers and values
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