The Fraktur

October 1988

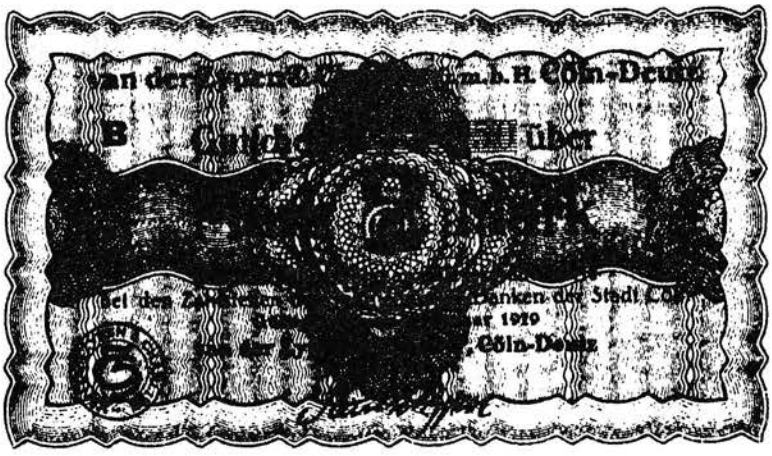
Our barge run from Duesseldorf to Cologne is some five hours, passing Leverkusen on the right bank. One large factory recognized by Americans is Bayer, noted for headache relief and other remedies.

From Leverkusen were issued private paper issues, prisoner of war notes and tokens, gas tokens and World War II issues. A firm also issued paper money in Leverkusen-Wiesdorf, now incorporated in the town of Leverkusen.

Predominately on the left bank, but spilling over both sides of the Rhine, is the city of Cologne, spelled Koeln in German, and also appearing on notgeld as Coeln.

While yet abreast of Leverkusen, we can see the west towers of the Cologne cathedral, or Dom, rising 515 feet. The cornerstone was laid Aug. 14, 1248, and completed Oct. 15, 1880, though notable additions were made later. It was occupied by French troops in 1796 and damaged by bombing during World War II. The cornerstone came from the Drachenfels, upriver from Cologne, and more about that area later.

On 50-pfennig notes of Cologne we are reminded of the Heinzelmaennchen, the brownies bent on doing good. The good tailor with many obligations did excellent work, but despite his efforts into the evenings, there always seemed to be more tailoring to do than the day before.



The private firm of van der Zypen & Charlier G.m.b.H., Coeln-Deutz, issued two-mark notes, undated, good to Jan. 31, 1919. lt bears a printed signature and firm logo in the lower left corner.

Our Heinzelmaennchen friends heard of his plight and came in at night to help him. Each evening they left with all the work completed. But they left a note saying that if they were ever watched, they would go away and not return.

You guessed it. Curiosity got the better of Frau Tailor, she watched them at work one night, and the Heinzelmaennchen left. Her poor husband was back to his long hours in the tailor shop.

It was an impulse on visits to Cologne to bottle small amounts of Rhine river water, and send it to special friends marked "Eau de Cologne," but we were afraid we would lose these friends.

Notgeld issues from Cologne included municipal and private issues of paper; metal private prisoner of war tokens; private metal tokens; gas tokens; food and drink tokens; encased postage stamps; streetcar tokens; and porcelain issues.

Many of Cologne's suburbs issued emergency money, primarily paper issues by firms in the 1923 inflation period. Rather than try to list them all, we will mention only the suburbs: K-Bayenthal; K-Braunsfeld; K-Bruehl; K-Dellbrueck; K-Duetz; K-Ehrenfeld; K-Grube Fortuna; K-Gruhlwerk; K-Holweide; K-Kalk; K-Klettenberg; K-Lendenthal; K-Muelheim; K-Muelheim, Wipperfuerth; K-Nippes; K-Paffrath; K-Poll; K-Riehl K-Rottweil; K-Suelz; K-Troisdorf; and K-Zollstock.

Cologne lies at the intersection of four land and water routes, recognized even in pre-Roman times. It was a center of worship for German tribes.

