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The Gold Coin Account Register of the Tabora Mint found in Brussels Archives.
Tweejaarlijkse ereprijs Numismatica Tienen.
Een medaille van de Jacobietenbeweging nader bekeken: het Atterbury complot en de UNICA SALUS.
'Man Midwife' Starkey Myddelton of hoe een eeuwenoud vrouwenberoep een mannenzaak werd.
Een vondst met een verhaal: een presentiepenning voor Jonker de Brauw.
Een Japanse tempelpenning met de afbeelding van een Kaurischelp.

Verantwoordelijke uitgever: Diestse studiekring voor numismatiek vzw redacteur: Patrick Pasmans – Postbus 33 – 3290 DIEST (1757049)

The Gold Coin Account Register of the Tabora Mint found in Brussels Archives

Troops of the Belgian-Congolese Forces Publique marched into Tabora on 19 September 1916. The night before the last German Troops that where still fit to fight & flee had left. In the morning the city had been surrendered.
Tabora had been the provisional seat of the gouvernment of German East Africa (comprising what are now Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania (without Zanzibar)), as Daressalam at the coast was thought to be to vulnarable.
The taking of Tabora was the end of the first fase in the Belgian involvement in the combined attack, of their forces from the Congo, that started 20th April, and those of the British, starting from British East Africa 5th of March 1916. The British asked the Belgian forces to halt their advance at Tabora and not to chase the escaping German forces, which would have been, given the conditions of the terrain, a very arduous task.
Not that the British would have minded that to much, their first concern might have been more that it would be harder to get the Belgians out again, once their part in the conquest would be even more significant. Nontheless they would have to ask for help again in 1917. Eventually Belgium was rewarded with the colonies of Rwanda and Burundi. The Belgian chief commander lieutenant general Charles Tombeur got knighted December 1926 as Baron Tombeur de Tabora.

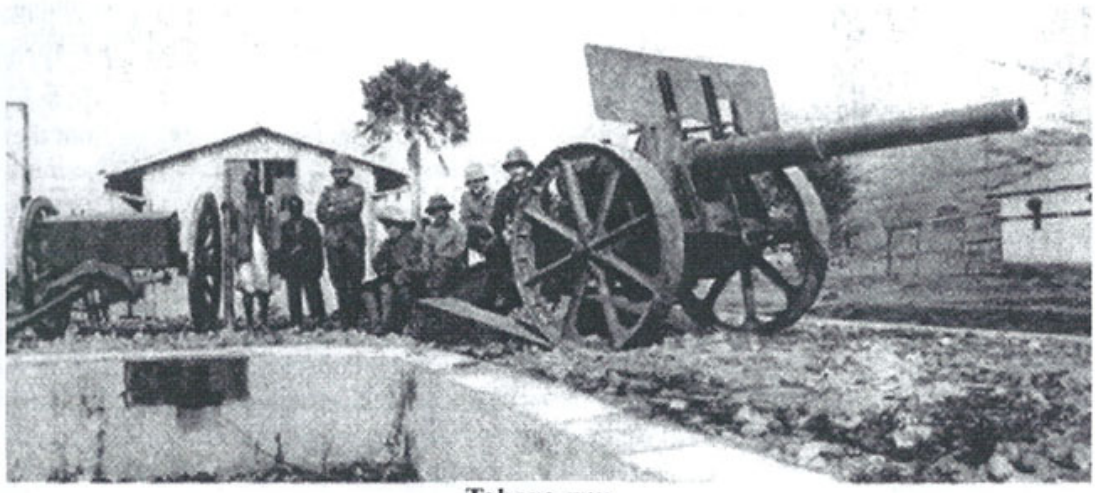
The war in German East Africa was of a totally different scale than that in Europe. Wikipedia gives for the Belgian forces a total of 456 Belgians and 6000 Congolese assisted by some 13000 porters. A note mentions involvement of near 260,000 porters on the side of the Force

	Période défensive et campagne de Tabora jusqu'à fin 1916.				Campagne de Mahenge (1917)				TOTAUX GÉNÉRAUX	
	Tués ou morts suite blessure	Morts de maladie ou accident	Total des morts	Blessés	Tués ou morts suite blessure	Morts de maladie ou accident	Total des morts	Blessés	Morts	Blessés
EUROPÉENS.	24	17	41	62	4	13	17	7	58	69
SOLDATS. .	481	853	1334	988	144	417	561	215	1895	1203
PORTEURS .	—	—	4500	—	—	—	2624	—	7124	—
TOTAUX. .	505	870	5875	1050	148	430	3202	222	9077	1272

Publique during the total length of the conflict.

