



THE BANKNOTES OF SUDAN



IBRAHIM
SALEM
COLLECTION

**THE
BANKNOTES OF
SUDAN**

**THE
IBRAHIM SALEM
COLLECTION**



Copyright © Ibrahim Salem 2024.

The right of Ibrahim Salem to be identified as author of this work has been asserted by the author in accordance with Federal Law No. (7) of UAE, Year 2002, Concerning Copyrights and Neighboring Rights.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the author.

The age group that suits the content of the books has been classified and determined according to the age classification system issued by the Emirates Media Council.

ISBN: 9789948755333

Application Number: MC-01-01-0807792

Age Classification: E

Book Design: Nedaa Elias

Printer Name: Al Nisr Publishing LLC

Printer Address: Dubai, United Arab Emirates

This Archival Book is Limited Edition.

First Published 2024

Ibrahim Salem

P.O. Box 31124

Dubai, United Arab Emirates





CONTENTS

COLONIAL ISSUES -----	15
▪ THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM -----	16
▪ SUDAN GOVERNMENT -----	30
▪ THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION WW II, 1940-----	32
INDEPENDENT SUDAN ISSUES -----	41
▪ SUDAN GOVERNMENT -----	42
▪ SUDAN CURRENCY BOARD-----	44
▪ BANK OF SUDAN-----	60
▪ CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN -----	176
SOUTH SUDAN ISSUES -----	191
▪ BANK OF SOUTH SUDAN-----	192

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 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 this draft of the archival book. Also, my friend Dustin Johnston, 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.

Not to forget my office colleagues, particularly Mr. Virgilio Viernes and Mrs. Angie Salvador, who helped me tirelessly to complete this mission successfully.

Ibrahim Salem



Disclaimer

This book is issued as a compilation of Ibrahim Salem collection. In some cases, readers may read notes (Researchers 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.

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 had recorded all available information regarding every note, whether it was printer's annotation, archival dates, or auction-listed data when I had acquired them.

I cannot be held responsible for any incorrect listing or missing banknotes not on my collection principal. This book may only be used as a reference 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 collector's opinions.

Foreword

The Ibrahim Salem collection of paper money the Maghreb countries, Libya and Sudan represents many years of dedication and patience in an effort to collect as comprehensively as possible a complete run of all the types and dates available on the open market together with several of the essays, proofs and specimens as and when they came on the market, albeit very infrequently. The enthusiasm of the owner for the subject is apparent from the breadth and depth of material present.

Many of the specimens and trials are extremely rare and in some cases unique, providing a perfect foil to the mostly issued notes and the monetary history, with a great number of other top quality individual items.

The influence of each of the European powerful countries that controlled the discussed region is well observed on the banknotes, their paper, design etc.

Over the past decade and a half I was fortunate to accompany Ibrahim in his tremendous patient journey of tracing these items and adding them to this magnificent collection.

I know that it is not an easy task to bid farewell to a lifetime's collection but I know that Ibrahim derives a measure of comfort in knowing that his passion for this fascinating series will be shared and appreciated by future generations of collectors and everyone else in fact that will have the chance to go through these monumental books.

The collection of Sudan reflects its rich history during the 19th and 20th centuries and its paper money history is tracked down to the 1884 with the most famous "Siege of Khartoum" emergency currency paper money, issued by British Governor-General of the Sudan, Major-General Charles George Gordon during the Siege of Khartoum and with his personal guaranty. These small size notes were denominated almost entirely in Egyptian piastres, the currency in use in Sudan at that time, with another note denominated £E50. These historical items are well represented in the Sudan banknotes magnificent collection.

The collection also includes two interesting unique trials of 10 piastres note, from early 20th century, under the authority of Sudan Government. The trials designs include Egyptian Khadivian crescent and star, combined with British Lion motif.


Another most interesting part of the collection is the *Cassa Mediterranea di Credito Per Il Svdan*, series of notes issued by the authority of Cassa Mediterranea di Credito for intended use in Sudan, once occupied by Italian forces. Eventually, the Italian plan had failed and the notes were never in use.

When Sudan was separated from Egypt and gained its independence in 1956, Egypt was already in its post royal era as a republic for nearly 4 years. As such, the design of the notes was with a combined design of emphasize on national themes such as soldiers in formation, along with landscapes. The font is resembled to the one used on the Egyptian notes. The collection covers many of unadopted designs of that early years.

Over the years, as inflation went out of control the pound was replaced by the dinar and then back again to the pound. All is well presented in the collection with complete series.

The modern State of South Sudan is also being part of this collection with every single banknote issued since its establishment in 2011.

Raphael Dvir



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 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 collection.

Enjoy the book, as I enjoyed collecting it.

Ibrahim Salem

Introduction

Sudan (السودان) The name Sudan derives from the Arabic expression (bilād al-sūdān) or (“land of the blacks”). Not only the people are black, but also the land itself due to the fertile land where the two Niles (Blue Nile and White Nile) run across the land and met to perform one river at the capital of Sudan (Al Khartoum). Before the secession of South Sudan in 2011, Sudan was the most prominent African country (2,505,810 KM²), with an area that represented more than 8 percent of the African continent and almost 2 percent of the world's total land area. After the independence of South Sudan in 2011, the Sudan area became 1,878,000 KM².

Sudan has an ancient and long history. The earliest inhabitants of Sudan can be traced to African peoples who lived near Khartoum in Mesolithic times (Middle Stone Age; 30,000–20,000 BCE). At the end of the 4th millennium BCE, kings of Egypt's 1st dynasty conquered Upper Nubia south of Aswān, introducing Egyptian cultural influence to the African peoples scattered along the riverbanks.