Roman names for the town included Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis, shortened to Colonia Agrippinensis, and by the fifth century A.D., Colonia.

Charlemagne raised the status of the bishop of Cologne to archbishop, first held by Hildebold. Tradition states that the bones of the Three Magi were taken by Empress Helene to Constantinople, then to Milan. In 1164 the relics were presented to Emperor Barbarossa, then to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel, who got them to Cologne. Three crowns appear on the coat of arms of Cologne. On early gold coins of Cologne can be seen the figures of the Magi.

Another legend found in Cologne is the background of the church of St. Ursula. It commemorated a voyage which carried the saint from Britain to Rome. Attended by 11,000 virgins, she sailed in splendor up the Rhine to Cologne, was received by Pope Cyriacus and with his blessing, married Conan, son of the Roman Prince Agrippa.

But in another form the Christian saint is also the Teutonic goddess Ursa or Hoersel, who at night sails across the skies in her silver boat attended by the innumerable trains of maidens, the stars. As the goddess of love, she entered into the Venusberg or Hoerselberge in Thuringia, where she made Tannhauser captive to the charms of sex.

In the Middle Ages, Cologne joined the Hanseatic League after becoming a free city. At the end of the Reformation Protestants were expelled from Cologne, resulting in the removal of many persons with industrial skills. Many of them moved into the nearby Ruhr cities.

A notable building project following World War II was the Severin bridge at Cologne.

While passengers from the barge are visiting the curving streets of the inner city of Cologne, we will summarize some data about the Rhine and river cruises.

Distance on the Rhine is measured in kilometers, beginning at zero, on Lake Constance (Bodensee), 167 at Basel (Basle, Bale), 293, Strasbourg; 554, at St. Goarhausen and the Lorelei; 592, Koblenz (Coblenz); 633, Remagen; 688, Koeln; 744, Duesseldorf; and 1,035, at the Hook of Holland.

An early steamship line on the Rhine ran passenger service from Mainz to Cologne beginning in 1827; it developed into the Koeln-Duesseldorf line, with 27 passenger vessels. The largest carry 200 passengers, are 300 feet in length, and ply the Rotterdam-Basel route in five days, tying up each night in one of the 53 ports along the way. While we may be on a two- or three-year voyage, as we describe notgeld-issuing cities along the way, the actual voyage is relatively short.

Notgeld Glossary (Concluded)

shield	Schild, Wappenschild
show	ausstellung
signature	Unterschrift
signed	Unterschrieben
silver	Silber
size	Format, Groess
small money (value)	Kleingeld
souvenir	Andenken
stamp	Stempel.
star	Stern
star points	Stellig
Streetcar tokens	Strassenbahngeld
Trillion (US)	Billionen (1,000,000,000,000)
uncirculated	Stempelfrisch
undated	Ohne Jahr (OH)
underprint	Unterdruck
uniface	einseitig
unsigned	Ohne Unterschrift
watermark	Wasserzeichen
white	Weiss
without	Ohne
wood	Holz
wreath	Kranz
year	Jahr
yellow	Gelb
zinc	Zink

