1st edition 2nd edition 23-8-2012 3rd edition 17-3-2017 1st revision 23-8-2018	15 rupien 1916 die catalogue	23-8-2011

DOA 1916 T, 15 rupien part A
German East Africa 15 rupien 1916 T struck at Tabora
A die catalogue



A B C

Kees Uitenbroek

“Die-catalogue” is a big word for this part of the description of the Tabora emergency coinage, since only two, or possibly three, dies were used to produce the bird-side of the 15 rupien gold coins and only one for the elephant-side. Although differences between the two bird-side dies known before spring 2018 are minor, they are regarded as separate types by most catalogues. The existence of these two types has given rise to a lot of speculation, as can be witnessed on:15-rupien-1916-variante-b-echt-oder-falsch.html.
A coin struck by a new, until then unnoticed, third, bird-side die appeared as lot 290 in Sincona's 2018 May auction. The die catalogue proper you will find below on pages 15 >18

Primary sources

Nearly all our knowledge about these coins stems from Schumacher’s article in *Metall und Erz*, published April 1918. A résumé of the first part of this article is given in the general introduction.
On the production of the gold he gives the following information:

> Gold produced in the Kironda-goldmine in Sekenke during the war was bought by the local government to produce coins. They got the job done by Schumacher himself.
>
> A value of 15 rupees was chosen, which equalled 20 German marks. The coin was 22 mm large, it shows on the front side an elephant with date and T mintmark below. On the back side Deutsch-Ostafrika and value around the imperial eagle. It was struck in a ring. Singhalese gold workers and engravers cut the coin image in steel after a design made by R.Vogt.
>
> It was decided to give the coins an intrinsic value of 75% of its face value, which amounted to 5,376 grams of pure gold. Sekenke gold in stock had an average gold content of 80 to 85% and contained 15 to 20% silver. To allow for the lowest gold content an alloy of 75% gold was chosen, giving a coin weight of 7,168 grams.
>
> For reasons of expedience the production of gold coins had to be done completely separately from that of the smaller denominations. That’s why an iron shed was built on the grounds of the Tabora railway station, of which the interior arrangement can be seen on this drawing.

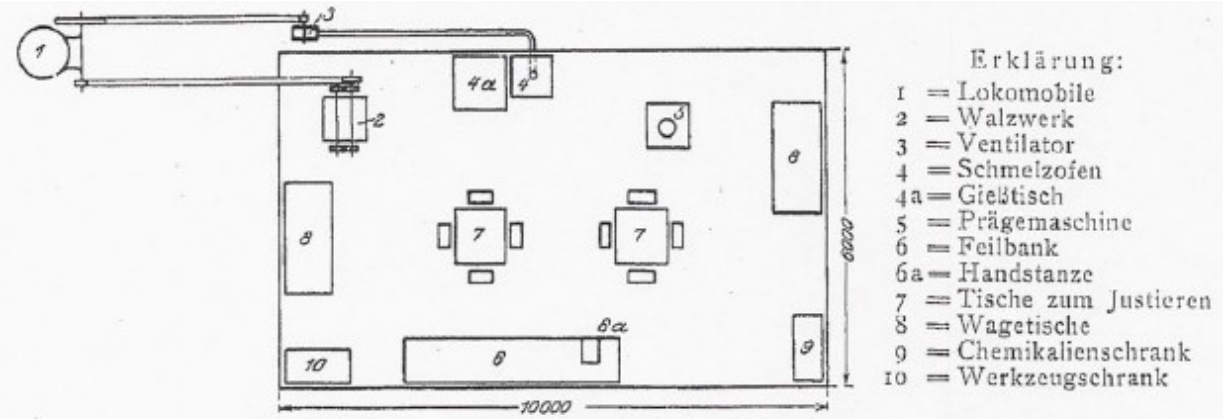


Fig. 86. Schematischer Grundriß der Goldmünzwerkstätte.

> 1 = steam engine, 2 = rolling mill, 3 = ventilator, 4 = melting furnace, 4a = pouring table, 5 = striking machine, 6 = filing table, 7 = weight adjusting tables, 8 balance table, 9 = chemicals cupboard, 10 = tools cupboard.[1]

[1] No safe is shown, nor are any precaution procedures mentioned by the author – KU.

Copper was used to attain the alloy of 75% gold. As every gold ingot had a different composition the amount of copper added varied, causing minor colour differences. These differences were not big enough to disturb the unity of the coinage. The alloy did contain by weight: 75% gold, 15 to 20% silver and 10 to 5% copper. The alloy was melted in a graphite crucible, which could contain 25 kilograms, in the oven, which had its air supplied by the ventilator. Molten alloy was poured in forms, just as for the heller coins, to get rods 500 mm long, 26 wide and 3 to 4 mm thick. The forms were smeared with graphite. The rods were very hard and brittle and, even after regular annealing, got cracked or even broke when rolled. This was due to impurities in the gold ingots, especially iron.

Eventually this problem was overcome by re-melting the alloy several times, with added chemicals. Still, the material did stay harder then that used for the heller coins.

The rods couldn't be rolled exactly enough to the needed thickness without getting too many underweight flans, so it was decided to make them thicker and to adjust the weight by filing.

The flans were punched from the rods by a hand-driven punching machine. Adjusting was done at two tables by seven Singhalese gold workers, who worked on piece rate. After they got used to the work, they produced an average of 200 flans a day, that is +/- 30 pieces each. There were two balances.

Tolerance in adjusting was 1% (0.072 grams). To attain European standards of 0.25% would have cost too much time.

