



# THE BANKNOTES OF EGYPT

+  
STOCKS & BONDS



IBRAHIM  
SALEM  
COLLECTION







**THE  
BANKNOTES OF  
EGYPT**

+

**STOCKS & BONDS**

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IBRAHIM SALEM  
COLLECTION**





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## CONTENTS

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT -----</b>                   | <b>13</b>  |
| ▪ 1899, 1912 SERIES -----                             | 14         |
| ▪ 1913 - 1914, 1917 SERIES -----                      | 34         |
| ▪ 1920 - 1921 SERIES -----                            | 64         |
| ▪ 1924 SERIES -----                                   | 76         |
| ▪ 1926, 1930 - 1931 SERIES -----                      | 92         |
| ▪ 1935, 1945 SERIES -----                             | 110        |
| ▪ 1947 EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS UNADOPTED SERIES -----       | 118        |
| ▪ KING FAROUK PORTRAIT NOTES -----                    | 128        |
| ▪ POST REVOLUTION, 1952 NBE SERIES -----              | 156        |
| <b>CENTRAL BANK UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC -----</b>        | <b>189</b> |
| ▪ 1958 - 1959 SERIES -----                            | 190        |
| <b>CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT -----</b>                    | <b>217</b> |
| ▪ 1961 SERIES -----                                   | 218        |
| ▪ 1967, 1976 SERIES -----                             | 248        |
| ▪ 1978 UP TO DATE SERIES -----                        | 258        |
| <b>GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES -----</b>                | <b>293</b> |
| ▪ INTRODUCTION TO EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT CURRENCY -----  | 294        |
| ▪ EGYPTIAN (SULTANIC) GOVERNMENT 1916-1918 -----      | 298        |
| ▪ EGYPTIAN (SULTANIC) GOVERNMENT 1920, UNISSUED ----- | 304        |
| ▪ EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT 1940 -----                      | 308        |
| ▪ EGYPTIAN (ROYAL) GOVERNMENT 1943 -----              | 314        |
| ▪ EGYPTIAN (ROYAL) GOVERNMENT 1944 -----              | 326        |
| ▪ EGYPTIAN STATE 1952 -----                           | 346        |
| ▪ REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1953 -----                        | 350        |
| ▪ UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC; PROVINCE OF EGYPT 1958 -----  | 360        |
| ▪ ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1971, 1989 -----             | 372        |
| ▪ ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1998 -----                   | 384        |
| <b>WARTIME AND CONFLICT ISSUES -----</b>              | <b>397</b> |
| ▪ WWI 1914-1918 SERIES -----                          | 398        |
| ▪ WWII 1942 SERIES -----                              | 402        |
| ▪ 1956 SUEZ CRISIS SERIES -----                       | 416        |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS -----</b>                            | <b>425</b> |
| ▪ 1958 - A1959 SERIES -----                           | 426        |
| <b>EGYPTIAN STOCKS &amp; BONDS -----</b>              | <b>435</b> |
| ▪ STOCKS AND BONDS -----                              | 438        |



## Acknowledgment

I am obliged to thank many decent individuals and institutions who assisted me through the years in compiling this collection. Yes, years, more than forty-five years. It was a long but enjoyable journey of challenges, travel, communication, auctions, and paper money shows. I am obliged to thank my wife, Areej, who was my companion through this long trip to build up this unique collection. Her patience, support, and encouragement were my backup, and it may have been impossible for me to achieve without her. She deserves a lot and unlimited thanks.

I can't express my thanks to my friend and mentor, Engineer Magdy Hanafy, for all the matters related to Egyptian Banknotes, Coins, Military medals, and Orders. He wrote an Encyclopedia about every topic of each of these subjects.

Thank you to my dear friend and classmate, Professor Dr. Soheir Zaky Hawas, for all the historical data that helped me during Mohamed Ali Pasha until the last day of the Khedivien era, King Farouk. She wrote an encyclopedia about the (Khedivian Cairo); what an enjoyable book to read. I thank several banknote auction houses, some of but not limited to Spink, Heritage, Lyn Knight, and others.

When the decision was made that I had to release my collection to be auctioned, my dearest fellow friends and collectors convinced me to archive my collection before I catalog it for sale. In particular, many thanks to my friend Raphael Dabbah, who did the best in the preparation of this archival book. My friend Dustin Johnston is also the vice president and managing director of Heritage Auctions. A special thanks to Mr. Barnaby Faull, the former director of the banknote department at Spink UK.

If this book presentation is appreciated and well received, my talented artist colleague Nedaa Elias should be thanked. He was always my right hand in graphic design and artistic presentations. He has all the patience to adhere to my comments or suggestions and develop the best scenario to present. Thank you very much, dear Nedaa.

My office colleagues, particularly Mr. Virgilio Viernes and Mrs. Angie Salvador, helped me tirelessly complete this mission.

Ibrahim Salem



## Disclaimer

This book is issued as a compilation of Ibrahim Salem's collection. Sometimes, readers may read notes (Researcher's note), as I do not consider myself an author. I research, edit, or comment to the best of my knowledge. In several cases where I have some observation or unusual depiction, I record my positive or negative opinion to furnish non-Arab readers with a translation in English of the Arabic inscriptions they may find difficult to understand.

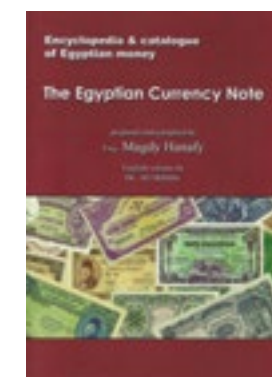
This book is neither a reference book nor an encyclopedia. It is an archival book about my collection. It is a record as a legacy of my efforts through several decades before this collection was released for sale through a banknote auction. Unless otherwise stated in the footnotes, all the material listed in this book is from my collection.

Suppose collectors or readers would like to refer to a professional reference. In that case, I ONLY recommend that they refer to 2 books below (Encyclopedia & Catalogue of Egyptian Money – Egyptian Banknotes) and (The Egyptian Currency Note) by Eng. Magdy Hanafy.

During the preparation of this book, I referred to several sources for the classification, such as the Standard Catalog of World Paper money (SCWPM) Pick Catalog, the Banknote Book (BNB), IBNS journal articles, and many reference encyclopedias for the subject of this book. Readers will find, in several cases, examples of Unlisted or Unadopted. In such cases, I recorded all available information regarding every note, whether it was the printer's annotation, archival dates, or auction-listed data when I acquired them.

I cannot be held responsible for any incorrect listing or missing banknotes that are not on my collection principle. This book may only be referenced when the auction catalog is issued. In the later stage, when the material of this book is scattered around the World, it will be considered an album of my compilation of the banknotes of this country.

Whenever I list a unique or unadopted material, it is based on my research and other fellow collectors' opinions.





## Foreword



For more than twenty-five years, I used to hear about a gentleman that collectors call (The Titan of Banknotes). Recently, I had the honor of visiting his home in Dubai, and he was generous enough to give me more than the time I needed. He was patient and knowledgeable, and he took me through his collection of Egyptian banknotes, which I can assure you is one of the best collections known in the World. We spent hours and hours without feeling the passing of time.

Although I specialize in Egyptian banknotes, coins, and Royal Protocol and military orders, I was shocked by this busy man, with his profession as an architect, and how he can create enough time for his hobby of collecting banknotes of the World from the four corners of the Globe from A to Z.

The time I spent with Mr. Salem (I call him Barhouma, as a nick name) he made me feel that I have known him for ages. He has no hidden agenda and speaks from the best of his honesty and knowledge. Even what was out of my mind was the massive collection of (Egyptian Stocks and Bonds). I discovered that he gave it for free to an Egyptian professor to be the custodian of it.

My tremendous welcome with my son Tareq from Barhouma and his respectful, lovely wife was an honor. I wish him the best of luck in his archival book, The Egyptian Banknotes + Stocks and Bonds. I also wish him all the success in his coming banknote auction next October 2024. We are all in Egypt eagerly looking for his publications, irrelative to Egypt or any other Arab Country.

In short, Ibrahim Salem is no less than a brother to me, and I am proud to be with him whenever the time allows.

M. Hanafy  
8/6/2024

Eng. Magdy Hanafy

Cairo 8 June 2024.

## Researcher's Personal Message

Dear readers, I have sold part of my World Banknote collections for the past twelve years via several auctions in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. I never sold banknotes from any Arabic country other than Somalia and the Comoros Islands.

This book is a message to the esteemed readers that I decided to say GOODBYE to this Egyptian banknotes collection, which was dear to my heart. I enjoyed the compilation of and archiving it. It is time to find another home and another interesting collector. If you are not the lucky winner of any part of this collection, this book will stay among your bookshelves as it is formerly the Ibrahim Salem Collection.

Emotionally, it is not easy to say goodbye to the one or the thing you lived with and loved for a long time. It was part of my pride and self-satisfaction, but as time passes and age starts influencing your priorities, a tough decision must take place to release these hidden jewels to other entities and find another home to be kept safe.

Please enjoy going through the pages of this book and remember that Ibrahim Salem made a lot of effort to build up this collection over the years and years. I think it is necessary to publish this limited edition of this book to memorize my dear Egyptian banknotes collection.

Enjoy the book, as I enjoyed collecting the materials of it.

Ibrahim Salem



## Introduction

Since we were kids, we have been aware of the **New and Old World**. The new World is the North and South America. No more, no less. At the age of fifteen, I learned that there were old civilizations in that part of the World. **Al Maya** is in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and some parts of Honduras and El Salvador. **The Inca Empire** in Peru, western Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, and Colombia. **The Aztec Empire** in central Mexico.

After growing up, and at a certain age, when we have compulsory to study World history, we learn a lot about the Old World civilizations, the Babylonian, the Roman, the Greek, the Persian, the Chinese, the Indian, the Japanese, and the Ancient Egyptian civilization.

Once Egypt comes to mind at a glance, you retrieve part of its Ancient Civilization. If you have no idea what Egypt is, you have never heard about all the above civilizations. Egypt's history and the Babylonian civilizations were the two prominent empires. The first grew on the sides of the River Nile, and the second grew at the sides of the rivers Euphrat and Tigray.

Egypt is geographically at the node that links Africa and Asia, with open seas to Europe. That was one of the reasons for several invasions from every side. When Islam entered Egypt fourteen centuries ago, Egypt became an empire for so many parties until the Ottoman Empire ruled Egypt for almost five centuries. The influence of Ottomans deteriorated when the Albanian-origin family of Mohammed Ali Pasha took the throne in the early nineteenth century. He and his descendants ruled Egypt until the tenth king of the family, King Farouk, who was peacefully forced to pass the throne to his baby son (Ahmed Fouad) on the 23rd of July 1952 and given only six hours to leave the country. Since that day, Egypt has become a Republic.

Egypt, with a population above 110 million, became the core of all Arab countries, both location- and population-wise. In the Arabic language, it is called (مصر Misr). The Egyptian call it (Misr, the mother of the World **مصر أم الدنيا**). In the Levant area (Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan), they call money (Masari) because it came first from (مصر Misr) at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Two main entities influenced the Egyptian currency: the Ancient Egyptian civilization and the Islamic architecture. King Farouk was depicted on banknotes for a short period, although his ancestors' kings were shown only on coins. Going through the Egyptian banknotes and researching artistic topics is an absolute pleasure, and it will keep you open a new door after another for unlimited time.

I am proud of my Egyptian banknote collection and hope it will find the new homes and hands that I appreciate (Mother of the World). This elite collection will never be seen again, at least in the near future.

I hope you enjoy the book.







# NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

البنك الأهلي المصري

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1899, 1912 SERIES                      | 14  |
| 1913 - 1914, 1917 SERIES               | 34  |
| 1920 - 1921 SERIES                     | 64  |
| 1924 SERIES                            | 76  |
| 1926, 1930 - 1931 SERIES               | 92  |
| 1935, 1945 SERIES                      | 110 |
| 1947 EGYPTIAN PHAROHS UNADOPTED SERIES | 118 |
| KING FAROUK PORTRAIT NOTES             | 128 |
| POST REVOLUTION, 1952 NBE SERIES       | 156 |





## 1899, 1912 SERIES

### INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



A die proof of the Sphinxes and pyramids scenery.

The National Bank of Egypt (NBE) was as a British firm founded under the decree of Khedive Abbas Helmy II on 25 June 1898, with a mission to support the Egyptian economy. It was granted a note issuing privilege and as it can be concluded by the following group of photographic essays, the task of notes designs took place immediately.

**Researcher's note:**

All the following archival photographic essays are not listed in SWPMC or in the Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money by Eng. Magdy Hanafy, hence it is listed in here as Pick / Hanafy unlisted. Nevertheless, they are being featured in general way in Hanafy's book on pp. 48-49.

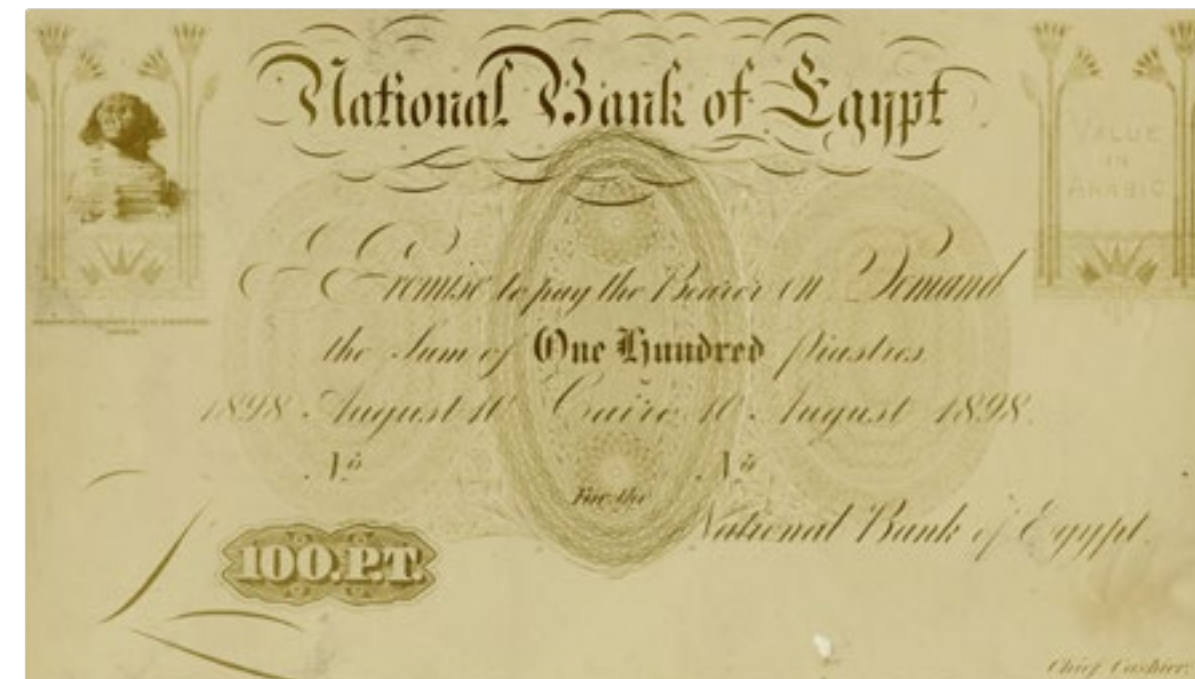


## The Albanian Mohammad Ali Pasha and The Rulers of Egypt



All numbers in Red are the kings of Egypt descendant from Mohammed Ali Pasha

## 1898 Designs



National Bank of Egypt, obverse archival photograph for 100 piastres, 10 August 1898, black and white, Sphinx at top left (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).



### 1899 Designs



National Bank of Egypt, obverse archival photograph for 500 piastres Type II, 1 January 1899, black and white, allegorical maiden and two children at left, value at centre-left and low right (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).



National Bank of Egypt, obverse and reverse archival photograph for 500 piastres, 10 August 1898, black and white, allegorical woman and two children at left (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).



National Bank of Egypt, obverse archival photograph for 1000 piastres, 1 January 1899, black and white, allegorical maiden and two children at centre, value at left and right (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).



## THE ACTUAL SERIES



National Bank of Egypt, obverse archival photograph for 5000 piastres, 1 January 1899, black and white, pyramids and palm trees at left, value at centre-right, top left and right and low centre (Pick / Hanafy unlisted), an intricate and well thought out design, showing pyramids at left, which was adapted and used on the £5 of 1899. Almost all design elements were kept.



50 Piastres, 25.6.1898. Pick 1a, Hanafy M 1 (50 P. T.), obverse up, and reverse down. Perforated SPECIMEN. No signature and no serial number. Sphinx and Pyramids at the obverse. The printer is Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co.



National Bank of Egypt, obverse archival photograph for 10000 piastres, 1 January 1899, black and white, two camels in sunburst pattern at centre, value at left and corners (Pick / Hanafy unlisted), as with the 5000 piastres above, this design was adapted and used on another denomination, in this case the £1, though the actual design was shrunk a little, the basic elements remain the same.





50 Piastres, 1.1.1899. Pick 1a, Hanafy M 1 (50 P. T.), obverse up, and reverse down. Sphinx and Pyramids at the obverse. This is the first ever issued banknote by the National Bank of Egypt and signed by Palmer.



50 Piastres, 1.1.1899. Pick 1b, Hanafy M 1 (50 P. T.), obverse up, and reverse down. Sphinx and Pyramids at the obverse. Signature Rowlatt. Signature: Elwin Palmer. The printer is Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co.

**Researcher's note:**

The images above are slightly darker than reality due to the PMG encapsulating.





50 Piastres, 25.6.1898. Pick 1a, Hanafy M 1 (50 P. T.), obverse up, and reverse down. It has perforation CANCELLED لاغي at both faces. No signature and no serial number. Sphinx and Pyramids at the obverse. The printer is Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co.



One Egyptian Pound, 25.6.1898. Pick 2a, Hanafy M 1 (1 L. E.), obverse up, and reverse down. It has perforation CANCELLED لاغي at both faces, also perforated by four triangles. No signature and no serial number. Two camels on the obverse. The printer is Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co.





Five Egyptian Pounds, order Specimen C/3 000001 – C/3 020000, 21.7.1912. Pick 3c, Hanafy M 1 (5 L.E.), 21.7.1912, Perforated CANCELLED. At the upper left margin is the order number and the date. O/2942, October 1912. palm trees and pyramids at Giza. No signature.



Ten Egyptian Pounds, 4.7.1907. order Specimen D/4 070001 – C/1 080000, Pick 4d, Hanafy M 1 (10 L.E.), Perforated SPECIMEN. Order Specimen D/4 070001 – D/4 080000. Order date 26 July 1904. Luxor Temple on the obverse. No signature.





Fifty Egyptian Pounds, 22.10.1911. order Specimen F/8 60001 – F/8 65000, 4.7.1907. Pick 5h, Hanafy M 1 (10 L.E.), Perforated SPECIMEN. Order number O/2870, date: November 1911. Osiride statues at Ramesseum mortuary temple ruins near Luxor on the obverse. No signature. (Withdrawn).



One Hundred Egyptian Pounds, 25.4.1907. order Specimen G/6 35001 – G/6 45000. Pick 6f, Hanafy M 1 (100 L.E.), Perforated SPECIMEN. Trajan's Kiosk, a Philae Temple on the obverse. No signature. (Withdrawn).





## 1912 ISSUE

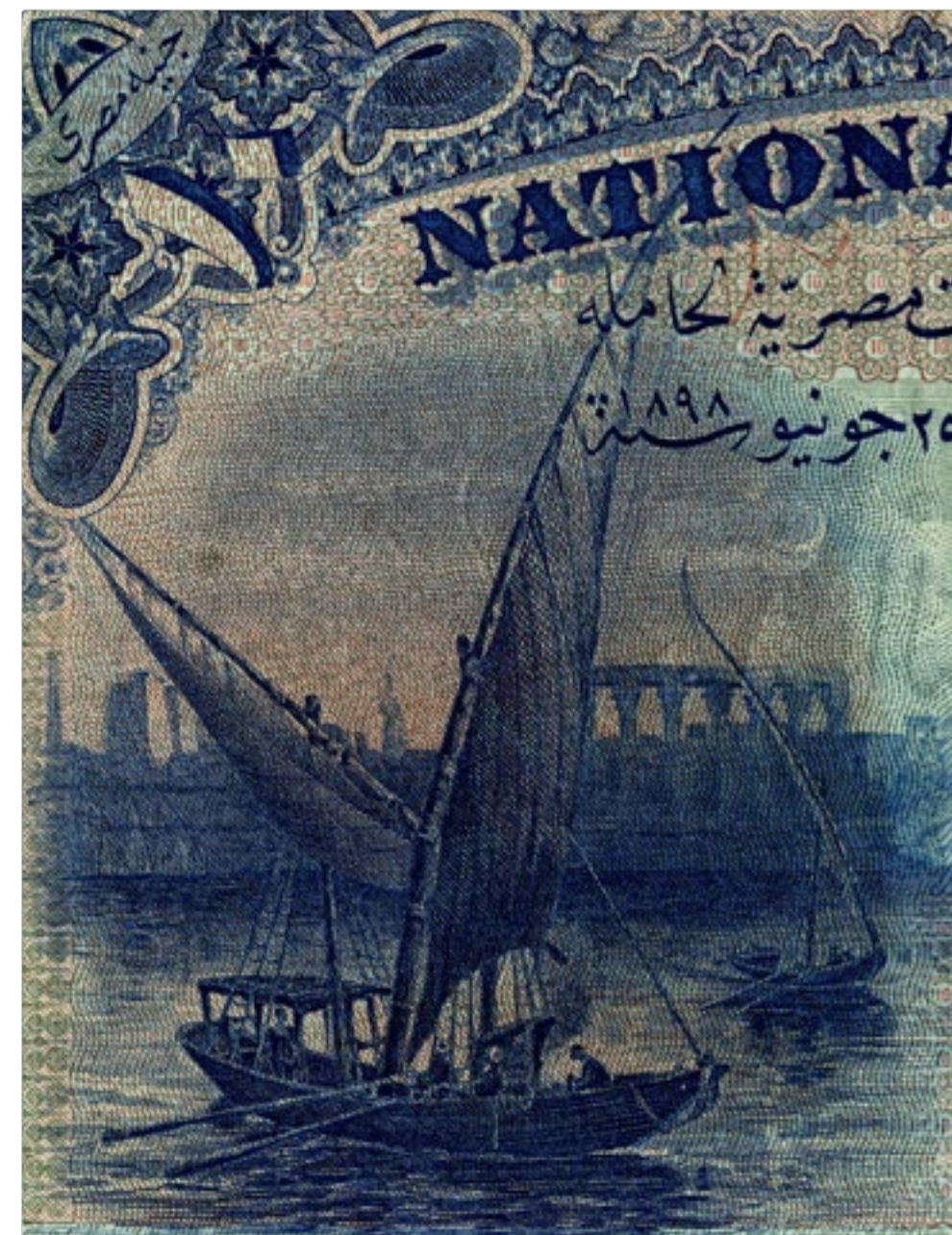
An improved note of the 1899, with more colours and security features



Ten Egyptian Pounds, 1.1.1912. order Specimen E/1 000001 – E/1 025000. Pick 8a, Hanafy M 2 (10 L.E.), Perforated SPECIMEN. Order number: O/2874, order date: January 1912. Luxor Temple on the obverse. No signature.

**Researcher's note:**

There is no Pick 7 on the SCWPM for Egypt.





## COMPARISON

PT5000 and the final design as LE5.



Plants

Pyramids

Denomination



PT10000 and the final design as LE1 (PT100).

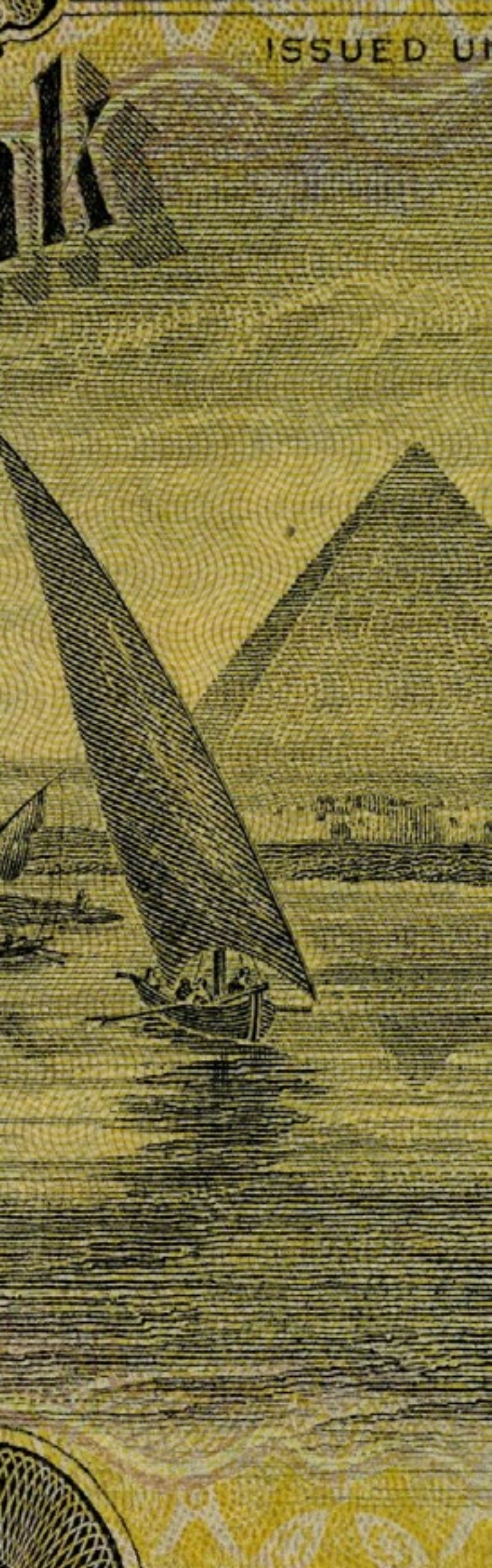


Camels

Denomination







## 1913 - 1914, 1917 SERIES

### INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



Obverse archival photographs showing designs for a £10, ND (Pick / Hanafy unlisted). A female effigy on the righthand side and annotation date 24/1/11. Naturally, the female effigy is only for presentation purposes of the general layout.



The following archival photographs group, featuring designs for the entire 1913 series. Except for the PT50 that sustained the Sphinx design, and the £100 note that had similar design to the final issued one, all other denominations used general similar design but not main motifs.



Obverse archival photograph for the PT50, 1 January 1912, type I, similar to Pick 11 / Hanafy M 2 (50 P.T.).



Obverse archival photograph for the £1 ND, type I, (Pick /Hanafy Unlisted).



Obverse archival photograph for the PT50, 1 January 1912, type II, similar to Pick 11 / Hanafy M 2 (50 P.T.).



Obverse archival photograph for the £1 ND, type II, (Pick /Hanafy Unlisted).





Reverse archival photograph for the £1, type I, similar to Pick 12/ Hanafy M 2 (1 L.E.).



Reverse archival photograph for the £1, type II, similar to Pick 12 / Hanafy M 2 (1 L.E.).



Obverse and reverse archival photographs for the £5, 1 January 1912. Obverse design is unlisted, reverse is similar to Pick 13 / Hanafy M 2 (5 L.E.).





Obverse archival photograph for the £10 ND, type I, (Pick / Hanafy Unlisted).



Reverse archival photograph for the £10, type I, similar to Pick 14 / / Hanafy M 2 (10 L.E.).



Obverse archival photograph for the £10 ND, type II, (Pick / Hanafy Unlisted).



Reverse archival photograph for the £10, type II, similar to Pick 14 / Hanafy M 2 (10 L.E.).





Obverse and reverse archival photographs for the £50, ND. Obverse design is unlisted, reverse is similar to Pick 15 / Hanafy M 2 (50 L.E.).



Obverse archival photograph for the £100 ND almost identical to the issued note, Pick 16 / Hanafy M 2 (100 L.E.).



## A Unique Artistic Composite Essay



100 Egyptian Pounds, a hand executed essay for a proposed issue based on the decree of 25.6.1898. Type of Pick 16. The Citadel and Mosque of Mohammed Ali at the center of the obverse. Both images above are uniface.

### Auction Certificate

*This certificate confirms that Mr. Ibrahim K, Salem (Client # 10034649), had won the following banknote/banknotes through our auction house and been paid in full. It became his sole ownership. He or any of his family members has the right to consign this at any time through Spink Auctions or others whenever or wherever he wishes to do so.*

**Title: A Unique and Stunning Essay for a £100**

**Auction Number: 16008, Lot Number: 936, Pick Number: Unlisted**  
**Date: 2016, Location: London – UK. Grade: Unique**  
**Services: None**

**Description:** National Bank of Egypt, a hand executed essay for a proposed issue of £100, decree of 25th June 1898 (ca 1912), Green, Purple and multi-coloured, the Citadel and Mosque of Mohammed Ali at centre, city walls around, value in field and at each corner, also an original photograph of the Citadel and Mosque showing the city walls and the city. (Pick 16 for type, Hanafy M2 for type), on large format card like paper with various colour bars and die references and fascinating to see the original photograph used by the engraver to produce the £100 of 1912. Absolutely lovely and Unique

*[Signature]*  
Signed by Spink's Head of Banknotes Department

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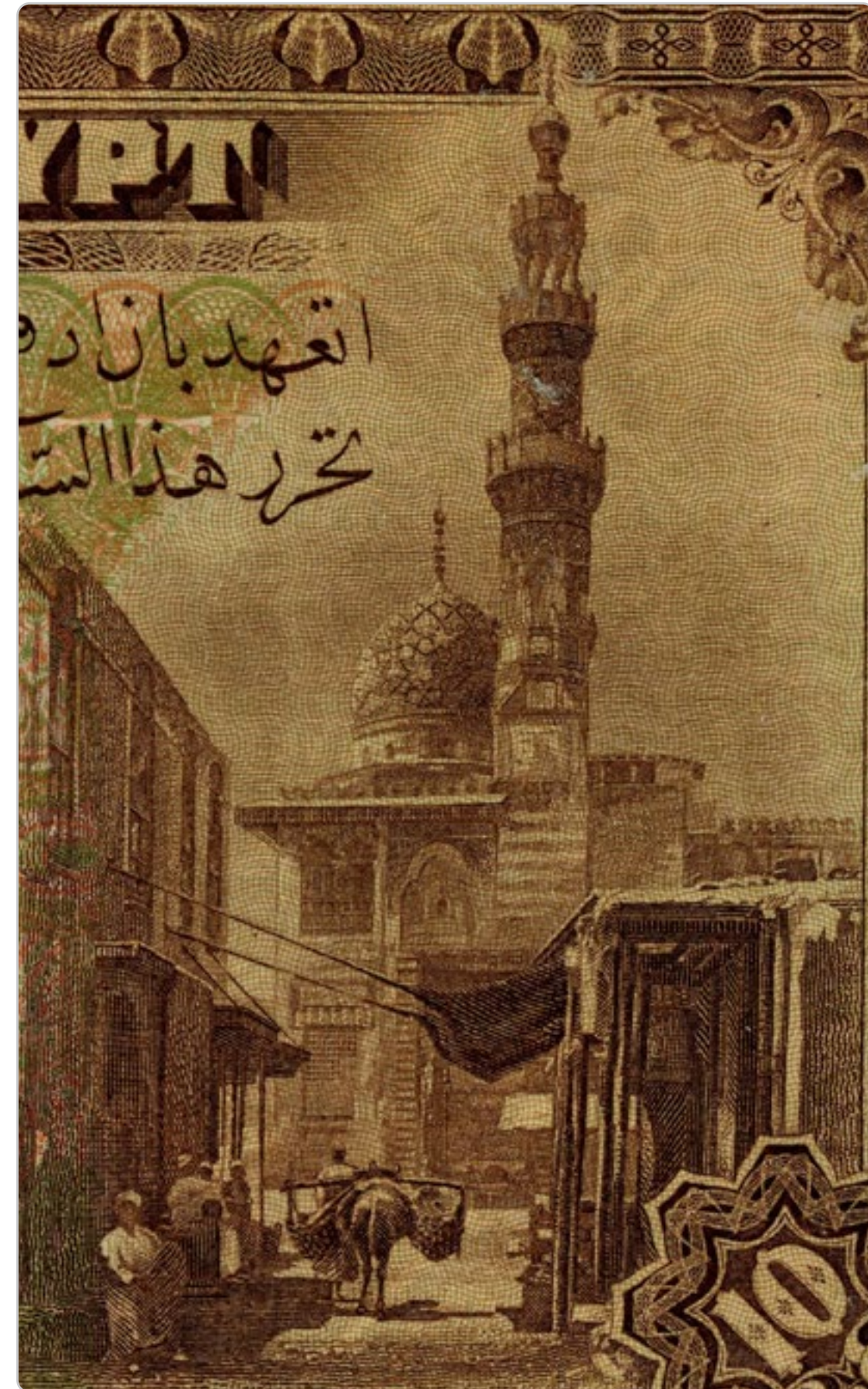
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THE ACTUAL SERIES



50 Piastres, 30.1.1915, Pick 11s, Hanafy M 2 (50 PT.). Order specimen. Order date: 5.2.1915. Sphinx with the pyramid of Mykerinos. Perforated CANCELED.