Germany

Aken/Elbe 75 Pfennig Oct. 1, 1921 K-6 b.II. Series fold $.60
Altenau/Harz 75 Pfennig (4 notes) May 1, 1921 K-13 Series $2.25*
Altona 40 Pfennig Dec. 12, 1921 K-20 C. I. $.60*
Arnsberg 2 Mark Dec. 15, 1921 K-31b Series $1.25
Auerbach/Vogtland 50 Pfennig (3 notes); 75 Pfennig July 1, 1921 K-42a Series Heinz Schiestl designer $2.40*
Bentheim/Westfalen 25 Pfennig ND K-61 Series $.75*
Berka, Bad 10, 25, 50 Pfennig Aug. 8, 1920 K-65 Series $2.25*
Bitterfeld 50 Pfennig Dec. 1, 1921 K-82b Series $.60*
Boppard 10, 25, 50 Pfennig Dec. 31, 1920 K-109 Series (fold on 10 Pfennig) $1.50
Braunschweig 10, 25, 50 Pfennig May 1, 1921 K-119 (Till Eulenspiegel on 10 Pf) $1.25*
Buetow/Mecklenburg-Schwerin 3 Mark ND K-163b Series*
Butzbach 25 Pfennig; 50 Pfennig (7 notes) total 8; May 6, 1921 K-171 I Series $12*
Castrop/Westfalen 25 Pfennig, 1, 2 Mark (fold on latter) March 24, 1921 K-181 Series $4.25
Cuxhaven 25, 50 Pfennig March 1921 K-204 Series $2.50*
Detmold 50 Pfennig, 10 notes; 1920 K-219 Series $5.25
Eisbergen/Weser Westfalen 50 Pfennig (2 notes); 1 Mark K-256 Series $8*
Erbach/Odenwald 50 Pfennig Nov. 1918 Pick-Siemsen 557a $1*
Eschwege 10 Pfennig 1920 Pick-Siemsen 283 $1.25 *
Ettal 2 Pfennig to Dec. 31, 1917 Pick-Siemsen $3*
Ettenheim/Baden 50 Pfennig April 9, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 586e $1.25*
Floeha/Sachsen 10 Pfennig to Dec. 31, 1920 Prefix letter R Pick-Siemsen 612e* $.75*
Forst/Lausitz Brandenburg 10, 25, 50 Pfennig July 1, 1921 Pick-Siemsen 615G Heinz Schiestl designer $1.50*
Frankenhausen/Kyff 50 Pfennig (6 notes) K-299 Series $3.75*
Friedrichstadt 50 Pfennig Aug. 27-28, 1921 K-316 Series $.65*
Fuessen/Bayern 50 Pfennig April 1, 1918 Pick-Siemsen 683 $2.50*
Gemuenden/Main 50 Pfennig 1920 Pick-Siemsen 700 $2.25*
Glashuette 50 Pfennig (3 notes) Aug. 1, 1921 K-345 Series (clocks) $2*
Gluecksburg 25, 50 Pfennig June 17, 1920 K-352 $1.50*
Goettingen/Hannover 25 Pfennig April 26, 1917 Pick-Siemsen 751 Heinz Schiestl $3*
Goettingen/Hannover 25, 50 Pfennig Nov. 19, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 751e $5*
Gollnow 50 Pfennig (3 notes) Jan. 1, 1921 K-363 $3.50*
Goslar/Harz 10, 25, 50 Pfennig June 1920 Wildman Pick-Siemsen 763C $1.75*