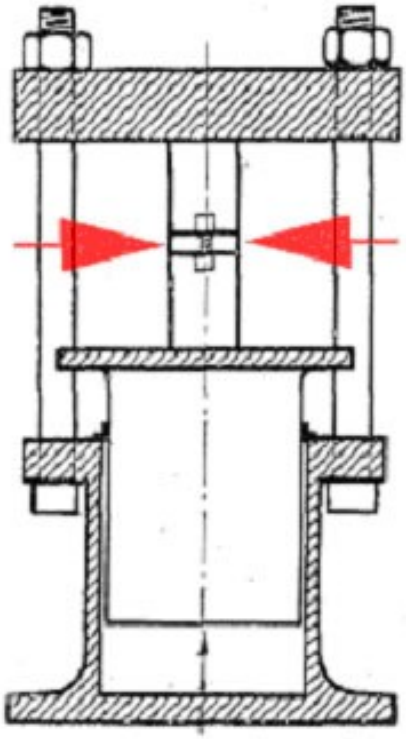
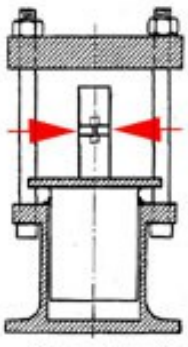


Fig. 87. Schematisches Bild der Handpresse für Prägung von Goldmünzen.

Leistungen. Hierüber orientiert nachstehende Tabelle:

Monat		Goldstücke	Wert in Rupien
April	1916		
(ab 15. IV.)		548	8 220
Mai	1916	2 020	30 300
Juni	"	3 827	57 405
Juli	"	4 885	73 275
August	"	4 918	73 770
zusammen		16 198	242 970



Leistungen = production
Monat = month
Goldstücke = gold coins
Wert in Rupien = value in rupees

Dies standing free on lower part (photoshopped)

Striking of the coins was done with a small hand-driven hydraulic press, which had otherwise been used to bend pipes. The striking effect occurred as the slowly

> upwards moving lower part with the thereupon standing striking apparatus pressed hard against the upper crossbar. Pressure was 150 to 200 atmospheres. The dies were inserted in iron blocks with a diameter of 10 centimetres. In between was a ring that held the coin and stopped the flan from shifting as pressure started.[2] To get as even an impression as possible, striking was done as a rule in three die positions, which were each rotated 120 degrees. The wear of the well-hardened dies was very small, so one pair of dies was sufficient.[3]
>
> After a while the small press, which did not stand up well to the high pressures, totally broke down, so striking was moved to an oil factory in Lulanguru 25 kilometres from Tabora. Here striking was done by a stronger machine-powered oil press. It functioned in the same way, but much faster.
>
> After being struck the coins were cleaned with brass brushes and soap made from the fruits of the tropical soap tree, until they glossed.
>
> Working in the mint were the aforementioned seven Singhalese, six natives and two Indians under supervision of a European.
>
> The total weight of all issued coins was 116.103 kilograms, which made the average weight of the coins exactly the prescribed 7.168 grams.
>
> Unfortunately the striking of the gold coins coincided with the enemy's offensive. If the Belgians hadn't captured Tabora on 19 September 1916, it would have been possible, at the rate of nearly 5,000 pieces a month attained in July and August, to make in a few months the +/- 200 kilograms of gold still in stock into coins. Although the last coins were struck in the first days of September, not the least of these coins and the stock of gold fell into enemy hands."

Freeman-Grenville in his article in *Tanganyika Notes & Records nr. 50* gives the names of the Singhalese die cutter, Vatthiare, and of 3 of his companions, Simion, Chareshamy and L.B. Charleshamy.
Keller[4] quotes Spanton (https://archive.org/details/ingermangaolsnar00span page 77) telling interned Italiens worked in the mint and got payed six rupies a day.

In 1973 an article by Schumacher was published in *Geldgeschichtlichen Nachrichten nr. 1 – 1973.*

> On his answer that he knew something about mining but nothing about minting, the governor pointed at the large encyclopaedia above his desk and said: there you'll find everything you need to know. He enthusiastically sprang to the job he tells and employing some Indian gold workers and a German draughtsman he struck the gold coins. The most difficult part was the production of the original dies needed to strike the production dies, which was done by a very competent

[2] I guess this press is the same as that which was used before to strike five 5-heller coins at a time. That would explain why only thick 5-heller coins were struck by the 5-heller machine. Another question is how tight the ring was and if it caused problems in getting the coins out or that it only held the flans in place – KU.

[3] Schumacher uses "Matrizen" in the first instance and then "Stempel" to describe the dies in the previous sentence. Matrize clearly indicates a negative image, Stempel might indicate both a negative and a positive die. Numismatist have taken the words to be synonyms, indicating only one pair of negative dies was used, thus giving rise to all kind of speculating regarding the origins of the second type of 15-rupien coins. According to Rudolf Ritter Schumacher in later times expressed to the effect that he had ordered two dies (Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt, June 2002). My impression is that Schumacher was not at the time aware that a second pair of dies existed and that one of these second dies was used to strike his coins. So later he could neither deny nor confirm the fact, without taking the risk to be wronged – KU.

[4] Keller, Das Papiergeld der deutschen Kolonien

Singhalese gold worker, who worked extremely well when he was fully intoxicated, so Schumacher had to give him a bottle of whisky or cognac from time to time. These coins were eagerly sought-after. On the night before the Belgians entered Tabora he buried the last 200 gold coins alone and unaided deep into the earth. The Belgians confiscated the rest of the stock of gold ingots, which had been sold by the governor to an Arab. These ingots had later to be returned, as the sale had been completely legal (and the Arab was a British citizen). The Belgian general tried to force Schumacher to tell where he had hidden the coins, but he adamantly refused.