Sudan has a long history with the surrounding countries, particularly Egypt, from Ancient Nubia through Egyptian influence, then The kingdom of Kush, followed by Medieval Christian kingdoms and the Islamic encroachments. Following that, Islam spread. The most critical that shaped Sudan in near history are the Egyptian-Ottoman rule and the ruler of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, in 1820. Later, in 1856, the ruler Said Pasha ruled Sudan until he died. He was succeeded by Ismail Pasha, the ruler of Egypt, in 1863. European influence started penetrating Sudan through Ismail Pasha, after which you start hearing names like Samuel White Baker and Charles George Gordon (Gordon Pasha). That was followed by the movement of The Mahdiyyah, who concurred Gordon Pasha and tightened his movement during the siege of Khartoum till he was killed. Sudan became under British influence after British forces invaded and occupied Egypt in 1882. Then Sudan became under the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.

The stories of British commanders are never-ending, from Lord Kitchener to Reginald Wingate. At a later stage, Sudan's national movement started to be active after WW I. Its first manifestations occurred in 1921 when Ali Abd al-Latif founded the United Tribes Society and was arrested for nationalist agitation. In 1924, he formed the White Flag League, dedicated to driving the British from the Sudan. Demonstrations followed in Khartoum in June and August and were suppressed. When the governor-general, Sir Lee Stack, was assassinated in Cairo on November 19, 1924, the British forced the Egyptians to withdraw from Sudan and annihilated a Sudanese battalion that rebelled in support of the Egyptians. The Sudanese revolt was ended, and British rule remained unchallenged until after World War II (1939–45).

The nationalists, with the help of Jamal Abdul Nasser, President of Egypt since 1952, started to form a democratic country, which was unfortunately not successful after the bloodless coup d'état led by Gen. Ibrahim Abbud in November 1958.

The stories of modern Sudan are never-ending, from the coup d'état led by Gaffar Nimeiri to Omar Al Basheer to the compulsory application of Islamic law, which was the ignition of a civil war with the south of Sudan, resulted in the split and independence of South Sudan under Col. John Garang de Mabior in 2011.

This archival book reflects the romance of Sudan's near history, from The Siege of Khartoum until today. The uniqueness of this collection is not only the colonial part but also the modern issues. The fleur of this collection is the unadopted designs and unissued notes, in addition to the printer's archival examples that have never been seen before.

Enjoy this collection I have built in the past four decades, as it will soon be sold through one of the esteemed auction houses.

Ibrahim Salem



الانجليزية



٧٤٧

وقفه من مائة الف درهم
في ايام

الوقف

الوقف

COLONIAL ISSUES

1884 ISSUE -----	18
UNKNOWN AND UNADOPTED ISSUE -----	31
1940 SERIES - NEVER ISSUED -----	33

THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM

Introduction

For more than a century, Sudan — first as a colonial holding, then as an independent country—included its neighbour South Sudan, home to many sub-Saharan African ethnic groups. Prior to the secession of the south in 2011, Sudan was the largest African country, with an area that represented more than 8 percent of the African continent and almost 2 percent of the world's total land area.

Sudan was under the Ottoman Egyptian rule for a long time since the rule of the Sultan of Egypt; Muhammad Ali and later Ismail Pasha had absorbed the European interest in overseas adventures as well as Muhammad Ali's desire for imperial expansion and had imaginative schemes for transforming Egypt and the Sudan into a modern state by employing Western technology.

Ismail Pasha offered the governorship to Englishman, Charles George Gordon in 1874, later. In 1877 Ismail appointed Gordon governor-general of the Sudan and in the same year. When Gordon Pasha, Governor of Sudan, was trying to expel the Egyptian forces out of Sudan in 1884, following the victorious revolution of Al Mahdy there, his forces were besieged in Khartoum. He lacked supplies and money. Under such tough situation, he issued a treasury note, allowing its holder to collect its value from the treasury in Khartoum or Egypt. These