National Bank of Egypt | 1913 - 1914, 1917 Series | The Actual Series





1 Egyptian Pound, 14.7.1916, Pick 12a, Hanafy M 2 (1 L.E.).  
The gate of Khunsu temple at Karnak is at the obverse.  
Printed by BW&Co. UK. Signature: Rowlatt.



1: Pick 12a, 15.4.1918, 2: Pick 12a, 16.8.1919, 3: Pick 12a, 22.3.1920. Obverse.



Typical Reverse.

**Researcher's note:**

Since all the 1 Egyptian Pound, Pick 11 are identical and having the same signature of Rowlatt, but different dates. The reverse will not be shown as all are same like the above reverse.





5 Egyptian Pounds, 3.3.1918, Pick 13, Hanafy M 2 (5 L.E.).  
Boats on Nile river; pyramids at Giza; palm trees, people, and buildings on river bank. Signature Rowlatt.  
Printer: BW&Co. UK.

5 Egyptian Pounds, 3.3.1918, Pick 13, Hanafy M 2 (5 L.E.).  
Boats on Nile river; pyramids at Giza; palm trees, people, and buildings on river bank. Signature Rowlatt.  
Printer: BW&Co. UK.





10 Egyptian Pounds, 28.10.1915, Pick 14s, Hanafy M 3 (10 L.E.).  
 Order Specimen number O/32220, dated 30.9.1915 at the upper margin.  
 X/5 000001 – X/5 050000. Perforated Cancelled. Old Cairo and Qayetbay's mosque at the right side of the obverse. No signature. Printed by BW&Co.

10 Egyptian Pounds, 22.6.1916, Pick 14s, Hanafy M 3 (10 L.E.).  
 Order Specimen number O/3285, dated 15.5.1916 at the upper margin.  
 X/6 000001 – X/6 050000. Perforated Cancelled. Old Cairo and Qayetbay's mosque at the right side of the obverse. No signature. Printed by BW&Co.





10 Egyptian Pounds, 9.11.1916, Pick 14s, Hanafy M 3 (10 L.E.).  
Order Specimen number O/3329, dated 26.10.1916 at the upper margin.  
X/8 000001 – X/8 100000. Perforated Cancelled. Old Cairo and Qayetbay's mosque at the right side of the obverse. No signature. Printed by BW&Co.



An issued 10 Egyptian Pounds, 2.1.1918, Pick 14, Hanafy M 3 (10 L.E.).

**Researcher's note:**

The black lines under Rowlatt signature are due to the use of his signature rubber stamp.





An issued 10 Egyptian Pounds, 5.8.1918, Pick 14, Hanafy M 3 (10 L.E.).



50 Egyptian Pounds, 3.9.1913, Pick 15as, Hanafy M 2 (50 L.E.).  
A convoy of camels passing by the Mamluks cemetery in Cairo.  
Perforated SPECIMEN, ANNULE, لاغي and NUMBER 42.  
No signature. Printed by BW&Co. UK.







50 Egyptian Pounds, 21.1.1920, Pick 15b, Hanafy M 2 (50 L.E.).  
A convoy of camels passing by the Mamluks cemetery in Cairo.  
Signature: Rowlatt. Printed by BW&Co. UK.

50 Egyptian Pounds, 21.1.1920, Pick 15b, Hanafy M 2 (50 L.E.).  
A convoy of camels passing by the Mamluks cemetery in Cairo.  
Signature: Rowlatt. Printed by BW&Co. UK.





50 Egyptian Pounds, 7.12.1944, Pick 15c, Hanafy M 2 (50 L.E.).  
A convoy of camels passing by the Mamluks cemetery in Cairo.  
Signature: Nixon. Printed by BW&Co. UK.



100 Egyptian Pounds, 7.10.1919. Pick 16s. Hanafy M 2 (100 L.E.).  
Order specimen number O/3610, dated 13.10.1919. T/1 040001 – T/1 060000. Perforated CANCELLED.  
Mohammed Ali Mosque within the Citadel. No signature. Printed by BW&Co. UK.





## 1917 SERIES



25 piastres, 11.8.1917, Pick 10a, Hanafy M 1 (25 P.T.). A countryside scene on the river Nile at the obverse and Winged solar disc at the reverse. Different dates and signatures. Printed at BW& co. UK.

### Researcher's note:

- \*Most of Pick 10 notes images are darker than origin due to the PMG encapsuling.
- \*On 2 August 1914, a special decree was issued making Egyptian banknotes legal tender and suspending their convertibility into gold. The pound notes bear the abbreviation L.E., which stands for livre égyptienne (French-Egyptian pound).
- \* All other 25 Piastres (Pick 10) will be demonstrated by Obverse only, different dates. All are identical in Reverse.



1. Pick 10b, 6.6.1940, 2. Pick 10b, 7.6.1940, 3. Pick 10c, 18.12.1940, 4. Pick 10c, 19.12.1940, 5. Pick 10d, 13.6.1950, 6. Pick 10d, 15.12.1950, 7. Pick 10e, 16.5.1951, 8. Pick 10f, 22.5.1951, 9. Pick 10f, 23.5.1951, 10. Typical reverse.





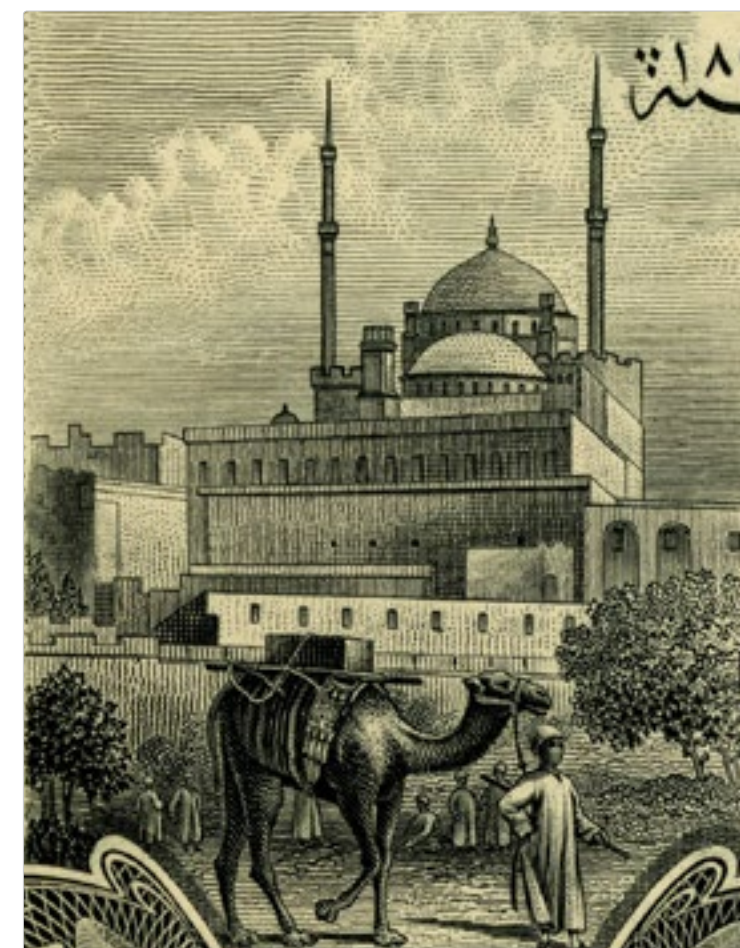
## 1920 - 1921 SERIES

### INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



This group of essays is very interesting as we can learn that the NBE considered a replacement of few denominations and probably of the entire 1913 series. Eventually as we know, only the 100 pound note was issued.

All essays are uniface and on their back there is an handwritten date between February and March 1920, other than the 100 pounds which bear the date 13/11//17, meaning that the redesign of that denomination was already happened earlier.







Obverse and reverse archival photographs for £10 note, ND. Obverse with shepherd and herd at centre, reverse, Bedouin camp. Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



Obverse and reverse archival photographs for £50 note, ND. Obverse with people in a courtyard at centre, reverse, Colossi of Memnon Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





Archival photograph with no denomination, probably for the reverse side design, depicting Ramesseum mortuary temple ruins near Luxor.



Obverse and reverse archival photographs for £100 note, ND. Obverse design identical to the actual circulation type note, Pick 17 / Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.), while the reverse design is similar but yet different than the actual note, Pick unlisted.



THE ACTUAL SERIES



Obverse and reverse archival photographs for the actual final £100 note of 1921, Pick 17 / Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.), ND.

1921 ISSUE



Obverse die proof for the actual final £100 note, of 1921 (Pick 17) / Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.), ND.





### A Color Trial for the 100 Egyptian Pounds



100 Pounds obverse and reverse, Color Trial, ND(1921), type of Pick 17s. Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.).  
Perforated SPECIMEN, No signature. Printed by BW&Co. UK.

100 Pounds, 1.9.1921, Pick 17b. Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.) a.  
Signature of Bertram Hornsby.

**Researcher's note:**

Bertram Hornsby signature appeared on the first issue of The Kingdom of Iraq banknotes in all denominations during the reign of King Faisal I, The King of Iraq.





100 Pounds, 1.9.1921, Pick 17b. Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.) b., Signature of Bertram Hornsby.



100 Pounds, 15.12.1944, Pick 17c. Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.) c. Signature of Norman Nixon.

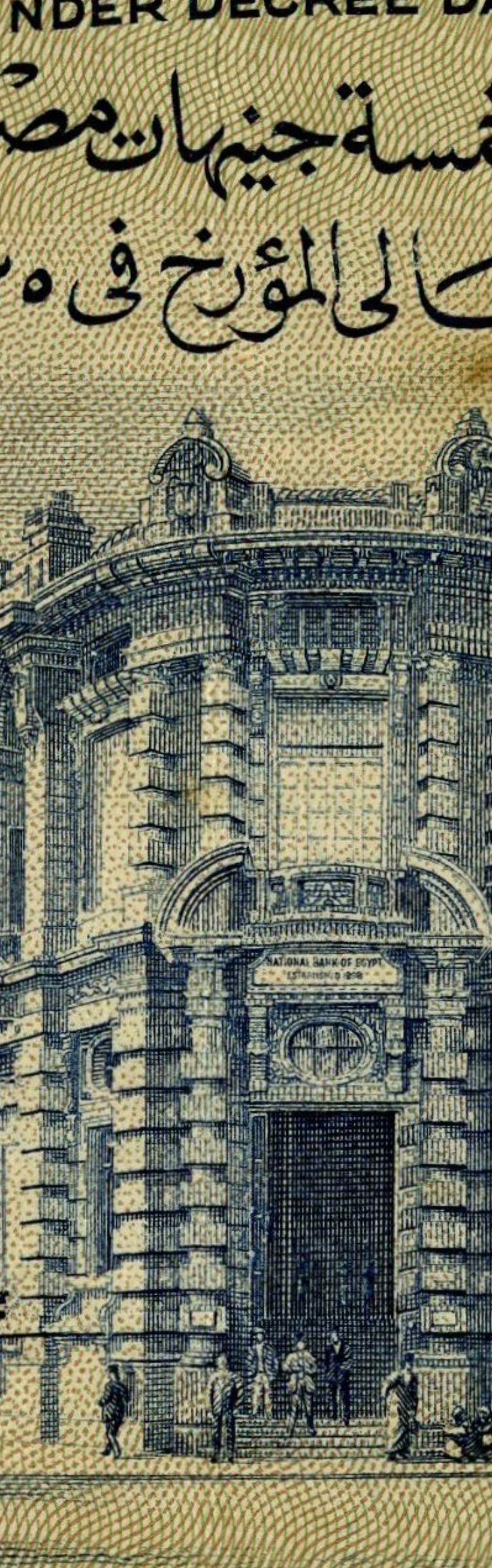


100 Pounds, 4.6.1936, Pick 17c. Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.) b. Signature of Edward Cook.



100 Pounds, 3.4.1945, Pick 17c. Hanafy M 3 (100 L.E.) c. Signature of Norman Nixon.





## 1924 SERIES

### INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



Just as it was with previous series, the following group of essays shows that the National Bank of Egypt (NBE) considered a replacement of lower denominations than a pound note, a PT50 note, which eventually didn't take place.



**Researcher's note:**

All the following archival photographic essays are not listed in SWPMC or in the Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money by Eng. Magdy Hanafy, hence it is listed in here as Pick / Hanafy unlisted. Nevertheless, some of them are being featured in general way in Hanafy's book on p. 50.





Archival photographs showing various designs for 50 piastres note type 1 ND. Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



Archival photographs showing various designs for 50 piastres note type 2, with watermark. ND. Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





Archival photographs showing various designs for 50 piastres note type 3, ND. Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
Printer's archival date 10 March 1923.



Archival photographs showing various designs for 50 piastres note type 4, ND. Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
Printer's archival date 10 March 1923.





Obverse and reverse archival photographs for the £5, type 1, ND. Design is unlisted, but in general, similar to Pick 19 / Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.).

Obverse and reverse archival photographs for the £5, type 2, ND. Design is unlisted, but in general, similar to Pick 19 / Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.).



Unique design stage that does not show neither the camel on the obverse nor the National Bank of Egypt on the reverse.



Obverse archival photographs for the final design of the £5, ND. Pick 19 / Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.).



1 Egyptian Pound, ND (1921), Pick Not Listed, Hanafy Not listed. Specimen, Perforated CANCELLED. Annotation at the upper margin: As submitted 7.5.25. Printed by BW&Co. UK.



1 Egyptian Pound, ND (1924), Pick Not Listed. Hanafy M 3 (1 L.E.). Uniface. Color trial. No signature and no serial number.



THE ACTUAL SERIES



1 Egyptian Pound, 9.6.1924, Pick 18a, Hanafy M 3 (1 L.E.) a.  
Signature B. Hornsby. Printed by BW&Co. UK.

1 Egyptian Pound, 16.9.1924, Pick 18a, Hanafy M 3 (1 L.E.) a.  
Signature B. Hornsby. Printed by BW&Co. UK.



# National Bank of Egypt

Established under Egyptian Law, June, 1898, with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to Bearer.

**Capital - - - - - £3,000,000**  
(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid).

**Reserve Fund - - - - - £2,775,000**

**Governor : SIR BERTRAM HORNSBY, C.B.E.**

[A. Reid & Sons (Egypt), Heliopolis, Egypt.]

**Head Office - - CAIRO      Branch - - ALEXANDRIA**

**London Agency - 6 & 7, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C. 4**

**AGENCIES IN EGYPT:** Assiout, Assouan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chebén-el-Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Heliopolis (Cairo), Kafr-el-Zayat, Keneh, Luxor, Mansourah, Mehalla Kebir, Minet-el-Taneh, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port-Saïd, Rodi el-Farag (Cairo), Sohag, Suez, Tantah, Zagazig.

**AGENCIES IN SUDAN:** Khartoum, Port Suclan, El Obeid, Wad-Medani, Omdurman, and Tokar.

EGYPTIAN BRANCHES AND AGENCIES (EX LLOYDS BANK LTD.)      PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

AGENCIES at Beni Suef, Hab-el-Hadid (Cairo), Fayoum, El Gamalleh (Cairo), Minieh, Musky (Cairo), Sayeda Zanab (Cairo), Tantah.

*Egypt 1922*

This is an advertising material for The National Bank of Egypt that goes back to 1922. The bank was established in 1898 during the reign of Khedive Abbass Helmy. In 1961, at the time of President Nasser, the bank became the official bank of the country, under the name of The Central Bank of Egypt.

**Note:** Above the bank image, you can see that the Governor was Sir Bertram Hornsby C. B. E.



5 Egyptian Pounds, ND (1924), Pick Not Listed. Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.). Uniface. Perforated SPECIMEN. Color trial. No signature and no serial number. The head quarter of The National Bank of Egypt at the obverse.



The reverse of the 5 Egyptian Pounds, Uniface, perforated SPECIMEN. The image in the middle, a scene from the countryside and a mausoleum underneath palm trees.

**Researcher's note:**

This reverse image is identical for all the issued notes of the same denomination. Accordingly, only obverse will be demonstrated that shows dates and signatures.





5 Egyptian Pounds, 7.9.1936, Pick Not Listed. Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.) c.  
Signature of Edward Cook.



5 Egyptian Pounds, 7.12.1943, Pick Not Listed. Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.) d.  
Signature of Norman Nixon.



5 Egyptian Pounds, 12.6.1940, Pick Not Listed. Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.) c.  
Signature of Edward Cook.



5 Egyptian Pounds, 20.12.1945, Pick Not Listed. Hanafy M 3 (5 L.E.) d.  
Signature of Norman Nixon.

**Researcher's note:**

Hanafy numbering system is based on the Prefix. As example the above two notes are within Hanafy range M/49 – M/111.





## 1926, 1930 - 1931 SERIES

### INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



The 1926 – 1930 is a 3 notes series composed of two types of L.E.1 and a L.E.10 note.

The design of the L.E.1 started in early 1925. The first type of L.E.1 was introduced in 1926, depicting the famous “Fellah” (a peasant) effigy. The note was replaced by a new type of that denomination in 1930’ with identical design’ other than the effigy of Tutankhamun replacing the one of the fellah, and in bluish colours scheme, rather than the purplish of its predecessor. This was in fact King Tutankhamun’s most popular symbol – his burial mask,, found in 1922 in his newly-discovered tomb (all future Tutankhamun’s banknotes up to 1965, used this effigy).

The L.E.10 completed the series with its release in 1931.

**Researcher’s note:**

All the following archival photographic essays are not listed in SWPMC or in the Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money by Eng. Magdy Hanafy, hence it is listed in here as Pick / Hanafy unlisted. Nevertheless, some of them are being featured in general way in Hanafy’s book on pp. 50-51.





Archival photographic for the obverse L.E.1 type II, 3.1.1926, as the previous one, but bears Tutankhamun watermark design rather than the pharaoh.



Archival photographic for the obverse and reverse L.E.1 type I, 3.1.1926, with general design similar to the actual L.E.1, Pick 20 / Hanafy M 4 (1 L.E.),, other than the effigy on the obverse is of King Charles I of England and it was made only for design demonstration purposes only. Watermark design is of pharaoh. Signature Hornsby.

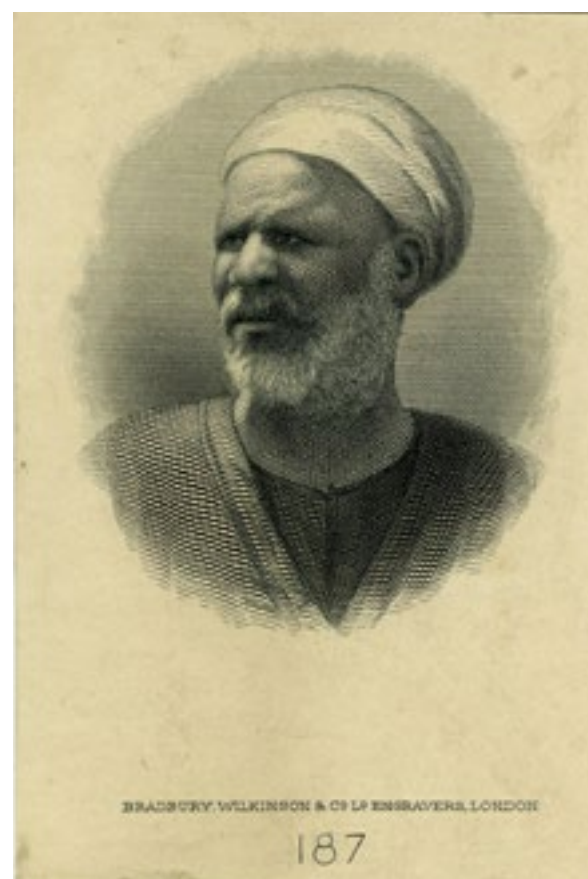


His Highness King Charles I of England.





Archival photographic for the obverse L.E.1 , 3.1.1926, similar to the final actual L.E.1, Pick 20 / Hanafy M 4 (1 L.E.), .



A die proof of the final design of the fellah image.



Archival photographic for the obverse L.E.1 , 3.1.1926, identical to the final actual L.E.1, Pick 20 / Hanafy M 4 (1 L.E.), . On the top there is a handwritten date 19.5.1926.

The rumors assume that this farmer is uncle Idris who was working for king Farouk and he told him that he dreamed that king Farouk will be the king of Egypt. King Farouk laughed at the story since he knows that after Sultan Hussein Kamel there will be Sultan Fouad but he promised him to depict his portrait on the Egyptian currency if his dream come true. King Farouk was well-aware that after Sultan Hussein Kamel, Sultan Fouad will be the ruler of Egypt. Sultan Fouad did not last more than 5 years and king Farouk became the king of Egypt at the age of 16. He ordered that uncle Idris portrait to be depicted on the obverse of the 1 Pound. Unfortunately, when it was issued for the first time in 1928, uncle Idris was dead already.





Archival photographic for the obverse and reverse L.E.10 type I, 8.3.1929, with general design similar to the actual L.E.10, Pick 23/ Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.). The effigy on the obverse is of King Charles I of England and it was made only for design demonstration purposes only. On the left side Egypt's Renaissance (reawakening) Statue (in Arabic: Nahdat Misr), a design that was not used for the actual note.

The rural design on the reverse is similar to the final design but yet, different. On each of the top left margin of the photographic essays there is a handwritten date 23.2.29.



Archival photographic for the obverse and reverse L.E.10 type II, 8.3.1929, with general design similar to the actual L.E.1, Pick 23 / Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.). The Al Nahhaseen Street view in Cairo is different than the actual final design. The rural design on the reverse is similar to the final design but yet, different.





Archival photographic for the obverse and reverse L.E.10, 8.3.1929, identical to the final design of the L.E.10, Pick 233 / Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.).



Archival photographic for the obverse and reverse L.E.10 , 8.3.1929, identical to the final design of the L.E.10, Pick 23 3 / Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.).



THE ACTUAL SERIES



1 Egyptian Pound, 8.7.1928, Pick 20, Hanafy M 4 (5 L.E.) a. Signature of Bertram Hornsby (as it did on all dates of that issue).

1 Egyptian Pound, 8.7.1928 and 10.1.1930, Pick 20, Hanafy M 4 (1 L.E.) a. Signature of Bertram Hornsby (as it did on all dates of that issue).





1 Egyptian Pound, 24.4.1930 Pick 22, Hanafy M 5 (1 L.E.) a. Signature of Bertram Hornsby.



1 Egyptian Pound, 1933-1948 Pick 22, Hanafy M 5 (1 L.E.) a. various of signatures.





10 Egyptian Pounds, colour trial, ND, Pick 23ct, Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.) a.

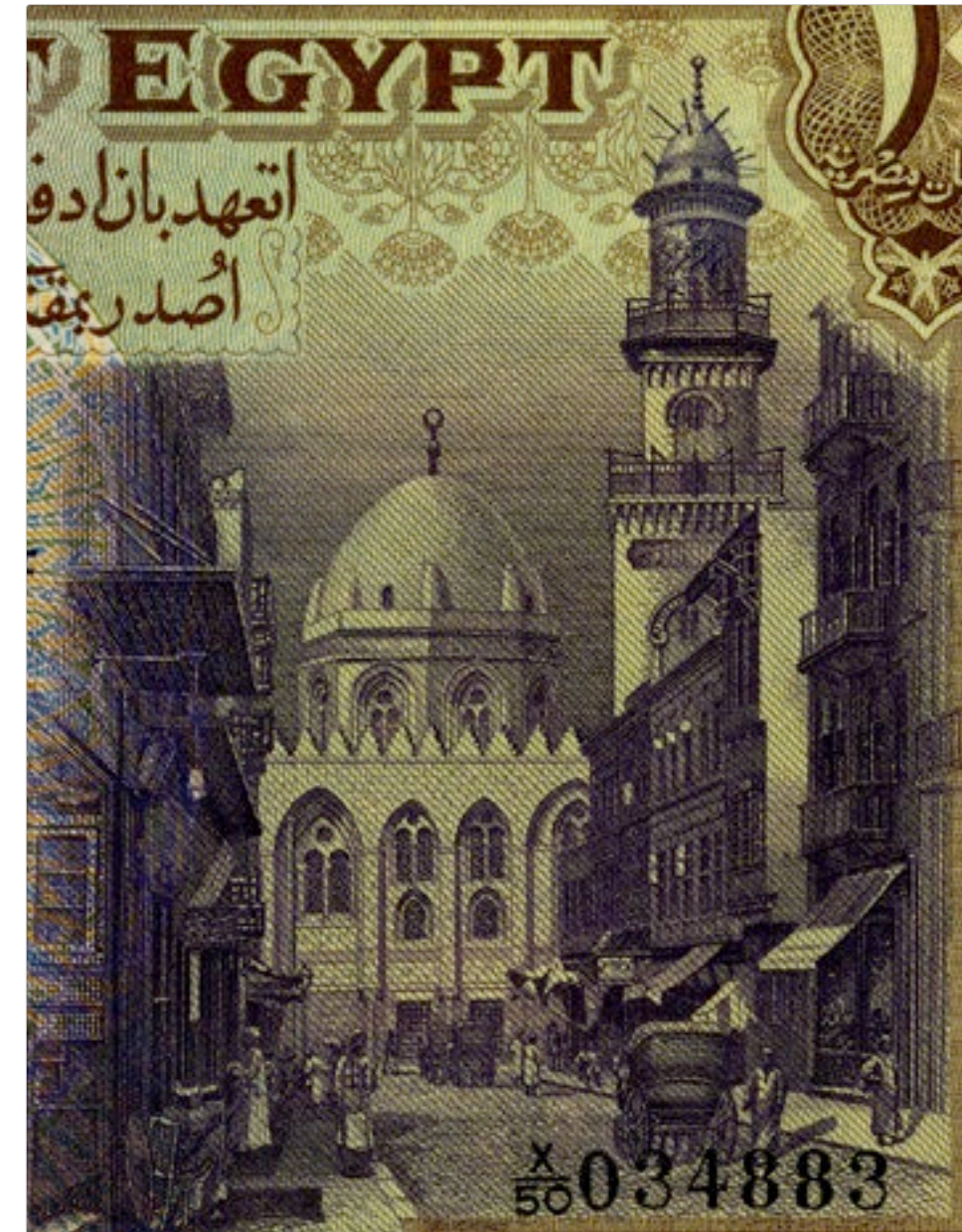


10 Egyptian Pounds, specimen, 11.1.1944 Pick 23s, Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.) a.





10 Egyptian Pound, 1937-1950 Pick 23, Hanafy M 4 (10 L.E.) a. various of signatures.



The Al Nahhaseen Street view in Cairo.





## 1935, 1945 SERIES

### INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



This series is actually a one note series, the 50 piastres note which had not been issued for over 15 years (Pick 11 was issued between 1914 and 1920).

It was the first note ever to change NBE practice since 1899 of featuring the English language on the obverse and Arabic on the reverse. NBE implement the practice of Arabic serves as the chief language and thus appearing on the obverse side, while English was on the reverse side.

The note depicted the effigy of King Khafra, based on the diorite statue of him, now in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo.

This practice was from now on been the usual approach in all future series.



50 piastres Reverse and the two snakes.





Archival photographs showing a designs for 50 piastres note, 1.1.1935, almost entirely identical to the actual circulation type note. The difference is that the Scarab had been used here as a visible, motif while on the actual note, it was used as a watermark. Pick / Hanafy unlisted.

Archival photographs showing a designs for 50 piastres note, 1.1.1935, entirely identical to the actual circulation type note, Pick 21 / Hanafy M 3 (10 P.T.).





50 piastres, colour trial, ND, Pick 21ct.

50 piastres, specimen, ND, Pick 21s.



### 1945 UNADOPTED DESIGN



50 piastres, 1938-1947, various signatures, Pick 21, Hanafy M 3 (10 P.T.)



Archival photographic for the obverse and reverse L.E.1 , ND, identical to the actual L.E.1, Pick 22 that was in circulation other than the languages order of the headline, placing the Arabic on the obverse side and the English on the reverse side. On each of the photographic essays blank reverse, there is a handwritten date 11 May 1945.





# 1947 EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS UNADOPTED SERIES

## INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



The old Egyptian civilization on the 1947 series represent a new stage of banknotes design and planning in the banknotes history of Egypt;

1. It was the first series since 1913 that included a comprehensive range of denominations.
2. It represented the rich ancient history of Egypt.
3. It was the first series in which NBE implement the practice of Arabic serves as the chief language and thus appearing on the obverse side, while English was on the reverse side.

All essays bear the date 2.5.1946 though according to the handwritten date they were made between September and December 1947.

Eventually, as it known, the series was tabled for the favour of King Farouk's series.

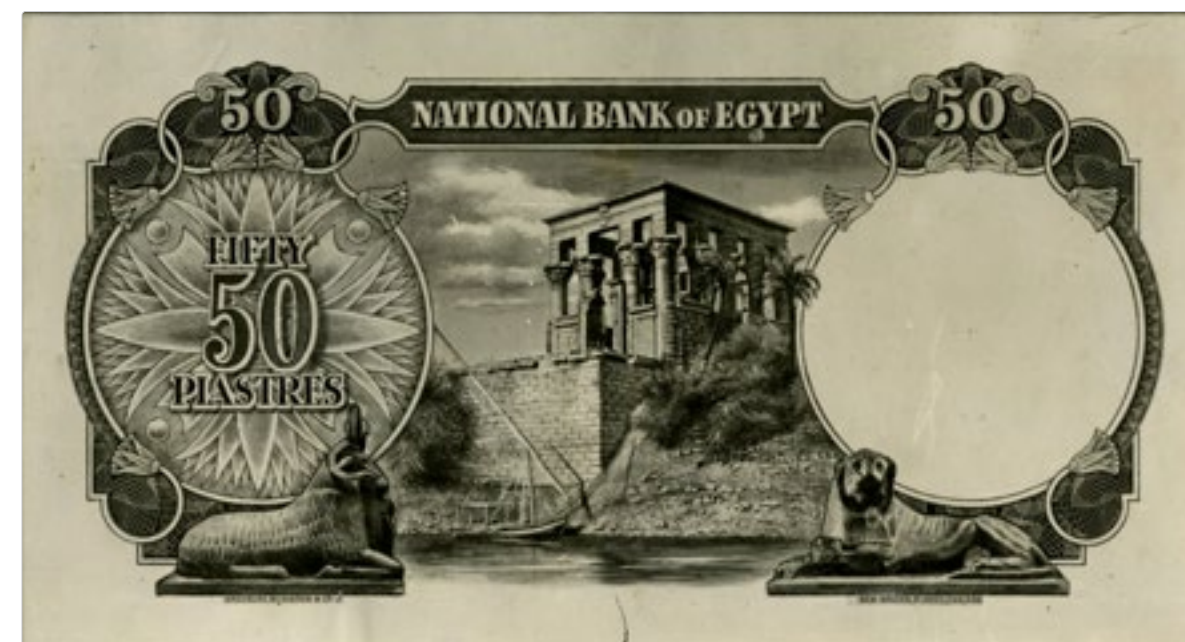
Most of the denominations are identical to the issued Farouk's series and to the post-revolution Tutankhamun's series as will be elaborated further on.





Archival photographic essay for the PT25, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. On the obverse there is the image of Queen Hatshepsut, as appears in the statue "Sphinx of Hatshepsut" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York\*. The design is identical to the final approved Farouk's PT25 which was never issued, and to 1952 Tutankhamun's PT25 (Pick 28 / Hanafy M2 (25 P.T.)).

\*Identification, courtesy of Eng. Magdy Hanafy, author of "Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money".



Archival photographic essay for the PT50, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. King "Ahmose I" The Conqueror Of The Hyksos on the obverse. The design is identical to the final approved Farouk's PT50 which was never issued, and to 1952 Tutankhamun's PT50 (Pick 29 / Hanafy M4 (50 P.T.)).





Archival photographic essay for the LE1, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. On the obverse there is the image of King Thutmose III\*. The design is identical to the actual Farouk's LE1 issued in 1950 (Pick 24 / Hanafy M6 (1 L.E.)), and to 1952 Tutankhamun's LE1 (Pick 30 / Hanafy M7 (1 L.E.)).

\*Identification, courtesy of Eng. Magdy Hanafy, author of "Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money".



Archival photographic essay for the LE5, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. On the obverse there is the image of King Menkaure\*. This is the only design that is not identical to any of the future issued 5 pound notes.

\*Identification, courtesy of Eng. Magdy Hanafy, author of "Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money".





Archival photographic essay for the LE10, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. On the obverse there is the image of King Tutankhamun with the Attributes of the god Khonsu, from Khonsu's temple at Karnak\*. The design is identical to the final approved Farouk's LE10 which was never issued, and to 1952 Tutankhamun's LE10 (Pick 32 / Hanafy M5 (10 L.E.)).

\*Identification, courtesy of Eng. Magdy Hanafy, author of "Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money".



Archival photographic essay for the LE50, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. On the obverse there is the image of King Senusret I\*. The obverse design is identical to one of Farouk's LE50 essay (refer to p.), featuring the Mamluk Dynasty tombs in the City of the Dead, in southeastern Cairo; while the actual Farouk's note released in 1949, featured the Ramesseum (Ramesseum memorial temple) in Luxor. The reverse design is identical to the actual Farouk's LE50 issued in 1950 (Pick 26 / Hanafy M3 (50 L.E.)), and to 1952 Tutankhamun's LE50 (Pick 33/ Hanafy M5 (50 L.E.)).