For himself he had hidden 40 pieces in his luggage, but only one survived a visit in London from Scotland Yard, where an X-ray was used in the search.[5] After the war he never went back, knowing that whatever coin was dug up would be confiscated.[6] After Independence he had a description of the burial site sent to President Nyerere personally, but seemingly without results. By this time he was too old to go himself. He did not want it to go unmentioned that after the end of the war the English had tried to counterfeit his coins. Rumour had it that such pieces were even circulating. It is anyway certain that the English had asked the Indian gold workers if they could produce such coins, which they denied. This would anyway have been impossible because he had damaged the positive and negative dies and so made them useless. He was told by Kurt Jaeger[7] that counterfeits had come on the market in South Africa in 1971. Being able to compare such a piece with his own coin, he noticed a considerable colour difference: the counterfeit was paler and more yellow through lack of copper.

Those who understand German should read Peter Schlobach's article in *Money Trend* February 2003:
http://www.moneytrend.at/new/suche/datei.php?datei=3&kat=9&nr=13&begriff1=schlobach&begriff2=&begriff3=&begriff4

Circulation

In a country where everybody is hoarding, bringing small amounts of gold coins into circulation is like trying to fill Loch Ness with buckets of pebbles. They would disappear without ever being seen again, without leaving any economic ripple whatsoever.

This was realized by Governor Schnee who tells us in his book *Deutsch-Ostafrika im Weltkriege* that, because the gold coins were so much loved, they were not issued to those, especially Indians, who might hoard them and sell them later to collectors, but were in the beginning only issued by government institutions to Germans (who might also hoard them, of course. Schumacher had 40 himself) in small numbers. Perhaps this is what Krenkel meant when he wrote in his report that certain abuses were linked with the issue of these coins and that they ought to be regarded more as souvenir coins. I would not be surprised if he never got one himself. Peter Schlobach relates how a German officer retreating in August 1916 hoped to get one of these coins on pay day, but was disappointed by the German 20-mark coins he got instead. He had to wait until 1935 before his wife found him one.

Schnee continues to tell us that in the territories occupied by the British, all homemade notes and coins were demonetised. The gold coins were much sought-after as souvenirs by the British, who called them Tabora-sovereigns. During his stay in Dar es Salaam at the end of 1918 and the beginning of 1919, 50 rupees on average were paid for each one, while only 16.5 for English sovereigns. On Zanzibar even more would be paid, up to 80 rupees and counterfeits would also be produced there.

[5] This coin is now in the Bochum Mining Museum, it is a type728a / KM 16.2 – KU.
[6] If not by the English then by the Germans, since they were still government property – KU.
[7] Of the catalogue – KU.

The English had forbidden the export of gold coins from the occupied territories, especially the 15 rupien, even if they were included in jewellery. The German women were body-searched as they left. Schnee's wife didn't bring a single one home. The 15 rupien coins may not have had any monetary impact, but surely they did an awful lot to boost morale

None of the gold coins will have seen much circulation, although some of them may have travelled a long way through the rough African bushes. So, if some do not look uncirculated maybe that might still be just the way they left the mint.

Type A / Jaeger 728a / KM 16.2, type B / Jaeger 728b / KM 16.1 and type C / Jaeger 728c / KM 16.3[8]

The three varieties share the same elephant-side die. The eagle sides shows many minor differences, some of which are indicated with blue arrows in the pictures below and # 70234 & 204576. The easiest way to distinguish them is by looking at the arabesques at the top of the wings: on Jaeger 728a / KM 16.2 type **A** they end below C and A. On Jaeger 728b / KM 16.1 / type **B** they end below H and the middle of the vertical line of the T. Jaeger 728c / KM 16.3 / type **C** is very similar to Jaeger 728b / KM 16.1 / type **B** but at the right side the arabesque stops just short of the vertical line of the T.



type A type B type C

To simplify notation I will refer in this catalogue to these three varieties as type A, B and C.

Some have proposed that the second variety, type (B) was produced with the re-engraved dies of the first, others that the second's die would have been a separate engraving, using as argument the fact that type A has a circle of 136 dots around and type B one of only 134.
If the old die had been re-engraved, it would still show the old die-cracks, which it does not.

They idea of a totally new engraving does not take into account that there was nobody around who could have done this copying so perfectly, no matter how many bottles you might put besides him. Blending pictures of the first two varieties, as in # 98002 shows that they are similar in a way that could only be achieved if they were both struck with the same positive die. The differences must be due to engraving die details on the production dies that had not shown up properly or were damaged on the positive die. There was no circle of dots on the positive die, because engraving them directly on the production die is far more easy.