The table gives figures for casualties for the 1914-1916 and 1917 periods. Horizontally are specified Europeans = whites, soldiers = black and porters = black. Vertically there are first those killed or dead after injury, then those dead because of illness or accident, then the total of death and last the wounded. The table shows that the harshness of climate and country had to be feared as much as the enemy. A list from 1911, of travel times for official missions, gives, for the overland trip from Tabora to Bujumbura in Burundi, a duration of 28 days. Aerial distace 426 km, by road 592 km. From Aachen to Dunkirk it is 263 km or 301 by road.

At the end of this long march the Belgians captured some of the old friends of those interested in the numismatics of German East Africa. First of all there is one of the 10.5 cm. canons of the Königsberg cruiser, that some think would have been melted to provide brass for the 20-heller coins. Not that there is much brass in 20th century canons, but it is also only in peacetime that they are forged into ploughs. Ten 10.5 cm. Canons, that were salvaged from the wreck of the Königsberg after it was sunk at the Rufiji delta, were put on wheels and draged around the country. One of these shot its last rounds in Tabora 18 September 1916. Unknown is what happened to it afterwards.



Tabora gun

This picture was found in Kevin Patience's book: "Königsberg, A German East African Raider". Another picture with the same gun and people, but taken from the other side, was found in a collection of 145 pictures on pallas.cegesoma.be (beeld nr. 77043) with a reference to Pierre Daye. Schumacher writes in his war diary[1] that he heard an explosion after this canon had fired for the last time the night before the surrender. As according to him this sound was due to the blowing up of this gun, it remains a question whether Daye's picture is war booty or that what we see here is a Belgian picnic party coming to take a look a the spoils of war.

Friedrich Schumacher was, because of his medical condition, deemed unfit for military service. His job in Tabora had been to head the gold mint, where the well know 15 rupien pieces were struck. His comprehensive account in Metall und Erz[2] is one of the foundation stones of the research into the functioning of the Tabora mint.



J728a - KM 16.2 J728b - KM 16.1

The 15 rupien coins come in two varieties, most remarkable being the different scrolls at the upper end of the wings. Haircracks show only one die was used for the elephant side. In Metall und Erz Schumacher claims only one pair of dies was used to strike the coins. Confronted with the different variaties, he explains in 1960[3] that he had the same engraver cut two similar original dies for him. From Schumachers accounts it is known that the first 15 rupien were struck April 1916 in a shed at the Tabora railway workshop and that in July the striking of the coins was replaced to an oil factory in Lulanguru. Lulanguru is the first station on the railway west of Tabora, about 27 kilometers away.

As a civilian Schumacher was not detained in the Belgian Tabora war prisoners camp. Beginning of 1917 he was carried off through the Congo. He describes this as being the must horrible experience in his life.

Erich Krenkel, whose descriptions[4] are another cornerstone of Tabora numismatics, was from the beginning involved in the establishing of the Tabora mint. Being dispensable as soon as the mint worked and still fit for military service, he was ordered back to his military station in Kigoma March 1916. Eventually he ends up in the war prisoners camp in Tabora, where he shows himself very incontent with the Belgian-Greek cuisine offered there. He states that if it had not been possible to have family or boys bring food in from the city, the prisoners would have been near starvation. He was lucky as his wife will not have been far away.[5]

