

GERMAN EAST AFRICA



1891- ¼ RUPIE - OBVERSE

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY
BERLIN MINT

¼ RUPIE 19.2 MM .916 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

1891	76,688
1898	100,000
1901	350,000

▲OV: Head of William II, in Prussian helmet, surmounted by crowned Hohenzollern eagle, in military uniform, facing left, GUILLELMUS II IMPERATOR (William II Kaiser) around.

▲RV: Coat of arms of the company with DATE below within inner circle, DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT (German East Africa Company) around / ★ ¼ RUPIE ★ below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Imperial Mint, BERLIN

REFERENCE: Y-2, J-711, KM-3

FOOTNOTE: Kaiser, the teutonic equivalent for Caesar, a term used by German and Austrian Emperors.



1891- ¼ RUPIE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The first issue minted for the German East Africa Company was struck at the Imperial Mint, Berlin starting in 1891. The new coinage of 1904 carried the reverse inscription - German East Africa, with the A mintmark for Berlin. In 1906 the ¼ Rupee was minted in both Berlin (A) and Hamburg (J) with striking every year or so through 1914 in either one or both mints. Listings are in date order.

FOOTNOTE: The German rupee has been struck with a view to introducing uniformity of coinage in German East Africa. It contains 100 hellers (or 1 1/3 marks) and has about the same value as the Indian rupee which is also .916 2/3 fine and largely circulates in German East Africa. German East Africa Company was the first European interest to issue coinage for its Imperial Territory.

FOOTNOTE: In 1888 the German East Africa Company acquired from the Sultan of Zanzibar a lease of a ten mile wide strip of the coast for 50 years, with rights to all duties and tolls. This territory, with other concessions in Masai-land, constitutes a protectorate. *Cyclopedia of Classified Dates, Funk & Wagnall, N.Y., 1899.*

FOOTNOTE: German East Africa is a dependency of the German Empire, lying near the equatorial region, between the Indian Ocean and the great lakes; its government is administered by an Imperial Officer. Population - (c.1900) 1,760,000.

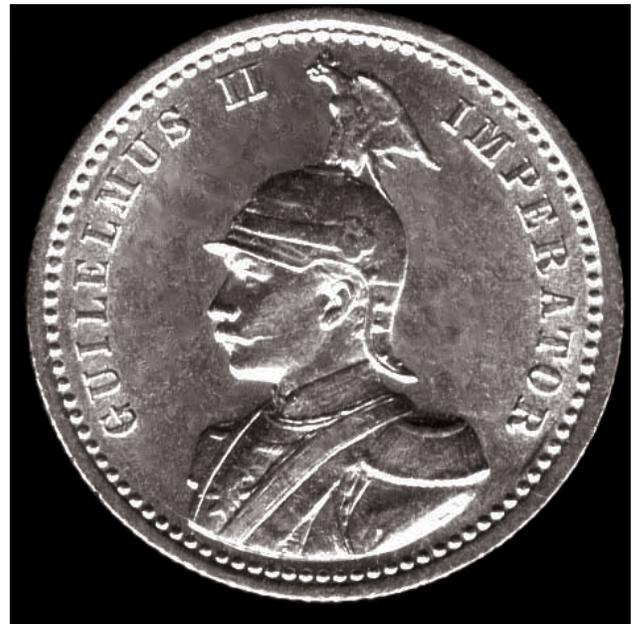
FOOTNOTE: Exercising the German sphere of influence over the hinterland region, later known as Tanganyika in 1888, The German East Africa Company failed to maintain order in the region. A rebellion was put down with intervention of the Imperial German government and the assistance of the British Navy. The Company bought out the Sultan's rights to the coastal strip for a sum of 4,000,000 marks. The German Government then declared a Protectorate over the area.

FOOTNOTE: Berlin, is the third largest city of Europe and by far the largest city in Germany. For the beauty and size of its buildings, the regularity of its streets, the importance of its institution of science and art, and its activity in industry and trade, it is one of the most imposing of European cities. It is doubtless the greatest manufacturing town on the continent, and is especially prominent in its manufactures of porcelain, clothing and machinery. The city covers an area of about 40 square miles. In the heart of the city is the old Royal Palace, with nearly 700 apartments. Near this are the Emperor's Palace, the Imperial Residence, the Royal Library, the old and new museums, the National Gallery, the Arsenal, the Royal Theatre, the opera-house, the guard-house, and the university. The old museum contains antiquarian specimens, a collection of 90,000 coins, a gallery of ancient sculpture, and a picture gallery. A great congress of principal European powers took place here in 1878, after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, and resulted in the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin.