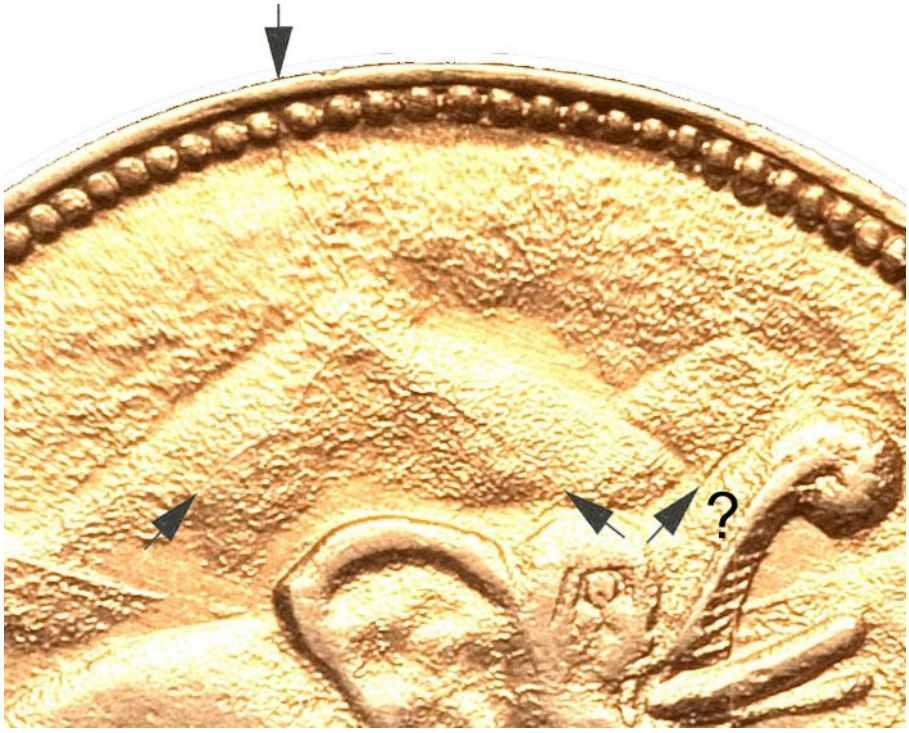


Type A type B type C

[8] If the Sincona coin is accepted as genuine this would be its future catalogue identity. I will use it here to describe this new variety

On type A the feathers on the leg at the left side overlap the cross, on type B the legs and tail are mere scratches on the die and there is no overlap. The lines of type C seem to be visible on type B too, which would indicate they would stem from the positive die.

That the coins of type B were produced later than tose of type A is shown by the hair crack at 11.30 that can seen on some of the elephant sides of 728b. Sometimes this crack is also very faintly visible on type A: # 94460. The line above the elephant's trunk might also be a hair crack.



For the time being I suggest to put the production date of type C between those of A and B, as no hair crack is visible on its picture and both type C and B are slightly smaller than type A, indicating they would have been struck in the same ring.

Minting in Lulanguru

Rudolf Ritter tells in his article *Das Kriegs-Notgeld in Deutsch-Ostafrika [NNB], June 2002* that from 15 April to the end of June the 15-rupien were struck in Tabora and that directly following this, this was done in the oil mill at Lulanguru.
Sayers Tanganyika Handbook says the whole of the July output of gold coins was stamped at the factory of the Ostafrikanische Ölfabrik Gesellschaft in Lulanguru.

Schumacher tells in a *Kriegstagebuch*, which can be found in *the archives of* the Bergbaumuseum in Bochum, Germany, that he travelled 1st of September by military train to Lulanguru with 30.000 mark in gold, in order to strike a rather big amount of coins. Just that day a critical battle takes place only a few kilometres away. The outcome seemed very uncertain for the Germans. Would the Belgians have won, he and his gold would that same day have fallen into their hands. He writes: But I was lucky: the Belgians were beaten and my - to say the least - carelessness produced no bad consequences.
This clear value indicates it were not ingots he was transporting, but flans ready for minting. If so after the end of June only the minting itself was done in Lulanguru and the production of the flans stayed in Tabora. As 20 mark was 15 rupien he would have had 1500 flans on-board.

If only the minting itself was done in Lulanguru, there would have been no reason for extra security measurements there, when no minting took place. Guards would travel with Schumacher and his gold and escort them both back. As it would not have been very smart to leave the dies alone unguarded in Lulanguru, it seems plausible the dies travelled with them.

Production data

In Schumacher's list supra the production data per month are shown, the total being 16,198 pieces. Catalogues mention a number of 6,395 for type A and 9,803 for type B.
6,395 is equal to the production of the first three months, while 9,803 would be the production of July and August (and September). Thus it seems likely these figures were based on the presumption that the change of dies coincided with the change in location.
In *DOA 1916 T, 15 Rupien part B*[9]*,* new mintage figures are proposed, based on the Gold Coin Account Register of the Tabora mint, preserved in the Brussels archives and on the distribution of both types among 15 Rupien offered for sale as known September 2014.

Type A (J728a – KM 16.2) 6,980[10] coins Type B (J728b – KM 16.1) 9,218 coins

September 2014 type distribution of 569 coins was known. Thanks to the efforts of Geiger2006 emuenzen.de/forum/threads/auktionsergebnisse-15-rupien-1916 to these could be added 257 coins for the period November 2014 through the end of 2016, bringing the total at 826, of which 363 are type A and 463 type B.
363 / 862 = 43.95% x 16,198 = 7,118 coins of type A.
95% confidence interval is 3.5% = 526 coins.

Type C (J728c – KM 16.3) mintage unknown, but extremely low.

Among the 463 coins of type B a type C might have stayed unnoticed, but even so an amount with two figures for the mintage of tye C seems more probable then a few hundreds, unless part of the mintage was buried and lost.

Triple pressed coins, double sunk die

Schumacher writes, that to get a good impression, as a rule (*the coins*) were struck three times with (*both*) dies rotated each time 120 degrees (*in the machine*).

Die Prägewirkung erfolgte in der Weise, daß der mit einem Tisch verbundene Kolben beim langsamen Aufwärtsgehen die darauf stehende Prägeapparatur mit den Stempeln fest gegen die obere Traverse anpreßte

Um einen möglichst gleichmäßigen Abdruck zu erzielen, wurde in der Regel in drei um 120° gegeneinander versetzten Stempelstellungen geprägt.