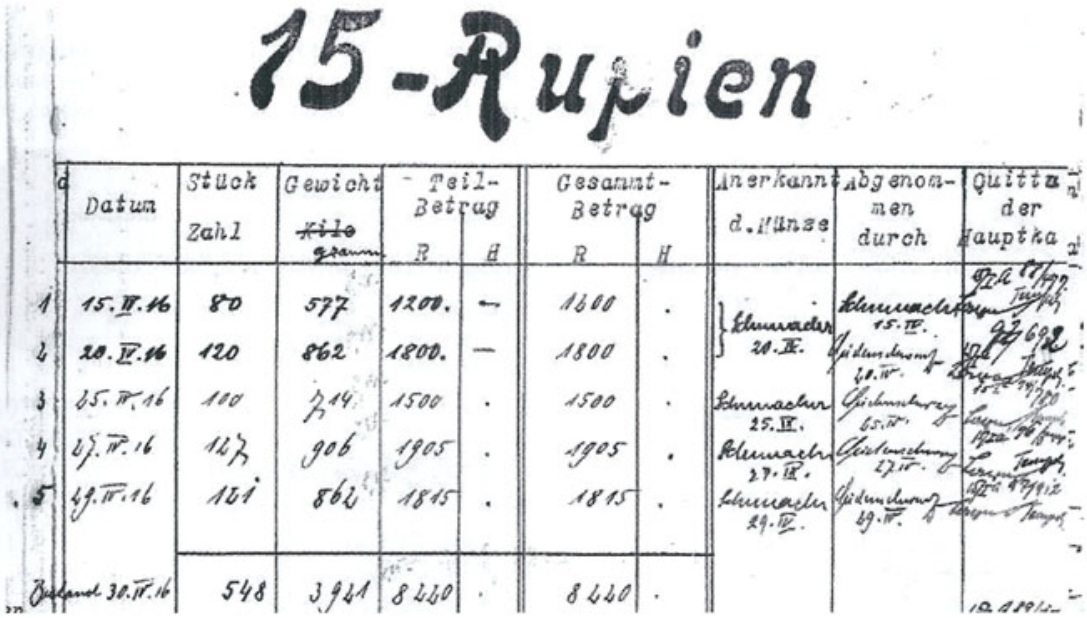
There were more complaints about the situation in the camp. One of those refers to our elephants. They were much sought after as souvenirs and brought much more than their official value of 15 rupien = 20 German marks = 24.7 Belgian francs/franks, when sold on the market, while German East African emergency banknotes were accepted only far under their face value. Paramedical soldier Hammerstein testifies that the prisoners had to hand over all their money as they entered the camp. The camp commander Gerdarme, who had himself been a civil internee of the Germans before, had guaranteed him that he would get his elephants back in kind, to a maximum of five. As he protested, when he was put on transport December 1916, that he got back (by then) worthless banknotes instead of the gold and silver coins he had delivered, the new commander told him mister Gendarme had taken all gold from the camp with him.[6]
It makes you wonder how many German East African coins there might be in Belgian collections.

Not only golden elephants went to Belgium, but also a key file on the production of them arrived there in some way. After the war German files concerning the new Belgian colonies of Rwanda and Burundi were given into Belgian custody. Surviving parts of them are now in the German section of the Rwanda-Burundi archives of the Belgian foreign affairs ministry. Among them slumbered for a long time the "Goldmünzenabrechnung" of the Tabora mint

(5169)
14A. Comptabilité relative au rétablissement de la monnaie-or à Tabora. 1916 — 119(~~6564~~)
1 l.

The existence of the Gold Coin Account Register (GCAR) got first mentioned in Das Deutsch-Ostafrika-Archiv, Band 1, Marburg 1984, page 197 at point E: Münz und Geldwesen: "Abrechnung über die Goldmünzen-Herstellung in Tabora in den Monaten April – Juli 1916 (insgesamt 16.198 15-Rupien-Munzen), 1916, RU 119".
This entry did lead Peter Schlobach to the Archives of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which did send him a copy of these files. He showed the last page of the GCAR in his article "Münz- und Naturalgeld in der ehemaligen Kolonie Deutsch-Ostafrika" in MoneyTrend, March 2008, page 149, with a note referring to the archives.

After that the GCAR seems to have been forgotten by the archive's officers as later requests rendered no results, until Florian Kreul managed to retrieve another copy, which he shared with the author .



15-Rupien

	Datum	Stück Zahl	Gewicht ~~Kilo~~ gramm	Teil-Betrag R	H	Gesamt-Betrag R	H	Anerkannt d. Münze	Abgenommen durch	Quittung der Hauptka
1	15.IV.16	80	577	1200.	—	1600	.	Schumacher 20.IV.	Schumacher 15.IV.	
2	20.IV.16	120	862	1800.	—	1800	.		Seidenschwarz 20.IV.	
3	25.IV.16	100	714	1500	.	1500	.	Schumacher 25.IV.	Seidenschwarz 25.IV.	
4	27.IV.16	127	906	1905	.	1905	.	Schumacher 27.IV.	Seidenschwarz 27.IV.	
5	29.IV.16	121	862	1815	.	1815	.	Schumacher 29.IV.	Seidenschwarz 29.IV.	
	Zusammen 30.IV.16	548	3941	8440	.	8440	.			

The GCAR registers the amount of gold coins turned over by the mint to government at the given dates. The signatures identify the persons involved in these transactions.