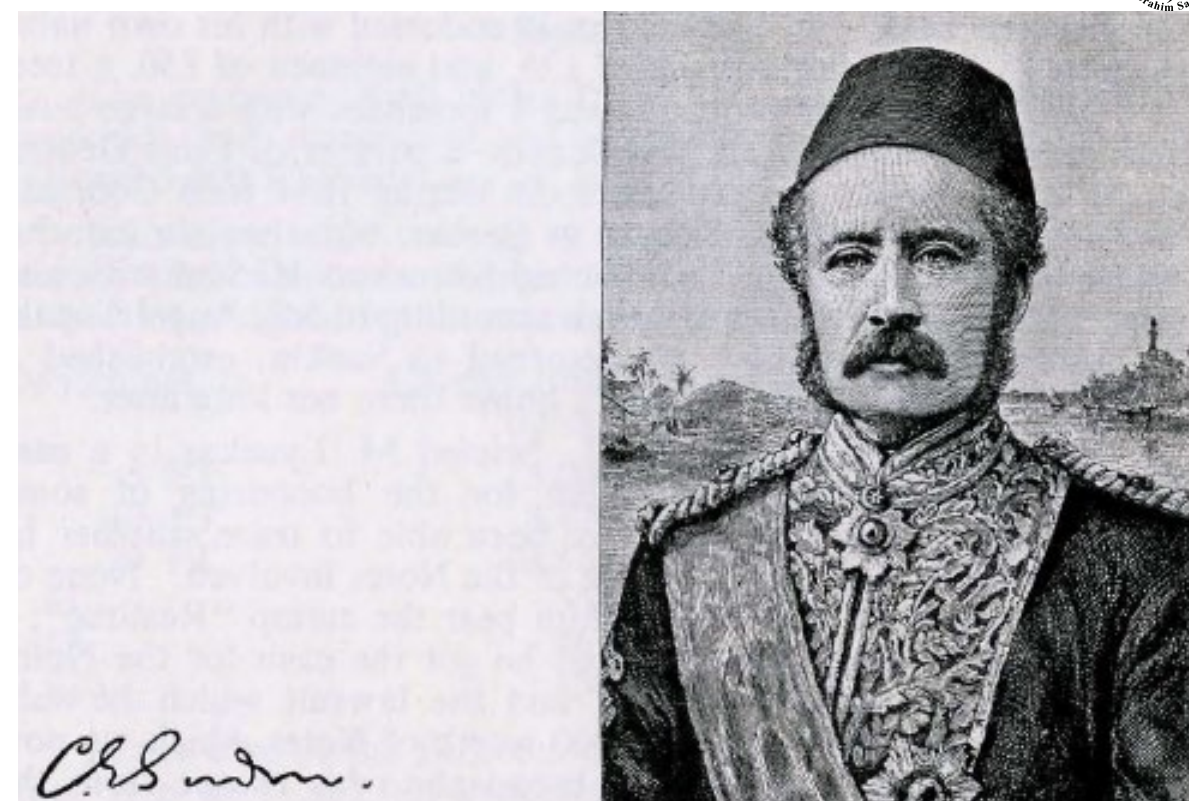


Photo from the article "History of Gordon Note" Part 2, by Martin Parr. IBNS Journal, Volume 12, Issue 2, 1973.

are the first paper money ever issued in Egypt and Sudan.

As per the Bushra Ali's book (Encyclopedia of Sudan Banknotes 1856 – 2012), 1st Edition: The most important feature of these notes:

1. They are fabricated from linen fibers and are thicker than the banknotes used nowadays.
2. These notes are written on one side, by hand, and using the Chinese ink, they are stamped of Gordon Pasha and that of the (Gouvernorat general du Soudan) in French and Arabic.
3. The size of the paper, for all denominations, is 107 X 63 mm.
4. The current prices of the notes bearing the signature of Gordon Pasha are higher than the ones that don't,

Gordon Pasha ordered the issuing of worth of 168000 Egyptian Pounds of treasury notes. However, he only signed on the worth of 50000 only, as the forces of Al Mahdy took Khartoum, and he was killed before signing the rest of the issue.

The notes were handwritten by a scribe called "Fadel", and had the following Formula: "This sum is accepted and well pay it from the treasury of Khartoum or of Egypt after 6 months of its date, 25 April 1884". Gordon Pasha.

In this chapter I will present only the notes in my collection. Although all are uniface, I will present the obverse at the top and below it is the reverse, as some of these notes has stamps, annotations, or signatures. The Pick number reference as SCWPM Specializes Issues (Pick S #). The Gordon notes which bear his signature come in two types, the hand signature (Manuscript Signature) is Pick S #a. The second type is (Hectograph Signature) is Pick S #b.



10 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 103a,
Hand signature.

10 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 103b,
Stamp signature.



20 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 104a,
Hand signature.



20 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 104b,
Stamp signature.





100 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 105a,
 Hand signature.



100 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 105b,
 Stamp signature.





500 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 106a,
Hand signature.

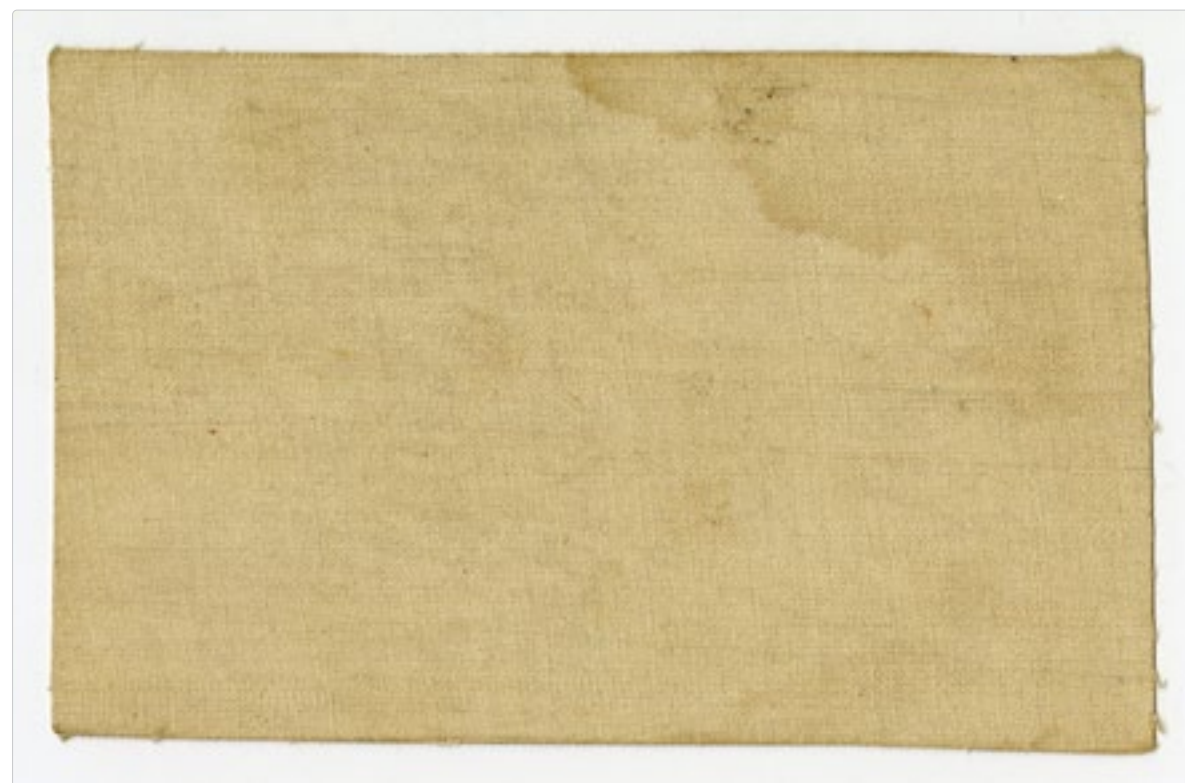


100 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 105b,
Hand signature.