[9] Kees Uitenbroek – Gold Coin Account Register of the Tabora Mint found in Brussels archives. - published in De Muntmeester, December 2014
[10] In the article in the Muntmeester 7,080 is wrongly given as a result of mistake in the calculations

What on earth could he mean by that, how could that be done, I thought, having made three basic mistakes in reading, looking and thinking.

It comes from thinking you know how a striking machine works; that is, one part of a machine presses a die towards a die in the other part. So that is how I looked at Schumacher's drawing of the press, thinking that the lines the red arrows point at were a mistake in the drawing. Trying to figure out how both dies could be turned 120 degrees without losing their mutual position, I realized the lines were correct and they represented the ring Schumacher had been talking about. This ring would in some way have to keep the dies in position. Only then I really read what Schumacher had written about how the machine worked. That is, that the upper die was not attached to the upper part of the machine, but that both dies would be standing on the lower part and of the machine and were then pressed together against the upper part. Thus, turning 120 degrees would be easy once the pressure was off, because the die combination was free-standing.

As the upper die was standing on the flan there would be a gap between the holder of the upper die and the ring. If the part that the die combination is standing on and the one it is pressed against are not exactly parallel, the gap is closed just on one side and stays open at the other. The part of the coins that is at the side of the gap would not be struck as well as the other part where the gap was closed. So you have to turn the dies a few times to get an even impression.

As the coins would get a little bit bigger and thinner every time they got "struck" this would also explain why it is that so often the dotted line has come out so badly, because there the effect would be most pronounced, resulting in double and triple lines on the dots.

So the striking procedure would have been: lower die and ring are standing on the lower part, flan is put in, upper die is put on top (probably the right die position is marked somehow), pressure is put on and of, dies are turned 120 degrees, pressure is put on and off, dies are turned second time, pressure is put on and off, upper die and ring are taken off, coin is taken out, ring is put on and next flan put in. If so, then the die position might show slight variation.

Thus, not the adjusting of the flans might have been the bottleneck in producing the gold coins, but the time-consuming method of striking them. This also explains why production levels in Lulanguru with the new press could be slightly higher as the machine worked faster and adjusting will have become the bottleneck.
If so it would have been smarter to let some more people do the adjusting and ask to use one of the 20-heller machines, which could have struck monthly production of the gold mint in less than a day. But how unromantic that would have been.

All type B show the same double lines along the top of the head, the wings and at the crown, indicating the die wasn't struck in one go, but a second striking was needed.



98066 for bigger picture.

Although the production dies were struck with a positive die, a lot of extra engraving on the production dies was done. I find it very difficult to make out what is original and what has been retouched.

Size and weight

Schumacher tells us weight should be 7.168 grams with a margin of 1%, so 7.09 > 7.24 grams. Many coins are offered with stated weight outside these margins. Partly this may be due to removal of mountings.
Interpreting the sizes given by Peter Schlobach to be those of coins in his own collection, measures recorded would be: for type A 22.45 (+/- 0.01 mm) and horizontal / vertical 22.58 / 22.57 mm, and for type B 22.27 (+/- 0.005 mm), horizontal / vertical 22.20 / 22.19 mm and horizontal/vertical 22.270 / 22.272 mm. More data are needed to get an idea of variations within each type. While making projections of type B and C on A I also noticed that B and C were smaller than A. The difference might be +/- 0.25 mm.



Unofficial restrikes

Schumacher's telling us that only one pair of dies was used and Schnee's remark on counterfeits have given rise to all kinds of speculations regarding the origin of Jaeger type B. The prime suspects were the British. (1960 Schumacher tells that both types are Tabora-struck and that he had two dies made, but by this time rumours had started to live their own life). As to somebody being sentenced for counterfeiting in Zanzibar see Freeman-Grenville's article in *Tanganyika Notes & Records nr. 50*.

To solve this question Wolfgang Müller, a known German colonial stamp collector, contacted 1959 some old soldiers that had served in the German protection army in 1916. They could confirm, from the 15-rupien coins they still possessed, that both types had been used to pay their sold.
Both types A and B can thus be guaranteed as official products of Tabora mint.
In one of the letters Hanisch is named in relation to the mint.
Westhaus is named as Münzkommissar, mint commissioner.
Müller also corresponded with Schumacher. Schumacher tells that councillor Brandes, as he was in Tabora in 1925 to pay sold due to local members of protection army, had tried to dig up the gold coins he had hidden there. Brandes had found Schumacher's hunting rifle and some pieces of gold ore, which Schumacher had buried as decoy somewhat less deep, but didn't find the coins as he probably hadn't dug deep enough. He tells how he doesn't remember exactly how many dies he buried in a small box in the earthen floor of the wooden house on the compound of Holzmann company where he was living. He believes that as well for the obverse as for the reverse, two original dies together with the associated matrices were available. He thinks it's improbable that they were found unless the house is broken down.
For those wishing to go and dig for the gold, they should look behind a house in the then outskirts of the town.

The coin of type C is as yet unique. Its weight is correct. In the picture there are no signs that it might not be genuine.
Its rarity could be explained by the die cracks. A piece might have broken off very soon.
Having seen to many detectives on television it is easy to think of scenarios in which this coin would not be an official product of the Tabora mint, but all these seem to farfetched.

Counterfeits

Of course, more or less well made counterfeits of 15-rupien coins will be circulating on the market and this will get worse in the feature. If you have the money to buy one, you also have the money to ask an expert to look at it, which is not that expensive. For information on costs you might contact Guy Franquinet, http://www.franquinet.de.