\*Identification, courtesy of Eng. Magdy Hanafy, author of "Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money".





Archival photographic essay for the reverse side of the LE100, ND, Pick / Hanafy unlisted. The design featuring Ras El Tin Palace on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in Alexandria, a design that was tabled.



King Tutankhamun with the Attributes of the god Khonsu, from Khonsu's temple at Karnak.





# KING FAROUK PORTRAIT NOTES

## INITIAL AND UNADOPTED DESIGNS



When the NBE began its plan to introduce King's Farouk series during 1944-45, all denominations were considered. The introduction of the new notes was in stages starting 1946 to 1950, and as known only four denominations were actually issued, LE1, LE5, LE50 and LE100; other denominations, 25 and 50 Piastres as well as the 10 Pounds, were never released into general circulation due to the 1952 revolution.

King Farouk was the only Egyptian monarch ever depicted on Egyptian banknotes and is in fact the only modern public figure ever to appear on Egyptian notes.

**Researcher's note:**

All the following archival photographic essays are not listed in SWPMC or in the Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money by Eng. Magdy Hanafy, hence it is listed in here as Pick / Hanafy unlisted. Nevertheless, they are being featured in general way in Hanafy's book on pp.50-51, and in the case of the LE10, on pp. 460-461.





Designs of five types for the never issued denomination of 25 Piastre note; three of the designs are dated 2.5.1946 while the last two are dated 2.5.1952, about two months before the revolution. Notice that the last design, bearing annotation 'approved' is almost identical to 1952 Tutankhamun 25 Piastres (Pick 28/ Hanafy M2 (25 P.T.)), released shortly after the revolution, other than the left bottom Arabic numeral '25'.



King Farouk during his monarchy  
- Researcher's collection



King Farouk a few days before his death in Rome  
- Researcher's collection











Designs of two types for the never issued denomination of 50 Piastre note, both dated 25.1946; the upper note carries the signature of Leith-Ross while he second carries the signature of Saad; serial no. style is different on both notes as well as lower denomination design of the right and left hand. Notice that the last design is identical to 1952 Tutankhamun 50 Piastres (P2929 / Hanafy M4 (50 P.T.)) released shortly after the revolution.

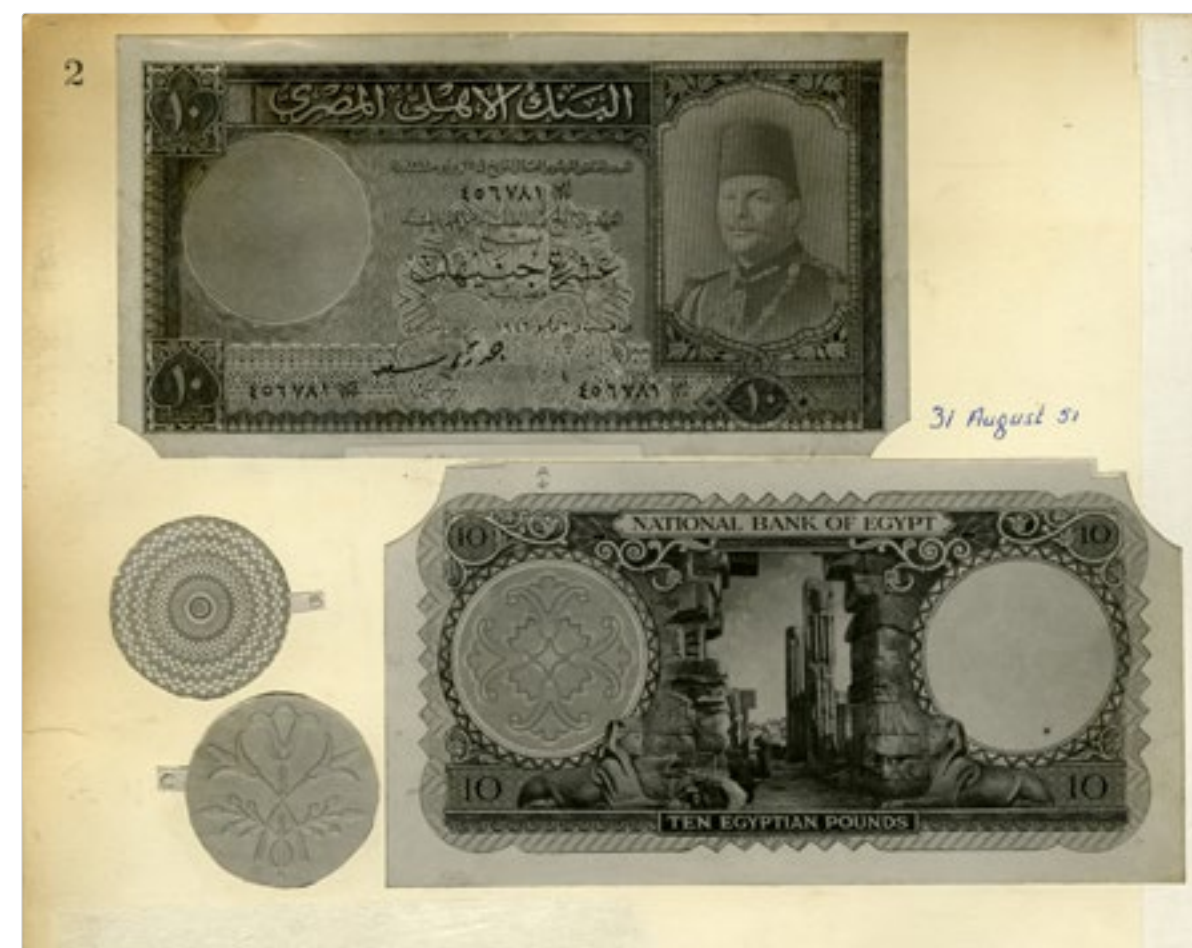




Archival photographs of the adopted design for the 1 Pound note, dated 2.5.1946; this denomination was eventually released only in 1951. (Pick 24 / Hanafy M6 (1 L.E.)).



Archival photograph of entirely unadopted design for the 5 Pound note, dated 2.5.1946; this denomination was eventually released in 1946 in a different design. (Pick 25 / Hanafy M4 (5 L.E.)).



Egypt, PNL, 10 Pounds, 2.5.1946; second type proof, O. Upper, a printed annotation 'As submitted 24.6.1952', just less than 4 weeks before the revolution. It carries the signature of Fekry rather than Saad. The note is identical in its design to the 1952 Tutankhamun 10 Pounds Pick 32 / Hanafy M5 (10 L.E.), released shortly after the revolution..



The one and only known specimen for the 10 Pounds that saw the light on the most critical time.



Egypt, PNL, 10 Pounds, proof 2.5.1946; this is the actual proof of the above second type essay. Upper, an annotation approved 26.5.1952, less than two months before the revolution. The note is identical in its design to the 1952 Tutankhamun 10 Pounds (Pick 32 / Hanafy M5 (10 L.E.)), released shortly after the revolution.



Unadopted design for the 50 Pound note, dated 2.5.1946; the design featuring the Mamluk Dynasty tombs in the City of the Dead, in southeastern Cairo; while the actual note released in 1949 (P26) featured the Ramesseum (Rameses memorial temple) in Luxor. It can be assumed that this particular design was inspired by the note it was supposed to replace, the 1913-45 50 Pounds (Pick 15 / Hanafy M2 (50 L.E.)) which depicted the Mamluk Dynasty tombs as well.



Adopted design for the reverse side of the 50 Pound note.





Undopted design for the 50 Pound note, dated 2.5.1946; the design featuring Cairo University, while the actual note released in 1949 (Pick 26 / Hanafy M3 (50 L.E.)) featured the Ramesseum (Ramesses memorial temple) in Luxor.

Beneath is another alternative, dated 2.5.1946, featuring the Nile and pyramids scenery.



Adopted design for the 50 Pound note, dated 2.5.1946, featuring the Ramesseum (Ramesses memorial temple) in Luxor, released in 1949 (Pick 26 / Hanafy M3 (50 L.E.)).

Beneath are another two alternative, both dated 2.5.1946; the one on the left-hand side featuring the entrance of Cairo Citadel and the one on the right-hand side, featuring the Colossi of Memnon.





Adopted design for the 100 Pound note, dated 2.5.1946, released in 1948 (Pick 27 / Hanafy M4 (100 L.E.)).



1 Pound specimen, 8.5.1952, P24bs / Hanafy M 6 (1 L.E.) b.





1 Pound specimen, 8.5.1952, Pick 24bs / Hanafy M 6 (1 L.E.) b.



1 Pound, 12.7.1950, Pick 24a / Hanafy M 6 (1 L.E.) a.







1 Pound, 1951 and 1952, Pick 24b,c / Hanafy M 6 (1 L.E.) b,c.



5 Pounds specimen, 10.5.1946, Pick 25as / Hanafy M 4 (5 L.E.) a.







5 Pounds, 12.5.1951, Pick 25b / Hanafy M 4 (5 L.E.) b.



50 Pounds colour trial, 1949-51 (ND), Pick 26ct, / Hanafy M 3 (50 L.E.) for type.





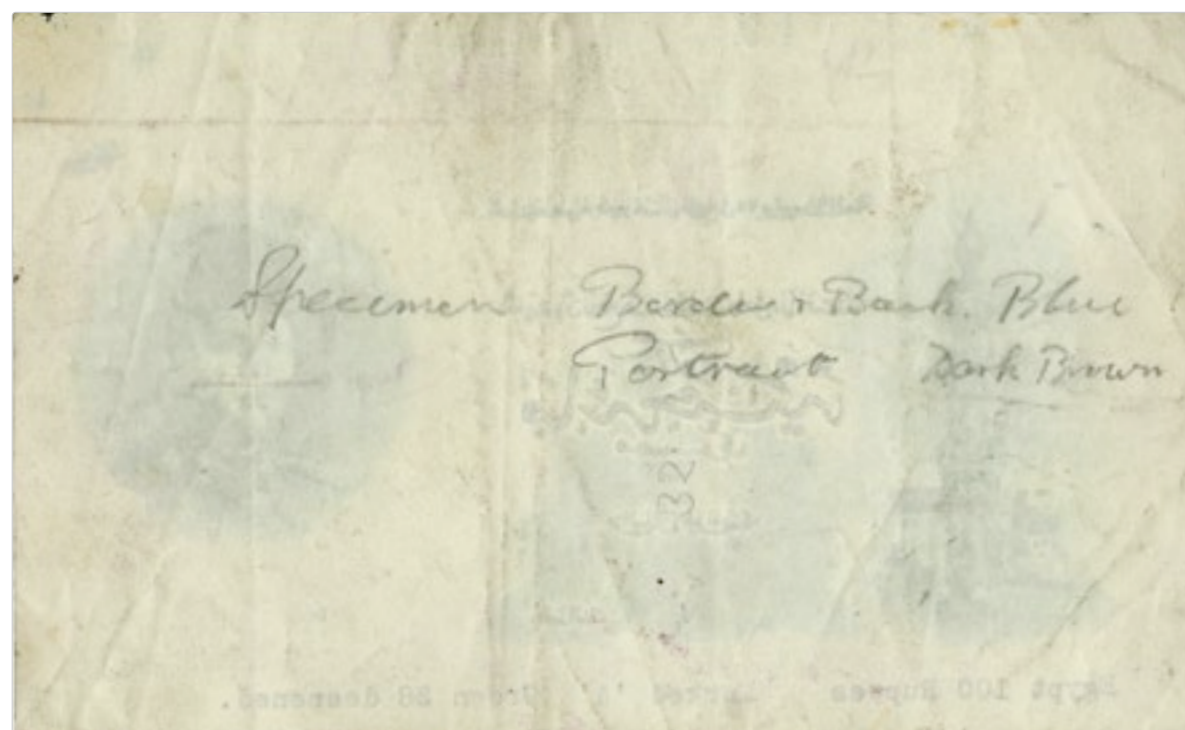


50 Pounds specimen, 1951 (ND), Pick 26bs, / Hanafy M 3 (50 L.E.) b for type.



50 Pounds, 1949 and 1951, Pick 26a, b, / Hanafy M 3 (50 L.E.) a, b.





100 Pounds, obverse King's design die proof , 1948-51 (ND), Pick 26 / Hanafy M4 (100 L.E.) for type.



100 Pounds, reverse design die proof , 1948-51 (ND), Pick 26 / Hanafy M4 (100 L.E.) for type.





100 Pounds colour trial, 1948-51 (ND), Pick 27ct, / Hanafy M 4 (100 L.E.) for type.

100 Pounds specimen, 1948-51 (ND), Pick 27s, / Hanafy M 3 (50 L.E.) for type.

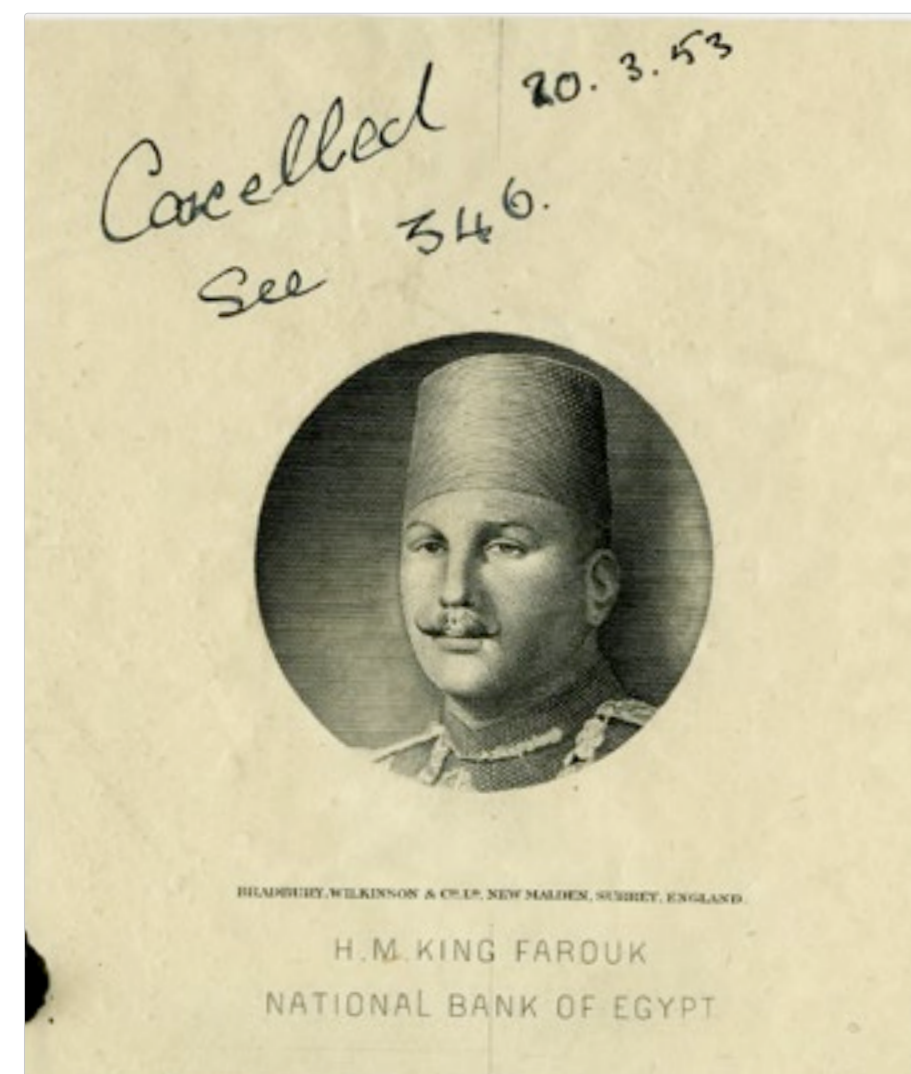




## POST REVOLUTION, 1952 NBE SERIES



DIE PROOF



King Farouk vignette die proof of redesign portrait type, cancelled on 20.3.53, due to the revolution.

With the establishment of the Republic of Egypt in 1952, new banknotes were issued. The series was actually a modification of the King Farouk notes, in which his portrait was replaced with King Tutankhamun's effigy, similar to the 1930 LE1; this series included the denominations of 25 and 50 Piastres and L.E.10.



## UNADOPTED DESIGNS

Essays presented in the following pages, reveals a very interesting story; it seems that the new post-revolution Egyptian authorities were interested in newly designed banknotes and such were proposed in August 1952, as the handwritten annotation on all of them applies, composing of LE1, two types of LE5, LE50 and LE100. It is logical to assume that eventually the need of fresh banknotes supply was more urgent than having a new design and as such the use of the previous series became a priority to be issued due to the shortage due to market demand.



AUGUST 1952

Archival photographic essay for the LE1, 8..5.1952, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





Archival photographic essay for the LE5, 8..5.1952, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



Archival photographic essay for the LE5, 2..5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





Designer's trials to adopt the rising Sphinx with the veiled Egyptian lady.  
None was adopted. Printer's archival date 23.02.29.



Unadopted 10 L.E. design with King Charles the first at the right side.  
Dated 8 March 1929. Printer's archival date 23.2.29. The first adaptation of the rising Sphinx at the Egyptian banknotes.



Unadopted design for the L.E. 10, with partial image of the rising Sphinx.  
Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



The image at the right side is the Sphinx next to the Pyramids in Cairo. The statue is over five thousand years old. The image at the left side is the creation of the great sculptor of Egypt Mahmoud Mokhtar depicting Egypt's Renaissance (reawakening) Statue (in Arabic: Nahdat Misr), as a symbol to the revolution.





Archival photographic essay for the LE50, 8.5.1952, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



Archival photographic essay for the LE100, 2.5.1946, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



REPUBLIC EX-FAROUK TYPES



Archival photographic essays for the 1952 issued PT25, PT50 and the LE10.

THE ACTUAL SERIES



25 Piastres obverse and reverse die proofs , 1952 (ND), Pick 28 / Hanafy M2 (25 P.T.).





50 Piastres obverse and reverse die proofs , 1952 (ND), Pick 29 / Hanafy M4 (50 P.T.).



1 Pound obverse and reverse die proofs , 1952 (ND), Pick 30 / Hanafy M7 (1 L.E.). The obverse die proof is incomplete.





10 Pounds obverse effigy die proofs with Arabic spelling mistake marked in RED, 1952 (ND), Pick 32 / Hanafy M5 (10 L.E.) for type.



25 Piastres specimen , 8.5.1952, Pick 28s / Hanafy M2 (25 PT.).







25 Piastres specimen , 9.6.1954, Pick 28s / Hanafy M2 (25 P.T.).



25 Piastres 1955-57, Pick 28 / Hanafy M2 (25 P.T.) a-c.







50 Piastres 1955-60, Pick 29 / Hanafy M4 (50 P.T.) b-d.



1 Pound colour trial no.57, 1952-60 (ND), Pick 30ct, / Hanafy M 7 (1 L.E.) for type.





1 Pound colour trial no.71, 1952-60 (ND), Pick 30ct, / Hanafy M 7 (1 L.E.) for type.



1 Pound, 1957-60 (ND), Pick 30, / Hanafy M 7 (1 L.E.) c, d.





5 Pounds colour trial no.114, 1952-60 (ND), Pick 31ct, / Hanafy M 5 (5 L.E.) for type.

5 Pounds specimen, 16.11.1957, Pick 31s / Hanafy M 5 (5 L.E.) c.





5 Pounds specimen, 1.8.1960, Pick 31s / Hanafy M 5 (5 L.E.) d.



5 Pounds, 1956-58, Pick 31 / Hanafy M 5 (5 L.E.) b-c.







10 Pounds colour trial no.42, 1952-60 (ND), Pick 32ct, / Hanafy M 5 (10 L.E.) for type.



10 Pounds, 1952-58, Pick 32 / Hanafy M 5 (10 L.E.) a-c.





50 Pounds, both 29.10.1952, Pick 33 Hanafy M 4 (50 L.E.) a.  
Mamlouk tombs and Mohammed Ali mosque at the right side.



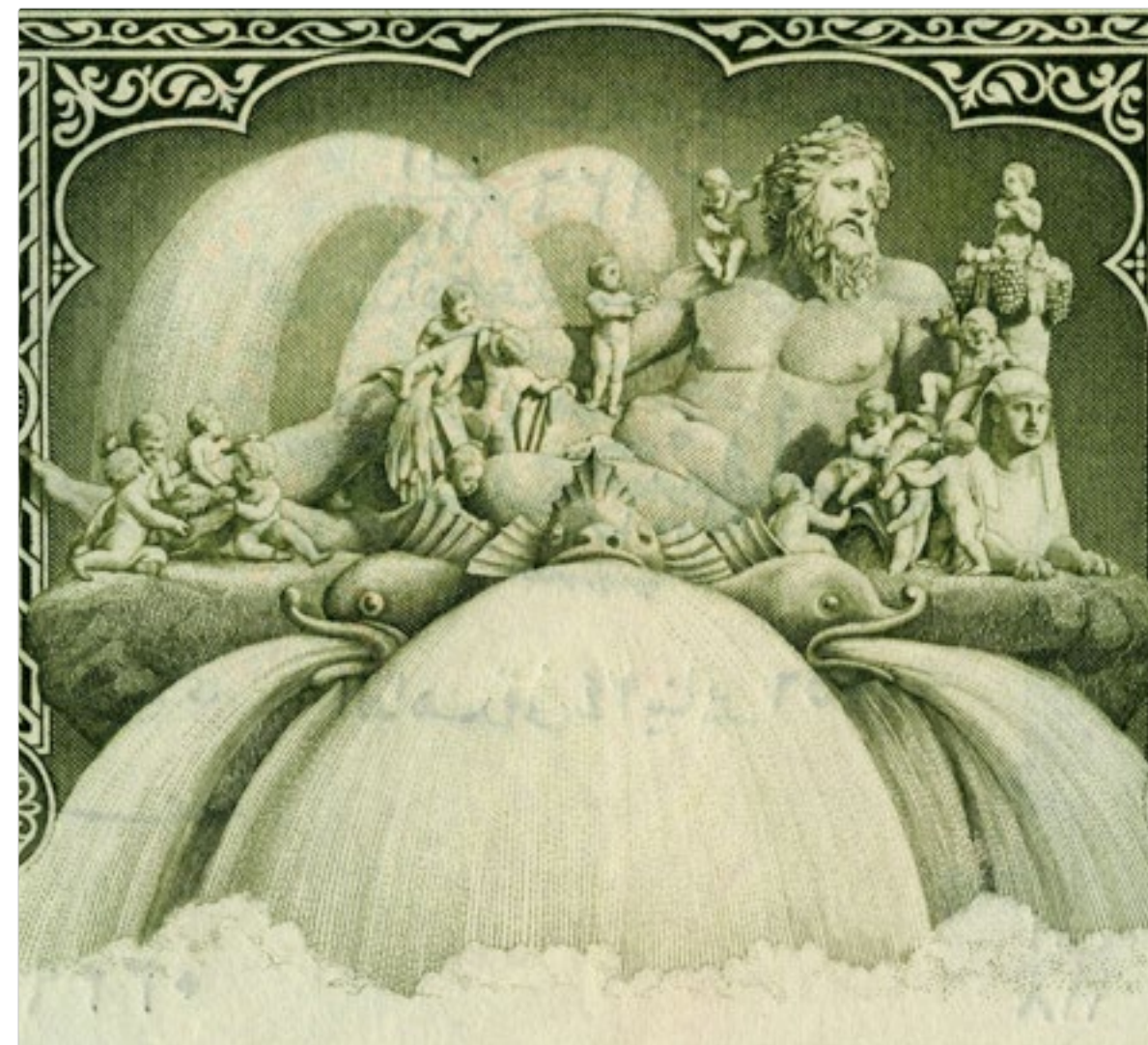
100 Pounds colour trial, no.72, 1952-60 (ND), Pick 34ct, / Hanafy M 5 (100 L.E.) for type.  
Sultan Hasan mosque on the reverse.







100 Pounds, 29.10.1952, Pick 34 Hanafy M 5 (100 L.E.) a.  
Al Sultan Hasan mosque on the reverse.





CENTRAL BANK  
UNITED ARAB

**CENTRAL BANK  
UNITED ARAB  
REPUBLIC**

**البنك المركزي للجمهورية  
العربية المتحدة**

1958 - 1959 SERIES ----- 190

**Note:**

All the following essays and proofs are not listed in SWPMC or in the Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money by Eng. Magdy Hanafy, hence it is listed in here as **Pick / Hanafy unlisted**. Nevertheless, they are being featured in Hanafy's book on pp. 462-468.



The United Arab Republic (UAR) was a political union between Egypt and Syria from 1958 until Syria seceded from the union following the 1961 Syrian coup d'état. Egypt continued to be known officially as the United Arab Republic until September 1971 when it was formally dissolved by President Anwar Al-Sadat.

A decade ago, it was discovered that on banking and financial sphere, there were ongoing plans to establish a central bank and issue a distinguish currency made for the new united entity, the Arab Dinar, a remarkable fact, since neither Egypt nor Syria used Dinars.

The United Arab Republic essays and specimens are being represented by three different groups:

1. The first one is a composite essay on card for a 1 dinar note with a sophisticated design. The issuing authority is "The Central Bank of The United Arab Republic" (The Arabic term used for the word bank is "masraf" as used in Syria – refer to p.199 for further details).
2. The second group is archival photographic essays of crude design of what will eventually become the final designs. The issuing authority is "Central Bank - United Arab Republic".
3. The third group is the actual die proofs and specimen proofs composed of 25 and 50 piastres, and 1, 5, and 10 Arab Dinars, under issuing authority "Central Bank - United Arab Republic". All notes included coat of arms of the United Arab Republic at right, the Eagle of Salah al-Din, with a band that states the name of the country. This group is also composed of two sub-groups, none is complete in actual specimen proofs denominations aspects:
  - a. Issue of 1958, in which the date is appearing between the denomination wording and the governor's signature. It includes:
    - i. PT25 die proof and specimen proof;
    - ii. PT50 die proof, archival photographic and specimen proof;
    - iii. AD1 archival photographic;
    - iv. AD5 archival photographic;
    - v. AD10 archival photographic and specimen proof.
  - b. Issue of 1959, in which the date is appearing at the lower part of the note, beneath the governor's signature. It includes:
    - i. PT25 die proof;
    - ii. PT50 die proof;
    - iii. AD1 die proofs and specimen proofs;
    - iv. AD5 die proofs and specimen proofs;
    - v. AD10 die proofs.

Eventually, and probably due to the dissemble of the union in 1961, the Central Bank - United Arab Republic was never established and its banknotes were never issued.

The final design of 1958-59 series, laid the guideline for the 1961 Central Bank of Egypt series as will be detailed in the next chapter. Although the UAR banknotes were tabled, UAR government fractional currency notes of 5 and 10 piastres, were issued since 1958 and up to 1971 when Egypt officially abandoned the title UAR.

## 1958 - 1959 SERIES



President of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser and Syrian president Shukri Al-Quwatli signing the pact of unification of Egypt and Syria under the name of United Arab Republic.











Archival photographic of crude design for PT25 obverse and AD1 reverse, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



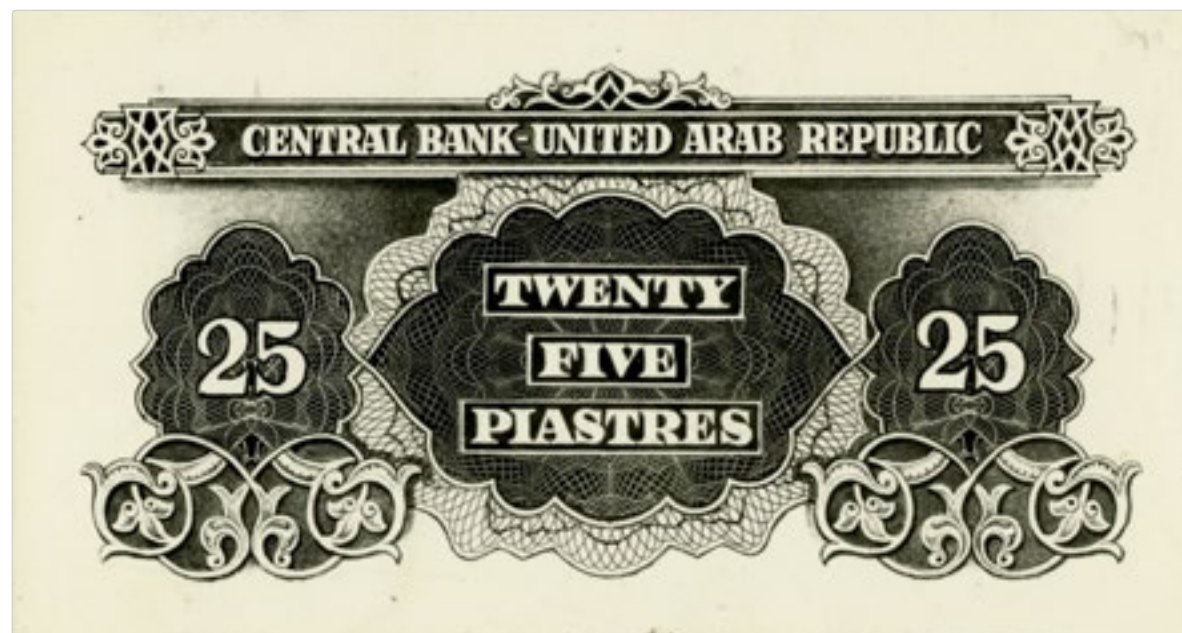
Archival photographic of crude design for AD5 obverse and AD10 obverse and reverse, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



1958 DESIGNS



The approved specimen for the 25 Piastres  
Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.



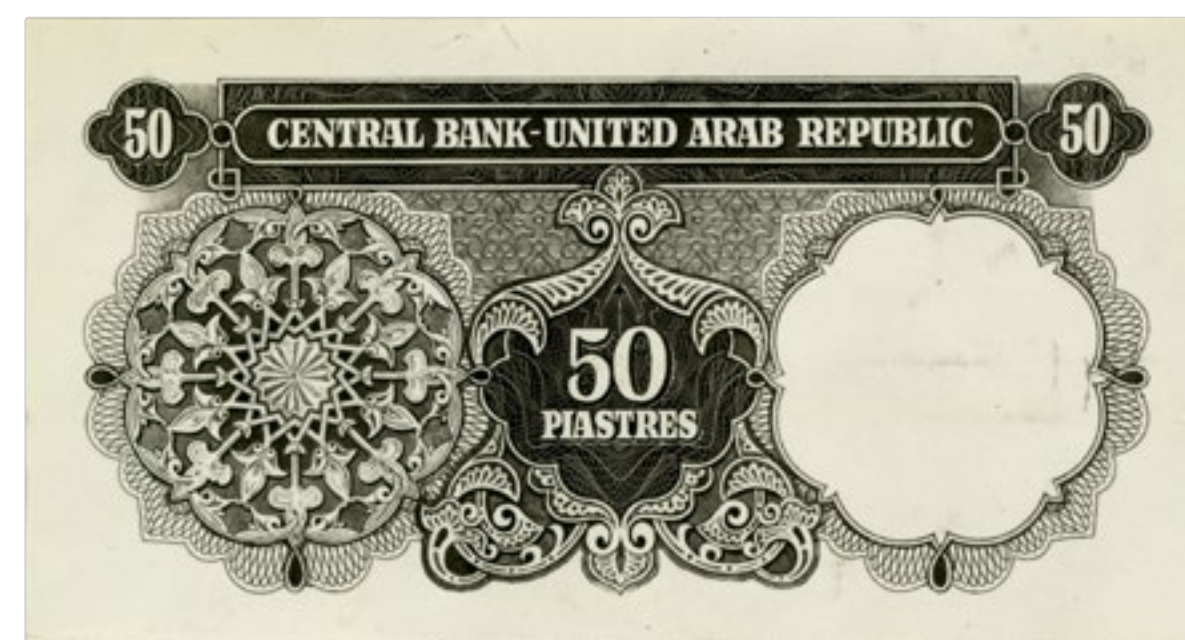
Archival photographic essay for the PT25, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.

PT25 specimen proof, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





PT25 die proof, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



Archival photographic essay for the PT50, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



The approved specimen for the 50 Piastres  
Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.



PT50 specimen proof, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
On the Obverse and Reverse annotations of approvals are handwritten.



Archival photographic essay for the AD1, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





Archival photographic essay for the AD5, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



Archival photographic essay for the AD5 design elements, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



**The approved specimen for the 10 Dinars**  
**Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.**



Archival photographic essay for the AD10, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



AD10 specimen proof, 1958, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
 On the obverse unusual denomination being written as ten Dinarat instead of ten Dananeer.  
 On the Obverse and Reverse annotations of approvals are handwritten.



# 1959 DESIGNS

## Design stage approval.



PT25 and PT50 obverse die proofs, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



AD1 obverse and reverse die proofs, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



The approved specimen for the 1 Dinar  
Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.



AD1 specimen proof, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
On the Obverse and Reverse annotations of approvals are handwritten.

The approved specimen for the 1 Dinar  
Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.