1000 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 107b,
Stamp signature.



2000 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 108a,
Hand signature.

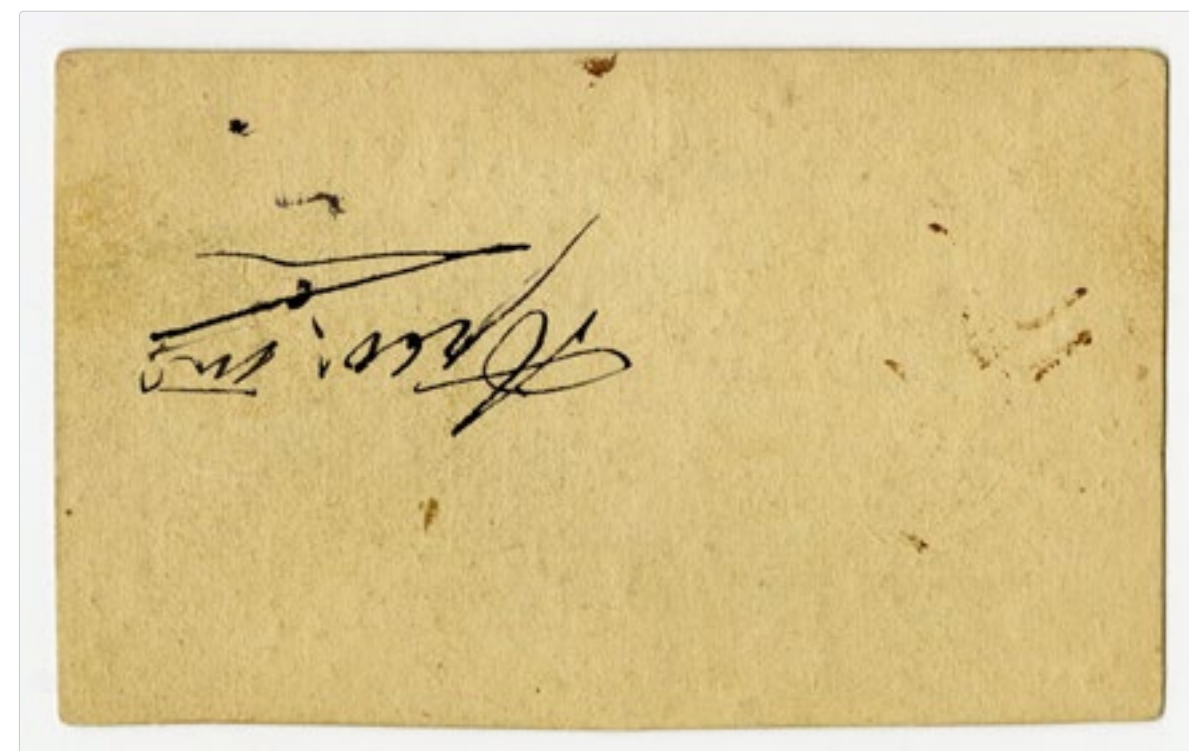




2500 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 109b,
Stamp signature.



5000 Miry Piastres, 25.4.1884, Pick S 110b,
Stamp signature.





SUDAN GOVERNMENT

حكومة السودان

UNKNOWN AND UNADOPTED ISSUE



10 Piastres uniface Proof, ND, marked 'A', Pick Not Listed. The proof has no date though it was probably made at the same time of the next proof presented in here, meaning in 1912. Interestingly, on the right hand there is a pencil annotation of what seems to be a date in Arabic, ١٩١٧, i.e. 1917. If that is so, it means that the proofs were reconsidered during WWI as a fractional currency, just as it did in Egypt in 1916.



10 Piastres uniface Proof, ND, marked 'B', Pick Not Listed. The proof has no date, though at the upper right margin there is a pencil annotation of what seems to be a date Nov. 13rd 12 (13 November 1912?). It is logical to assume that this proof was also considered for use during the coinage shortage of WWI.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION WW II, 1940

CASSA MEDITERRANEA
DI CREDITO PER
SVDAN

1940 SERIES – NEVER ISSUED



Introduction

These notes were prepared for the use in Sudan, after the intended occupation of the country by Italian forces. The issuing authority was the *Cassa Mediterranea di Credito per Il Svdan*, which was already operating for some years with issued notes in occupied Greece. As it will be elaborated in the book dedicated to Ibrahim Salem collection of Egyptian Paper Money, the same practice was embraced to the future of occupying Egypt.

The series was alike in all three territories other than the currency, which in Greece was the drachma and in the case of Sudan and Egypt it was the Egyptian pound and its division, the piastre. Small denominations featured the bust of *Apollo*, medium denominations the bust of Emperor Augustus, and the highest denominations the bust of *David*.

There is no evidence that these notes were used at that time, although the Italian troops entered Sudan in July 1940. Most probably, these notes were done and held in reserve pending the anticipated break-through of Italian and German troops after the capture of Sudan and Egypt.

As per Bushra Ali in his book, *Encyclopedia of Sudan Banknotes 1856 – 2012*, “After the siege was lifted. A British officer bought these papers for a price lesser than their nominal value, hoping to make a decent profit after their real value from Egyptian treasury. The later refused to pay their value, so he sued the Egyptian government in front of the mixed courts, but he died before resolving the case. The court compensation for part of the value of the papers, and it was paid to his inheritors”.