Groemitz/Holstein 75 Pfennig May 12, 1921 K-383 Series $.75*
Grossenhain/Sachsen 50 Pfennig to Dec. 31, 1919 Pick-Siemsen 812C $.75*
Gross-Wartenberg/Schlesien 25 Pfennig Oct. 1, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 828 $1.50*
Grube Ilse N.L. Brandenburg 2 Pfennig ND Pick-Siemsen 832 $2.50*
Halberstadt/Prov. Sachsen 50 Pfennig Oct. 1, 1918 Pick-Siemsen 854 $1.50*
Halle/Prov. Sachsen 50 Pfennig May 1, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 857e $1*
Halle-Croellwitz/Prov. Sachsen 10 Pfennig Sept. 1, 1919 Pick-Siemsen 867 Private factory $1.50*
Hamburg 50 Pfennig Aug. 12-24, 1921 Issue A Keller 432b Series $.65*
Hammelburg/Bayern 10 Pfennig 10, 25, 50 Pfennig 1918 Pick-Siemsen 930 $2.25*
Hannoverische Muenden 25 Pfennig, 1.25 Mark ND K-454 Series $2.50*
Haslach/K Baden 50 Pfennig Sept. 27, 1917 Pick-Siemsen 950 $1.50
Heilbronn/Wuerttemburg 50 Pfennig Dec. 1, 1917 Pick-Siemsen 965 $3*
Heiligenstadt & Worbis/Prov. Sachsen 25, 50 Pfennig July 1, 1919 Pick-Siemsen 968 Heinz Schiestl designer $3.50*
Helmbrechts/Bayern 10 Pfennig ND Pick-Siemsen 976e $1*
Hermsdorf/Sachsen 10, 50 Pfennig April 4, 1919 Pick-Siemsen 981B $1.25*
Herrnstadt/Schlesien 25 Pfennig ND Reihe I Pick-Siemsen 985 $1.25*
Herzberg/Elster Prov. Sachsen 10 Pfennig July 24, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 988 $1.25*
Hildburghausen 50 Pfennig 1921 K-481 Series $.65*
Hildesheim/Hannover 25 Pfennig, June 24, 1920; 50 Pfennig, Oct. 18, 1918 (torn spot) $3
Hoehscheid/Rheinland 50 Pfennig July 1, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 1003e $1.25 fold
Hofheim/Bayern 10, 25, 50 Pfennig Pick-Siemsen 1006 $3*
Husbyholz 50 Pfennig July 1, 1921 Keller 500 Series $.65*
Immenstadt/Allgaeu/Bayern 10, 50 Pfennig April 1, 1918 Pick-Siemsen 1024C $3.50*
Itzehoe/Schleswig-Holstein 50 Pfennig Oct. 1, 1918 Pick-Siemsen 1030c $7.25*
Jacobshgen 10, 75 (fold) Pfennig 1920 Keller 512 Series $1.50
Jarmen/Pommern 50 Pfennig June 4, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 1033 $1.50*
Jauer/Schlesien 50 Pfennig Dec. 1, 1918 Pick-Siemsen 1037C $1.50*
Jena Sax-Wei-Eis 101, 25 Pfennig Aug. 1, 1920 Pick-Siemsen 1039D $2.25*
*Uncirculated
K-: Dr. Arnold Keller

The Notgeld CORNER

A reader of THE FRAKTUR recently requested information on the odd style lettering found on many German emergency paper notes, leading us back to the origin of our title.

We will comment that many Germans schooled after 1937 or so are also unfamilar with this style. I have seen them look at historical markers at castles and national monuments, and say "I cannot read this."

Another reader comments on the dearth of available copies of the Keller reprints by Battenberg, stating that despite the illegality, he knows of many desperate collectors who have photocopied the books.

From Czechoslovakia comes commentary, "Soon after the breakdown of German hyperinflation there were many collectors and dealers with notgeld on the market. We know about many 'Notgeldaustellung' overprints or emissions devoted to this branch of notaphily.

"Then for a long period emergency issues were nearly a forgotten hobby for many notaphilists. Only during the last couple of years it is coming to its revival.

"Thanks to you and THE FRAKTUR it is getting slightly into the mind of collectors that it is an essential part of paper money history.

"In our country collecting emergency notes has grown rapidly during the last 10 years. There are many collectors who collect bank notes which were valid only in the territory of Czechoslovakia. Sooner or later they come to the point when their collections tend to cease to grow. They have the majority of common notes; rare and scarce items are either not available on the market or so expensive that they cannot afford to buy them. To fill the gap they start to extend their notgeld collecting interest to other countries."

The pattern of collecting mentioned here parallels that of many Germans. Typically, one will first collect his home town or Kreis, amounting to our county; then he branches into the province or Land he is in, like our state.

He is not collecting just one of each type; he collects in depth, but when he reaches the point where few notes or coins are coming in, he branches into adjoining areas. Even if he borders on France, he will seek the adjoining emergency notes.

He will throw up his hands in horror at the suggestion one collect just one note or coin from as many places as possible.

Readers have shown interest in topics embraced in emergency money study, including prisoner of war notes and military currency in use following the war. How far back would interest be in such subjects? One person mentioned POW back to 1848, and the emergency issues of that time.

Would listings of siege pieces, POW, emergency issues as we recognize them, be valid back to 1792? France and Poland, as well as other places, had many issues from towns in the 1848-1850 period.