Friedrich Schumacher
15-4 - 5-9-1916



J. Seidenschwartz
20-4 - 19-6-1916



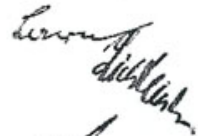
Adolf Westhaus
22-6 - 29-6-1916



Hubert Lergen
?
15-4 - 19-6-1916



Hubert Lergen
?
22-6 - 26-6-1916



Hubert Lergen
Curt Lichtenstein
29-6 - 14-8-1916



Ludwig Popp
Curt Lichtenstein
22-8 - 5-9-1916

Anerkannt der Münze = acknowledged by the mint.
- Friedrich Schumacher: Head of the gold mint: 15-4 > 5-9-1916 (first entry > last entry)
Entries in the GCAR are in his handwriting.
Abgenommen durch = taken by
- Friedrich Schumacher: Head of the gold mint: 15-4
- J. Seidenschwarz: Gouvernementssekretär: 20-4 > 19-6-1916
- Adolf Westhaus: Gouvernementssekretär: 22-6 > 29-6-1916
- Friedrich Schumacher: Head of the gold mint: 5-7 > 5-9-1916
Quittung der Hauptkasse = receipt from the main cash office, 2 signatures

- Herbert Lergen: Rechnungsrat und Landrentmeister: 15-4 > 14-8-1916
- ?: Signature unidentified 15-4 > 19-6-1916
- ?: Signature unidentified 22-6 > 26-6-1916
- Curt Lichtenstein: Gouvernementsassistent erster Klasse: 29-6-1916 > 5-9-1916
- Ludwig Popp: Kanzleisekretär: 22-8 > 5-9-1916

Stück Zahl = amount of coins, Gewicht = weight, Teil-/Gesammt-Betrag = partial/total amount (in Rupees), Bestand = amount



Münze abgeschlossen = mint closed
5 September 1916
Dr. Schumacher

To emphasize solemnity of the occasion, Schumacher adds his academic title to the signature.

Whereas producing coins may be the main task of a mint, a second concern would be safeguarding against unauthorized removal of anything from the mint.
Workforce of the mint consisted of seven Singhalese gold-workers for adjusting the weight of the flans, two Indians and six natives for producing the flans and one European who was responsible for keeping an eye on them, maintaining machinery and striking of the coins. Where daily output of flans could be as high as 200 pieces, which corresponds to 1.44 kilograms, the total of precious material being worked at any moment may have been two or three times this amount.
So we may assume there were armed guards and a thorough search at the doors.
To complete this safety task, a strict account will have been kept of materials put available at the start of a day and, again, those returned by the end of that day.
Thus too much "licking at fingers" would be avoided. Weight of material entering the melting pot would have to be checked against the weight of the cast rods, to make sure nobody flipped in some extra material in the meantime. Schumacher's main duty as head of the mint will have been to supervise these crucial moments.
Schumacher's drawing of the gold-mint's shed doesn't show a safe. This will have been somewhere else on the railway compound. Thus the keeper of this safe will have been involved as a third party in the administration of the materials.

Of all this paperwork, as far as known, only the GCAR has survived. As so often with new information, the GCAR generates more questions than it answers.
The division of the total amount of 15-rupee coins into both subtypes is based on the assumption that the dies of the eagle side were changed at the same time when the striking of the coins was shifted from Tabora to Lulanguru beginning of July 1916. Both, the changing of a die and the changing of the place of striking of the coins would seem to be minor operations that would hardly leave a trace in GCAR. In Schumacher's articles written in 1918 and 1919, respectively, he claims

that only one pair of dies was used to produce all gold coins. Thus it seems that the changing of dies had been of so little concern to him that he had forgotten all about it.
However, the GCAR shows major problems were faced in the production of coins at the gold-mint during July. Of its reason he must have been fully aware.

The first entry of the GCAR was made in 15 April 1916[7]. Below the data of the GCAR are represented monthly. Added is the average delivered production per workday since the last entry. Bank holidays have been counted as workdays. This mistake has not been amended as it makes little difference for the overall picture. Hindu holidays like Holi and Diwali did fall outside of the period the mint was operating as far as could be checked.
Another reason for distortion of the figures might be that the coins may have been collected at different times at different days. For example entries in the GCAR show coins that were collected both, on Thursday, forth of May and Friday, fifth of May. If at both days the coins were collected at the same time of the day, the 80 coins would stand for one-day production. If they were collected at Thursday morning and at Friday evening, it would be 40 coins per day. After the striking has moved to Lulanguru things get even more complicated.

April						
Sunday	Monday	Thuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						80
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				120 / 4 = 30	Good Friday	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Easter Monday	100 / 4 = 25		127 / 2 = 64		121 / 2 = 60
30						
Total April 548, average per workday for period 16-4 > 29-4 = 468 / 12 = 39						

Taking into account bank holidays, average for the period 21 > 25-4 would become 100 / 2 = 50. Total average would become 468 / 10 = 47.