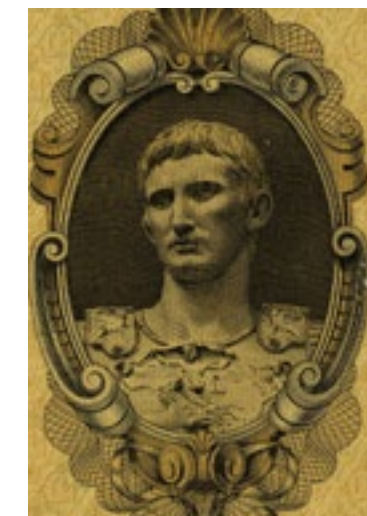
This series is only known in specimen form, and it is extremely rare as this specimen series is just five to six known sets in private collections.



David



Apollo



Emperur Augustus



5 Piastres, ND (1940), Specimen, Pick S M1.
This is the lowest denomination in this series.



50 Piastres, ND (1940), Specimen, Pick S M3.





5 Lire, ND (1940), Specimen, Pick S M5.
In Arabic: this banknote equal to 5 Egyptian Pounds.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS HA.com Auction Certificate

This certificate entitles Ibrahim K. Salem (1882570), or any family member, to consign this item to a future Heritage Signature Auction at one-half (50% off) of the then current Seller's Commission, subject to Heritage's standard terms and conditions and minimum consignment requirements. Heritage also offers free verbal appraisals of coin and currency collections. Certificate must be presented at time of consignment.

Title: Sudan Cassa Mediterranea di Credito 5 Lire ND (1940) Specimen Pick M5s ... **Auction #** 3525 **Lot #** 21700

Grade: Gem New 65PPQ

Service: PCGS

Friedberg #: F-1

Charter #:

City/State:



Description: Sudan Cassa Mediterranea di Credito 5 Lire ND (1940) Specimen Pick M5s A design similar to other Cassa Mediterranea issues for Egypt and Greece. The Standard Catalog mentions that only one set of Specimens are known, and its absolutely likely that this example is from that set. A superb note from a storied collection that is expected to surpass its estimates. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ, perforated cancelled. From The Ruth W. Hill Collection

214-528-3500/800-872-6467
Telefax 214-443-8425

Heritage Auctions
3500 Maple Avenue
Seventeenth Floor
Dallas, Texas 75219-3941

<http://www.HA.com>
e-mail: Bid@HA.com



50 Lire, ND (1940), Specimen, Pick S M7.
 In Arabic: this banknote equal to 50 Egyptian Pounds.





INDEPENDENT SUDAN ISSUES

1955 SERIES	43
1956 SERIES	45
1961 - 1968, SERIES 1	61
1970 - 1980, SERIES 2	87
1981, SERIES 3	100
1981, SERIES 4	111
1983 - 1984, SERIES 5	112
1985, SERIES 6	124
1987 - 1990, SERIES 7	134
1991 - 1992, SERIES 8	147
1992 - 1998, SERIES 9	153
2002, SERIES 10	171
2006, SERIES 1	177
2011 - 2018, SERIES 2	183
2019, SERIES 3	189

1955 SERIES

Introduction

Sudan was using the Egyptian banknotes since it was first issued 1898, and continued to do so even after the 23rd July 1952 and the birth of Republic of Egypt. The Sudanese pound replaced the Egyptian pound at par in April 1957.

This 1955 series, which looks like the issue of 1956, was never issued for some political reasons. Following the 1953 election, this series dated in Arabic 6 July 1955 was prepared bearing the signature of Prime Minister Ismail Al Azhari as head of the Council of Ministers, and Hammad Tawfik as Minister of Finance and Economy. However, when Abdullah Khalil was named Prime Minister on 4th July 1956, he demanded Waterlow & Sons destroy the 1955 notes because issuing them with Azhari's signature would be inappropriate.

As stated above, none of this series' notes have been seen in an issued condition. It is only known as Specimens and even though, it is scarce to find. Examples of the 25 and 50 Piastres are shown below (The two examples are not part of the researcher's collection).



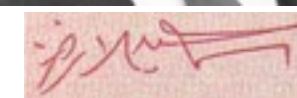
Pick A1



Pick A2



Ismail Al Azhari, First Prime Minister of Sudan, and his signature.