AD1 specimen proof, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
On the Obverse and Reverse annotations of approvals are handwritten.



The approved specimen for the 5 Dinars  
Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.



AD5 specimen proof, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
On the obverse unusual denomination being written as five Dinarat instead of five Dananeer. The obverse is showing watermark type 1.  
On the Obverse and Reverse annotations of approvals are handwritten.

The approved specimen for the 5 Dinars  
Approval can be seen at the margins of the obverse & reverse.

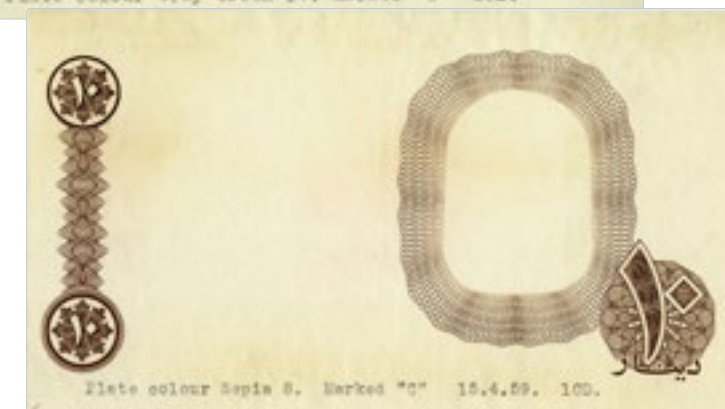


AD5 specimen proof, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.  
On the obverse unusual denomination being written as five Dinarat instead of five Dananeer. The obverse is showing watermark type 2.  
On the Obverse and Reverse annotations of approvals are handwritten.





AD5 obverse and reverse die proofs, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



AD10 obverse and reverse die proofs, 1959, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.



المصرف المركزي للجمهورية العربية المتحدة

**THE SPINK**

**SPRING BANKNOTE AUCTION**

28 - 30 APRIL 2015 | LONDON



Reserve Bank of India, Gulf rupees issue, specimen 5 rupees of 1959, a superb example of this striking orange note, extremely rare as a specimen  
Estimate £20,000-25,000



Central Bank of The United Arab Republic, an issue for 1 Arab Republic Pound, 1958, very beautiful and previously unknown bank, currency, and design.  
Estimate £10,000-15,000



Bank of England, the serial number 000001 O'Brien £5, 1955. An absolutely incredible piece.  
Estimate £10,000-15,000

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## 5 and 10 United Arab Republic Dinars, the wrongly Arabic spelling

The two low denominations of the Central Bank of the United Arab Republic that were never issued between 1958 and 1959 are the two banknotes, 5 Dinars Pick NL and 10 Dinars Pick NL, and it is the replacement of the word Pounds.

On the English language, the single which spelled Pound, the plural is spelled as Pounds. That is translated in Arabic, singular is Geneeh, plural is Genehat (Egypt), as well the singular Lira become Lirat (Syria), but when your singular unit is Dinar, it cannot be Dinarat (There is nothing in Arabic language called Dinarat), it should be Dananeer.



The wrong 5 Dinarat, United Arab Republic

### Four examples of Correct Spelling of 5 Dinars (Dananeer) in Arabic language.



Iraq 1956

Kuwait 1960

Tunisia 1983

Jordan 2022



The wrong 10 Dinarat, United Arab Republic

### Four examples of Correct Spelling of 10 Dinars (Dananeer) in Arabic language.



Iraq 1956

Kuwait 1960

Tunisia 1983

Jordan 2022





# CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

## البنك المركزي المصري

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1961 SERIES            | 218 |
| 1967, 1976 SERIES      | 248 |
| 1978 UP TO DATE SERIES | 258 |

The Central Bank of Egypt was established in 1960 and took over the control of banknotes issuing from the National Bank of Egypt.

The first series was introduced in 1961 and it was based entirely on the designs of the unissued UAR banknotes, including the colour of the each and every denomination:

The PT25 and PT50 retained the UAR original design other than the national emblems, the Eagle of Salah Al-Din, but without a band with the name of the country.

The three higher denominations, LE1, LE5 and LE10 were almost identical to the UAR ones, as the coat of arms was replaced by the effigy of King Tutankhamun.

The LE5 was issued in two different colours, green in two variations, and purple, and totaling three types of that denomination.

محافظة البنك





## 1961 SERIES

### ADOPTED DESIGNS



#### Printer's Archival Photographs, Uniface



Archival photographic essays for the PT50, 1.8.1961, Pick 36a / Hanafy M4 (50 PT.) a for type.





Archival photographic essays for the LE5, 1.8.1961, Pick 39 / Hanafy M 7 (5 L.E.) for type.



Archival photographic essays for the LE10, 1.8.1961, Pick 41 / Hanafy M 6 (10 L.E.) for type.





25 Egyptian Piastres, 13.11.1961, Pick 35a / Hanafy M3 (25 PT.)a.

25 Egyptian Piastres, 17.1.1966, Pick 35b5a / Hanafy M3 (25 PT.)b.





50 Piastres, colour trial no.67, 1961-66 (ND), Pick 36ct, / Hanafy M4 (50 PT.) for type.

50 Piastres, 6.2.1965, Pick 36b/ Hanafy M4 (50 PT.)a .





Tutankhamun's effigy die proof for the new Central Bank of Egypt banknotes (c.1960-1).



1 Pound colour trial no.41, 1961 (ND), Pick 37 / Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.).



1 Pound obverse die proof, 1961 (ND), Pick 37 / Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.). The obverse die proof is incomplete.





1 Pound colour trial no.75, 1961 (ND), Pick 37 / Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.).



1 Pound proof, 1961 (ND) Perforated CANCELLED, Pick 37 / Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.).  
The obverse is incomplete.





1 Pound proof, 1961 (ND), Pick 37 / Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.), Perforated CANCELLED.

1 Pound specimen, 8.8.1966, Pick 37bs/ Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.) b., Perforated CANCELLED.





1 Pound specimen, 6.2.1967, Pick 37bs/ Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.) b. Perforated CANCELLED.



1 Pound 13.5.1965, Pick 37b/ Hanafy M8 (1 L.E.) b.







5 Pounds colour trial no.9, 1961 (ND), Pick 39 / Hanafy M 7 (5 L.E.) for type.



5 Pounds obverse incomplete proof, 1961 (ND), Pick 39 / Hanafy M 7 (5 L.E.) for type. Annotation date 24.10.1963.





5 Pounds order specimen, 5.11.1963,, Pick 39s/ Hanafy M7 (5 L.E.) a.



5 Pounds proof, 1961 (ND) of the Central Bank of Egypt, Pick 39 / Hanafy M7 (5 L.E.).



The 5 Dinars reverse of the central bank of United Arab Republic that was never issued.





5 Pounds 1.11.1961, Pick 38a / Hanafy M6 (5 L.E.).



5 Pounds 28.6.1962, Pick 39a / Hanafy M7 (5 L.E.) a.







5 Pounds obverse incomplete proof, 1964 (ND), Pick 40 / Hanafy M 8 (5 L.E.) for type. Annotation date 13.7.1964.



5 Pounds 8.6.1964, Pick 39b/ Hanafy M7 (5 L.E.) b.





5 Pounds specimen, 17.6.1964, Pick 40s/ Hanafy M8 (5 L.E.) for type.



5 Pounds specimen, 9.8.1964, Pick 40s/ Hanafy M8 (5 L.E.) for type.







5 Pounds 21.6.1964, Pick 40/ Hanafy M8 (5 L.E.).



10 Pounds colour trial no.73, 1961 (ND), Pick 41 / Hanafy M 6 (10 L.E.) for type.



The reverse of the 10 Dinars of the Central Bank - United Arab Republic that was never issued.





10 Pounds 2.12.1964, Pick 41 / Hanafy M 6 (10 L.E.).



10 Pounds, 31.1.1965, Pick 41 / Hanafy M 6 (10 L.E.), running serial numbers 036226-29 and 036232-35.





# 1967, 1976 SERIES

## ADOPTED DESIGNS



The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) 1967 series marked the beginning of a new practice regarding the banknotes design, a practice valid up to date. The idea was to create a linkage between past and present by presenting modern days Egypt cultural elements combined with ancient Egypt heritage. Excluding the 25 piastres note that will be discussed further on, all obverse designs featuring mosques, a symbolism of Egypt's Islamic and Arabic heritage, while reverses are depicting artistic elements and design of Ancient Egypt.

The watermark is always an element of ancient Egypt. The 25 piastres in a whole was a representation of only present times Egypt. The 1967 design included on its obverse Egypt's Renaissance (reawakening) Statue (in Arabic: Nahdat Misr نهضة مصر), and the reverse side depicted the national emblems. The note was redesigned in 1976 as the emblems was changed.

In 1976 a new denomination of 20 pounds was introduced for the first time ever.

### Coat of Arms.



United Arab Republic



Arab Republic of Egypt





25 Egyptian Piastres, 1970 and 1975, Pick 42 / Hanafy M4(25 PT.)a, b.



25 Egyptian Piastres, 1978, Pick 47 / Hanafy M5(25 PT.)a.





50 Egyptian Piastres, 1976, Pick 43 / Hanafy M6(50 P.T.) c.

The upper note has an error as the Arabic prefix lacks the followed dash and numeral number as shown is the lower note and as is the common practice on all Egyptian banknotes.



1 Pound 1978, Pick 44 / Hanafy M9 (1 L.E.) c.





5 Pounds 1969 and 1976, Pick 45 / Hanafy M9 (5 L.E.) a, c.



10 Pounds 1976, Pick 46 / Hanafy M7 (10 L.E.) b.





20 Egyptian Pounds 1978, Pick 48 / Hanafy M1 (20 L.E.) a.







## 1978 UP TO DATE SERIES

### ADOPTED DESIGNS



Starting 1978, CBE introduced its first modern, reduced size notes series of which the principal design of each denomination had been retained; the LE1, LE5 and LE20 designs remained almost the same.

The 50 pound note that was last issued in 1952, was restored in 1993; in the following year, a newly designed LE100 denomination was put into general circulation, and in 2003 a newly designed LE10.

A new denomination of 200 pounds was placed into general circulation in 2007. In 2023 the CBE introduced its first (and only in this present) polymer banknotes of LE10 and LE20.







25 Egyptian Piastres, (19)79, (19)80, (19)84, Pick 49, 54a,b / Hanafy M6(25 P.T.)a, M7(25 P.T.) a,b.



25 Egyptian Piastres, (19)84, Pick 54b / Hanafy M7(25 P.T.)b.  
Obverse: Al Sayyeda 'Aisha mosque.  
Reverse: Coat of Arms and Cotton products.





25 Egyptian Piastres, (19)87, (19)90, (19)93, (19)98, Pick 57a,b / Hanafy M8(25 PT.)c, d.



25 Egyptian Piastres, 2001, 2008, Pick 57c,i / Hanafy M8(25 PT.)d, f.





50 Egyptian Piastres, (19)81, (19)83, Pick 55 / Hanafy M7(50 P.T.) a, b.  
Obverse: Al Azhar Al Sharif mosque.



50 Egyptian Piastres, (19)85, Pick 58a / Hanafy M8(50 P.T.) a, ar.





50 Egyptian Piastres, (19)85, (19)87, Pick 58b,c / Hanafy M8(50 P.T.) a, br, b, d.



50 Egyptian Piastres, (19)95, (19)99, Pick 62b,e / Hanafy M9(50 P.T.) ar, a.







50 Egyptian Piastres, 2008 Pick 62m / Hanafy M9(50 P.T.) c.



1 Egyptian Pound, (19)91, (19)96, (19)99, Pick 50d,e / Hanafy M10(1 L.E.) e, f.  
Obverse: Mosque of Sultan Qayetbay at the Mamluks cemetery.  
Reverse: Abu Simble Temple.





1 Egyptian Pound, 2003, 2004, 2007, Pick 50d, e / Hanafy M10(1 L.E.) i, ir, h.



5 Egyptian Pounds, (19)81, (19)85, (19)98, Pick 56b, 59 / Hanafy M10(5 L.E.)b, M11(5 L.E.) a.





5 Egyptian Pounds, 2002, 2007, 2008, Pick 63a, b / Hanafy M12(5 L.E.) a, b.  
Obverse: Ahmed Ibn Touloun mosque.



5 Egyptian Pounds, 2015, 2018, Pick 72nl, nl / Hanafy M13(5 L.E.) a, b.





10 Egyptian Pounds, (19)85, Pick 51 / Hanafy M8(10 L.E.) d.  
Obverse: The interior of Al Refa'i mosque.  
Reverse: King Chephren.



10 Egyptian Pounds, 2003, Pick 64b / Hanafy M9(10 L.E.) b.  
Obverse: Al Refa'i mosque.  
Reverse: King Chephren.





10 Egyptian Pounds, 2007, Pick 64c / Hanafy M9(10 L.E.) c.



10 Egyptian Pounds, 2016, 2017, 2018 Pick 73g, nl, nl / Hanafy M10(10 L.E.) c,a.





20 Egyptian Pounds, (19)88, Pick 52c / Hanafy M2(20 L.E.) d.



20 Egyptian Pounds, 2001, Pick 52c / Hanafy M3(20 L.E.) a, ar.





20 Egyptian Pounds, 2007, Pick 65nl / Hanafy M3(20 L.E.) d.



50 Egyptian Pounds, (19)98, Pick 60 / Hanafy M5(50 L.E.) b.  
Obverse: Mosque of Abu Hariba.  
Reverse: Part of Horus temple in Edfu.





50 Egyptian Pounds, 2001, 2007, Pick 66a, e / Hanafy M6(50 L.E.) a, ar, b.



50 Egyptian Pounds, 2017, 2018, Pick 66a, e / Hanafy M6(50 L.E.) d.





100 Egyptian Pounds, (19)78,  
(19)92, Pick 53a, b / Hanafy  
M6(100 L.E.) a, b.  
Obverse: Mosque of Sayyeda  
Zeinab.



100 Egyptian Pounds, (19)97, Pick 61 / Hanafy M7(100 L.E.) a.





100 Egyptian Pounds, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2007, Pick 67nl, nl, nl, nl / Hanafy M8(100 L.E.) a, b, c, d.



100 Egyptian Pounds, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, Pick 76-all nl / Hanafy M9(100 L.E.) a, b.





200 Egyptian Pounds, 2007, Pick 69nl / Hanafy M1(200 L.E.) a.  
 Obverse: Qani-Bay Al-Rammah mosque.  
 Reverse: The seated scribe.



200 Egyptian Pounds, 2018, Pick 77nl / Hanafy M3(200 L.E.) b.





Test note NL for denomination '1' with no currency name.



Test note NL for 20 Pounds.





# GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES (FRACTIONAL NOTES)

العملات الورقية المساعدة

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| INTRODUCTION TO EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT CURRENCY  | 294 |
| EGYPTIAN (SULTANIC) GOVERNMENT 1916-1918      | 298 |
| EGYPTIAN (SULTANIC) GOVERNMENT 1920, UNISSUED | 304 |
| EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT 1940                      | 308 |
| EGYPTIAN (ROYAL) GOVERNMENT 1943              | 314 |
| EGYPTIAN (ROYAL) GOVERNMENT 1944              | 326 |
| EGYPTIAN STATE 1952                           | 346 |
| REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1953                        | 350 |
| UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC; PROVINCE OF EGYPT 1958  | 360 |
| ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1971, 1989             | 372 |
| ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1998                   | 384 |



## INTRODUCTION TO EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT CURRENCY<sup>1</sup>

### العملات الورقية المساعدة

*“Being always keen to keep the Egyptian economy lively active, the ministry of finance played a crucial role, during the two world wars, in protecting the country from lack of cash, arising from the impossibility of issuing coins due to war circumstances. The ministry solved the problem by issuing the 5 and 10 piastres currency notes, to keep the economy going. These issues were warmly welcomed, as they helped in keeping the market active.”*

Dr. \ Y. Boutros Ghali  
Minister of Finance

#### Issuing currency notes (The Five and Ten Pistres) in Egypt

The issuing of the currency notes of 5 and 10 Piastres in Egypt, for the first time, was linked to some crises that the country witnessed, and which were accompanied with a severe lack of metals used in minting coins of 5 and 10 Piastres ...Four phases marked the issuing of such notes:

#### First: During World War I (1914 - 1918)

The first appearance of currency notes in Egypt was during the first World War, in the reign of Sultan “Hussein Kamel”. The circumstances of war made it so difficult to import metals to Egypt, used in minting coins. In such circumstances the real value of coins became higher than their nominal one. The merchants and silversmiths took advantage of the situation and started melting the coins to benefit from their real value of the metal. The lack of coins currency becoming even more severe, the government had to issue currency notes of 5 and 10 piastres to keep the markets working. These issues were printed in “De La Rue” press in London in 1916. That was before the issuing by government of Act 13, dated the 15th. Of June 1918, concerning the issuing of 5 piastres bills.

At the time of Sultan “Fuad I” the Egyptian government issued a 5 piastres bill that was printed the “Survey of Egypt” in May the 1st 1918. That was before Act 14 dated 18 July 1918 enters into ect. However these bills were easy to forge, due to the bad quality of paper, so the government withdrew it from circulation, redesigned it, and reprinted it in “Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.” Press in London, on a high quality paper. These were dated June the 1st, 1918.

After the war, the government stopped issuing those notes, but they remained in circulation till 1926 when the Ministers’ Cabinet decided to stop their use and took them out of circulation, on the 11th. of February, 1926.

#### Second: Durig World War II (1939 - 1945)

The Same Reasons that made the government issue currency notes in WWI, made it issue them again in WW II, during the reign of King “Faruk I”. Act 50, dated 11 June 1940 was decreed, authorizing the issuing of 5 and 10 piastres currency notes.

The 10 Piastres notes were printed in brown, with the landscape of the Nile and Citadel on the back of the note. The 5 piastres note, on the other hand, was printed in green, with a scene of the Aswan dam on the back. Both were printed in the “Survey of Egypt”, with no watermark. The 10 piastres was later withdrawn from circulation, again due to instances of forgery, and was then reprinted, with the same design, but on a better quality paper, and with a watermark for the first time; complicated geometrical designs were added to the back of the paper, to make it harder to forge.

In 1942, a new design for both notes was introduced. The face of the 10 piastres having now the Kiosk of Emperor “Trajan”, the 5 piastres on have the mosque of “Khayer Bek” instead. Both bills were printed in the “Survey of Egypt” press, on a special paper bearing the water mark of the repeated motif [ the Royal crown and the letter (F ف)]. In 1944, the design of the 10 piastres bill was changed again. The portrait of King “Faruk I”, figured on its face for the first time. Shortly after that, it appears on the 5 piastres too. Those notes bearing the portrait of King “Faruk” remained in circulation till the eruption of the 1952 revolution.

#### Third : The aftermath of 23rd of July 1952 revolution.

The issuing of both notes went on, shortly after the revolution. However the government changed the design completely, so it goes in harmony with the new ideology of the revolution.

Since then, up till now, the 5 piastres note bears a picture of the head of Queen “Nefertiti” on its face. The only changed appeared in the name of the country. The design of the face of the 10 piastres note, however, represented a panorama of all the groups forming the Egyptian community. Thus we see a soldier with rifle; a peasant with an ax in hand; a worker with wrench; two women, one in an Egyptian outfit, the other in a Sudanese one, symbolizing the unity of the Nile valley; and the Egyptian old flag (the crescent and three stars) on the background.

The 5 and 10 piastres notes were issued in the name of the “Egyptian State”, and printed on paper already prepared before the revolution, and bearing the watermark of king Faruk’s portrait. This watermark was duly and carefully covered, so as to disappear, under the design motifs. After this stock of paper was all used up, new paper was used. The watermark as well as the name of the country changed several times, according to different political events.



The currency notes were at first printed and numbered in the “Survey of Egypt”; then the “Post service” press took the responsibility of printing the 5 piastres notes, while the printing of the 10 piastres remained at the “Survey Authority”, with the Rail Way press being now responsible for numbering and scissoring both notes.

The policies committee decided, in 1989, to stop currency notes, and took it out of circulation; favoring the total dependence on coins. Behind this decision was a feasibility study commissioned by the committee. According to this study, the cost of both, the currency notes, and the coins is 3 piastres; but, while the life time of the first is 3-6 months, that of the latter can reach 20 years.

**Fourth: Issues following the 1997 crisis onward.**

On the 2nd of April, 1997, the Ministers’ Cabinet agreed on the reprinting of the currency notes of 5 and 10 piastres. This was a response to a crisis in the coins, which lasted from 1995 to 1997. The 5 and 10 piastres notes were reprinted again, starting 1998, at the “Post service” and “Survey Authority” press, on papers having a watermark of the mask of King “Tut Ankh Amon”.

However a fatal mistake occurred in the 5 piastres bill: old zink plates were used; they bore the signature of a former minister of finance “Salah Hamed” in English; the face of the paper, however, bore the signature of the then minister of finance “Mohey El Din El Gharib” in Arabic. To solve the problem, the Central Bank was commissioned the printing of the currency notes of 5 and 10 piastres, due to the high-tech of his press.

Thus the Central Bank Press became the only party responsible for printing all paper money in Egypt, from the 5 piastres bill, to the 100 pound one. The 5 Piastres currency note was popularly known as “Shelling” (pronounced ‘shelen’ by the Egyptians), and the 10 Piastres as “Bariza”.

The Egyptian “Rial” was equivalent to 4 English Shellings. The “Rial” was also 20 Egyptian Piastres, so it was fair enough to call the 5 Piastres note: Shelling (or Sheln). As for the word “Bariza”, the popular name of the 10 Piastres currency note, it came from the word “Paris”, capital of France (pronounced by the commoners: Baris or Bariz), and the French word for 10 (Dix). Both words were combined in the Egyptian tongue to form “Bariza”, meaning 10 Piastres.

1. The above data is courtesy from “Encyclopedia & Catalogue of Egypt Money, The Egyptian Currency Note” by Eng. Magdy Hanafy



Two stone statues of seated Pharaoh Amenhotep III, at Theban necropolis near Luxor from the Reverse of Egyptian (Sultanic) Government 10 piastres.



Temple of Goddess Isis, on the island of Philae from the Reverse of Egyptian (Sultanic) Government unissued 5 piastres.





## EGYPTIAN (SULTANIC) GOVERNMENT 1916-1918

The issuance of Fractional Currency was necessitated by the shortage of small denomination coins during WWI. With hoarding of silver coins, and consequently, the disappearing of small denominations from circulation, the Egyptian government needed a solution to facilitate everyday commerce. The introduction of Fractional Currency notes in denominations of PT10 in 1916, and PT5 in 1918, issued by the Ministry of Finance, provided a practical remedy to this issue. There was no government fractional note for the PT20 coin, but as mentioned previously, in 1917 the NBE issued a PT25 note.

The notes were issued under several Sultanic decrees but none is mention on the note other than a general indication.

### UNADOPTED DESIGNS



Reverse archival photograph for 10 piastres, c.1916, with identical design of what eventually was the 1917 NBE 25 piastres, Pick 159?? / Hanafy unlisted but reviewed on p.118.



## ADOPTED DESIGNS

The Obverse: Arabic denomination of Five Piastres was wrongly written as Ten Piastres



Egyptian (Sultanic) Government unissued 5 piastres, 1917; mistakenly, the Arabic inscription of the denomination, reads "10 piastres", Pick 158 / Hanafy unlisted but reviewed on p.116.



Egyptian (Sultanic) Government 10 piastres, 1916 and 1917, Pick 160a, b / Hanafy M1 (10 P.T.).





Egyptian (Sultanic) Government 5 piastres, 1918, Pick 161 / Hanafy M1 (5 P.T.).



Egyptian (Sultanic) Government 5 piastres, 1918, Pick 162 / Hanafy M2 (5 P.T.).



# EGYPTIAN (SULTANIC) GOVERNMENT 1920, UNISSUED

The 1920 fractional currency series includes only a PT5 denomination. Interestingly, the essay dated 22 May 1920, was due to be issued under a "Law 14 of 1918" as the 1940's notes which were issued under "Law", while the one dated 1 June 1920, was due to be issued under a "Decree" just as the 1916-1918 issues.



Archival photograph for Egyptian (Sultanic) Government unissued 5 piastres, 1920, type I, Pick 162A/Hanafy unlisted but reviewed on p.118.





Archival photograph for Egyptian (Sultanic) Government unissued 5 piastres, 1920, type II, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.





# EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT 1940

The issuance of Fractional Currency in 1940, as its previous during 1916 and 1918, was necessitated by the shortage of small-denomination coins during WWII.

With hoarding of silver coins, and consequently, the disappearing of small denominations from circulation, the Egyptian government needed a solution to facilitate everyday commerce. The introduction of Fractional Currency notes in denominations of PT10 in 1940, and PT5 in 1941, issued by the Ministry of Finance, provided a practical remedy to this issue.

These notes were issued in three series as will be detailed furthermore, in 1940-41, 1942-43 and in 1944-45. The 10 piastres was always issued first, followed by 5 piastres issued in the following year.

All of the notes were issued under Royal Law 50 of 1940.



Egyptian Government uncut pair of proof 5 piastres (Obverse & Reverse), ND 1941, Pick 163 for type / Hanafy M3 (5 P.T.). for type, and reviewed on p.125. The reverse side includes an overprint of the inscriptions missing on the obverse.





Egyptian Government, 5 piastres, ND 1941, Pick 163 / Hanafy M3 (5 P.T.).



Egyptian Government, 10 piastres, ND 1940, Pick 166a / Hanafy M2 (10 P.T.).



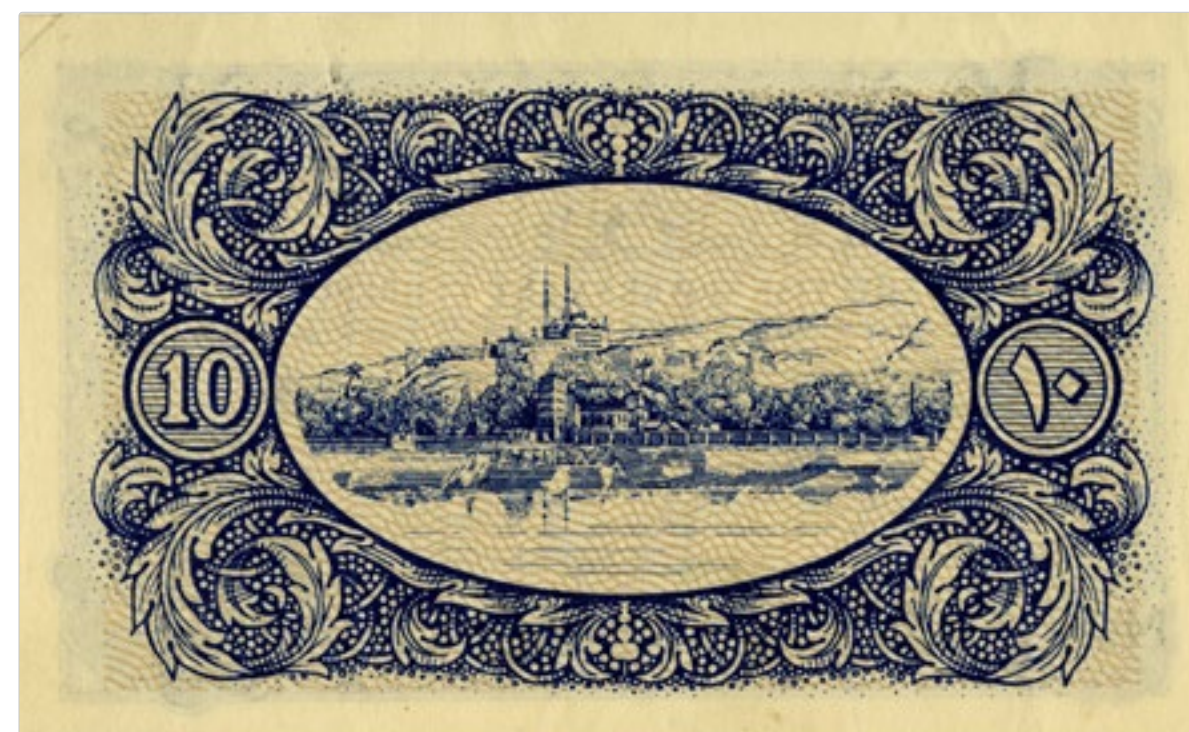




Egyptian Government, 10 piastres, ND 1940, Pick 166b / Hanafy M2 (10 P.T.).



Egyptian Government, 10 piastres, ND 1940, Pick 166c / Hanafy M2 (10 P.T.).







# EGYPTIAN (ROYAL) GOVERNMENT 1943

These notes were issued in 1942-43 replacing the 1940-41 issues.

## ADOPTED DESIGNS



Egyptian (Royal) Government, proof 5 piastres, ND 1943, Obverse without Minister of Finance Signature, Pick 164pr / Hanafy M4 (5 P.T.) for type and reviewed on p.126.





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1943, Pick 164 / Hanafy M4 (5 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, s/n 6, ND 1943, Pick 164 / Hanafy M4 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, s/n 8, ND 1943, Pick 164 / Hanafy M4 (5 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1943, Pick 164 / Hanafy M4 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, proof 10 piastres, ND 1942, No Signature, Pick 167pr / Hanafy M3 (10 P.T.) for type.

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1942, s/n 8, sig. 1, Pick 167 / Hanafy M3 (10 P.T.)





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1942, s/n 10, sig. 2, Pick 167 / Hanafy M3 (10 PT.)

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1942, sig.2, Pick 167 / Hanafy M3 (10 PT.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1942, s/n 10, sig.3, Pick 167 / Hanafy M3 (10 P.T.)



Amir Khayrbak mosque in Cairo



Trajan's Kiosk, a hypaethral temple, on the island of Philae.





# EGYPTIAN (ROYAL) GOVERNMENT 1944

The 1944-45 fractional notes were the first (and only) to feature the portrait of the Sovereign King Farouk. That was in line with the NBE practice since 1946, to depict the monarch portrait on banknotes.. These two circulated for the longest period of time compared to previous issues, and were replaced in 1952 as a result of the revolution.

## ADOPTED DESIGNS



### Reverse Die Proof



Egyptian Royal Government reverse proof of 5 piastres, ND 1945, Sig. Makrem Ebeid, Pick 165 for type / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.) for type, and reviewed on p.126.



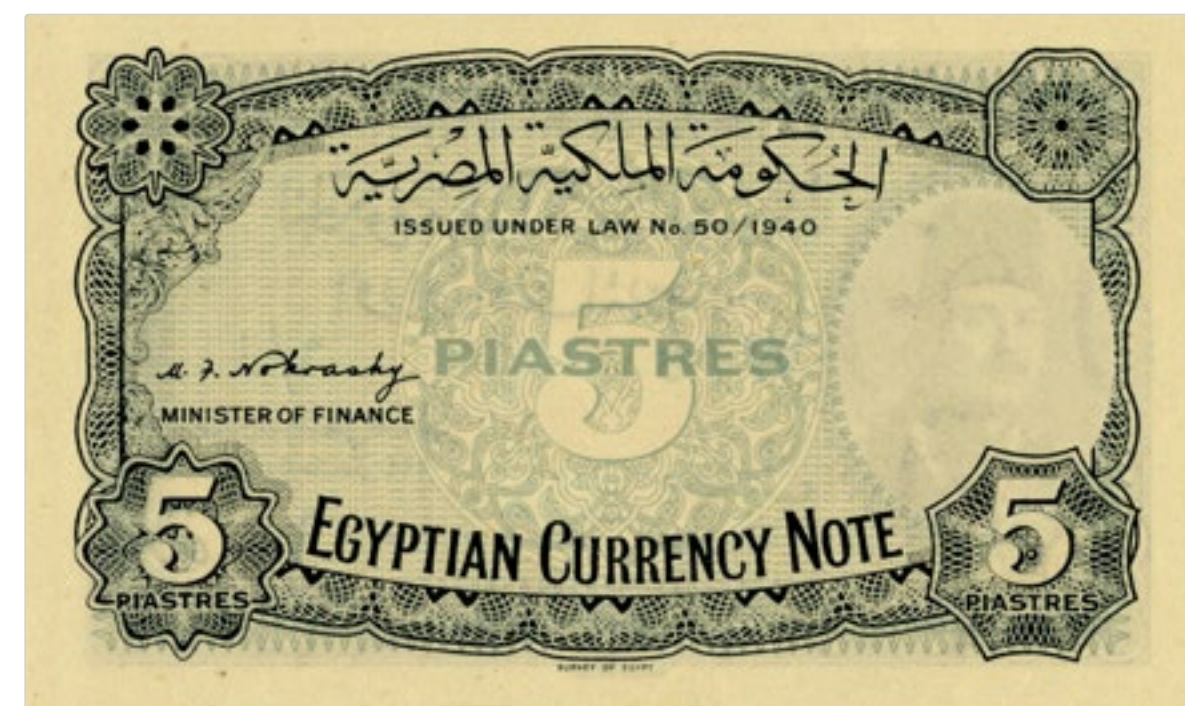
P165, P168; 5 and 10 Piastres, ND (1944-45)



Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1945, Sig. Makrem Ebeid, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1945, s/n 8, Sig. Makrem Ebeid, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1945, s/n 8, Sig. Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrashy, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1945, s/n 9, Sig. Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrashy, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1945, s/n 9, Sig. Mohamed Fouad Serag Eldin, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 5 piastres, ND 1945, s/n 9, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1945, s/n 3, Sig. Makrem Ebeid, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1945, Sig. Makrem Ebeid, Pick 165 / Hanafy M5 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, s/n 8, Sig. Abdel Meguid Badr, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, Sig. Abdel Shafy Abdel Motaal, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, s/n 1, Sig. Mohamed Zaky Abdel Motaal, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, s/n 2, Sig. Mohamed Zaky Abdel Motaal, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, Sig. Mohamed Zaky Abdel Motaal, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, s/n 3, Sig. Mohamed Zaky Abdel Motaal, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).





Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, s/n 9, Sig. Mohamed Zaky Abdel Motaal, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).



Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, s/n 8, Sig. Mohamed Fouad Serag Eldin, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).







Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).

Egyptian (Royal) Government, 10 piastres, ND 1944, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 168 / Hanafy M4 (10 P.T.).





# EGYPTIAN STATE 1952

Following the 1952 revolution, the 1944-45 fractional notes of King Farouk were quickly withdrawn of circulation and replaced by a new pair of notes. Unlike previous issues since WWI, the heading did not include the word 'government' and simply read "Egyptian State". Both denominations were issued under the same law of their predecessors, Law 50 of 1940. The paper that was used included the King's watermark so it had to be overprinted.

The signature used for these two was signature 14 of the royal fractional notes.

The flag used on the 10 piastres note is still the flag of the royal era.

## ADOPTED DESIGNS



Egyptian State, 5 piastres, ND 1952, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 170 / Hanafy M6 (5 P.T.).





Egyptian State, 10 piastres, ND 1952, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 171 / Hanafy M5 (10 P.T.).



Nefertiti: The queen of the 18th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt, the great royal wife of Pharaoh Akhenaten.



# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1953

In 1953, a new currency notes were issued but this time heading 'Republic of Egypt'.

The first type was just like the 1952 notes, bearing watermark of King Farouk, issued only in 5 piastres denomination, followed by issue of both denominations that presented in the following pages, with paper that included two types of watermark, the first was three pyramids, and the second was a crown and the Arabic letter ف, phonetically sounds 'f' representing the first letter in the name of the King - Farouk.

Other than that, designs remained unchanged.



Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 174a / Hanafy M8 (5 PT.).





Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 174a / Hanafy M8 (5 P.T.).

Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 174a / Hanafy M8 (5 P.T.).





Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 174a / Hanafy M8 (5 P.T.).

Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 174a / Hanafy M8 (5 P.T.).





Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Gueleel El Emary, Pick 175a / Hanafy M6 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The crowd on the right side carrying the flag of the Kingdom of Egypt.



Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Hamid El Sherif, Pick 175a / Hanafy M6 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The crowd on the right side carrying the flag of the Kingdom of Egypt.





Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND 1953, wmk. 1, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 175a / Hanafy M6 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The crowd on the right side carrying the flag of the Kingdom of Egypt.



The flag of the Kingdom of Egypt was wrongly adopted at the obverse of the Egypt Republic.



# UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC; PROVINCE OF EGYPT 1958

As described and detailed earlier, the United Arab Republic (UAR), was a political union between Egypt and Syria from 1958 until Syria seceded from the union following the 1961 Syrian coup d'état. Egypt continued to be known officially as the United Arab Republic until September 1971 when it was formally dissolved by President Anwar Al-Sadat.

While the plans to establish a central bank and issue a distinguish currency made for the new united entity, the Arab Dinar, were eventually tabled, resulted with only essays and specimens, in 1958 fractional notes were actually issued under this authority; they were the only notes issued under the union and were circulated in Egypt only.

1. The designs of the notes were identical to previous issues with the following differences:
  - a. The issuing authority was the "United Arab Republic";
  - b. Beneath the head line there was an Arabic inscription indicating the geographical area of circulation "Province of Egypt".
  - c. Both, the name of the country and the province indication, were in Arabic only and had no English indication.
  - d. The flag on the 10 piastres note carried the new UAR flag, replacing the royal era flag.
2. Both denominations included three types of watermark:
  - a. The first was three pyramids;
  - b. The second was the Eagle of Salah al-Din and the word 'Egypt' in Arabic;
  - c. The third was the republic's abbreviation UAR in Latin and Arabic.

5 Piastres



10 Piastres



On the Obverse of 5 and 10 Piastres: United Arab Republic,  
Legal Tender Note - Province of Egypt.





United Arab Republic, 5 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 2, Sig. Hassan Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 176b / Hanafy M9 (5 P.T.).



United Arab Republic, 5 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Hassan Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 176c / Hanafy M9 (5 P.T.).





United Arab Republic, 5 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Hassan Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 176c / Hanafy M9 (5 P.T.).



United Arab Republic, 10 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Hassan Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 177c / Hanafy M7 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The United Arab Republic flag was added to the note.





United Arab Republic, 10 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Hassan Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 177c / Hanafy M7 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The United Arab Republic flag was added to the note.

United Arab Republic, 10 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Hassan Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 177c / Hanafy M7 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The United Arab Republic flag was added to the note.





United Arab Republic, 10 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 177c / Hanafy M7 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The United Arab Republic flag was added to the note.

United Arab Republic, 10 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 177c / Hanafy M7 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The United Arab Republic flag was added to the note.





United Arab Republic, 10 piastres, ND 1958, wmk. 3, Sig. Abdel Moneim El Kaissouny, Pick 177c / Hanafy M7 (10 P.T.). Obverse: The United Arab Republic flag was added to the note.



The flag of the United Arab Republic was correctly adopted at the obverse.





# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1971, 1989

## ADOPTED DESIGNS



In September 1971, President Anwar Al-Sadat dissolved the United Arab Republic and the country's new official name was determined as "Arab Republic of Egypt". Following that major change, new series of fractional notes were placed into general circulation, identical in its design to the previous one.

Following the formation of the Federation of Arab Republics along with Syria, and Libya, the former UAR's flag was replaced by a new flag for the Federation, depicting the Hawk of Qureish (which was also adopted as the Federation's coat of arms), instead of the two green stars.

As a result, a new 10 piastres note was issued showing the new flag.

In the mid 1980's, the printing of the 5 piastres note was transferred from the "Survey Authority" to the "Postal Service Press" referred here as type II.

The issuance of the fractional notes ceased in 1989.





Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 1975-6, Sig. Ahmed Ahmed Abou Ismail, Pick 182e / Hanafy M11 (5 P.T.).



Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 1980-2, Sig. Abdel Razak Abdel Meguid, Pick 182h / Hanafy M11 (5 P.T.).





Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 1984-6, Sig. Mahmoud Salah Eldin Hamed, type II, Pick 182j / Hanafy M11 (5 P.T.).



Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1978-80, Sig. Ali Loutfy Mahmoud Lotfy, Pick 183g / Hanafy M9 (10 P.T.).





Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1984, Sig. Mahmoud Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 184a / Hanafy M10 (10 PT.).

Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1984, Sig. Mahmoud Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 184a / Hanafy M10 (10 PT.).





Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1984, Sig. Mahmoud Salah Eldin Hamed, Pick 184a / Hanafy M10 (10 P.T.).

Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1986, Sig. Mohamed Ahmed El Razaz, Pick 184b / Hanafy M10 (10 P.T.). Two consecutive serial numbers.





Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1986, Sig. Mohamed Ahmed El Razaz, Pick 184b / Hanafy M10 (10 P.T.).



The flag of the new name of the country (Arab Republic of Egypt) was adopted at the obverse.





# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT 1998

## ADOPTED DESIGNS



The 5 and 10 piastres note were reissued almost 10 years after they were redrawn out circulation, in 1998, due to the coin crises that began in 1995. The 5 piastres note remained identical to previous design started in 1952, other than that it was printed in green colours and not lilac.

The 10 piastres note retained its main ground design but the main motif of group of people representing the Egyptian people, was replaced by the sphinx on the pyramids background. Another major change was an additional motif on left-hand side at the back, the Mosque of Mohamed Ali in the Citadel of Cairo other than ornate pattern. The colours remained black-gray but with addition of orange.

In 1999 the printing of the notes was transferred from the “Postal Service Press” to the “Central Bank Press”; the colors of the notes were changed, 5 piastres to blue and purple, and the 10 piastres to purple and blue and in 2001 to purple entirely the sphinx on the pyramids background was modified as well.

In 2001 colors were changed again, 5 piastres became blue, and immediately was changed again to brown and purple. The 10 piastres became violet and red in 2006.

Note: the various 5 piastres issued since 1998 are being cataloged by Hanafy with the same number, as the 1999 and 2001 10 piastres note. The 2001 10 piastres note, purple entirely, is not mentioned in SCWPM.





Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 1998, Sig. Mohey Eldin El Ghareeb, Pick 185 / Hanafy M12 (5 P.T.).  
Printed by Egyptian Postal Printing House.



Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, Signature of the Minister of Finance missing at the obverse, ND, Reverse Sig. Mohey Eldin El Ghareeb, 1998, Pick 187 / Hanafy M11 (10 P.T.). Printed by Egypt Survey Authority.





Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1998, Sig. Mohey Eldin El Ghareeb, Pick 187 / Hanafy M11 (10 P.T.).



Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 1999, Sig. Mohey Eldin El Ghareeb, Pick 188 / Hanafy M12 (5 P.T.).







Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres proof, ND, 1999, Sig. Mohey Eldin El Ghareeb, , Pick 189 / Hanafy M12 (10 PT.).



Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 1999, Sig. Mohey Eldin El Ghareeb, Pick 189 / Hanafy M12 (10 PT.).





Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 2002-4, Sig. Medhat A. Hassanein, Pick 190A / Hanafy M12 (5 P.T.). All are radar serial numbers.



Arab Republic of Egypt, 5 piastres, ND, 2002-4, Sig. Medhat A. Hassanein, Pick 190A / Hanafy M12 (5 P.T.). This issue was printed on the Post Service Press, while the numbering and scissoring of the paper was made at the Railway Press.





Arab Republic of Egypt, 10 piastres, ND, 2006, Sig. Medhat A. Hassanein Pick 191 / Hanafy NL, mentioned on p.110. All are radar numbers.



Muhammad Ali Pasha mosque (Alabaster mosque) in Cairo.





# WARTIME AND CONFLICT ISSUES

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| WWI 1914-1918 SERIES-----    | 398 |
| WWII 1942 SERIES-----        | 402 |
| 1956 SUEZ CRISIS SERIES----- | 416 |





## WWI 1914- 1918 SERIES

### WWI INTERMENT CAMP COUPONS



Alien Internment Camp, Alexandria, Egypt .

The Alien Internment Camp of Alexandria was actually a camp built in Sidi Bishr (Arabic سيدي بشر ), a suburb / neighborhood in the Montaza District of Alexandria, located 15 kilometers (9-1/2 miles) of the north-east of Alexandria.

According to common information, Sidi Bishr was established as a summering site by the Egyptian middle class before the Revolution of 1952.

The interment camp was probably created in 1916 when British managed to overcome Turkish and German forces in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean Basin. It was a common practice to issue local coupons and tokens (including paper tokens) for the prisoners of war occupying the camps.

In this case the coupons/paper tokens are for the values of 1/2, 1, 5 and 10 piastres, have no date and probably circulated between 1916 and 1918.

Serial numbers 54, 15, 7412 and 2262 respectively, black text on white paper with perforated borders, **red overprint diagonally across face**. All notes are uiface.

These coupons are not recorded in any numismatic reference .

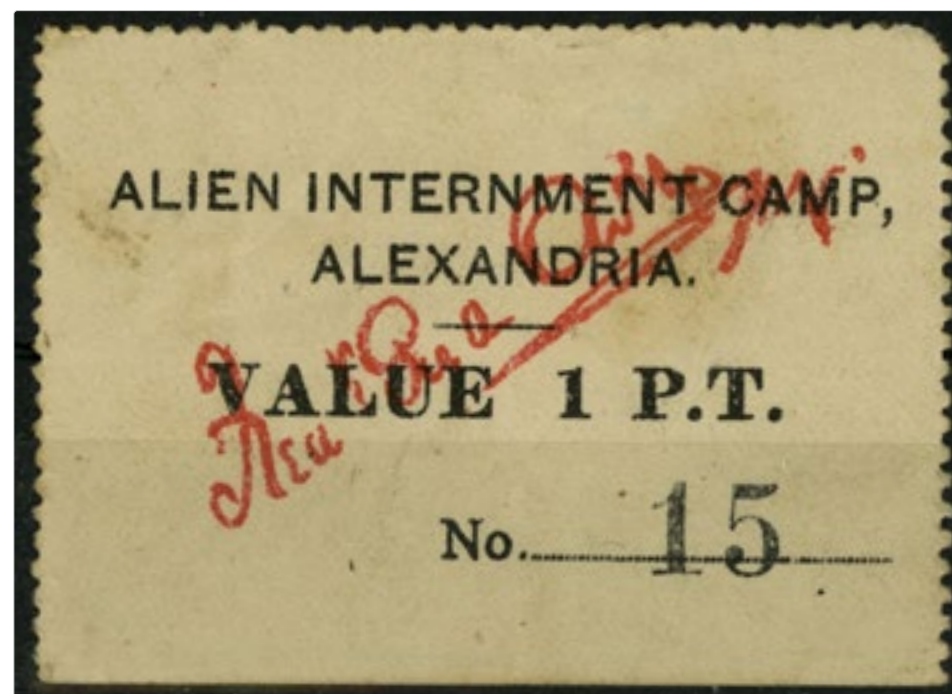




1/2 Piastre.



5 Piastre.



1 Piastre.



10 Piastre.





# WWII 1942 SERIES

Cassa Mediterranea di  
Credito per l'Egitto

صندوق البحر المتوسط  
التسليفي لمصر

## NEVER ISSUED NOTES



On 21 June 1942 Tobruk (Tubruq طبرق), a port on Libya's eastern Mediterranean coast near the border with Egypt, was captured from British troops by German-Italian forces. Plans were duly made to invade Egypt and Sudan.

Banknotes were accordingly discussed, so that occupation currency could be prepared in advance. The monetary authority chosen was the Cassa Mediterranea di Credito, (Mediterranean Credit Fund), operating in Italian-occupied Greece since 1941.

The designs were identical to the Greek notes – but while the latter included portraits of Apollo and David by Michelangelo, the series intended for Egypt and Sudan featured Augustus (probably symbolic, due to his conquest of Egypt in 30 BC).

Augustus was duly depicted on denominations of 50 Piastres, LE1, LE5 and LE10; all were to be issued by the Cassa Mediterranea di Credito per l'Egitto (Egypt). Classification: Egypt Specialized Pick Catalogue M3-M6; the series included also denominations of 1, 5 and 10 Piastres, LE50 and LE100.

Records indicate that the notes were printed and shipped to Libya, but there is no evidence that any were used. Numismatic records show that there are two known Specimen sets and one set of actual notes. The specimen notes are perforated CANCELLED. An amazing recent discovery has been a presentation of the only and unique set of the Egypt issue that includes the notes of 1 Piastre to LE100 are included but are not perforated, and all have a red overprint on both sides 'CAMPIONI' (specimen in Italian). This presentation album was probably intended for high-ranked military personnel.

### Researcher's note:

All the following notes of this series are not listed in the Encyclopedia and catalogue of Egyptian money by Eng. Magdy Hanafy, hence it is listed in here as Hanafy unlisted. Nevertheless, they are being featured in Hanafy's book on pp. 457-459.



### The Only Known 1 Piastre Specimen



1 Piastre (EG.), Specimen, ND, Pick / Hanafy unlisted.

### One of Two Known 5 Piastres Specimen



5 Piastre (EG.), Specimen, ND, Pick M1s / Hanafy unlisted.



One of Two Known 10 Piastres Specimen



10 Piastre (EG.), Specimen, ND, Pick M2s / Hanafy unlisted.



50 Piastre (EG.), Specimen, ND, Pick M3s / Hanafy unlisted.







1 Lire EG. Specimen, ND, Pick M4s / Hanafy unlisted.  
On reverse stated that the 1 Lira is equal to 1 Egyptian Pound.

5 Lire EG. Specimen, ND, Pick M5s / Hanafy unlisted.





10 Lire EG. Specimen, ND, Pick M6s / Hanafy unlisted.

50 Lire EG. Specimen, ND, Pick M7s / Hanafy unlisted.



### The Only Known Issued 5 Pounds



100 Lire EG. Specimen, ND, Pick M8s / Hanafy unlisted.



5 Lire EG. ISSUED, ND, Pick M5a / Hanafy unlisted, probably taken as a souvenir by one of the Italian troops.





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*Cassa Mediterranea di Credito per l'Egitto, Italian Occupation of Egypt, a presentation album containing a specimen set of the ND (1942) series.*

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# 1956 SUEZ CRISIS SERIES

Forces Françaises en  
Méditerranée Orientale

## ISSUED NOTES



The canal was the property of the Egyptian government, but European shareholders, mostly British and French, owned the concessionary company which operated it until July 1956, when President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised it, an event of invasion by Britain, France and Israel which led to the Suez Crisis of October - November 1956. But at the threat of Soviet intervention and under the joint pressure of the United States, the French, British and Israeli paratroopers must stop firing immediately. The intervention ends November 6, 1956 at midnight, leaving room for UN troops arriving on the spot on November 15. This fiasco will spell the actual military presence of the British and the French irrelevant of their political influence in the Middle East. It is on the occasion of this expedition that modified notes of 50, 100 and 1000 francs from the issue of the "French Treasury" were prepared for the use of the French forces. The three banknotes are identical to two black surcharges intended to obscure the words "Territoires occupés" and "ce billet à cours uniquement dans les territoires occupés", and a statement printed in black capitals at the bottom of the notes: "Forces Françaises en Méditerranée Orientale".

As this issue was not intended for the actual use in Egypt itself, this series is listed under France and not Egypt in Pick catalogue.



Statue of the French engineer  
Ferdinand de Lesseps, the  
designer of the Suez Canal at Port  
Saeed.







50 Francs 1956 France / Military - Suez Crisis, ND, Pick M16 / Hanafy unlisted.



100 Francs 1956 France / Military - Suez Crisis ND, Pick M17 / Hanafy unlisted.







100 Francs 1956 France / Military - Suez Crisis ND, Pick M17 / Hanafy unlisted;  
This is what seems to be a "SPECIMEN" note made on issued note, with red stamp at bottom left of the obverse side and a punched hole in the watermark area.

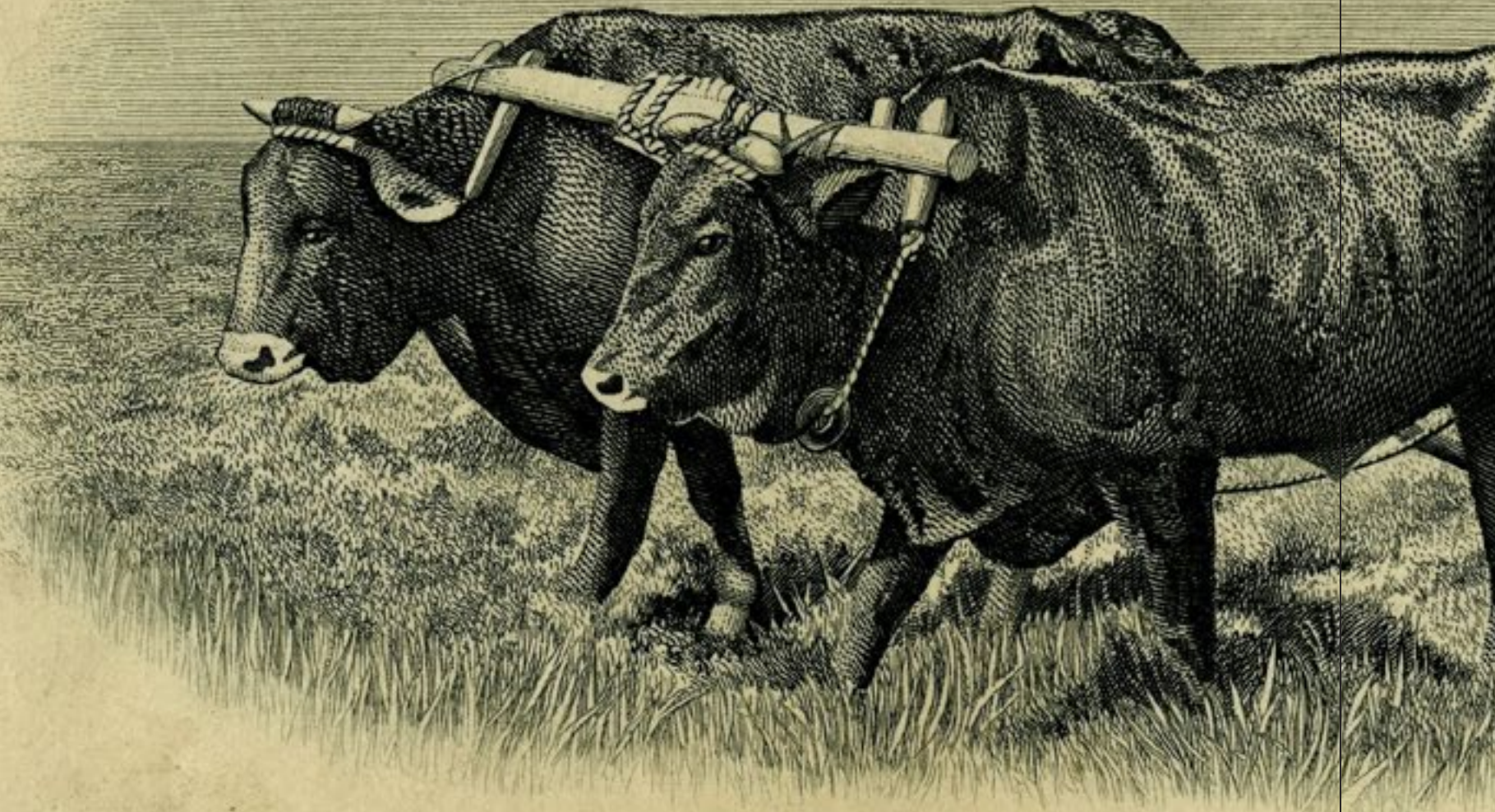
1000 Francs 1956 France / Military - Suez Crisis ND, Pick M18 / Hanafy unlisted;  
This is what seems to be a "SPECIMEN" note made on issued note, with red stamp at bottom left of the obverse side and a punched hole in the watermark area.





1000 Francs 1956 France / Military - Suez Crisis ND, Pick M18 / Hanafy unlisted;  
This is what seems to be a "SPECIMEN" note made on issued note, with red stamp at bottom left of the  
obverse side and a punched hole in the watermark area.





# MISCELLANEOUS

1958 - A1959 SERIES----- 426

CREDIT HYPOTHECAIRE AGR

BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO L<sup>DS</sup> ENGRAVERS, NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND.

1315





# 1958 - A1959 SERIES

## INITIAL DESIGNS



Numerous die proofs with pyramids and agriculture scenery.

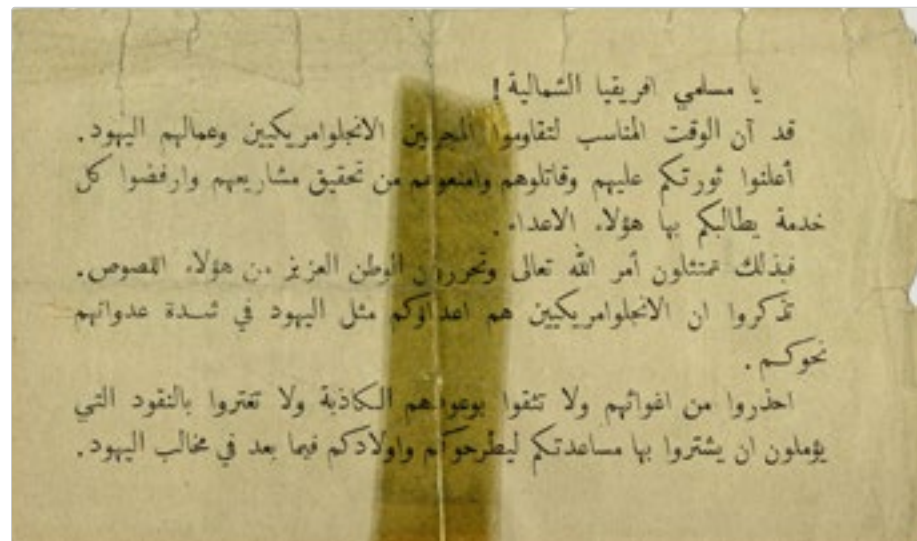


National Bank of Egypt, archival photograph for cheque, ND, black and white, Camel's head at left (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).



## WWII PROPAGANDA NOTES

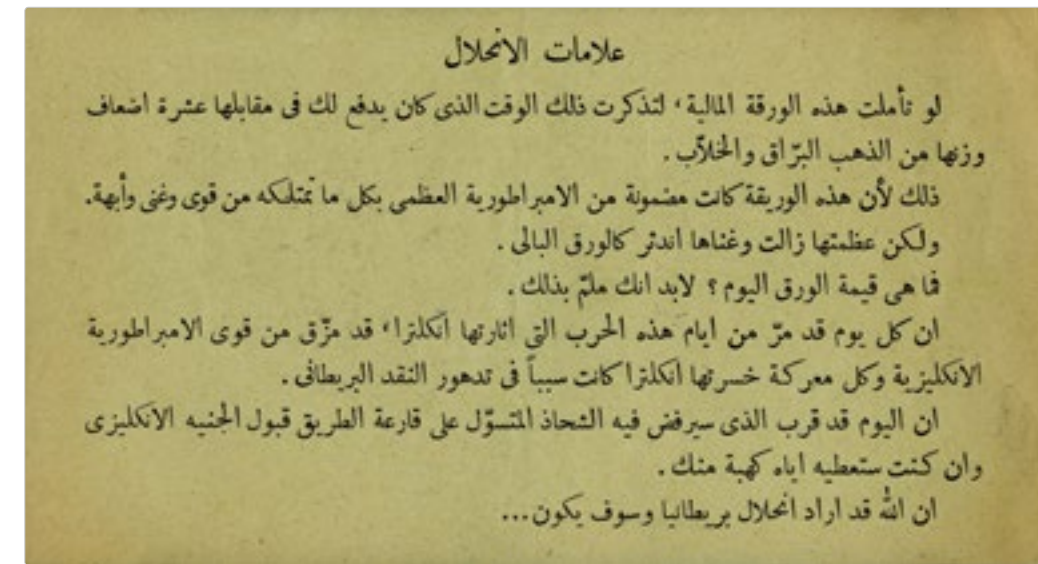
North African campaign, World War II, facsimile copies of Peppiatt £1 (2), black, Arabic text describing the fall of the British Empire and its currency.



North African campaign, World War II, facsimile copy of British (Peppiatt) £1, black, Arabic text describing the fall of the British Empire and its currency. The back reads the followings:

### O Muslims of North Africa!

It may be the right time to resist the Anglo-American experimenters and their Jewish workers. Declare your revolution against them, fight them, prevent them from realizing their projects, and reject all services that these enemies demand from you. In this way, you will comply with the command of God Almighty and liberate our dear homeland from these thieves. Remember that, just like the Jews with their extreme aggression toward you, the Anglo-Americans are your enemies. Beware of their temptation, do not trust their false promises, and do not be deceived by the money with which they hope to buy your help, in order to later throw you and your children into the claws of the Jews.



North African campaign, World War II, facsimile copies of British (Peppiatt) £1, black, Arabic text describing the fall of the British Empire and its currency. The back reads the followings:

### Signs of decay

If you look at this paper money, you would remember the time when you used to get paid sparkling and beautiful gold ten times its weight. This is because this paper was guaranteed by the great empire, with all its power, wealth, and splendor. But its greatness disappeared and its richness vanished like a dying leaf. What is the value of paper today? You must be familiar with that. Every day that passed of this war, which England provoked, had helped tear down the strength of the British empire, and every battle England lost caused the deterioration of British monetary system. The day is approaching when the beggar on the side of the road will refuse to accept the English pound, even if you are going to give it to him as a gift. God has willed the dissolution of Britain and it will be...

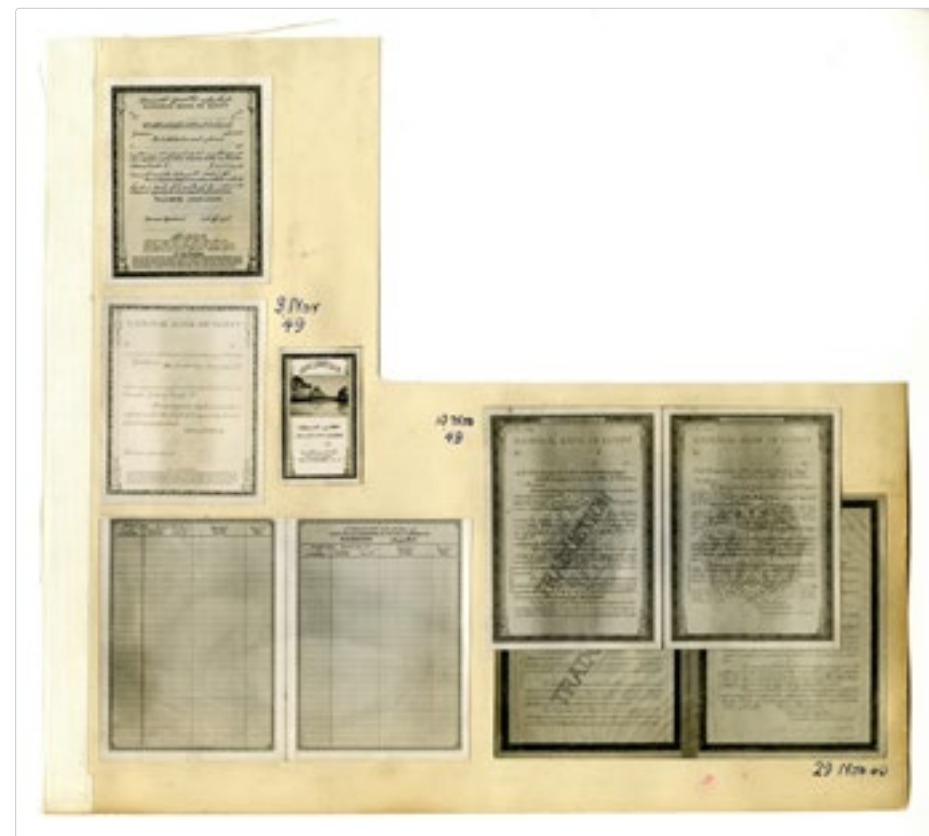




National Bank of Egypt, archival photograph for Bond / Share, ND, black and white, (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).



National Bank of Egypt, archival photograph for Bond / Share, ND, black and white, (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).

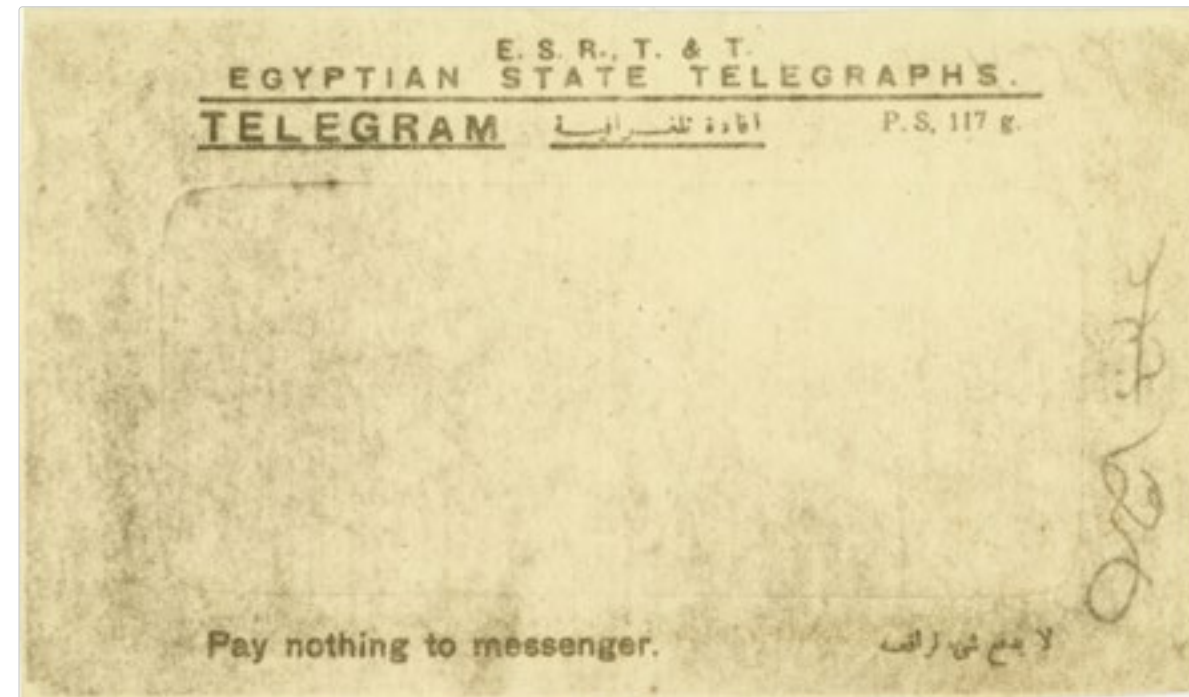


National Bank of Egypt, archival photograph for Bond / Share, ND, black and white, (Pick / Hanafy unlisted).