May						
Sunday	Monday	Thuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
				140 / 4 = 33	80 / 1 = 80	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	200 / 2 = 100			220 / 3 = 73		122 / 2 = 61
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				303 / 4 = 76		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	250 / 3 = 83			520 / 3 = 173		
28	29	30	31			
	185 / 3 = 62					
Total May 2020, average per workday for period 30-4 > 29-5 = 2020 / 25 = 81						

June						
Sunday	Monday	Thuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
				Ascension day		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	600 / 6 = 100			266 / 3 = 89		200 / 2 = 100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Whit Monday			471 / 4 = 118		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	420 / 3 = 140			410 / 3 = 137		
25	26	27	28	29	30	
	600 / 3 = 200			860 / 3 = 287		
Total June 3827, average per workday for period 30-5 > 29-6 = 3827 / 27 = 142						

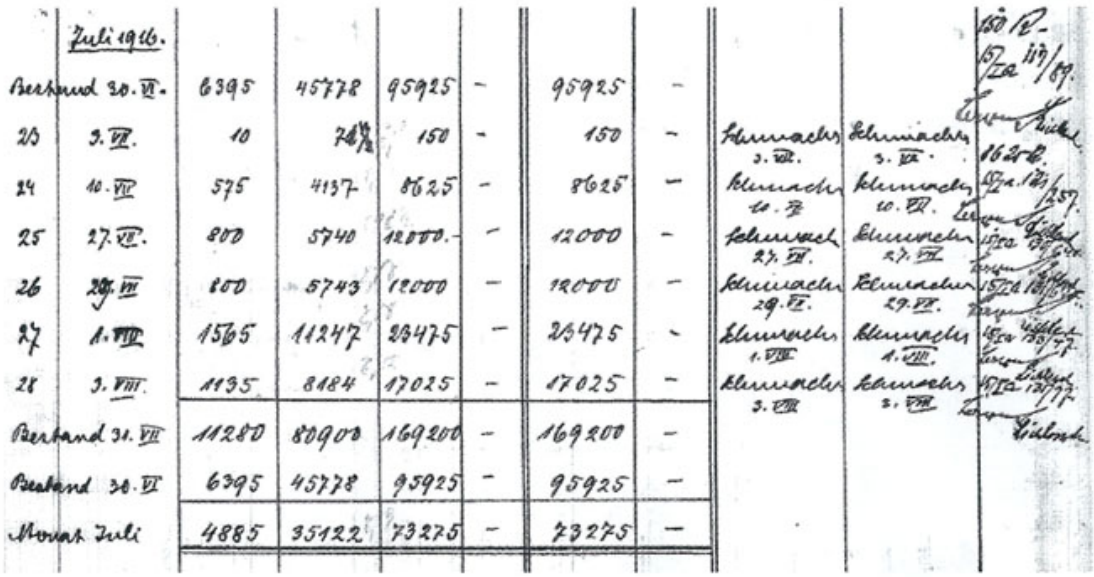
Taking into account bank holidays average for the period 29-5 > 5-6 would become 600 / 5 = 120, that for 10 > 15-6 471 / 3 =157. Total average would become 3872 / 25 = 153.

The calendar shows a three day rhythm had evolved; coins were delivered on Monday and Thursday. 26-6 average passes the 200 coins mark. As the next two months shows average long term flan production did not surpass the 180 mark. This might indicate a stock of flans had been formed before 20-6. Increased striking is hard to combine with lower capacity of the hand-driven press in Tabora, which is given as reason for shifting the striking to Lulanguru.
19-6 is the last entry signed by Seidenschwartz whose duties were taken over by Westhaus until 29-6. Some signatures of the persons who had received the coins at the main cash office are unattributed so far.
A reorganization of the administration must have taken place while all men fit for service were redirected into the armed forces.

At the next entry, at 3-7, Schumacher signs for taking the coins from the mint to the Hauptkasse. As Florian Kreul noticed this might indicate that the coins were taken by Schumacher from Lulanguru to the Hauptkasse directly, so there was no more need for anyone to come with an armed escort to take them from the workshop in Tabora to the Hauptkasse. On the other side, ten coins would hardly needed an escort.

July						
Sunday	Monday	Thuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10 / 5 = 2					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	575 / 4 = 144					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
				600 / 15 = 53		800 / 2 = 400
30	31	1 August	2 August	3 August		
		1565 / 2 = 783		*1135* / 2 = 567		
Total July (strict) 2185, average per workday for period 29-6 > 29-7 = 2185 / 26 = 84 Total July (adepted) 2185 + *2700* = *4885*, average per workday for period 29-6> 3-8 = 4885 / 30 = 163						

No bank holidays, but nothing of the previous order remains. In the GCAR the total for the month of July is generated by adding coins delivered in the first three days of August. To show the effect adapted figures are also given for a more strict interpretation of the month July.