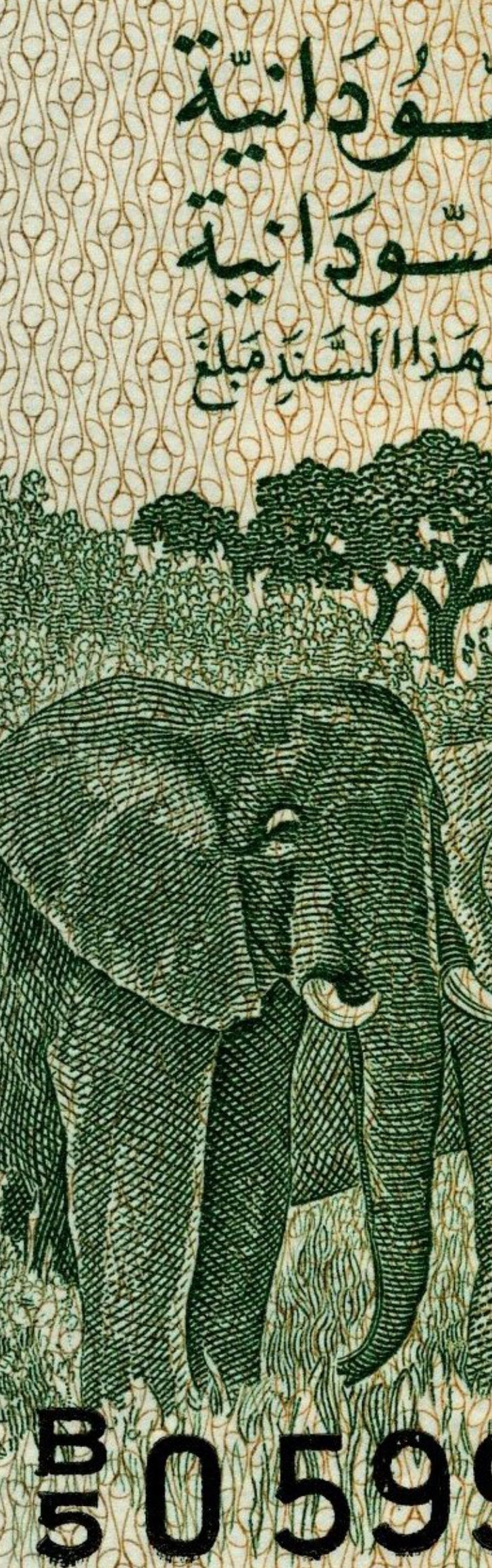


Abdullah Khalil, Second Prime Minister of Sudan.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT

حكومة السودان





SUDAN CURRENCY BOARD

لجنة العملة السودانية

1956 SERIES



Introduction

The Republic of Sudan was established as an independent sovereign state on 1 January 1956 upon the termination of the condominium of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, over which sovereignty had been vested jointly in Egypt and the United Kingdom.

The 1956 issue of the Sudan Currency Board was introduced in April 1957; the Sudanese pound replaced the Egyptian one at par. These notes are almost like the proceeding issues (1955), but with a new date, signature, and issuer name on the reverse and without the printer's imprint at the lower center. These variations are shown below for the 25 piastres as an example.

Only the 25, 50 piastres and 1-pound notes are printed at Waterlow & Sons, while the five and 10 pounds are printed at TDLR, UK. Most references could not confirm that these highest two denominations were released into circulation. I do ensure here that both were released into circulation in April 1960.

25 piastres were released into circulation in April 1957, while the 50 piastres and the 1 pound were released into circulation on 16 November 1956.



The 1955 Unissued piastres were issued for the Sudan Government.



The 1956 25 piastres, issued for the Sudan Currency Board.

The Camel Postman

Banknotes Worldwide and since the end of the uniface era, the start of printing on both sides, obverse and reverse, it is expected that all denominations are varied in images and colors on each side. In some cases, all the denominations have the same color (An example is the second series of the Central Bank of Libya 1980). In several cases, the obverse may be of multiple colors and the reverse in one color. But the reverse of all denominations rarely depicts the same image, such as Palestine banknotes depicting The castle of David. Here is another example of the camel postman on the reverse of Sudanese banknotes from 1955 to 1970 issued notes.

The Sudan's camel postman was well-known way before the first banknote issue. This vignette was meant for postal stamps; it goes back 50 years before issuing banknotes.

In a short story, around the end of the nineteenth century, Great Britain attempted to overthrow the Mahdist regime of Sudan. At that time, Sudan was under the control of the Al-Mahdi movement, who defeated and killed General Gordon following the Siege of Khartoum in 1884 and 1885. Still, the British had returned and, by the late 1890s, had all but subjugated the country. In charge of the British forces in Sudan was Sir (later Lord) Herbert Kitchener, who called upon the service of Captain (later Colonel) E. A. Stanton to design a postal stamp within five days.

Stanton persuaded the Sheikh of the Howawir to dress up in his war kit and trot around with four straw-filled sacks representing mailbags while the sketch was made. Stanton added the names of "Khartoum" and "Berber", two towns in Sudan, to the mailbags.

Sir Herbert accepted the design, and in March 1898, postage stamps were prepared by Thomas de la Rue (TDLR). That stamp pattern continued for fifty years and was used later in banknotes and coins.



Original sketch by Colonel E. A. Stanton, C.M.G. (now in the Museum at Khartoum).



1954 Postcard with a stamp depicting the camel postman.



Postal stamp



10 Piastres 1956



5 Milliemes 1968



25 Piastres, 15.9.1956, Specimen, Pick 1Bs.
 Serial number A/A 000000, one punch hole.
 Black diagonal stamp SPECIMEN on the obverse and reverse.
 The printer is ABNC (American Bank Notes Company).



25 Piastres, 15.9.1956, Pick 1A.
 Printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd. UK.



The Variation between W&S Ltd and ABNC print.



The obverse of W&S Ltd, Pick 1A.



The obverse of ABNC, Pick 1Ba.



25 Piastres, 15.9.1956, Pick 1Ba.
Printed by ABNC (American Bank Notes Company), USA.



The reverse of W&S Ltd, Pick 1A.



The reverse of ABNC, Pick 1Ba.



50 Piastres, 15.9.1956, Specimen, Pick 2Bs.
 Serial number A/A 000000, one punch hole.
 Red diagonal stamp SPECIMEN on the obverse and reverse.
 The printer is ABNC (American Bank Notes Company).

50 Piastres, 15.9.1956, Pick 2A.
 Printed by TDLR, UK.



The Sennar Dam



1 Sudanese Pound, 15.9.1956, Specimen, Pick 3s.
Serial number C/13 000 000, Four punch holes.
Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on the obverse and reverse.
The printer is TDLR (Thomas de la Rue), UK.



1 Sudanese Pound, 15.9.1956, Pick 3.
Camel Postman. Printed by TDLR.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 15.9.1956, Specimen, Pick 4s.
 Serial number D/13 000 000, Four punch holes.
 Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on the obverse and reverse.
 The printer is TDLR (Thomas de la Rue), UK.