German Type

Roman Type	German Type	Roman Type	German Type
A a	𝔄 𝔞	N n	𝔑 𝔫
B b	𝔅 𝔟	O o	𝔒 𝔬
C c	ℭ 𝔠	P p	𝔓 𝔭
D d	𝔇 𝔡	Q q	𝔔 𝔮
E e	𝔈 𝔢	R r	ℜ 𝔯
F f	𝔉 𝔣	S s	𝔖 ſ 𝔰
G g	𝔊 𝔤	T t	𝔗 𝔱
H h	ℌ 𝔥	U u	𝔘 𝔲
I i	ℑ 𝔦	V v	𝔙 𝔳
J j	ℑ 𝔧	W w	𝔚 𝔴
K k	𝔎 𝔨	X x	𝔛 𝔵
L l	𝔏 𝔩	Y y	𝔜 𝔶
M m	𝔐 𝔪	Z z	ℨ 𝔷

Modified Vowels (Umlaute)

Ä ä Ä̈ ä̈ Ö ö Ö̈ ö̈ Ü ü Ü̈ ü̈

Compound Consonants

ch	ch	ss	ſſ	tz	tz
sch	ſch	ß, sz, ss	ß	ph	ph
ck	ck	st	ſt		

What is often called "German type" or Gothic or Old English is "Fraktur" in German. Capital and lower case examples of the alphabet are shown above.

Note that capitals B and V are similar in Fraktur; also C and E; N and R; A and U. J stands for both I and J. When a vowel follows, it is a J; when followed by a consonant, it is I: Juli, Junge; Idee, Insel.

A double s is often written ff in English language price-lists. The lower case f has the crossbar; none on the s. There are three forms of the Fraktur S: the capital, the one looking like f, and the final s, used only at the end of words or syllables.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LARGE STOCK Serienscheine in sets. I also work with topical collectors and publish topical check lists. Occasionally issue a "Notgeld Newsletter." Write Dwight L. Musser, Box 905, Lacoochee, Fl. 33537.

Ah, the Wiesbaden Coin Collectors. My only coin club experience had been in San Antonio, in 1958-1960. After two organizational meetings in the American High School at Hainerberg, Coffing became president, Salter vice president, and we even had an officer representing the juniors. Mrs. Brown was a native of Hawaii; Herr Born was a Wiesbaden policeman; Renata and Hans Huth attended with six-year-old Christina; Herr Shultz had lost a leg in World War II, but always attended with his son.

Once a nice looking fellow in civilian clothes was made welcome and invited back. Later Salter told us the fellow was from the Base Commander's office, checking on post organizations, and reported that the coin club was one of the best run on the base; it started on time, followed parliamentary procedure, made visitors welcome. There was little coin trading, and seldom an auction.

Once, when the bidding got too high, at a club auction, up around 60 cents or so for an item, we stopped the bidding, which at that point was between a brother and a sister.

An attempt at modern technology included taping one of our meetings and sending it to the San Antonio club; later they sent us one. But while at Hainerberg, the best of the coin club meetings was after the meeting, when half a dozen of us would gather in the EES snack bar. The discussions would be fast and furious, but again, never a coin traded.

After a while, the club met at the Eagle club, 7 Paulinenstrasse, (Military telephone 22343 - see, it does pay to keep those old telephone books). We also held coin shows there. A friend in Ohio who had a printing business kindly furnished the first flyers announcing our show.

When WCC organized, it was suggested the names of officers and meeting time and place be sent to **Coin World.** I was not a subscriber, but I sent it. Margo Russell wrote back stating that they would like to hear regularly from us. I told her I had been thinking of writing reports on coin collecting events that we encountered.

That was the beginning of the "European Report" column in **Coin World,** which ran about three years. When the first news about the WCC was mailed, little did I think it would lead to an 18-year stint on the staff at **Coin World.**

On one meeting night a German collector arrived early. The first American to arrive was an Air Force sergeant, who introduced himself. The German said, "I am Kurt Jaeger."

The American looked at him in disbelief, as if he had said, "I am God." Jaeger was the author of a dozen books on German coins, the R.S. Yeoman of West Germany.