	Juli 1916.								
Berband 30. VI.		6395	45778	95925	–	95925	–		
23	3. VII.	10	74½	150	–	150	–	Schumacher 3. VII.	Schumacher 3. VII.
24	10. VII	575	4137	8625	–	8625	–	Schumacher 10. VII.	Schumacher 10. VII.
25	27. VII.	800	5740	12000.-	–	12000	–	Schumacher 27. VII.	Schumacher 27. VII.
26	29. VII	800	5743	12000	–	12000	–	Schumacher 29. VII.	Schumacher 29. VII.
27	1. VIII.	1565	11247	23475	–	23475	–	Schumacher 1. VIII.	Schumacher 1. VIII.
28	3. VIII.	1135	8184	17025	–	17025	–	Schumacher 3. VIII.	Schumacher 3. VIII.
Berband 31. VII		11280	80903	169200	–	169200	–		
Berband 30. VI		6395	45778	95925	–	95925	–		
Monat Juli		4885	35122	73275	–	73275	–		

Looking at the production figures given by Schumacher 1918 in Metall und Erz (April 548, May 2020, June 3827, July 4885, August 4918), nothing suggest anything but a smooth operation of the mint with a gradually improving output. The GCAR show a totally different picture. In nearly four weeks only one major delivery was made of 575 coins. Schumacher hides this by simply adding a few days to July.

Reason for the moving of the striking to Lulanguru was the failure of the gold-mint press in Tabora. The fact that Schumacher brings only ten coins to the Hauptkasse 3-7 must have been intended to make a statement about the seriousness of the situation.
If the old press could be repaired after all, the 575 coins delivered Monday 10-7 were struck on this press until it finally broke down before that date. Then the search for an alternative press must have taken more than two weeks. Alternatively Schumacher's action brought direct results and the 575 coins of 10-7 could be struck in Lulanguru. But why didn't he return next day and strike some more? Did he fall ill or did he get a malaria attack? Was nobody available to replace him or did he refuse to be replaced?
In the1930 Handbook of Tanganyika it is said: "On account of a breakdown of the stamping machine, the whole of the July output of gold coins was stamped at the factory of the Ostafrikanische Ölfabrik Gesellschaft at Lulanguru with the aid of an oil press placed at the disposal of Government free of charge. Apart from this, the whole of the coins were minted at Tabora." Although the last sentence is almost certainly not correct for the later gold coins, while they were most probably also struck in Lulanguru, there seems to be no reason to doubt the first one.

Could it be that the problems were caused by the breaking of the eagle side die?
Experience with the 20-heller dies had shown that these locally produced dies didn't last long. It would have been very unwise not to take the precaution to have some dies in reserve for the gold coins. It could have been that the reserve die was not properly checked after being struck and that it was only noticed that this die was wanting in quality as they wanted to use it. If so, extra engraving of the new production die would have been necessary. Even if it would have happened this way, this extra engraving would have been a matter of days, rather than weeks. But perhaps the engraver was back at the coast, where his wife was dying and then he himself did fall ill, so it did take a while before he could start reworking the die.

Whatever the reason, Schumacher did not draw a line in the account after he made his last delivery in July, but after the first two deliveries in August.
Then he started on a new page.

Mintage given in catalogues for the first struck variety J728a – KM 16.2 is 6395 coins. This amount is based on the assumption that replacement of the die and the mint took place at the same moment at the end of June. June coins would thus be 728a, July coins 728b
September 2014 a count of 15-rupien coins, seen on internet, rendered, on a total of 569 pieces, 248 J728a and 321 J728b. If this distribution would be the same as the distribution of all elephants, 248 / 569 x 16198 = 7060 J728a would have been struck.
With a confidence level of 95% the confidence interval is 7060 plus or minus 4.07% of 16198 = 6401 to 7719 coins. This would leave a chance of 2.5% that the 6395 of the catalogues is correct. This calculation is only correct if the coins seen on internet are a random selection of the coins struck. That is that survival rate of both types is the same and that there is no other reason why one type would be offered more than the other.
Nonetheless, the figure of 7080 coins struck by the tenth of July, followed by a lull in the striking of coins, seems a far better candidate for the original mintage of J728a, corresponding neatly to the 7060 calculated from the internet coins.
Thus the study of GCAR would give reason to suggest the following mintage figures for the two varieties:
J728a – KM 16.2: 7080
J728b – KM 16.1: 9118

Security reasons would suggest Schumacher did not stay overnight at Lulanguru. The amount of gold he was carrying with him was simply too big to take risks like that.
The entries in the GCAR end of July, beginning of August, suggest he would get early on the train to Lulanguru with the dies and as much flans he thought to be able to strike that day, to return with the latest train, too late to bring the coins to the Hauptkasse. This he would do the next day. Then, the other day he would go again, repeating this until the build-up stock of flans was finished, which would have been third of August. The first two times he takes 800 flans with him. Then, perhaps annoyed by spending idle time waiting for late trains, he takes as much flans as he could.
In adding the coins delivered beginning of August to the results of July Schumacher thus gives a correct impression of the amount of flans produced in July .