5 Sudanese Pounds, 15.9.1956, Pick 4.
 Printed by TDLR, UK.



University of Khartoum.



10 Sudanese Pounds, 15.9.1956, Pick 5.
Camel Postman. Printed by TDLR, UK.

10 Sudanese Pounds, 15.9.1956, Specimen, Pick 5s.
Serial number E/7 000 000, Four punch holes.
Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on the obverse and reverse.
The printer is TDLR (Thomas de la Rue), UK.

A Unique Collection of Composite Essays ND (1957), Unrecorded & Unadopted

The following unique composite essays were prepared for the Bank of Sudan. All these alternatives were done before the Bank of Sudan's first issue, reflecting Sudan's nature and culture. These composite essays are images of animals, buildings, marine ships, and agriculture machinery.

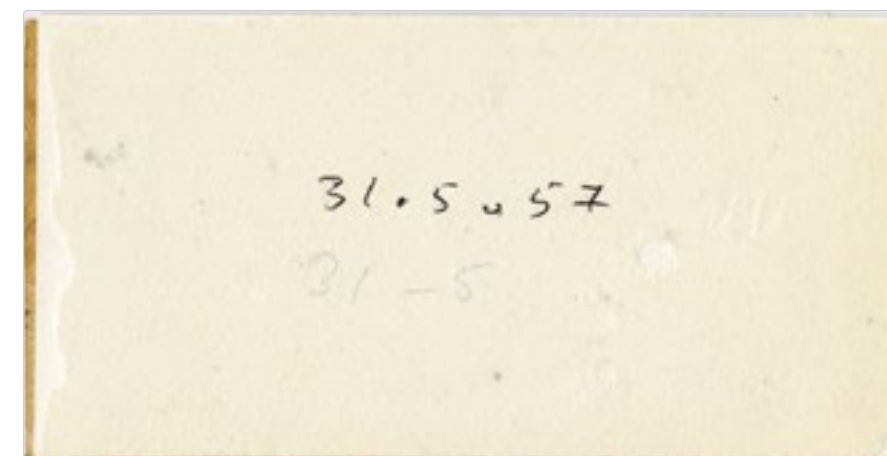
Bank of Sudan adopted none of these composite essays in the first issue of 1961. Each composite essay was sketched and colored on uniface cardboard in May and June 1957. The printer's archival dates are handwritten on the back, which will be mentioned for each note without showing the blank reverse. Below is just an example as a guide of the obverse and reverse.

BANK OF SUDAN

بنك السودان



Obverse



Reverse

Composite Essays for the 25 Piastres, All dated 31.5.1957.



Obverse.



Reverse, alternative A at upper right corner.



Reverse, alternative B at upper right corner.

Composite Essays for the 50 Piastres, Dated 6.6.1957



Obverse.



Reverse.



The Rhinoceros sketch date is 5.6.1957.

Composite Essays for the 1 Sudanese Pound, Dated 6.6.1957



Obverse of 1 Sudanese Pound.
The unusual is the Arabic denomination text: Egyptian Pound.
At the lower left corner: 1 Sudanese Pound.

Composite Essays for the 5 Sudanese Pounds, Dated 5.6.1957



Obverse of the 5 Sudanese Pounds.
The issues Arabic name: The Central Bank of Sudan, unlike the reverse.
The Arabic text at center: Five Pounds, without the word Sudanese.



Reverse of 1 Sudanese Pound.
The unusual is the issuer name: THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE SUDAN.



Reverse.

**An Unadopted Printer's Archival Photographs
For 1 Sudanese Pound, Dated 27.3.1961**



Obverse.



Reverse.
Abu Simbel Temple. Aswan, Egypt.

**An Unadopted Printer's Archival Photographs
For 10 Sudanese Pounds, Dated 27.3.1961**



Obverse.



Reverse.



25 Piastres, 13.7.1964 (First date), Specimen, Pick 6as.
Serial number A/OO 0 000 000, Perforated number 312.
Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on obverse and reverse.
4 times on the 4 corners perforation SPECIMEN.



Researchers note:

Why 4 times SPECIMEN perforation? I don't have justification.
There are 4 dates for these 25 piastres specimens, 1964, 1966, 1968 & 1968.



25 Piastres, 20.1.1966 (Second date), Specimen, Pick 6as.
Serial number A/OO 0 000 000, Perforated number 708.
Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on obverse and reverse.
4 times on the 4 corners perforation SPECIMEN.





25 Piastres, 25.1.1967 (Third date), Specimen, Pick 6bs.
 Serial number A/OO 0 000 000, Perforated number 355.
 Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on obverse and reverse.
 4 times on the 4 corners perforation SPECIMEN.



25 Piastres, 7.2.1968 (Fourth date), Specimen, Pick Not Listed, type of 6bs.
 Serial number A/OO 0 000 000, Perforated number 535.
 Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on obverse and reverse.
 4 times on the 4 corners perforation SPECIMEN.





Perforated # 315.



Perforated # 079.



50 Piastres, 13.7.1964 (First date), Specimen, Pick 7as.
Serial number B/O 0 000 000. Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on obverse and reverse. 4 times on the 4 corners perforation SPECIMEN.



50 Piastres, 7.2.1968 (Second date), Specimen, Pick 7cs.
Serial number B/O 0 000 000. Red diagonal stamp CANCELLED on obverse and reverse. 4 times on the 4 corners perforation SPECIMEN.
The Arabic word Al Khartoum was removed from the obverse.



1 Sudanese Pound, 8.4.1961 (First date), Specimen, Pick 8as.
 Serial # C/16 0 000 000. One punch hole.
 Diagonal red stamp SPECIMEN, two red seals of TDLR on each side.
 SPECIMEN No. 29 at the low margin of the obverse.