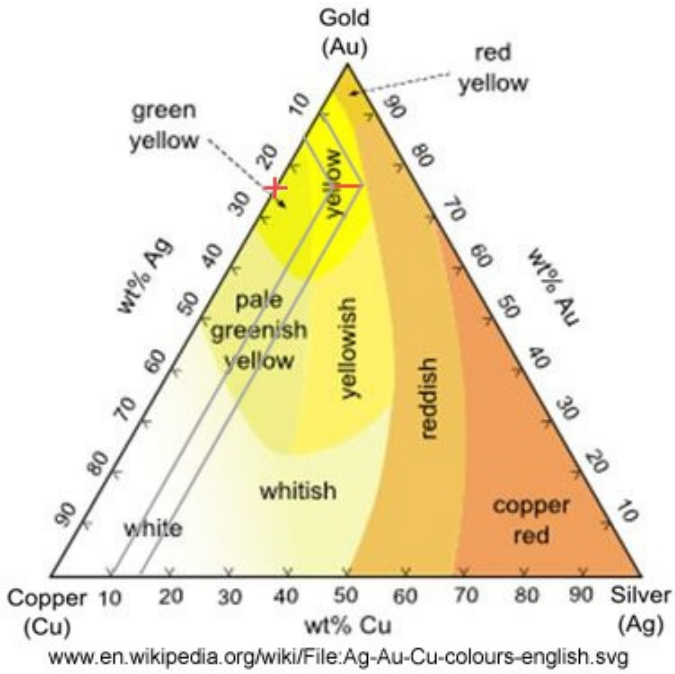
Regarding slabs from American grading institutions, there is no reason why these slabs could not be counterfeited as well (and relieve you of the pleasure of keeping a coin in your hand). The slabs also make it much harder to control if they didn't make a mistake.

As a counterfeiter I would chose other coins though, because my products would be all the same and the originals are all different. Thus, bringing several too similar coins onto the market would easily give rise to suspicion. In my opinion a databank of known counterfeits would be a great help to anybody handling these coins.

2017 Stephan Söllner published an article on counterfeit 15-rupien coins in Münzen & Sammeln 7+8. Besides more or less easy recognizable fakes he shows a centrifugal cast coin which made itself suspicious by being underweight.



It seems rather stupid, taking the risk to undo all your work, cutting costs by saving half a gram of gold. Testing showed the coin bears just 5.7% silver in contrast to the 10 to 15% given by Schumacher and found in other tested coins [163845](#) .
Stephan Söllner states the history of this coin could be traced back to the year 2000 and that no other pieces like this one could be traced. As it is a cast copy also the original coin from which the mould was made must still exist somewhere.
Stephan also shows a picture of one of the well-made counterfeits that came on the market around 1970 in Durban in South Africa. The shown type A coin has the correct weight, but is slightly smaller (22 mm), which tightly fits around the circle of pearls on both sides. The alloy contains just gold and silver which must make them look green yellow



www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ag-Au-Cu-colours-english.svg

The less well made cast forgeries he documents pose no problem as they are easy to recognize as such.
He also mentions a struck 15 rupien in silver, 4.168 grams, 22.01-22.05 mm, for which he can't totally exclude that it was struck in Tabora.

Electrotypes

Three to five electrotypes of 15 rupies were produced between 1976 and 1990 in former East Germany by Mr Bronzatus. They can be recognized by their weight and incuse GB (Galvano Bronzatus) on the edge at 6 and 12 o'clock 123751 . Also an original will exist looking similar.



DOA 1916 T, 15 rupien part B, The gold coin account register of the Tabora mint[11].

In this separate part of the catalogue, which was published December 2014 in *De Muntmeester,* the gold coin account register of the Tabora mint, that ended up in the archives of the Belgian ministry of foreign affairs, is analysed. Whereas Schumachers 1918 article suggests a flawless operation of the mint, the account register shows a near breakdown of production in July. Between June 29 and July 27 only 585 coins were delivered to the government.

Large size pictures

If to pictures below are not big enough for your taste and you would like to see some really nice pictures of 15 rupien coins, please see: https://coins.ha.com/c/search-results.zx?N=51+790+231&Ntk=SI_Titles-Desc&Nty=1&Ntt=15+rupien&limitTo=all and take your pick.

Zeno.ru has a special category for 15 Rupien: http://www.zeno.ru/showgallery.php?cat=7150. I would greatly appreciate it if you uploaded pictures there of coins in your possession, either directly or by e-mailing them to me.

The last 200 coins

September fifth Schumacher made a last entry into the gold coin account register, noting the delivery of 654 coins and closure of the mint.
Perhaps this last remark was a little premature, because some more minting, possibly with the old press in Tabora, must have taken place in the next 14 days before the Belgians entered Tabora, for him to be able to bury the last 200 coins the night before they entered.
Or had he, being so near the fire, assembled 240 pieces for himself.

In one of Wolfgang Müller's letters it is mentioned that soldiers who were retreating September 16th to Tabora could, if they had cash money left, acquire gold 15-rupien at the oil factory Seelig at the last station before Tabora. Might this have been in Lulanguru?

[11] Download at https://www.emuenzen.de/forum/threads/doa-1916-t-german-east-africa-emergency-coinage-struck-at-tabora-in-1916-a-die-catalogue.85329

Belgian soldiers got decorated for a battle they fought at Lulanguru on 10, 11 & 12 September 1916.