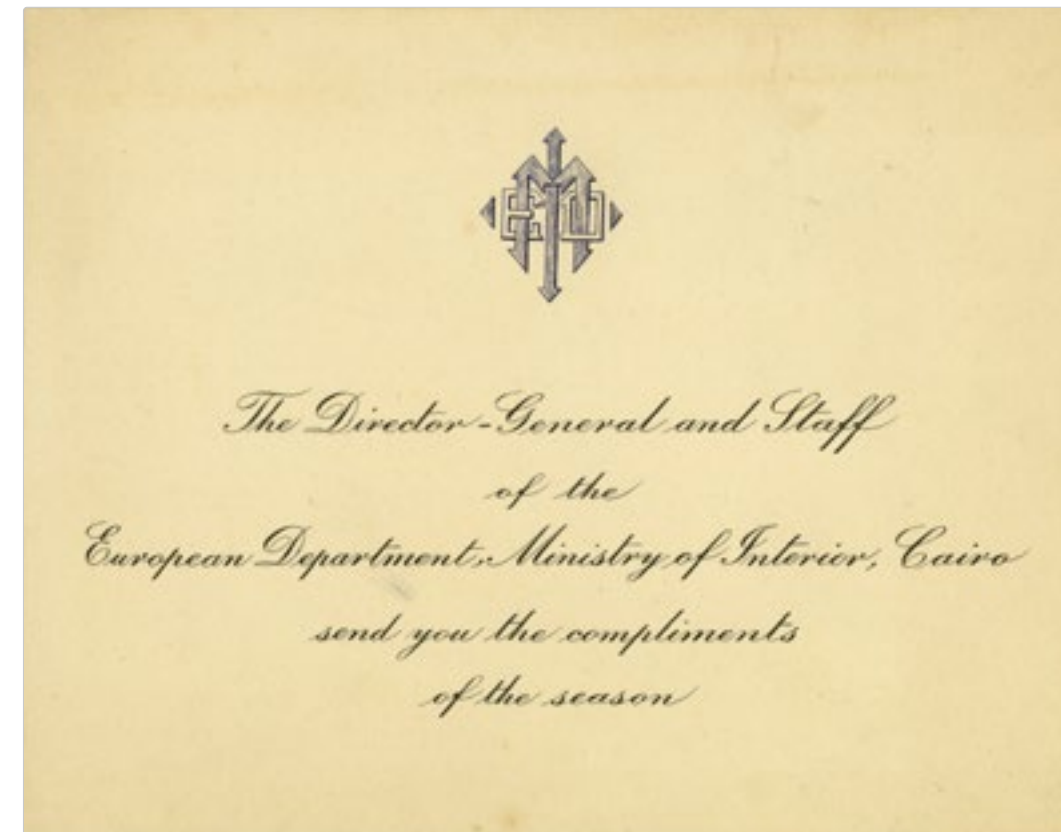




1958 Société de Bienfaisance Musulmane Orwa El Woska. Lottery Ticket Issued to Benefit the Work of the Orwa El Woska Muslim Charitable Society Authorized by the Egyptian Government, for the sum of 600 pounds.



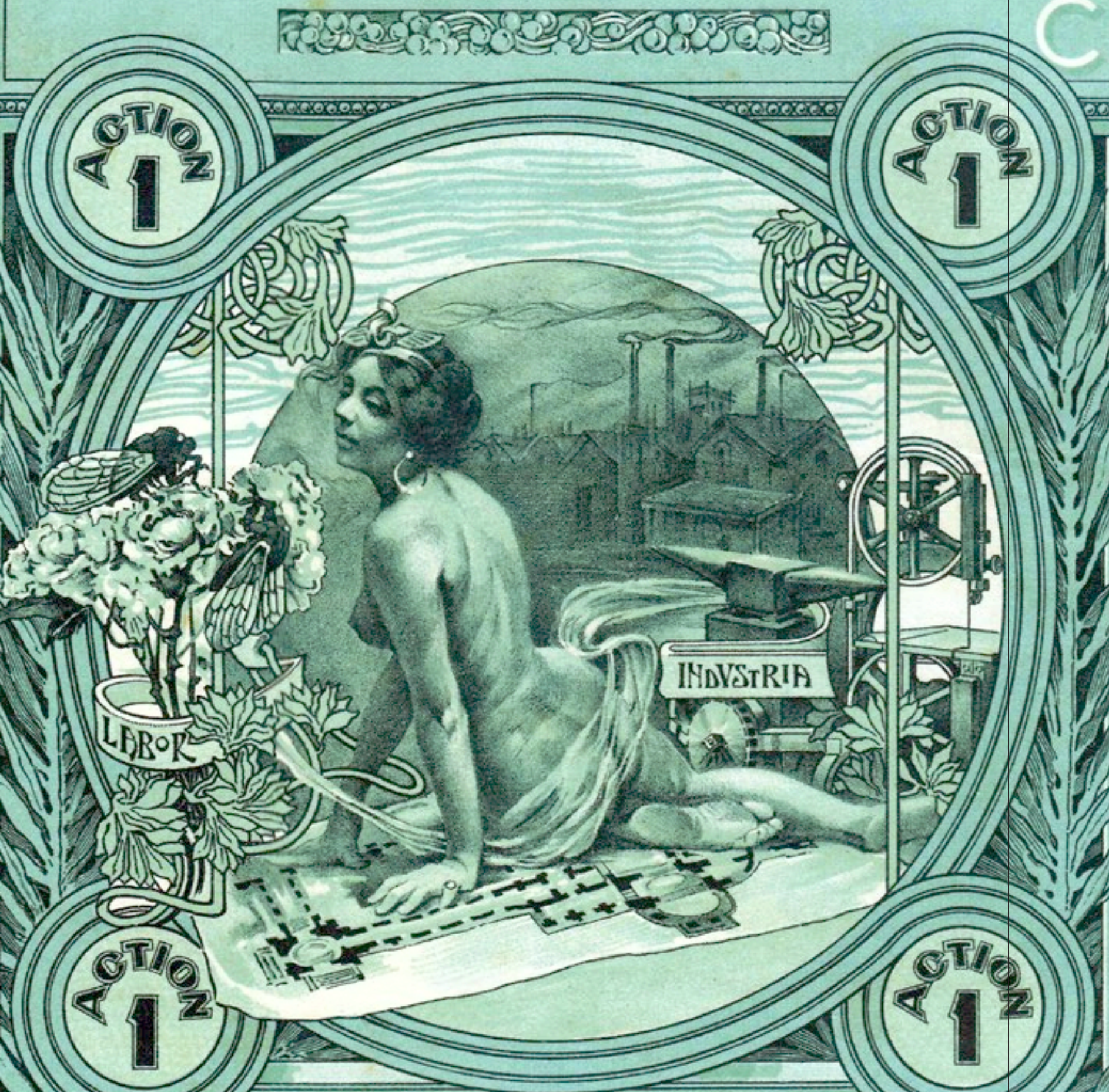
A form of money transfer via Egyptian State Telegraphs.



A Standard format of invitation that carries the logo and the name of the European department, Ministry of Interior, Cairo.



# INDUSTRIAL BUILDING



## EGYPTIAN STOCKS & BONDS

STOCKS AND BONDS-----438

CAPITAL SOCIAL  
Lstg. 200.000  
DIVISÉ EN 50.000 ACTIONS DE Lstg. 4 CHACUNE

DEUX ADMINISTRATEURS



## Foreword



Never have I met a values' collector who was not proudly vocal about their collection, overprotective over their achievement, and who continues to consistently invest their time, money, and energy to preserve and extend this rich possession to pass it on to the coming generations. Most values collectors are in constant search of beauty and absolution and are almost always perfectionists.

Ibrahim Salem is one of those people. Salem spent a lifetime collecting paper money from all over the world, in addition to stocks and bonds, until he became a shining name in the financial currency collector's community.

Being a proud classmate of Salem's from the Department of Architecture at the Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University (1972-1977), and forty years after graduating together as the Class of 1977, Salem reunited us all in a huge ceremony in Cairo (November 4th, 2017) to reconnect and catch up where we left of. Naturally, some of us took similar life or career paths, while others bonded over their passions and interests. Salem and I were united by a strong passion for traditional values; just like his hard work in his area, I spent my life working hard and obsessing over protecting Egyptian cultural heritage in general, and urbanization of city of Cairo, in hopes of preserving its historical roots and identity. Nonetheless, it was only natural to develop an interest in adopting copies of his profound collection of Egyptian stocks and bonds as part of my studies, research, and writings, to which Salem would surprise me in return by assigning me the task of preserving the original paper assets, honoring, and entrusting me with this ample and glorifying responsibility of protecting his legacy.

Ibrahim,  
Words cannot articulate the weight of my gratitude to granting me such a privilege and honor, yet I can only strive to be worthy of what you have entrusted me with, and to immensely guard it and protect it as it deserves.



Dr. Soheir Zaki Hawas  
Professor of Architecture and Urban Design.  
Cairo University.

Cairo 1st April 2024.

## Introduction

Through the last five decades, where I focused on paper money collected from around the globe, I kept an eye on the stocks and bonds issued by many countries. It was my curiosity to learn more about the economies of these countries and, more importantly, the artwork on these stocks and bond certificates. As much as I loved the artwork in paper money, the stocks and bonds were much more extensive in size, with a wide range to create pieces of art and incredible details that reflect the life and people in any particular country.

I made up my mind that if I went for the research zone as a collector, I should focus on banknotes and not put a lot of effort into the certificates of stocks and bonds since the last needs tremendous effort and the information sources are very limited. The collection in this book is part of my World collection, but it is all I have collected for Egypt. I owe Egypt (Misr مصر) much of my success, since I graduated from Cairo University with the Bachelor of Architecture in 1977.

These Stocks and Bonds Certificates will not be sold at any time. I decided to list them in this archival book as a memorial to my dedicated effort to compile this collection. In my search for any references about this subject, I found only one great book under the name of (The Egyptian Bourse), written by Mr. Samir Raafat and issued in 2010 in Cairo.

The book of The Egyptian Bourse listed 55 certificates only, of which I have less than 20 certificates listed. Around 35 listed certificates in the book are missing from my collection, but about 100 certificates are not listed or mentioned in the same book. That makes this collection unique and essential for any future researcher.

After being apart for forty years from my graduation in 1977, I discovered that my dear classmate Professor Dr. Soheir Zaki Hawas is deeply involved in collecting any material related to the heritage and culture of Egypt since Islam entered Egypt through the Ottoman Empire to the Kingdom of Egypt and up to The Republic of Egypt as to date. She inherited that passion from her late father, Professor of Architecture Dr. Zaki Hawas. In her custody is a museum of manuscripts, maps, photos, books, and antiquities. She became the Guardian of The Egyptian Temple of Heritage and Culture.

I decided to gift her all my Egyptian Stocks and Bonds collection, and I am satisfied that I transferred this tremendous collection to the correct, safe keeper. I do appreciate that she accepted this task and handled it in the utmost professional way.

Ibrahim Salem





# STOCKS AND BONDS

## Listing Methodology

Since the companies that issued shares of stocks and bonds had multiple activities and varies in all sectors of economic life of Egypt, I had listed the certificates of these stocks and bonds on the bases of their alphabetically classification.

Accordingly, respected readers, you will find the listing as below:

Agriculture, Commercial & Trading, Cooperative, Financial, Industry, Insurance, Investments, Power & Petroleum, Private Entity, Real Estate, Tourism, Trading and finally Transportation.

I hope you will enjoy the tour.



Hypothecary loan Agricultural and Urban Anonymous from Egypt.

Constituted by Anto Yuané before MES VAN HALTEREN, notary in Brussels, is July 9, 1908, Published in the annexes of Menitour Brige on 26 June 1008. Head Office in Brussels.

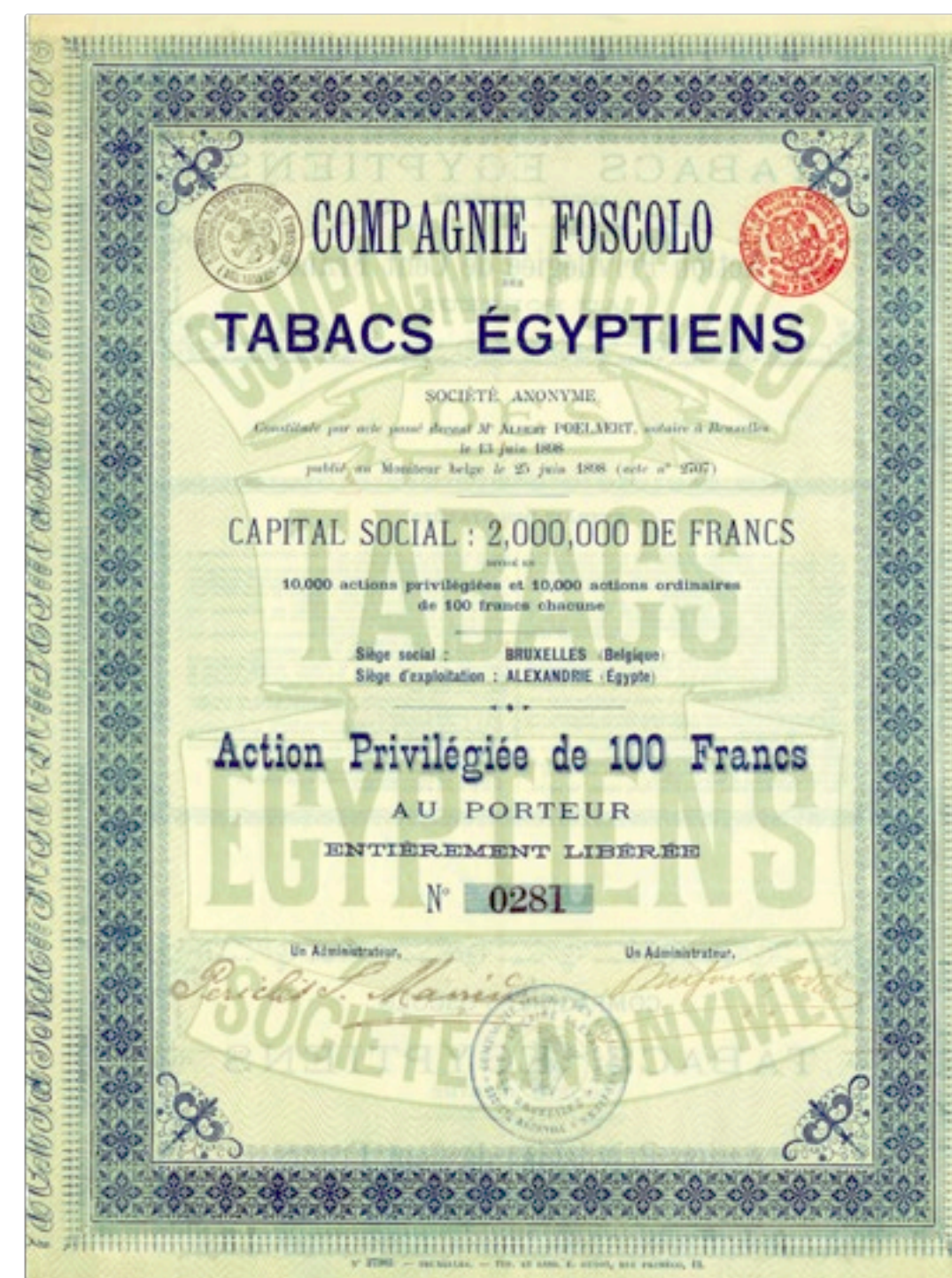
Capital Social: 5,600,000 Francs, divided into 11,200 shares. Each share is 500 Francs.





AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL OF EGYPT.

Established and authorized by Khedivial Decree of June 26, 1897, published in the official journal of the Egyptian Government of June 28, 1897.  
 Capital Social: 12.500.000 Fr. Loan of 10,000,000 francs, represented by 20,000 ponenc bonds, created in accordance with the statutes by decision of the board of directors with the powers conferred on it by the extraordinary general meeting of November 27, 1906,  
 Bond of 500 francs to bearer port Number 55.



COMPAGNIE FOSCOLO DES EGYPTIAN TOBACCO.

Established and authorized by Khedivial Decree of June 26, 1897, published in the official journal of the Egyptian Government of June 28, 1897.  
 Capital Social: 12.500.000 Fr. Loan of 10,000,000 francs, represented by 20,000 ponenc bonds, created in accordance with the statutes by decision of the board of directors with the powers conferred on it by the extraordinary general meeting of November 27, 1906,  
 Bond of 500 francs to bearer port Number 55.





Agricultural Company in Egypt, Cairo Agricultural Company.

Established by a Royal Decree on 16 October 1926, for investments in agriculture of sugar cane and cotton.

Capital: £ E. 400,000 divided in Ordinary shares 10,000 with value of £ E. 40,000. Privilege shares 90,000, with value of £ E. 360,000. Each for £ E. 4. Fully paid. Date: Egypt 14 September 1928.



The Delta Trading Company.

Established on 8 June 1920. Capital is £ E. 825,000 divided into 206,250 shares, each share value £ E. 4, fully paid. This certificate is for 1 share of £ E. 4. Dated Cairo 10 September 1959



Comptoir Commercial Économique.

Established on 5 January 1926, with capital of £ E. 205,000 divided into 41,000 shares, value of the share is £ E. 5, fully paid. Issued in Alexandria 20 March 1945.





SOCIETE GENERALE EGYPTIENNE FOR AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

Incorporated by deed passed before M ALPHOSSE-LOUT-JBAM COLS, notary at Antwerp, May 31, 1905, and published in the annexes of the Belgian Official Gazette, June 18, 1905, 3303, and whose capital was increased by deed passed before the same notary June 1, 1905, and published in the annexes of the Belgian Official Gazette, July 14, 1905.

Primitive Capital: 12,500,000 FRANCS brought to 15,000.00 Francs.

Capital is 15,000,000 Francs, divided into 60,000 shares, each for 250 Francs, fully paid. 5,500 Founder's Bets divided into denominations of tenths.

TENTH OF FOUNDER'S BEARER SHARE

WITHOUT VALUE DESIGNATION



Societe Cooperative de Consommation des Fonctionnaire du Gouvernement. Alexandrie.

Established in 1910 as a cooperative society for the government's staff in Alexandria.

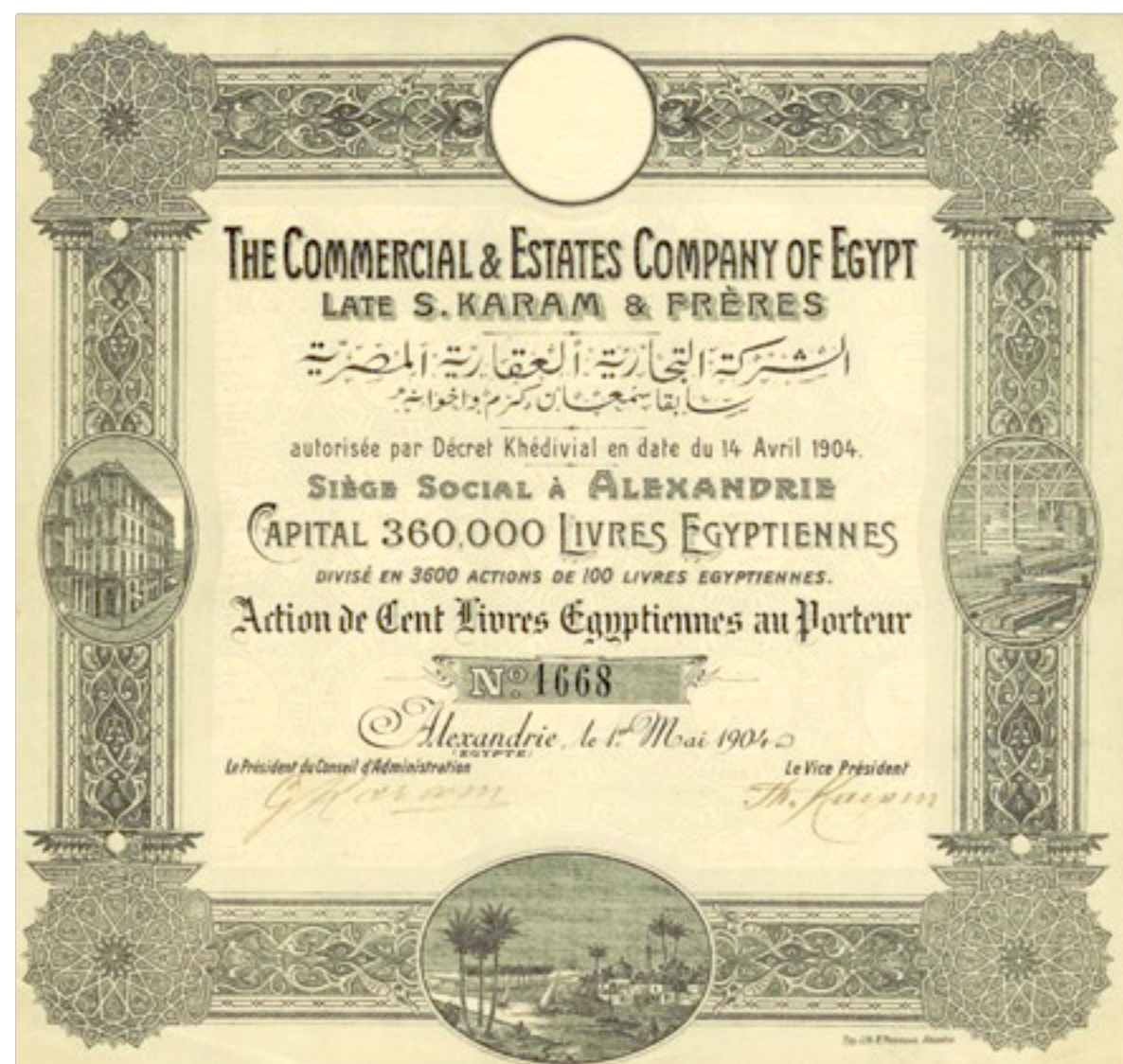
Capital: £ E. 1,000 divided into 2,000 shares, each is 50 Piastres.

Through the years 1917, 1920, 1925, 1927, 1928 and 1929 the capital rose to £ E. 7,500.

The above certificate is for one share and the value of P.T. 50.







Commercial and Estates Company of Egypt Late S. Karam & Frères.

Established by Khedivial Decree on 14 July 1904.  
 Capital: £ E. 360,000, divided into 3600 shares, each value is £ E. 100.  
 Issued in Alexandria 1 May 1904.



Credit Agricole d'Égypte.

Created by Royal Decree on 25 July 1931, to advance short term loans, for periods not exceeding 14 months, to small farmers and agricultural co-operative societies enabling them to cultivate their land and collect the crop. Capital: £ 1,000,000 represented by 250,000 ordinary shares of £ 4 each, fully paid. The Egyptian Government was authorized to advance funds to the Bank up to a maximum of E £ 6,000,000 at a low interest rate. The Government guaranteed shareholders an annual dividend of 5 per cent. The above certificate is for 1 share value of £ 4, There is another brown color certificates of 10 shares with value of £ 40.





SOCIÉTÉ EGYPTIENNE DE LA BOURSE COMMERCIALE DE MINET-EL-BASSAIL.

Established on 26 March 1884.

Capital: 70,000 Sterling Pounds, divided into 14,000 shares, each of a value of 5 Sterling Pounds. Issued in Alexandria 15 February 1923



The Land Bank of Egypt.

Established by Khedivial Decree on 10 January 1905. The main business is financing and mortgage of lands, irrelevant for agriculture or industrial.

Capital: £ Sterling 500,000, divided into 95,000 Ordinary, each of £ Sterling 5. In addition to founders shares 5,000, of value £ Sterling 5, are fully paid.

Land Bond 32% of Cing Cents Franés (TO THE BEARER).

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST: 8 fr. 75 (net of taxes), Payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year, in EGYPT, PARIS, & LONDON and GENEVA

REFUNDABLE GOLD TITLE OF 505 FRANCS LATER IN 75 YEARS.







Egyptian Credit Foncier - البنك العقاري المصري.



SOCIÉTÉ EGYPTIENNE DE LA BOURSE COMMERCIALE DE MINET-EL-BASSAIL.

Company of limited liability, created by Khedivial Decree of 10th January 1905 with the right to operate for 99 years to grant loans for mortgages – repayable either at long or short terms and with optional redemption – to estates owners in Egypt. Capital was £ 500,000 and later increased to £ 1,000,000. 195,000 ordinary shares of £ 5 each, fully paid. £ 25,000 in 5,000 Founders shares of £ 5 each.

The Credit Foncier Egyptien was incorporated in Egypt by the Khedivial Decree on 15 February 1880. Its purpose was advancing loans on mortgage to the city or country landowners in Egypt. It was also empowered to grant loans in Egypt to provinces, municipalities, syndicates depend on the Government and possessing special authorization, syndicates independent of Government control, as well as hospitals, public establishments and companies holding concessions for public services. The loan may be with or without a mortgage. The company was authorized to open current accounts on mortgage or on security and to discount values guaranteed by securities.

Capital: L.E. 3,857,500 (FF 100,000,000) divided into 400,000 Ordinary shares of FF 500 each, issued to bearer, of which FF 250 has been paid-up (Capital subscribed FF 200,000,000, or L.E. 7,715,000).

2,000 Founders shares of nominal value, created in 1880. In 1904, these were subdivided into tents (i.e. 20,000 parts) with a view to making them more accessible to smaller investors. The certificate above is coming from the first issue of May 1880, this share certificate is for one share equivalent of Frs 500 or Egyptian Pounds £ 20.

The following certificate (Number 2) shows the doubling of the capital and that is dated 1 May 1903. The other one below (Number 3) it is showing that the capital was increased to Egyptian Pounds £ 7,715,000, dated 1 May 1951. The value of the bond is £ 10, with annual interest of 30 Piastres paid every year at the beginning of May.





Certificate (Number 2).



Certificate (Number 3).



Egyptian Preference Loan.

**Researcher's note:**

For further information about the above two certificates, please refer to the previous page. The three certificates are related to the same financial institute.

Established by a Decree of 6 & 7 June 1890.  
Provisional Certificate of £ 100 or French Francs 2,500.  
Issued in Frankfort 24 June 1890.





Egyptian Loan Certificate from 1888.



Credit Hypothecaire Agricole D' Egypte.

Established on 30 May 1935, Loan certificate of £ E. 50 with interest of 3.5%. This is a SPECIMEN of the loan certificate.





Commercial Bank of Egypt.

Established November 10, 1920. Branches in London, Paris, and New York.  
3 Bonds the upper with capital £ 300,000. The middle with capital £ 600,000.  
The bottom one was when capital increased to £ 1,200,000.  
All are with share value £ 4 each.



Agricultural Bank of Egypt.

Established by decree on 17th May 1902.  
Capital £ E. 2,500,000, half issued, in 248,000 ordinary shares of £ E. 5 and 2,000 Deferred shares of £ 5. Increased to £ 5,000,000 in 1905 and then £10,310,000 in 1906.







Societe Financiere D'Egypte.

Constituted by authorization of The Egyptian Government under date 14 June 1863. By Decree of H. M. Napoleon III, dated 7 May 1859, are legally recognized in France. Capital: 30,000,000 Francs. One half of which, now issued in 30,000 shares of 500 Francs each. One share of 500 Francs to bearer upon which Fr. 150 have been paid.



FINANCIAL COUNTER Commercial & Egypt.

Established by Deere Khedivial Decree in 29 June 1905. Capital of £ Sterling 200,000, divided into 50,000 Shares of £ Sterling 4, and 4,000 shares of Founders without valuation designation. SIEGE SOCIAL ALEXANDRIE. Dated: Alexandria 29 December 1905.



INDUSTRIAL



Imprimerie Misr (Egypt Printing).

Established by a Royal Decree on 15 August 1922.  
 Capital: Initial £ E. 5,000, divided into 1,000 shares, each for a value of £ E. 5. Paid in full. In 29 March 1924, and 27 February 1926, the General Assembly decided to increase the capital to £ 50,000.  
 The above certificate for 5 shares with value of £ E. 25, paid in full.



Société Misr Pour le Lin  
 (The Egyptian Linen Company).

Established by a Royal Decree on 26 August 1927, with capital of £ E. 10,000, divided in 2,500 shares, each for £ E. 4, paid in full.  
 In the General Assembly meeting on 27 October 1927, the capital increased to £ E. 75,000, and each share value is £ E. 4, paid in full.  
 The above certificate was issued for H. E. Ahmed Medhat Yekan Pasha for 1 share of £ E. 4.





Industrial Building Company of Egypt.

Founded in 1905, the industrial Building Company of Egypt was specialized in constructing factory premises in Alexandria. Unlike many companies, it was registered at the Alexandria Mixed Tribunal, evidence of its diversified international clientele. The unique art nouveau graphic design, an anomaly to Egyptian stock certificates, it reminiscent of contemporaneous French stocks such as the 1906 Brouhot car factory. By 1938 the company had been liquidated. Capital: Founded in 1908 with the capital of £ 200,000 divided into 50,000 shares of £ 4 each. The image above is the certificate of 1 share, there was a brown color certificate of 5 shares.



Egyptian Textile and Knitting Company.

Established by Royal Decree on 13 December 1934. The capital is 216,000 pounds, consisting of 54,000 shares of 4 pounds each. The initial share capital was increased successively to 216,000 pounds according to the decisions of the general assemblies of extraordinary shareholders dated 14 March 1935 March 1934, 26 March 1936, 25 March 1937, 24 April 1941, 2 March 1944, 25 January 1945, 30 June and 29 July 1959. The above share is for 1 share of value £ E. 4.





The Egyptian Cotton Ginners & Exporters  
Ex. Th. P. Mitarachi & Co.

Established by a Royal Decree on 23 May 1928, Alexandria (Egypt).  
Capital is £ E. 80,000, divided into 16,000 shares, each for £ E. 5.  
The above certificate for one share, and the value of £ E. 5.  
Issued from Alexandria on 14 April 1937.



Société de Bière "Les Pyramides".

Established in December 1922 and reformed in July 1953. Capital is £ 300,000. There were brown color certificates of 5 shares for value of £ 10 and the above for 25 shares of value £ 50. Bieres Bomonti & Pyramides in its new form after July 1953.





Société Viticole et Vinicole d'Égypte.

Registered on May 18, 1936, to acquire the activities of the Foundation Gianaclis (N. Pierrakos and Co.) The company cultivates vines and manufactures wine and spirits. Mr. Nicolas Pierrakos, the managing director, owned the majority of the share capital of the company. Originally, the company owned an area of 4,432 feddans of which 1,080 were occupied by vineyards. The land is situated near the village of Gianaclis, in the upper Maruit, about 25 kilometers from the Mediterranean, west of Alexandria. The company kept expanding and acquiring more agricultural lands until it reached 7,355 feddans in 1946. Initially the capital was £ 500,000 when the brown certificates dated November 1944. Later the capital was increased to £ 1,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares, each is £ 4, fully paid.



EGYPTIAN CEMENT COMPANY PORTLAND TOURAH-CAIRO.

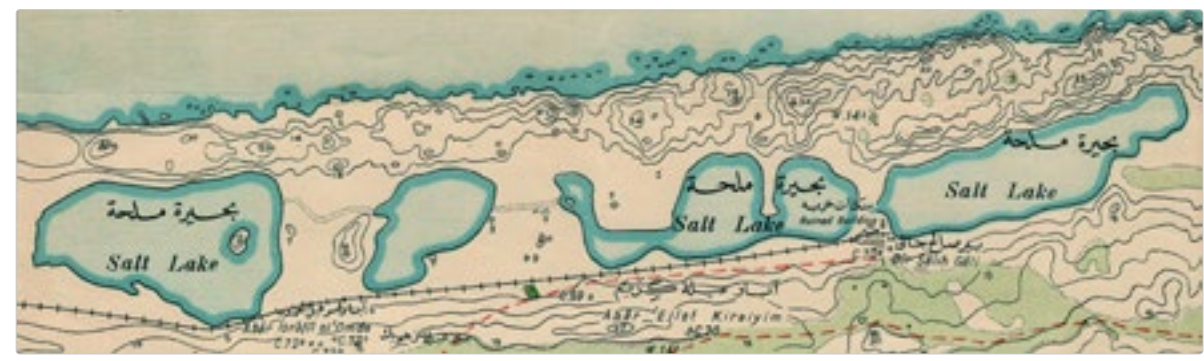
Establishment was issued by a royal decree on July 23, 1917. An Egyptian joint stock company, the capital of which is £ E. 2,118,748, divided in 529,687 Shares, each for £ E. 4, paid in full. The above share certificate for one share, and a value of £ E. 4.





Marsa Matrouh Salt & Potash Company.