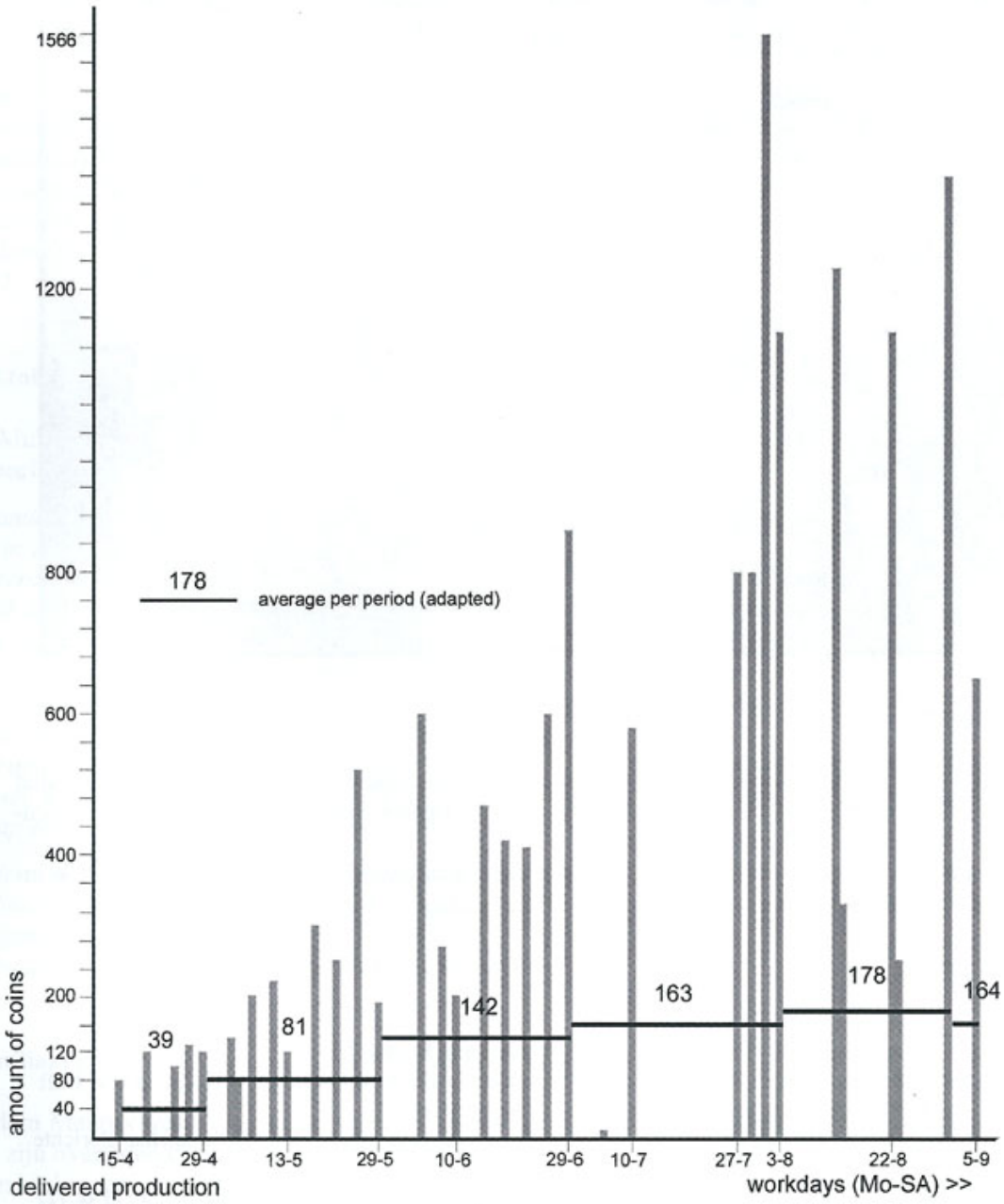
August						
Sunday	Monday	Thuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
		1565 / 2 = 783		*1135* / 2 = 567		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						1288 / 8 = 154
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	332 / 1 = 332					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		1095 / 7 = 156	250 / 1 = 250			
27	28	29	30	31		
				1359 / 7 = 194		
Total August (strict) *2700* + 4264, average per workday for period 30-7 > 31-8 = 6962 / 28 =249 Total August (adepted) 4264, average per workday for period 4-8 > 31-8 = 4262 / 24 = 178						

As for July, August's figures are given for a strict and for Schumacher's adopted interpretation of the period.