Uniqueness of type C

My archives contain many hundreds of pictures of 15-rupien coins offered at actions and ebay, but none of those offered for example at MA-shops or by other dealers. Also for auctions and ebay my archives are far from complete, especially before 2014.
Thus I will have to depend on readers to look at coins in their own collection or those who have access to other archives to find earlier appearances of type C. I hope that if you find one you will inform me or publish the coin at https://www.emuenzen.de/forum/threads/15-rupien-deutsch-ostafrika-1916-j-728c.89036

Market value today

An excel-file on https://www.emuenzen.de/forum/threads/auktionsergebnisse-15-rupien-1916-doa-n-728.77290 records prices from internet for 15-rupien coins. Take care that most prices for auctioned coins are without buyers fee.
Selling at auctions would again involve a sellers fee.

Pictures of the auctioned coins are available at cat=7150 , scroll until you arrive at year and auction house.

Type A – Jaeger 728a – KM 16.2 – obverse



Arabesques end below C and A.
Many other minor differences if you compare with type B and C.
Border of **136** dots.

Zeno # 70234

Type B – Jaeger 728b – KM 16.1 – obverse



Arabesques end below middle of left vertical of H and middle of vertical of T. The top curl on the arabesque top left follows a circle line and shows no kink
Many other minor differences if you compare with type A and C
Border of **134** dots.

Zeno # 70234 & 204576

Type C – Jaeger 728c – KM 16.3 – obverse



Arabesques end leftish of the middle of the left vertical of H and just short of the vertical of T,
The top curl on the arabesque top left shows a kink
Clear die cracks at top and bottom.
Many other minor differences if you compare with type A and B
Border of **127** dots.

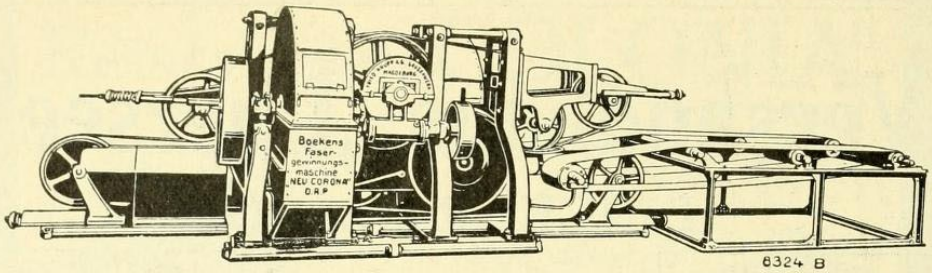
Zeno # 204576

Type A, B & C – Jaeger 728 – KM 16 - reverse



Type A – Jaeger 728a – KM 16.1, Type B – Jaeger 728b – KM 16.2 and Type C – Jaeger 728c – KM 16.3 were struck with the same reverse die.

Zeno # 70234 & 204576



Fasergewinnungs-Maschinen „NEU-CORONA" PATENT BOEKEN

für Agaven, Aloe, Musa, Sanseviera u. andere faserhaltige Pflanzen.

Über 65 Neu-Corona-Maschinen geliefert

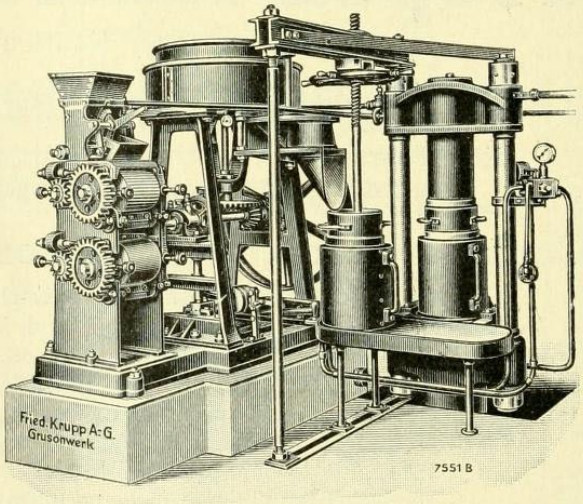
Ausstellung Allahabad (Brit. Indien) 1911: **Goldene Medaille.**
Ausstellung Soerabaya (Niederländ. Indien) 1911: **Diplom**
für ausgezeichnete Bauart, Leistung und Güte des Erzeugnisses.

Vorquetscher, Bürstmaschinen, Faserschwingen. Ballenpressen.
Zuckerrohr-Walzwerke. Kaffee-Schäl- u. Poliermaschinen.

Maschinen und vollständige Einrichtungen zur Ölgewinnung

Maschinen und vollständ. Anlagen zur Gewinnung von Rohgummi

Krane- und Verlade-Einrichtungen



Ölmühle für Kleinbetrieb

FRIED. KRUPP A.-G. GRUSONWERK

MAGDEBURG-BUCKAU

Verantwortlich für den wissenschaftlichen Teil des „Tropenpflanzer" Prof. Dr. O. Warburg, Berlin.
Verantwortlich für den Inseratenteil: Dr. Franz Matthiesen, Redakteur des „Tropenpflanzer", Berlin.
Verlag und Eigentum des Kolonial-Wirtschaftlichen Komitees, Berlin, Unter den Linden 43.
Gedruckt und in Vertrieb bei E. S. Mittler & Sohn in Berlin SW68, Kochstr. 68–71.

Im Jahre 1913 neugegründete und noch in Gründung begriffene Kolonialgesellschaften.

Tab. 15.