Established by a Royal Decree on 26 May 1947, with head office in Alexandria.  
Capital is £ E. 40,000, divided into 10,000 shares, each for £ E. 4, paid in full.  
This certificate was issued from Alexandria on 1 December 1947.



The Memphis Chemical Company  
Nasri Badran & Co.

Established on 15 February 1940 in Cairo for Chemical and Pharmaceutical products.  
Capital: £ E. 40,000, divided into 20,000 shares, each for £ E. 2, paid in full.



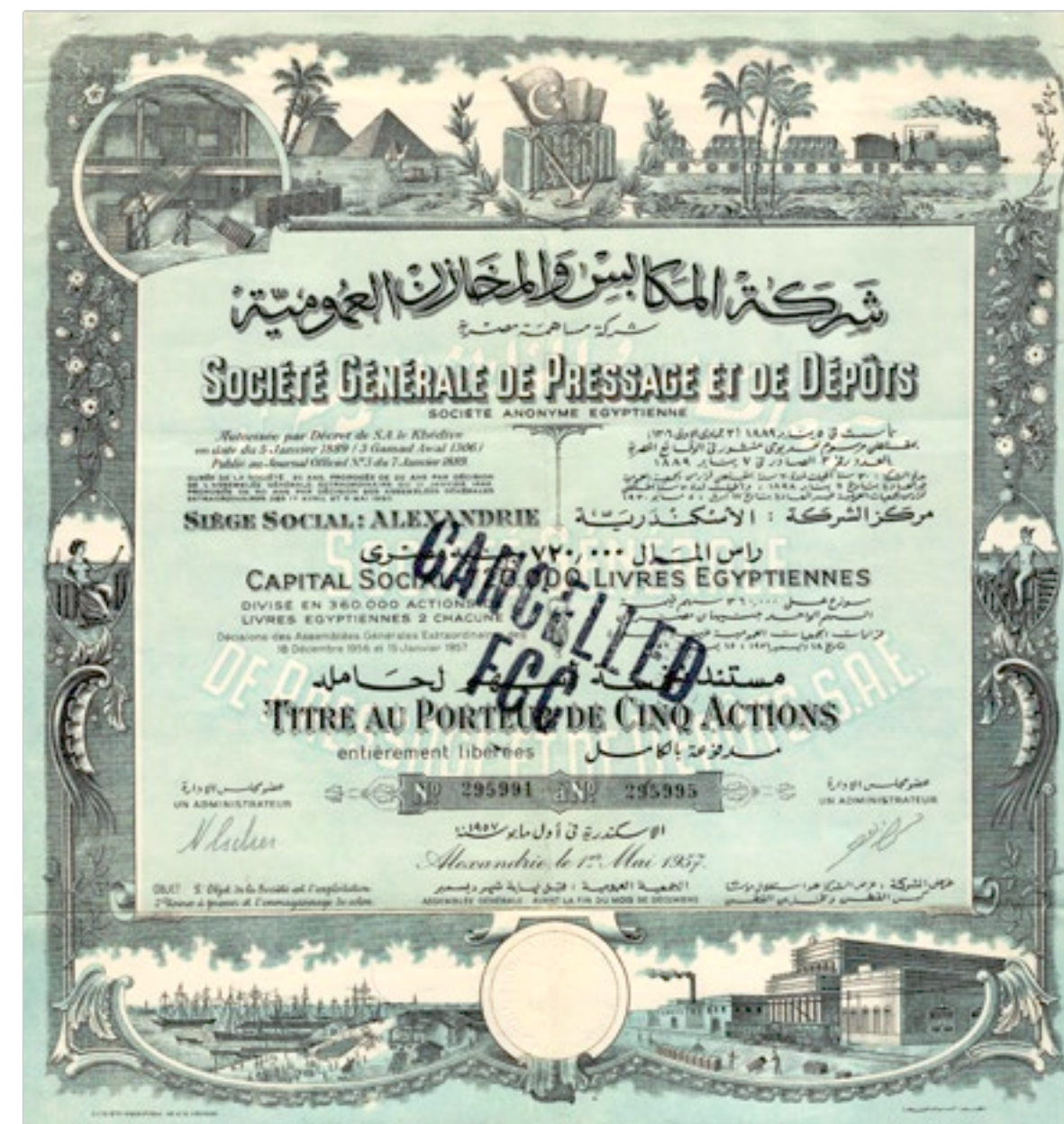


GENERAL COMPANY OF PRESSING AND DEPOSITS  
EGYPTIAN LIMITED COMPANY.

Established by Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 5 January 1889, as an industrial and storage investment. Head office is Alexandria, Egypt.

Capital:

£ E. 720,000, divided into 360,000 shares, each of £ E. 2, paid in full. Decisions of the Extraordinary General Meetings 18 December 1956 and 15 January 1957. This certificate is for one share of the value £ E. 2. Issued from Alexandria on 1 May 1957.



GENERAL COMPANY OF PRESSING AND DEPOSITS  
EGYPTIAN LIMITED COMPANY.

Established by Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 5 January 1889, as an industrial and storage investment. Head office is Alexandria, Egypt.

Capital:

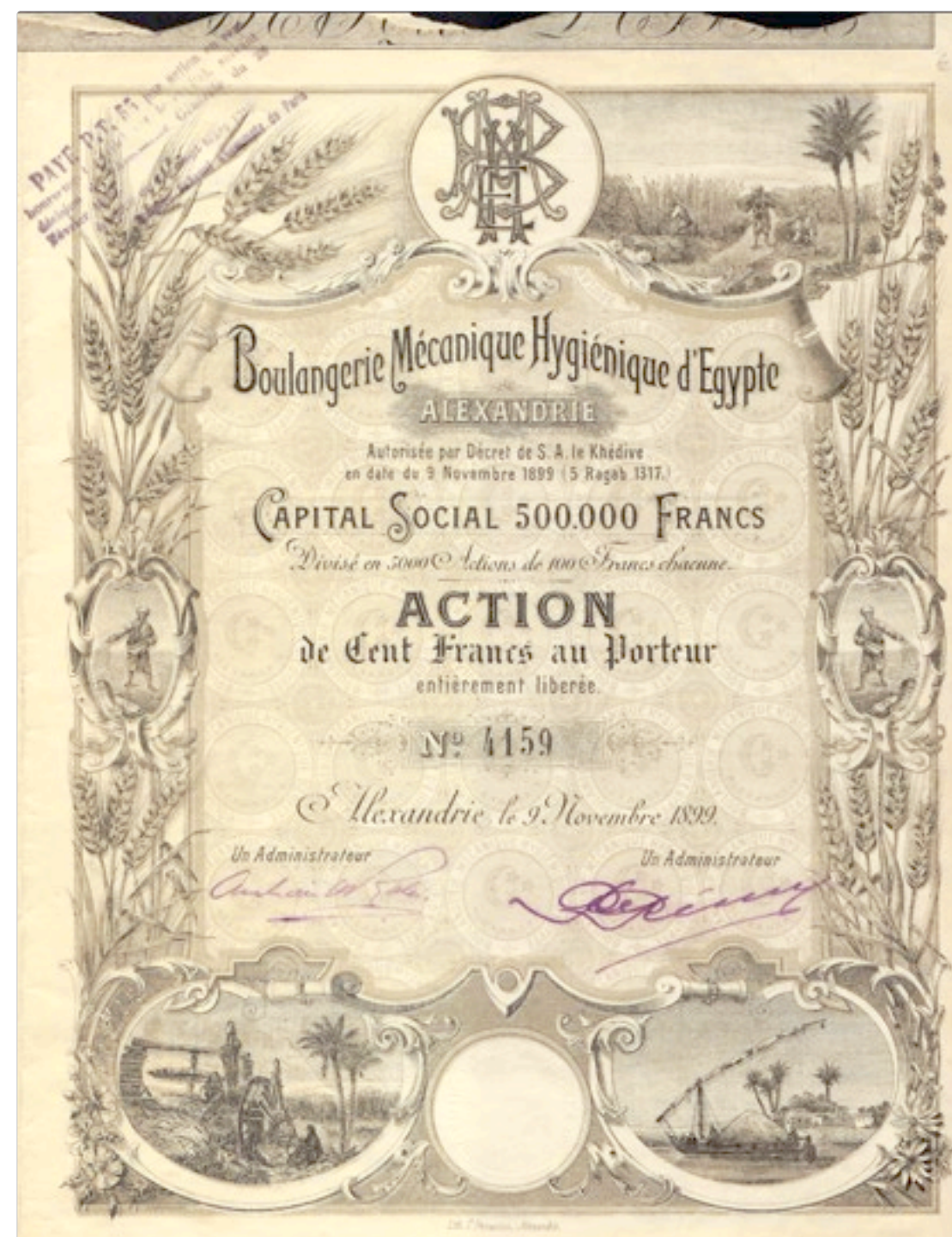
£ E. 720,000, divided into 360,000 shares, each of £ E. 2, paid in full. Decisions of the Extraordinary General Meetings 18 December 1956 and 15 January 1957. This certificate is for five shares of the value £ E. 10. Issued from Alexandria on 1 May 1957.





**Egyptian Chemical Industries Company (KIMA).**

Established in 14 Mars 1956 by the approval of Ministries Council, with head office in Cairo.  
 Capital:  
 £ E. 8,000,000, divided into 16,000,000 shares, each share is £ E. 2, paid in full. This certificate of 10 shares with a value of £ E. 20. Issued in Cairo 1 July 1959.



**Hygienic Mechanical Bakery of Egypt  
 Alexandria.**

Established by Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 9 November 1899. Head office is Alexandria, Egypt.  
 Capital:  
 500, 000 French Francs, divided into 5,000 shares, each for 100 French Francs, paid in full. Issued in Alexandria 9 November 1899.





The Upper Egypt Irrigation Company.

Established by Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 20 December 1909. Head office is Cairo, Egypt.

Capital:

£ E. 250,000, divided into 10,000 shares, each for £ E. 25, paid in full.

This certificate is for one share with the value of £ E. 25. Dated 3 January 1910.



Ismailia Fish-Duck Farming Company (IFDCO).

Established by a license from Ministry of Economy in 1979.

Capital:

£ E. 1,850,000, divided into 462,500 shares each of value of £ E. 4 (or equivalent in US\$). The capital was raised to £ E. 3,100,000 in 1979 and rose again to £ E. 6,600,000.

The Egyptian shareholders are representing 69%.

The above certificate is for 500 Shares and a value of £ E. 2,000.





**Egyptian Society of Tissage et Tricotage**  
The Egyptian Society of Weaving and Knitting.

Registered on 13 December 1934. The company owned an artificial silk and cotton weaving factory at Shubra, Cairo, equipped with 137 looms and 14 knitting machines. The Filature Nationale d'Egypte held 5,000 shares in this company.

Capital:

The Capital Social was £ E. 125,000 divided into 31,250 shares of £ E. 4 each. On a later stage the capital was increased to £ E. 200,000 divided into 50,000 shares of £ E. 4 each, fully paid. The above blue color certificate is (A Bearer Share) of one share worth the amount £ E. 4. On a later stage a new certificate issued with the same design but with brown color.



**Misr Al Mahrous Water Company**  
Cairo.

Authorized by Royal Decree from H.H. the Khedive of 17 May 1865.

Capital:

French Francs 8,500,000, divided into 68,000 shares, each with value of French Francs 125.

The above certificate is for Founder's Share of Bearer # 2,189.

By decision of the General Assembly of February 15, 1889, 31 were created 3,360 Shares of founders to replace the old 1,680, all these 3,360 Shares are entitled to a percent of the profits, after deduction of social charges.







**Travaux d'Irrigation du Gouvernement Egyptien**  
The Irrigation work for the Egyptian Government, Assouan & Assiout 1898.

In 1898-9, the Egyptian Government, in shortage of funds to finance the building of the Aswan and Assiut dams, reached a deal between its Ministry of Public Works and the contracting company, the British firm John Aird & Co., whereby the government committed to settle on 1 July 1924 the sum of 500 Sterling pounds for each of these “mandat de paiement” or (Payment Mandate), whether it be to the company proper or to individual bearers. This payment will be in London, through the intermediary of the Bank of England, against delivery of this mandate.

This payment will be made at any event TO THE BEARER hereof, in full and without any deduction and independently of any dispute which may be currently pending, or which could arise in the future between the Government and MM. John Aird & Co., or any other dispute whatsoever, the debt recognized herein being for certain and determined sum and constituting a liquid debt recognized by Egyptian Government.

This mandate confers on the bearer, until his complete disinterestedness, an assignment on the works to ensure the payment of the sum indicated in this mandate, and the said bearer may, in agreement with the holders of all other mandates issued in relation to the same work (the maximum of which must not, however, exceed the limits mentioned in the table at the back of this document) or in agreement with the majority of these carriers, appoint or have appointed by the competent authority a representative responsible for carrying out in the manner in which the said right of allocation will belong, in the event that this mandate has not been paid on the due date.



**Platrieres de Ballah.**

Established by Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 30 November 1908. Head office is Cairo, Egypt.

Capital: £ E. 24,000, divided into 1,000 shares. Issued in Cairo 15 February 1909 .





INSURANCE



LARGE GARAGES IN EGYPT.

Established by Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 23 April 1906.  
 Capital: £ E. 80,000, divided into 20,000 shares, each of a value of £ E. 4.  
 Paid in full.  
 This certificate was issued from Cairo on 26 April 1906.



The Alexandria Life Insurance Company.

This company is purely Egyptian company, established by a Royal Decree on the 2 November 1939. The company capital was £. E. 100,000, divided into 50,000 shares, each is £ 2, fully paid.  
 The duration of the company is fifty years. The certificate above is issued on 29 April 1959. But this is not the only insurance company acting in Alexandria. There was The Alexandria Insurance Company. The company was established by a Royal Decree on 29 May 1928 and founded by Mr. Amin Yehia Pasha, transacting all kinds of insurance and reinsurance, except life insurance. This company capital subscribed £. E. 360,000 divided into 3,600 Ordinary shares of £. E. 10 each. Paid-up £. E. 90,000 (or £. E. 25 per £. E. 100 shares). Unfortunately, it is not part of my collection.





## INVESTMENT



The Egyptian Enterprise and Development Company.

Established by a Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 26 November 1904.

Capital:

£ E. 160,000, increased to £ E. 400,000, by the decision of the general assembly meeting in 1905. Capital is divided into 40,000 shares of £ E. 10 each.

The above share certificate of one share, issued in Cairo 20 April 1906.



ANONYMOUS COMPANY OF BEHERA.

Established by a Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 1 June 1881.

Reconstituted by deliberation of general meetings of the shareholders dated 27 November 1894, and duly approved by Decree of H.H. THE Khedive of 6 September 1894. Amended by the general meeting of shareholders in 22 February 1899, and 14 March 1905.

Capital:

ORDINARY ACTIONS 50,000 L.E.5-L.E. 250,000. 100,000 the LSTO 5 LSTO 500,000. L.E. 737500. AMORTIZABLE PREFERRED SHARES DE Preferred Shares L STG. 5 EACH, BEARING CUMULATIVE INTEREST AT 5% PER YEAR. ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS DATED 14 March 1905.





BELGIAN-EGYPTIAN COMPANY EZBEKIEH.

Limited Company with Capital of 7,000,000 Francs. HEAD OFFICE Brussels. Issuance of 14,000 Mortgage Bonds 4% OF 500 FRS. To the bearer reporting Francs 22.50 annual interest payable per semester on 2 January and 1 July.



BELGIAN-EGYPTIAN COMPANY EZBEKIEH.

Please refer to the previous page for more details.

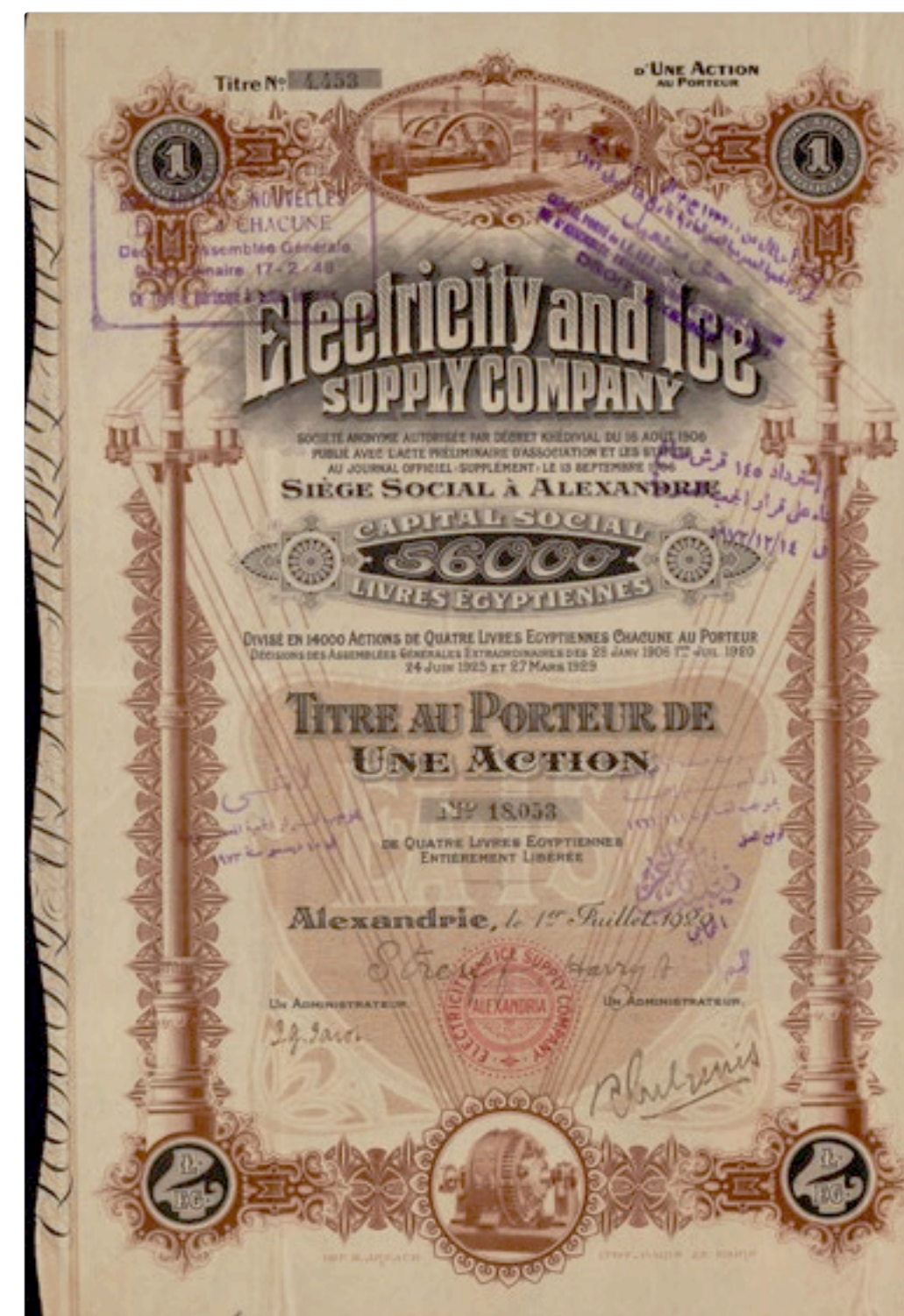


## POWER AND PETROLEUM



Egyptian General Petroleum Company (COGEP).

Established on 30 November 1937 by a Royal Decree.  
Capital: £ E. 20,000, divided into 4,000 shares, each with a value of £ E. 5 Paid in Full. Main Head Quarter is Alexandria, Egypt.  
The above two certificates: the brown one for one share and the green certificate is for five shares with value of £ E. 25.



Electricity and Ice Supply Company.

Established by a Royal Decree from HH Khedive on 16 August 1906. Alexandria.  
Capital: £ E. 56,000, divided into 14,000 shares.  
Alexandria 1 July 1929.





The Electric Light and Power Supply Co.

The Electric Light and Power Supply Co. was registered on 3 July 1906. The company owned a 40-years concession from the Daira Khassa (the Privat Administration) of the ex-Khedive Ismail for supplying electric current to Ezbekia quarter of Cairo, an important shopping and amusement district. The concession expired on 19 March 1946. The company, however, was authorized to continue its activities until the end of December 1948.

Capital:

£ E. 36,000 divided into 9,000 Jouissance shares of no-par value. Share capital was £ E. 36,000 divided into 9,000 Capital shares of £ E.4 each. The shares were redeemed progressively out of profit and converted into Jouissance shares.



L. Mosseri & Co. Cairo.

Established in the mid nineteenth century, Mosseri was the largest bank in Egypt. Mosseri are a Jewish family came from Itali in the mid eighteenth century. After the 1952 revolution, all these institutions were nationalized and almost all Jews left Egypt. The main business of this company was lending money with high interest rates.





J. Rufe & Co.

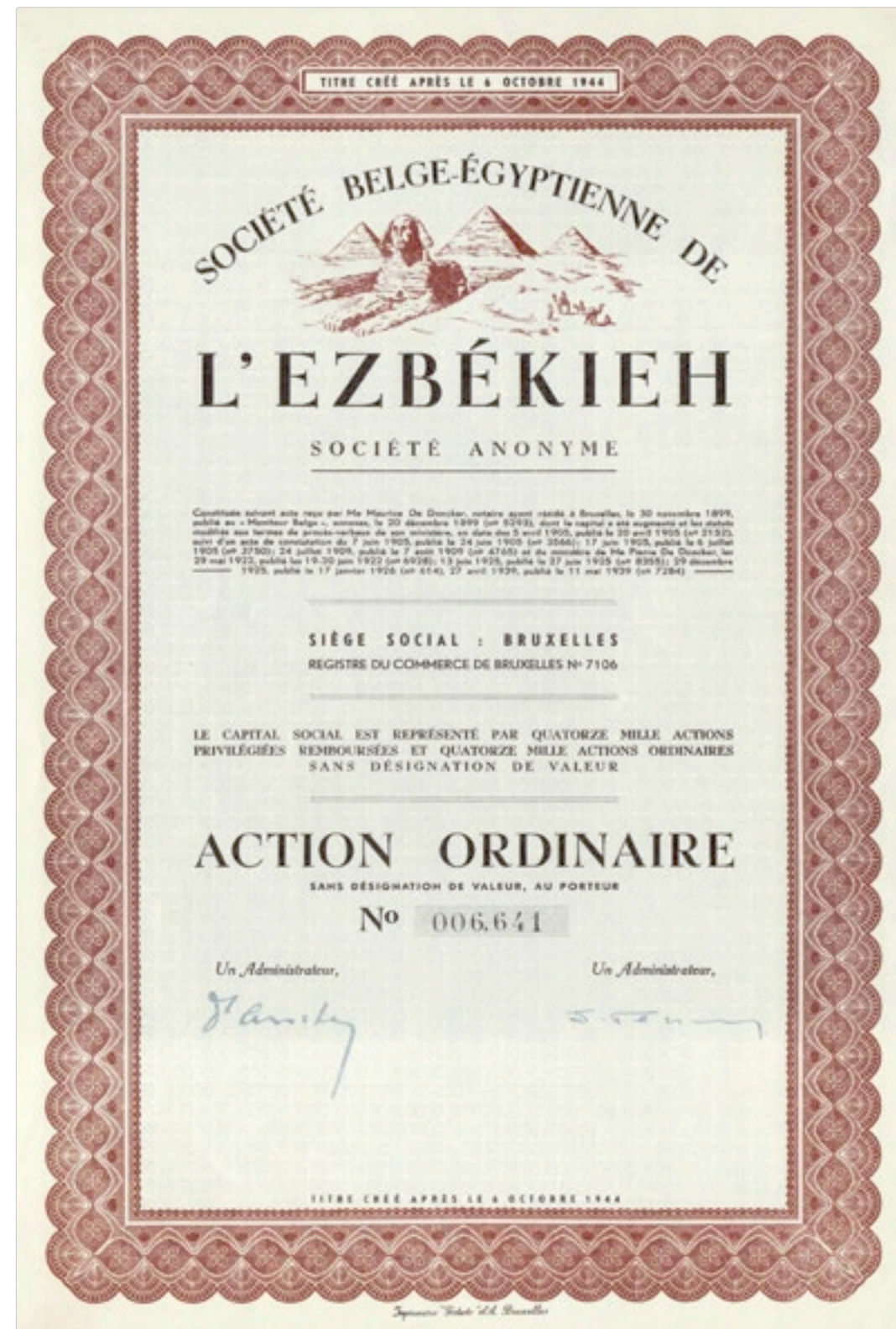
A Jewish banking institution that is registered in Egypt and Palestine. In Egypt they used to have main branches in Alexandria, Port Saeed, and Mansoura. They were selling bonds for the finance of Panama Canal among other financial activities.



J. Rufe & Co.

A Jewish banking institution that is registered in Egypt and Palestine. In Egypt they used to have main branches in Alexandria, Port Saeed, and Mansoura. They were selling bonds for the finance of Panama Canal among other financial activities.





**BELGIAN EGYPTIAN COMPANY L'EZBÉKIEH.**

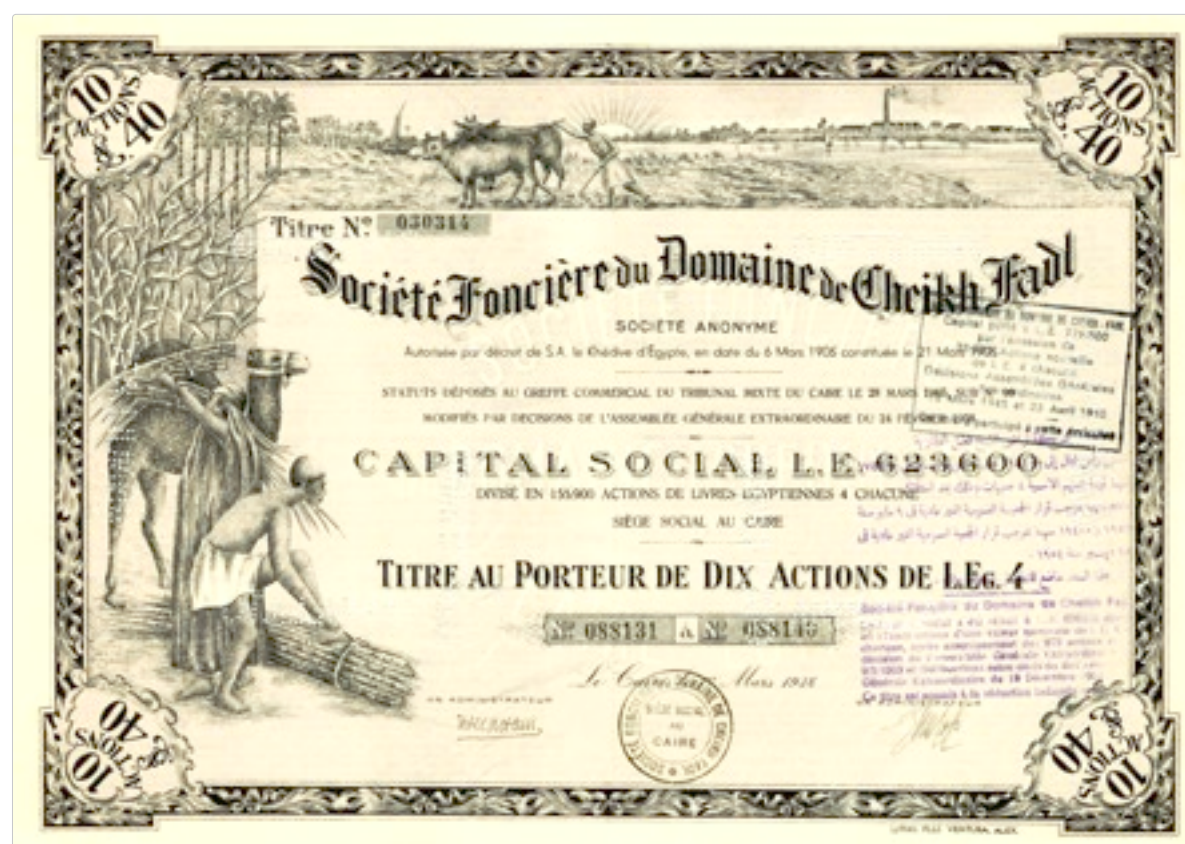
Established with head quarter in Brussels in 1899. The capital is 14,000 shares, refunded preferred shares and fourteen thousand ordinary shares without designation of value.



**L. Bonello & Co.**

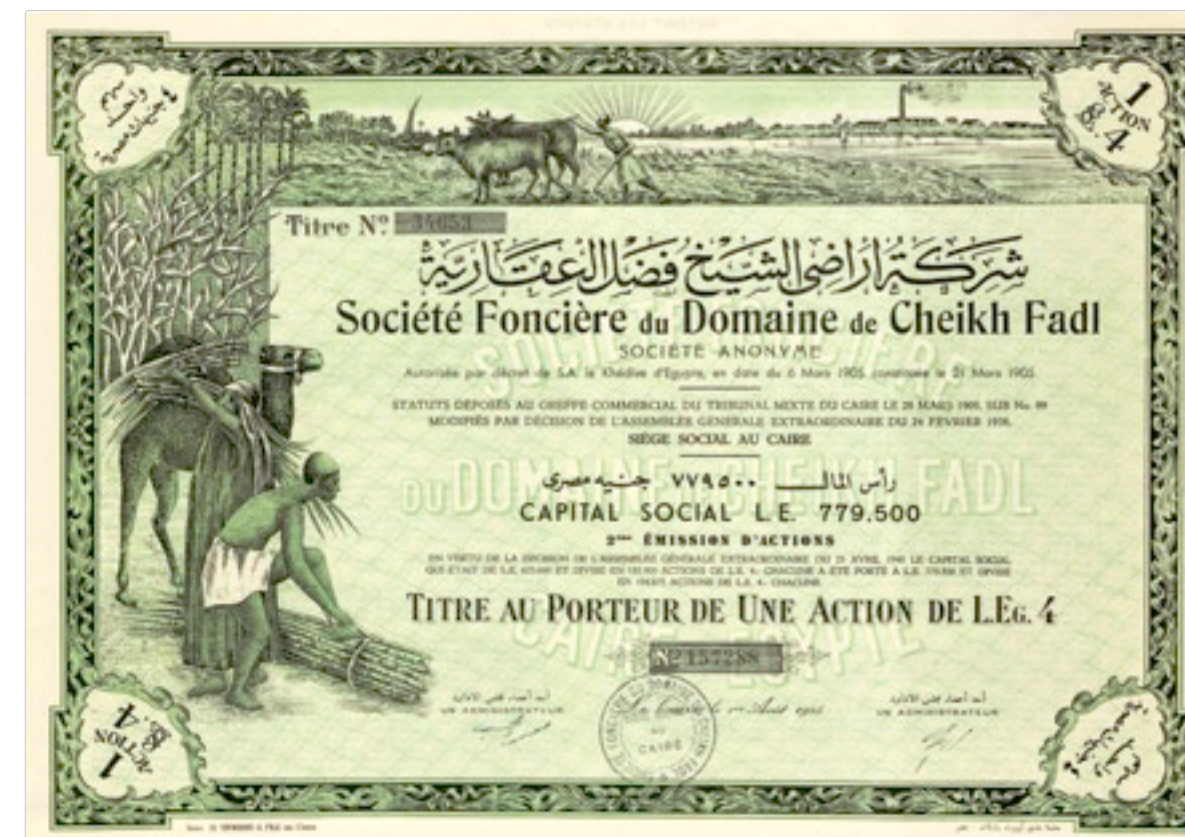
Established as an industrial and trading company. Registered in Alexandria in 30 May 1945. Capital: £ E. 15,000, divided into 1,500 shares, each share value is £ E. 10, paid in full. The capital has been raised to £ E. 21,000 in 1946. This certificate issued from Alexandria in 1 June 1945.





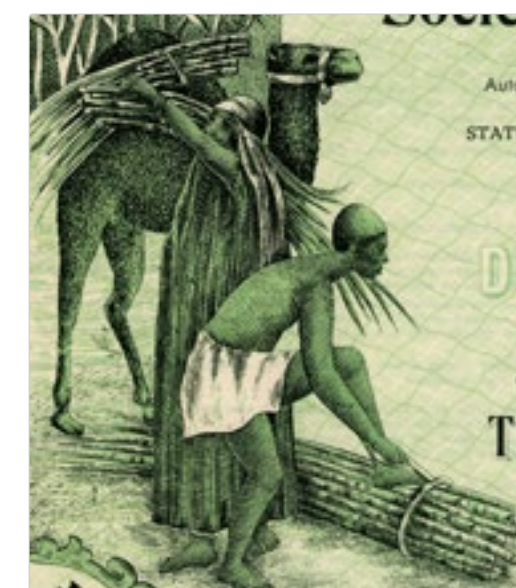
Société Foncière du Domain du Cheikh Fadl.

Registered on 6 March 1905 to acquire and develop the Sheikh Fadl estate in Minia Province, Upper Egypt. As of 31 December 1945, the company owned 7,000 Acre of agricultural land, with sugarcane, cotton, wheat, barley, and maze as the principal corps. The sugar factory at Sheikh Fadl gets all its supply of cane from the Sheikh Fadl Company. Capital: £ E. 779,500 divided into 194,875 shares of £ E. 4 each, fully paid. The above share certificates are all dated 1 March 1938. The green colored certificate for 1 share, the brown one for 5 shares and the beige colored is for 10 shares. Each share is £ E. 4.