After the third of August striking seems to have been postponed until as many flans were assembled as could be possibly be struck in one day. If not all could be struck that day, Schumacher must have returned the next day to strike the remains and those produced the day before. But why did he not wait till there were enough again for a full days work ?

September						
Sunday	Monday	Thuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		654 / 4 = 163	Mint closed			
Total September 654, average per workday for period 1-9 > 5-9 = 654 / 4 = 164						

In report with the habit developed in August, Schumacher returned the day after he had delivered a large amount of coins on the last day of August, the first day of September to Lulanguru to strike more coins. At that day a battle started only a few kilometres from Lulanguru. Because of the uncertainty of the outcome no coins were struck.[8] The battle ended well for the Germans and the Belgians were thrown back.
Schumacher must have been able to go back to Lulanguru one more time, to strike the last flans, before closing the mint fifth of September.
In Metall und Erz Schumacher has added coins delivered in September to the adapted amount of August, getting a total of 4918 for August.



The GCAR put in graphical form allows viewing the whole period at a glance. Regular deliveries at small intervals are made until the end of June. Then there is a gap with just one delivery mid of July until the end of that month when there is a rapid succession of 4 large entries. After that, large amounts are brought in at regular intervals.

Long term averages reflect production capacity of the flans. With seven people producing only about 25 flans a day each, it must have been an arduous task to file down the flans to a point within the weight limits.



Conclusions

The Gold Coins Account Register offers a glimpse of a turbulent period at the gold mint, that could not otherwise be suspected because of the adapted figeres Schumacher used in his publications. What happened exactly is still a mystery.
The combination of figures from the GCAR and those calculated on the base of coins seen on internet made it possible to give a better estimate of the mintage of the two 15-rupien varieties.

Kees Uitenbroek

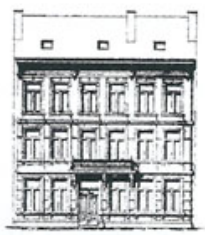
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1. Kept in the archives of the Deutsches Bergbau-Museum in Bochum
2. Friedrich Schumacher, Die Prägung von Kriegsmünzen in Deutsch-Ostafrika, Metall und Erz, Heft 7, 8 April 1918 – www.zeno.ru > Enter coin number > 110484
3. Friedrich Schumacher, Die Prägung von Kriegsmünzen im ehemaligen Deutsch-Ostafrika, Berichte für Kolonialbriefmarkensammler, 1960, pages 372-75
4. Erich Krenkel, Notenpresse und Kriegsmünze in Deutsch-Ostafrika, Wirtschaftsdienst nr. 11 & 12, 1918 – www.zeno.ru > Enter coin number > 110479 & 110480
5. Die Kolonialdeutschen aus Deutsch-Ostafrika in belgischer Gefangenschaft, Reichs-Kolonialamt, 1918, page 74 & 36
6. Die Kolonialdeutschen aus Deutsch-Ostafrika in belgischer Gefangenschaft, Reichs-Kolonialamt, 1918, page 38 etc.
7. Andreas Fitzel (Der Goldschatz von Tabora, MünzenRevue 9/2009, page 125) mentions that Schumacher presented on 15 April the first 10 coins to governor Schnee, quoting: "The governor was pleased with the beautiful design and put them directly in his pocket. " This quotation will be from the Schumacher manuscript "Aus meinem Leben", held in the archives of the Deutsches Bergbau-Museum in Bochum.
   These archives also contains Schumacher's "Kriegstagebuch" (War Diary). Presumably both manuscripts were written at the end of Schumachers life.
   In the war diary the entry for 15 April says "Today I could show the governor the first 100 new gold coins".
   Next entry regarding his own activities is 1 September.

8. In his war diary Schumacher tells how he went, on the first of September, accompanying soldiers, to Lulanguru, to strike a larger amount of coins completely. That day at the next station, some kilometres to the west, a battle started of which the outcome was quite uncertain. Nervous he waited for messages, because if things had turned badly he would have ended up in the middle of the fighting carrying 30,000 marks (22,500 rupees = 1500 flans) of gold. As the Germans did win the day, his - as he says - carelessness to go out there didn't end in disaster.
As he had delivered more than 1500 coins the day before and on the consecutive day far smaller amounts were usually struck, Schumacher must have been greatly exaggerating here, recalling to his mind the amount he had with him two days earlier.
A description of the battle can be found in Wilhelm Arning: "Vier Jahre Weltkrieg in Deutsch-Ostafrika", page 238-239.

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