Lfd. Nr.	Name der Gesellschaft	Sitz	Kapital in M.
	Deutsch-Ostafrika.		
1	Plantage Ndungu, G. m. b. H.	Arnstadt i.Thür.	330 000
2	Holländisch-deutsche Agaven-Gesellschaft m. b. H.	Berlin	400 000
3	Ostafrikanische Palmen-Pflanzungs-Gesellschaft m. b H.	„	400 000
4	Ostafrikanische Plantagen von Gebr. Hennings G. m. b. H.	Berlin-Charlottenburg	100 000
5	Ruvutal-Plantagen Ges. m. b. H. . . .	Daressalam	75 000
6	Voertmann Sattler Pflanzungen G. m. b. H.	Lindi	150 000
7	Ostafrikanische Oelfabrik G. m. b H.	Berlin	?
8	Africana Handelsges. m. b. H.	Frankfurt a. M.	450 000
9	Deutsch-Ostafrikan. Zeitung G. m. b. H.	Daressalam	150 000

Berliner Jahrbuch für Handel und Industie, Jahrgang 1913, page 71



The file that contained the Gold Coin Account Register also contains two pages with what seem to be copies of correspondence between Government and the East African Railway Company (OAEG)

Vorgang Ihr Schreiben von 14. März would refer to an earlier letter from 14 March 1916.

Date of the letter copied here would be 10th of April, as the answer refers to that date.

It is stated the shed for the gold coin mint has been erected and equipment has been delivered.

Montly rent is quoted for:
a hydraulic press - 50 rupien
a hand operated punch – 15 rupien
a ventilator – 5 rupien
a workbench – 5 rupien

If these things are not returned in good shape, cost of repair or replacement will be due.

Extra workbenches, ordered by Schumacher and small tools will be charged for the full amount, but OAEG is willing to take these back at day rate after the work has ended.

The firm Holzmann & Co rents out a steam engine to power the rolling mill and the ventilator for 2 rupien a day.

The gold the mint is working on, may be stored overnight in the company's money storage cabinet. It may be collected in the morning after 7 o'clock and must brought back in the evening before 5 o'clock.

An answer dated 18-4-1916 states government agrees with the conditions of the letter dated 10-4.
OAEG is ask to send seperate invoices for the gold mint and the other minting activities.

Below is a copie in handwriting of a letter to OAEG dated 16 February 1916, in which it is agreed to pay a montly rent of 25 rupien for a shed to store coin metal.
Costs of dismantling, translocation as well as later rebuilding on the old spot will be payed by government.

My interpretation is this last shed was meant to store scrap metal for the production of Tabora brass for the 20-heller coins.

Abschrift.

Ostafrikanische
Eisenbahngesellschaft
Berlin W 8
Betriebsleitung Daressalam.

Daressalam, Deutsch-Ostafrika

J.Nr. B. 1560.

Vorgang Ihr Schreiben vom 14. März 1916
J. Nr. B. 1468.

An

das Kaiserliche Gouvernement,

hier.

Den Schuppen für die Herstellung der Goldmünzen haben wir aufstellen lassen und die zur Einrichtung erforderlichen Maschinen, Werkzeuge und Geräte abgegeben.

Als Leihgebühr für die Maschinen wollen wir folgende Sätze pro Monat berechnen:

1)	Für eine hydraulische Presse zum Prägen von Gold	Rp.50.--
2)	Für eine Handstanze	" 15,--
3)	" einen Ventilator	" 5,--
4)	" eine Feilbank mit zwei Schraubstöcken	" 5,--
		Rp.75,--

Sofern diese Maschinen durch unfachgemässe Behandlung oder durch anderweitiges Verschulden unbrauchbar werden sollten, sodass sie nach Rückgabe nicht wieder von uns benutzt werden können, werden wir ausser der Leihgebühr den vollen Anschaffungswert bezw. die Reparaturkosten in Rechnung stellen.

Die auf Bestellung von Herrn Dr. Schuhmacher angefertigten Arbeitstische, sowie die kleinen Werkzeuge, wie Hämmer, Feilen, Zangen u.s.w. werden wir zu ihren vollen Herstellungs- bezw. Anschaffungswert in Rechnung stellen; sind aber bereit diese Sachen nach Beendigung der Arbeiten zum jeweiligen Zeitwert zurücknehmen.

Zum Antrieb der Metallwalze und des Ventilators hat die Firma Ph. Holzmann & Cie. uns eine stehende Lokomobile

leihweise

leihweise zur Verfügung gestellt. Der Mietspreis beträgt 2 Rp. pro Tag.

Das in Bearbeitung befindliche Gold kann über Nacht in einem unserer Kassenschränke aufbewahrt und täglich früh nach 7 Uhr abgeholt und abends vor 5 Uhr zurückgebracht werden.

Der Betriebs- Direktor.
gez. Unterschriften.

J.No. 2469.III. Tabora, den 18. April 1916.

Mit den in Ihren Schreiben vom 10.d.M. B 1468 genannt Bedingungen bin ich einverstanden. Ich bitte die auf die Herstellung von Goldmünzen sich beziehenden Forderungen getrennt von den übrigen Münzkosten in Rechnung zu stellen

Der Kaiserliche Gouverneur.
In Auftrage
gez: B r a n d e s .

An die O. A. Eisenbahngesellschaft H i e r .

1321 III Tabora, 18. Februar 1916.

An die O. A. E. G. Hier.

Ich bin damit einverstanden, dass für die Ueberlassung eines Schuppens zur Einlagerung des Münzmetalls in Tabora eine monatl. Miete von 25 R berechnet wird und dass das Gouvernement die Kosten des Abbaues, Heran- und Rückbeschaffung sowie der späteren Wiederaufstellung des Schuppens trägt.

gez. Schnee.