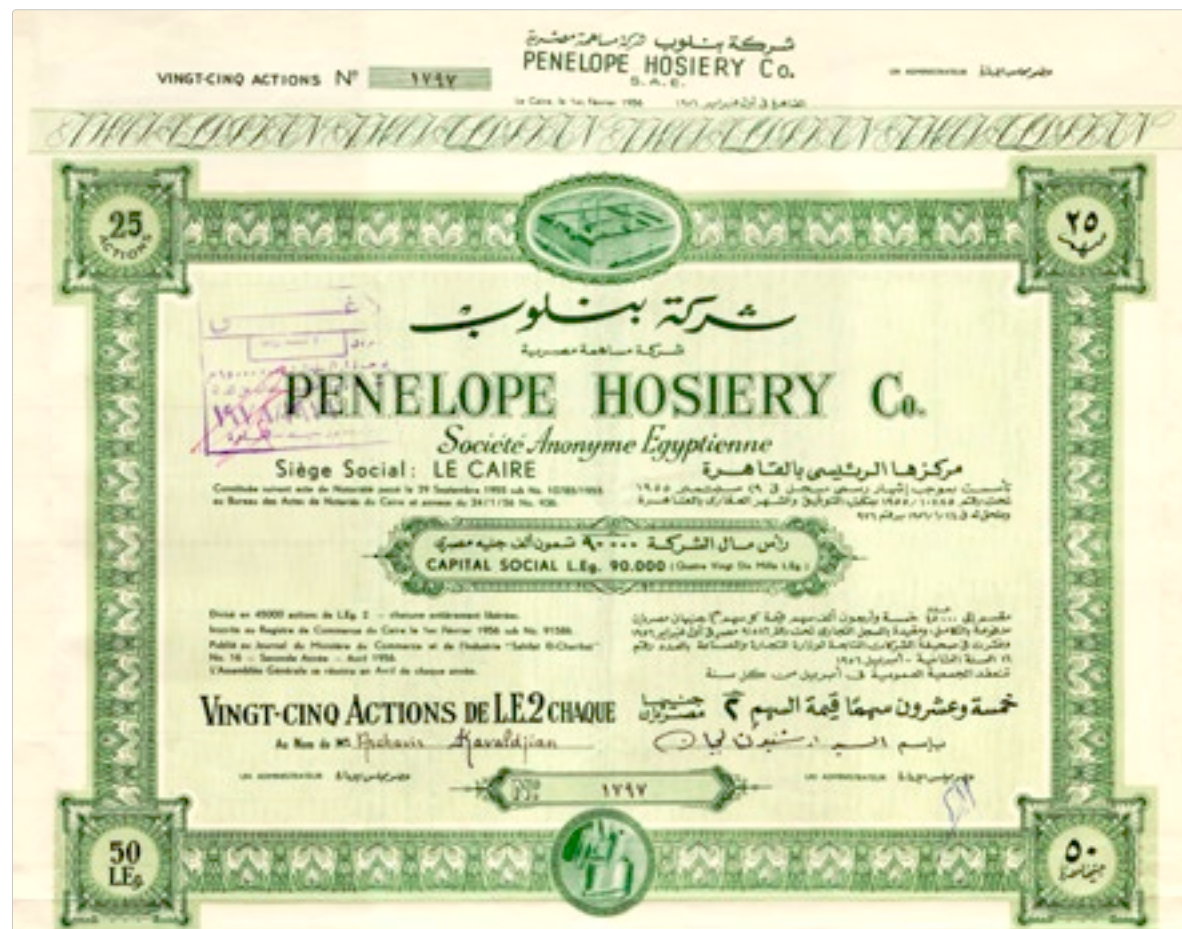


Société Foncière du Domain du Cheikh Fadl.

The above share certificate for the same entity of the previous page. The only changes are the capital has been increased from £ E. 623,600 to £ E. 779,500. The date was also changed to 1 August 1945. This certificate is one if the best artistic on the Egyptian Bourse history.







Penelope Hosiery Co.

Established in 1955 with head quarter in Cairo.  
Capital: £ E. 90,000, divided into 45,000 shares. Each share value is £ E. 2, paid in full.



Societe Anonyme Egyptienne  
Des Anciens Etablissements Hovaghimian.

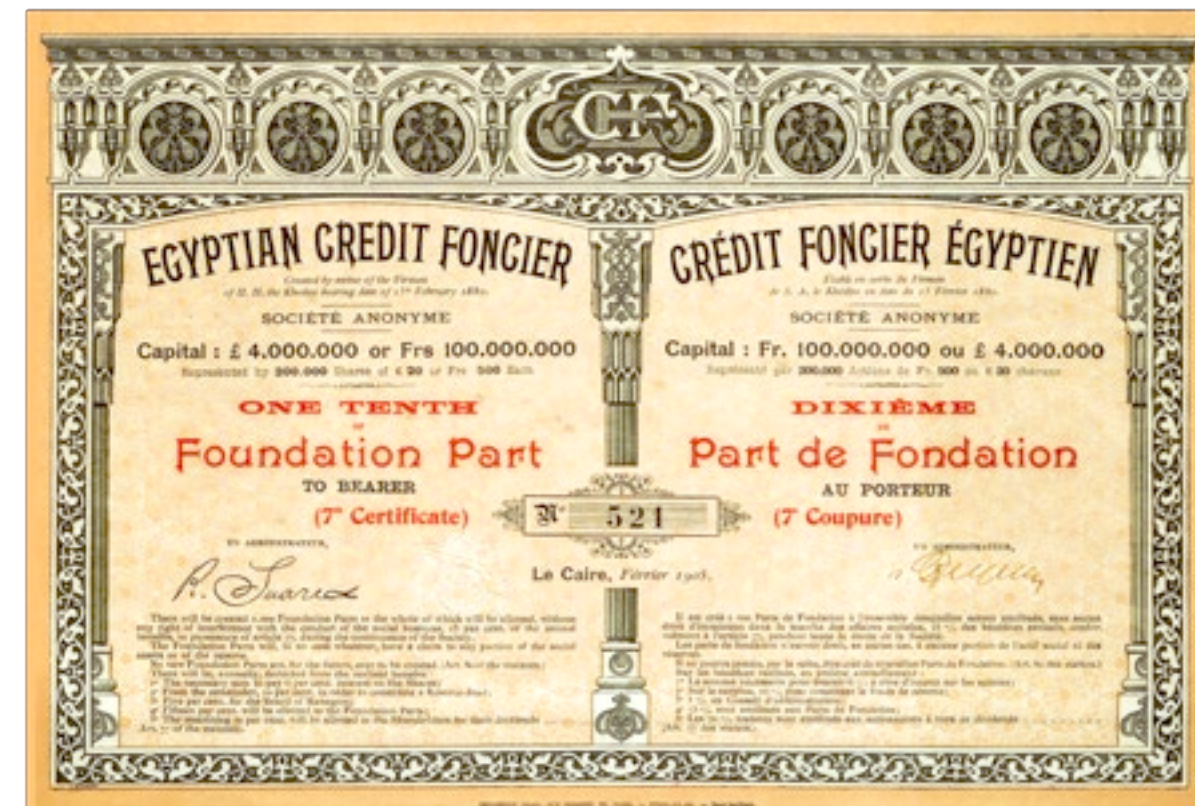
Established by Royal Decree on 20 March 1930. Arminian origin.  
Capital: £ E. 100,000, divided into 5,000 shares. Each share value is £ E. 20, paid in full. This certificate was issued from Cairo on 20 June 1938.





The Egyptian Improvements Corporation.

A real Estate company, established by a Royal Decree from Khedive.  
Capital: £ Sterling 100,000, divided into 25,000 shares, each with a value of £ 4. Paid in full.  
This certificate was issued from Cairo on 15 April 1906.



Egyptian Credit Foncier.

Established by a Royal Decree from Khedive on 15 February 1880.  
Capital: £ E. 4,000,000 or Francs 100,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares, each with a value of £ E. 20 or Francs 500, paid in full.  
Issued from Cairo on February 1905.





The Gharbieh Land Company.

Established by a Royal Decree on 1 June 1905.  
 Capital: £ E. 400,000, divided into 100,000 shares, each with a value of £ E. 4.  
 Paid in full. This certificate was issued from Cairo on 12 April 1906.



The Egyptian Land Investment Company, Licensed by Royal Decree dated 12 January 1906. Headquarter Alexandria. The capital is L.E.100,000 divided into 20,000 shares.







L'Union Foncière d'Égypt  
Egypt Land Union.

Registered on 6 June 1905, to undertake land business. On 31 December 1945, it owned 3,660 Acres of agricultural land. The Rodah estate was acquired in November 1944, from the Daira Toussoun. Of the total area, 2,988 Acres are let to farmers at an average rent of P.T. 1,262 per Acre and 672 Acres are cultivated by the company itself.  
Capital: Was £ 325,000 divided into 65,000 5% Cumulative ordinary shares of £ 5 each, fully paid. 5,000 Founders shares of no-par value entitle to 25% of surplus profits after payment of accumulated arrears of dividends on 5% Cumulative Ordinary shares.  
The above green certificate was issued for the five shares of £ 5 each. There was a brown certificate for one share of £ 5.

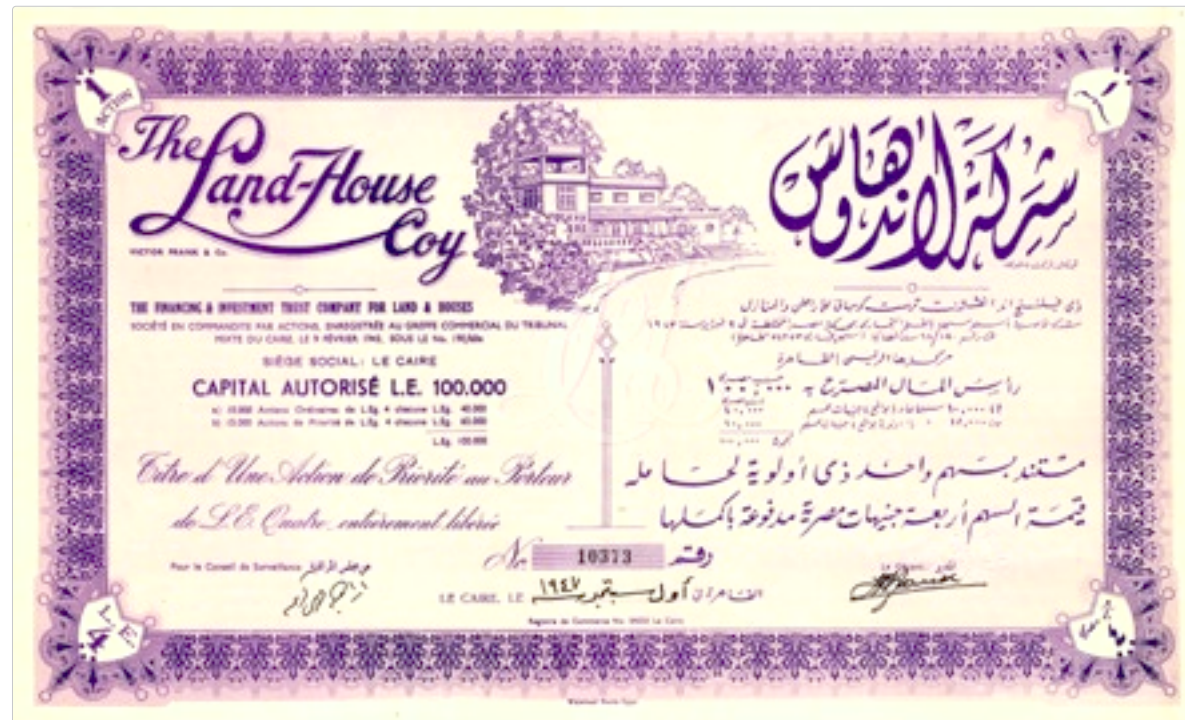


The Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Company.

Established by a Royal Decree on 29 October 1905.  
Capital: £ E. 500,000, divided into 125,000 Ordinary shares of £ E. 4, and 62,000 Founders shares of no specified value.  
This certificate was issued from Cairo in 1 May 1906.







The Land-House Company.

Established on 9 February 1943 as a developer of housing and lands.  
 Capital: £ E. 100,000, divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of £ E. 4, and 15,000 priority shares of £ E. 4. Paid in full.  
 This certificate was issued from Cairo on 1 September 1947.



Societe Egyptienne de Constructions Modernes (AL-CHAMS).

Established by a Royal Decree on 27 June 1946.  
 Capital:  
 £ E. 1,500,000, divided into 120,000 ordinary shares and 30,000 premium shares, each with a value of £ E. 10.  
 This certificate was issued from Cairo on August 1946.





Egyptian Estates Limited.

Established in London in the early twentieth century.  
 Capital: £ Sterling 500,000, divided into 499,000 shares with value of £ Sterling 1, and 20,000 shares of value of each share 20 Shillings.  
 This certificate was issued from London on 18 January 1907.



The Gharbieh Land Company.

Established by Royal Decree from Khedive on 1 June 1905.  
 Capital: £ E. 400,000, divided into 100,000 shares, each with value of £ E. 4, paid in full. This certificate was issued in 1944.





CIE IMMOBILIERE D'EGYPT.

Established by a Royal Decree from Khedive 1 April 1900.  
Capital: French Francs 3,000,000, divided into 12,000 ordinary shares of Francs 250, and 12,000 founders shares without designated value.



G. Magasins du Progres Le Caire.

Established in Paris as a commercial entity on 14 January 1907.  
Capital: French Francs 1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares, value of each is French Francs 100, paid in full.





The United Egyptian Lands Limited.

Registered in London incorporated under the companies acts 1882-1900.  
 Capital: £ Sterling 500,000, divided into 498,750 shares of £ Sterling 1, and 25,000 deferred shares of one Shilling each.  
 This certificate was issued on 30 November 1909.



Heliopolis Palace Hotel – Cairo.

Established in Brussels on 9 January 1909 as a hospitality facility company.  
 Capital: French Francs 4,000,000, divided into 16,000 ordinary shares of value each F. Francs 250, and 17,000 founders shares with no limited value.

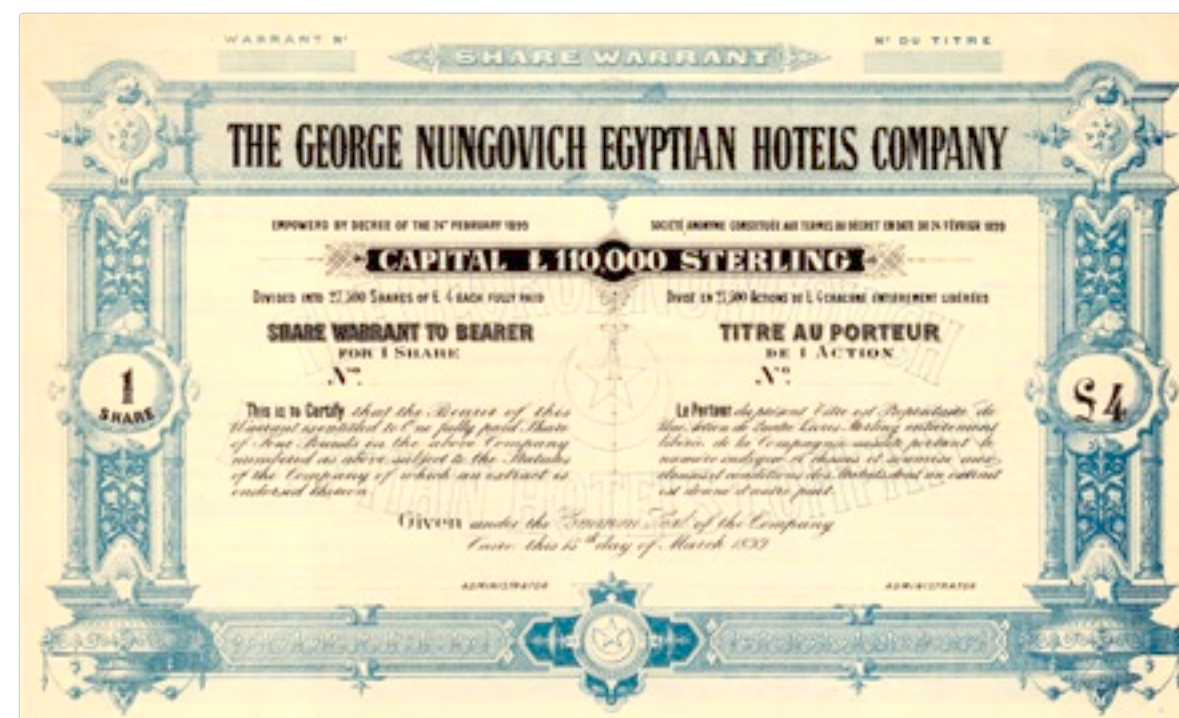






Societe Nationale de Transport et de Tourisme (KARNAK).

Established by a Royal Decree on 30 October 1945, as a transportation and tourism company.  
 Capital:  
 £ E. 100,000, divided into 25,000 shares, each of a value of £ E. 4, Paid in full.  
 This certificate issued from Cairo in 1 September 1946.



The George Nungovich Egyptian Hotels Company.

Established by George Nungovich and empowered by Decree of 24 February 1899.  
 Capital:  
 £ Sterling 110,000. Divided into 27,500 Shares of £ Sterling 4, fully paid.  
 The above Share Warrant was issued in Cairo 15 March 1899.



Hotel and Casino San Stefano.





The Shepherd's and Egyptian Hotels Company.

Registered in England on 12 January 1897 as hotel proprietors. The company owned hotels in Cairo:

1. Semiramis Hotel, freehold land, and building.
2. Shepherd's Hotel, built on leasehold land. The land was measuring 20,700 sq. meters, is the property of the Wakf Halim from whom it was leased in 1897 for a period of 75 years up to 1972.

In addition, the company also leased three hotels from the Grands Hotels d'Egypte (ex G. Nungovich), until 30 April 1950 for which it paid a total annual rent of £ E. 35,150. The hotels are Continental-Savoy Hotel, excluding shop premises: Mena House Hotel, Pyramids, with annex; and Grand Hotel Helwan.

The Egyptian Hotels Limited held 19,500 £ 1 Ordinary Shares of Palestine Hotels Limited, proprietors of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Capital:

Issued and paid-up £ 615,000 comprising:

- Ordinary Shares of £ 1 each.
- £ 500,000 divided into 500,000 Ordinary Shares of £ 1 each.



GEORGE NUNGOVICH  
The Napoleon of the Egyptian hotel industry.

Whenever you want to know about the hospitality industry in Egypt from the late 19th century to the first half of the 20th century, you can not ignore the Greek pioneer of hospitality bussniss in Egypt and one of the Worldwide known in this industry.

In the early 20th century, he was an unquestionable leader on the Egyptian hotel market with his Egyptian Hotels Company controlling all the best-known hotels in Cairo. Together with his shares in other properties, he accumulated a fortune estimated at that time at over a million pounds. However, he achieved it all starting from scratch owing to his hard work, charisma, brilliant mind, foresight, and superb leadership skills.

He was born in 1856 at Limassol, Cyprus and died in 1908 in Alexandria at age of 54.

On the previous page (The Shepherd's Hotel) was one of his creations, also the following Bond Certificate is about his own hotels company. On a later stage after the revolution of 23 July 1952, his company was nationalized under the name of (Les Grand Hotels d'Egypte).







Les Grand Hotels d'Egypte.

The George Nungovich Egyptian Hotels Co. was registered on 24 February 1899 as hotel proprietors. In 1921, the name of the company was changed to this title. The company owned the following hotels:

1. Continental-Savoy Hotel, in the center of Cairo, built on land measuring 10,000 sq. meters.
2. Mena House Hotel, Pyramids, near Cairo.
3. Grand Hotel Helwan, at Helwan, near Cairo.
4. Tewfik Palace Hotel, at Helwan, near Cairo.
5. Hotel Casino San Stefano, Ramleh, Alexandria (since disposed of to Mr. Jack A Barcion for £ E. 145,000)

**Capital:**

£ E. 296,000 divided into 74,000 Ordinary Shares of £ E. 4 each, fully paid.



The Upper Egypt Hotels Company.

Established by a Royal Decree from Khedive on 20 April 1905. Head quarter is Cairo, Egypt. Capital: £ E. 231,000, divided into 57,750 shares, each of value of £ E. 4, paid in full. This certificate was issued from Cairo on 1 June 1922.



## TRADING



Commercial Markets Company.

Established by a Royal Decree on 15 September 1951, as a trading company.  
Capital: £ E. 60,000. Increased by the extraordinary general assembly to £ E. 90,000 on 17 December 1951, paid in full.



Compagnie Chemins de fer Economiques de l'Est Egyptien.

Established by a Royal Decree from Khedive on 8 June 1897.  
Capital: £ Sterling 200,000. Issued 12,500 Bonds of £ Sterling 20 each.  
Representing a total capital of £ Sterling 250,000.  
3½ % Bond to Bearer for twenty £ Sterling.



## TRANSPORTATION

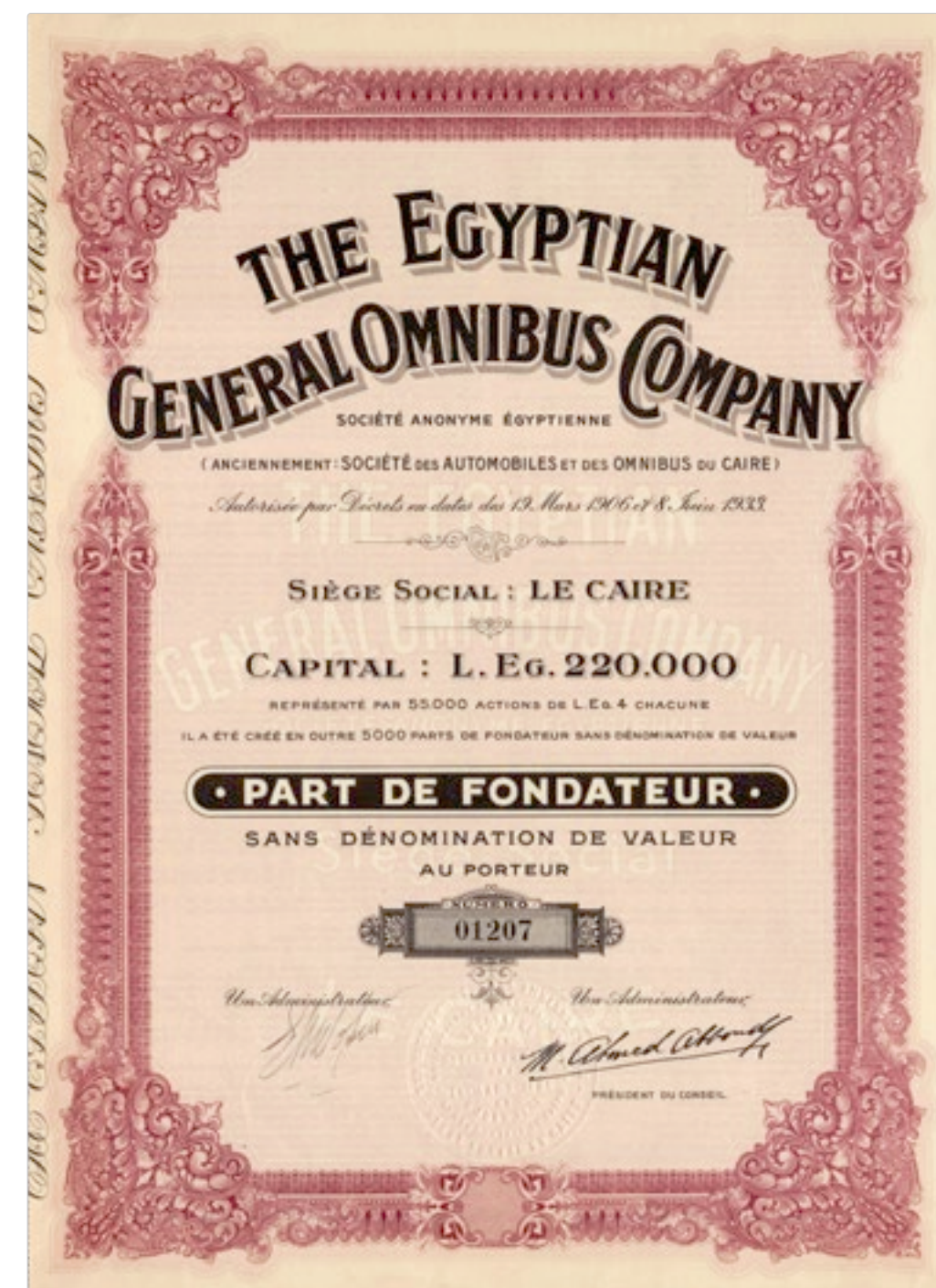


Lower Egypt Railways.

Established by decree of H. H. Khedive, dated 26 January 1896.  
Capital Social: 3,500,000 Francs.  
Dividend Action # 01734



English Translation for the certificate # 01734



The Egyptian General Omnibus Company.

Established by Decree on 19 March 1906 as a transportation company with head quarter in Cairo.  
Capital: £ E. 220,000, divided into 55,000 shares of value each £ E. 4 and 5,000 founders shares with no limited value.





Tramways d'Alexandrie (Égypt).

The Tramways d'Alexandrie was registered in Belgium on 4 December 1897, The company controls the Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Co. Ltd. In which it holds £ 315,860, £ 1 shares out of total capital of £ 375,000. The Alexandria and Ramleh Co. Ltd. Owned a concession from the Alexandria Municipality for running electric tramways in the city of Alexandria. The 50-years concession expired on 31 March 1946, and was not renewed. The company had other activities outside the concession. These included workshops at Karmoz, Alexandria where mechanical constructions were undertaken. Power was also supplied for industrial purposes to the city of Alexandria except for Ramleh.

Capital:

£. E. 306,660 representing the value of 12,660 Preference shares redeemed and converted into a similar number of Jouissance shares of no specific value. 33,300 Dividend (deferred) shares of no-par value.



The Egyptian Delta Light Railways Limited.

Registered under the companies acts 1862 to 1893.

Capital £ E. 965,400 divided into 85,540 cumulative preference shares of £ E. 10 each, and 11,000 shares of deferred shares of £ E. 10 each.

Fully paid.





The Anglo-Belgian Company of Egypt.

Registered in England on 3 March 1906, to carry out general land and investment business. With land in Giza and old Cairo suitable for building purposes, factory sites, etc. Sales of land were made on easy terms of payment, and loans were granted to buyers intending to erect dwelling houses.

In 1906, having acquired the majority of shares of the Fayoum Light Railways Co., it assumed control. Following the reorganization of this railway in 1939, which involved the transfer of a big block of shares by the Anglo-Belgian Company, the shareholding of the Fayoum Light Railways was reduced to 10,701 shares out of the total of 24,305.

Capital: Initial share capital was £ 348,340 in 69,668 shares of £ 5 each, issued at £ 5.5s. During the years 1907-1908 and 1909-1910 capital was reduced to £345,690 by cancelling 530 shares. In 1925-26, as a result of accumulated losses amounting to £ 168,427, shareholders approved the reduction of capital from £ 345,690 to £ 172,845 by cancelling £ 2.5s. on each £ 5 share. Eventually, capital was increased to £ 211,907 in 1932-33 and to £ 219,657 in 1934-35.

The above green share certificate is for 1 share, the red certificate is for 100 shares. There is another blue certificate of 5 shares. All are worth £ 5 per share.



Chemins de fer de la Basse-Egypte.

Registered on 26 January 1889. The company held a 70-year concession from the Egyptian Government to operate a railway in the Dakahlia province of Lower Egypt. The concession was to expire on 30 June 1964, with all the lines reverting to the Government without compensation. The Basse-Egypt Line was the first light railway line to be constructed in the Delta, opening to traffic on 28 September 1897. The total length of the lines on 30 June 1955, was 257 kilometers. The Mataria-Mansourah and Mansourah-Damietta lines formed the principal sections of the railway.

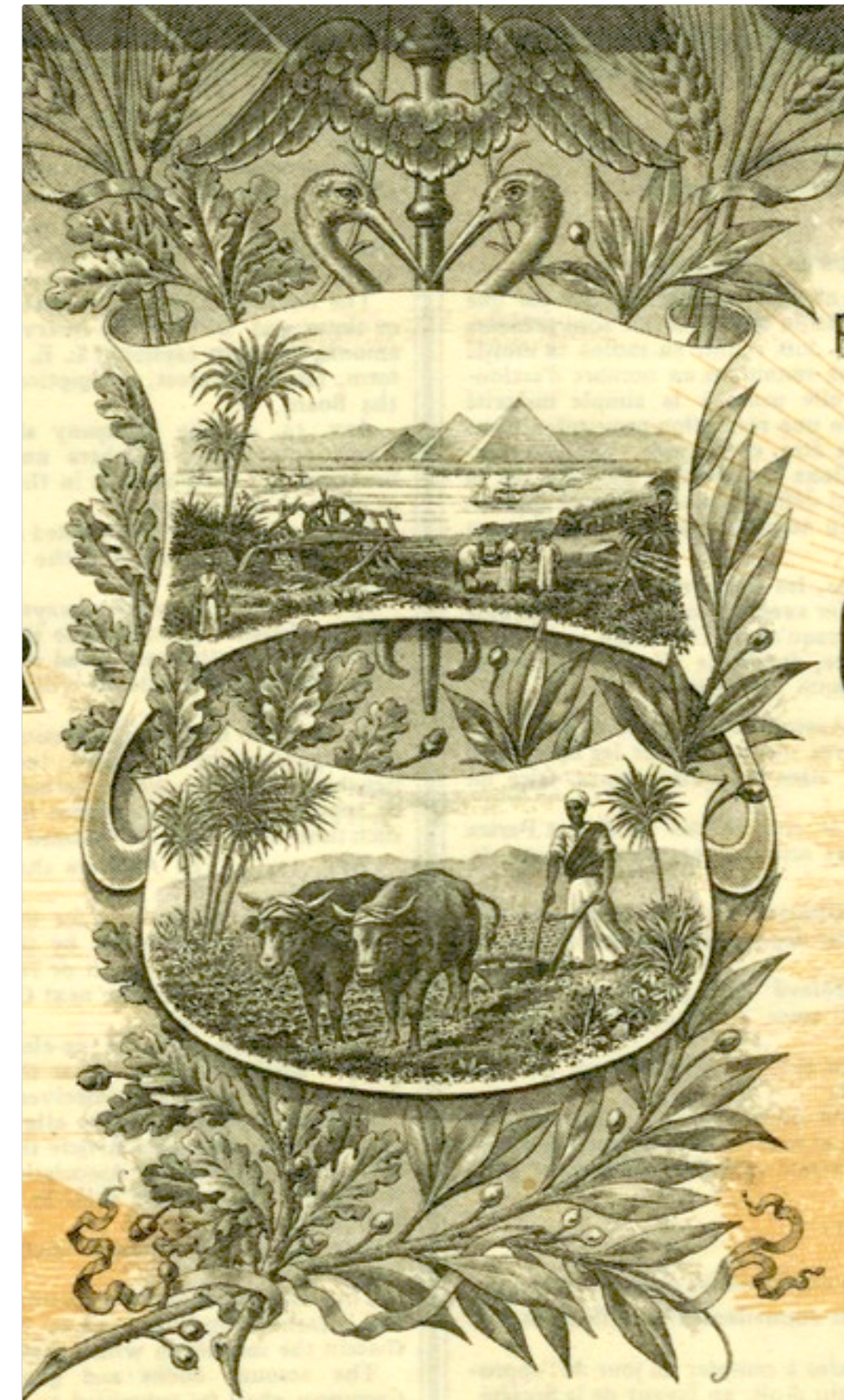
Capital: £ 293,170 in 15,200 Preference shares of E.Fr. 500 each to be redeemed at E.Fr. 600. Of the total shares issued, 1,592 were redeemed and converted into Jouissance shares. 1,592 Jouissance shares. 14,000 Dividend shares of no pa.





Egyptian Delta Light Railway.

Registered in England on March 4, 1897, with object of acquiring the shares of La Societe Egyptienne des Chemins de Fer Agricole and the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Economiques de l'Est Egyptien. The former held a concession from the Egyptian Government for the construction of light lines in the provinces of Behera and Gharbieh and the later a similar concession in Charkieh, Dakahlieh and Kalioubieh. Over and above, Delta Light Railways' concession includes monopoly for light railways of 75 centimeters (2 feet 5 1/2 inches) for an intermediate period. An aggregate of 977 kilometers were open and working on March 31, 1946. Capital was £ 280,000 and increased to £ 854,370.





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Numismatic and Bank Note collector  
Life Member in most Numismatic Societies  
Founder of several Humanitarian Organizations  
Awarded several International awards  
Awarded several IBNS journal articles  
Awarded the Medal of Merit of First Degree of King  
Hussein, by HM, King Abdullah the II of Jordan  
Author of the prized book Banknotes of Destiny: Fame...  
Fortune... Fatality...

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