German Emperor Wiliam II

FOOTNOTE: William II - following the tradition of his house, he received a through military training, which began in his early youth. He was made a Second Lieutenant in 1869 and entered the Gymnasium at Cassel in 1874. In 1877 he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant and entered the University of Bonn, where he studied especially law and political science until 1879, when he entered the military service. He was raised to the rank of Major-General by his grandfather. On the death of his father he succeeded to the throne of Prussia and to that of the German Empire, June 15, 1888. He showed himself at once to be a man of aggressive temperament and disposed to take an exalted view of the duties and responsibilities of his office. His insistence in his earlier utterances upon his grandfather's favorite idea of Divine right gave rise to a feeling that a reactionary course might be looked for from him. He speedily came into collision with Prince Bismark. The great minister was forced to resign and went into a discontented retirement on March 20, 1890. The Emperor followed the policy of Bismark in maintaining the Triple Alliance and in some other respects. He deviated widely from it by taking an interest in the Affairs of the Orient, cultivating relations with the Ottoman Government, and pushing German activity in Asia Minor. He has been in hearty sympathy with the policy of colonial expansion in Africa. *New Interbational Encyclopedia, 1910.*



1913 - ¼ RUPIE - OBERSE

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COLONY
BERLIN MINT

¼ RUPIE 19.2 MM .916 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

1904	300,000
1906	300,000
1909	300,000
1913	200,000

△OV: Head of William II, in Prussian helmet, surmounted by crowned Hohenzollern eagle, in military uniform, facing left, GUILLELMUS II IMPERATOR (William II Kaiser) around.

△RV: ¼ / RUPIE / DATE / A (mintmark) within palm wreath, DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA (German East Africa) above.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = Imperial Mint, BERLIN

REFERENCE: Y-13, J-720, KM-8

POPULATION: 1905 - 6,700,000 including 1,873 Europeans of which 1,324 were Germans.

FOOTNOTE: The issue dated 1904 included 150 proof sets, each with the ¼ rupee, ½ rupee and a rupee denomination coin.

FOOTNOTE: The Colony of German East Africa has an area of 385,000 square miles and a population of about 5,000,000 of which 8,000 are Europeans and 24,000 Asians. Slavery was finally abolished in 1922. There has been an increase in native farms production; tobacco, ground nuts, coffee and above all cotton. Drought and the tsetse fly force two-thirds of the population to live in one tenth of the total area.



1913 A - 1/4 RUPIE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The coins dated 1906 and 1913 were struck at both Berlin and Hamburg mints with **A** for Berlin and **J** for Hamburg.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COLONY HAMBURG MINT

1/4 RUPIE 19.2 MM .916 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

1906	100,000
1907	200,000
1910	600,000
1912	400,000
1913	400,000
1914	200,000

▲OV: Head of William II, in Prussian helmet, surmounted by crowned Hohenzollern eagle, in military uniform, facing left, GUILIELMUS II IMPERATOR (William II Kaiser) around.

▲RV: 1/4 RUPIE / DATE / J (mintmark) within palm wreath, DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA (German East Africa) above.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: J = HAMBURG

POPULATION: 1910 - 10,000,000 including 3,760 Europeans, Capital - Dar-es-Salaam with 24,000 inhabitants.

REFERENCE: Y-13, J-720, KM-8

Die Deutschen Munzen Seit 1871 by Kurt Jaeger, Basle 1970.

Standard Munzkatalog Deutschland by E.Beckenbauer, Munich 1968.

FOOTNOTE: William II - William Victor Albrecht, ninth King of Prussia and third Emperor of Germany was born at Berlin, January 27, 1859. and became Emperor, June 15, 1888. He abdicated on November 9, 1918 and moved to the Netherlands. He died at his exile estate of Doorin, Netherlands, June 4, 1941. As Emperor of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm showed himself a ruler of exuberant energy and made himself felt as a vigorous power alike in his home government and in international affairs. His independence of action led to the retirement of his able Chancellor, Bismark, in March 1890. The intense energy with which he pushed forward the organization of the Army and Navy early indicated that he aspired to be a 'War Lord'. The opportunity came in 1914, when the assassination of Archduke of Austria gave the signal for the opening of the Great War in Europe. The war that began in 1914 ended disastrously for Germany in 1918. William was forced to flee to the Netherlands and there he remained for the rest of his life. He was the eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick and of Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. In 1881 he married Augustia Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonberberg-Augustenburg, who accompanied him to the Netherlands in 1918. She died April 11, 1921. On November 5, 1922 the ex-Kaiser married Princess Hermine of Reuss.

FOOTNOTE: With the outbreak of World War I, a blockade by the British Navy prevented exports from reaching Germany. By 1916 the British, Belgian and Portuguese military forces occupied the country and under the Treaty of Versailles (1919) Great Britain received a mandate to administer the Territory. The British ceded the Belgians the Provinces of Uranda and Urundi which became part of the Belgian Congo Colony. The Kinoga triangle was awarded to Portugal and is now part of Mozambique Colony, with the remaining area becoming the British Mandated Territory of Tanganyika.



Africa in 1902

FOOTNOTE: German East Africa, the country traversed by Colonel (Teddy) Roosevelt, when he was on his famous hunting trip in 1908, is still known for "Safari" trips. Natives are employed to carry tents, food, and other supplies. Each man, in accordance with government requirements, must receive a blanket, or sweater and a water bottle. He is supposed to carry on his head a load weighting not to exceed sixty pounds, and to average from fourteen to eighteen miles per day while he is on the march. His pay is an average of one dollars per week. In addition to his pay, each man receives two pounds of ground corn or mealies, which he eats only after the days march is over. *The Mentor*, Nov. 1922, Springfield, Ohio.