1 Sudanese Pound, 20.1.1966 (Second date), Specimen, Pick 8cs.
 Serial # C/00 0 000 000. Perforated SPECIMEN at each corner.
 Diagonal red stamp CANCELLED, Perforated number 1040.

Unique Composite Essay



1 Sudanese Pound, 25.1.1967 (Third date), Specimen, Pick 8ds.
Serial # C/00 0 000 000. Perforated SPECIMEN at each corner.
Diagonal red stamp CANCELLED, Perforated number 1713.



1 Sudanese Pound, 20.1.1967 (Fourth date), Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Serial number C/00 0 000 000. Uniface on card board.





1 Sudanese Pound, 25.1.1967 (Third date), Pick 8d.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 17.6.1962 (First date), Specimen, Pick 9as.
Serial # C/00 000 000. Perforated SPECIMEN at each corner.
Diagonal red stamp CANCELLED, Perforated number 407.



708.



1011.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 2.3.1965 (Second date), Specimen, Pick 9bs.
Serial # C/00 000 000. Perforated SPECIMEN at each corner.
Diagonal red stamp CANCELLED, Perforated number 407.



10 Sudanese Pounds, 1.3.1964, Specimen, Pick 10as.
Serial # C/00 000 000. Perforated SPECIMEN at each corner.
Diagonal red stamp CANCELLED, Perforated number 287.

Unique Unadopted Composite Essays
Jewels from Ibrahim Salem Collection



10 Sudanese Pounds, 25.1.1967, Pick 10c.



25 Piastres, Khartoum 15.9.1959, Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Serial No. A/A 000000, Uniface, on cardboard.



50 Piastres, Khartoum 15.9.1959, Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Serial No. A/A 000000, Uniface, on cardboard.

Unique Unadopted Composite Essay



5 Sudanese Pounds, an obverse composite essay.
ND (1961), Pegasus, the winged horse at left and ruins at right.

Unique Unadopted Original Artwork for the Reverse of the 5 Sudanese Pound



5 Sudanese Pound, Original artwork on cardboard, ND (1968).
Pick Unlisted, man and agricultural machine.

Unique Composite Essays for the Reverse of 5 Sudanese Pounds Two uniface alternatives, Dated 15.7.1968, Thomas de la Rue



Alternative A
Printer's annotation at lower left: BN/15.7.68/298.



Alternative B
Printer's annotation at lower left: BN/15.7.68/299.

SUDAN POSTAL ORDER
FIVE HUNDRED MILLIEMES



Obverse.



Reverse.

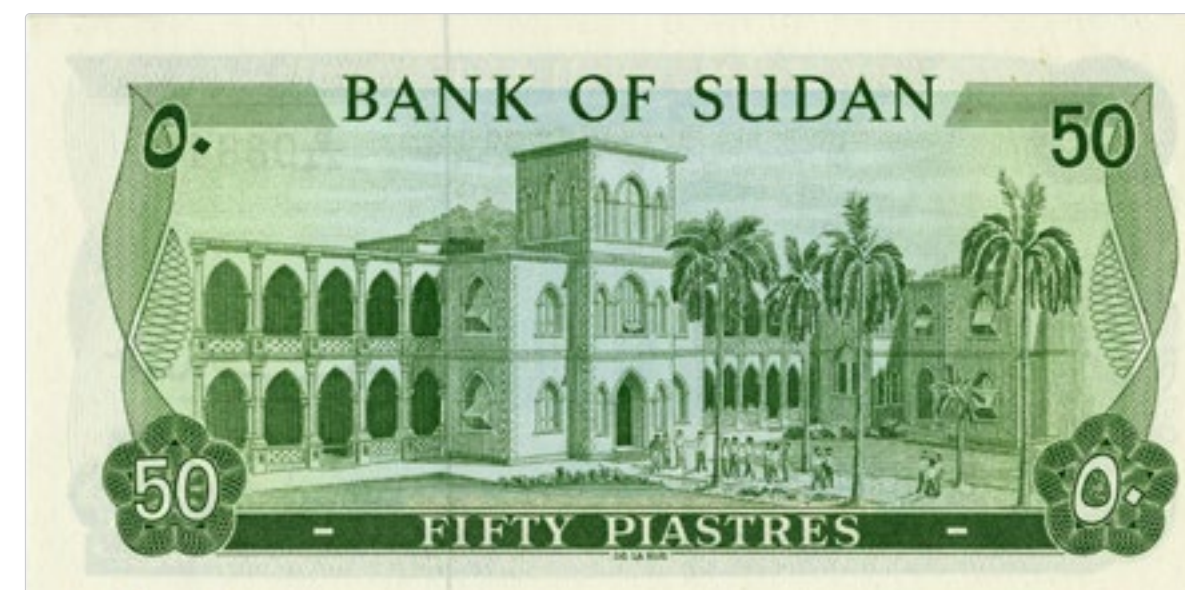
Unique Composite Essay
for the obverse 5 Sudanese Pounds



5 Sudanese Pounds, Khartoum 1.1.1969, Obverse Composite Essay.
Type Pick 14, Uniface on cardboard. Printer's Annotation at lower left:
Bn/15.7.68/297
Bn/30.1.1969/56.



25 Piastres, 28.5.1978, Pick 11b.
Obverse: Bank of Sudan. Reverse: Textile Industry.



50 Piastres, 28.5.1978, Pick 12b.
Obverse: Bank of Sudan. Reverse: Khartoum University.

Researcher's note:

The shortfall of this Series 2 is the depiction of Bank of Sudan building on all the denominations. Pick 11(25 Piastres) to Pick 15 (10 Sudanese Pounds).



1 Sudanese Pound, 27.4.1974, Pick 13b. Obverse
Bank of Sudan building.



5 Sudanese Pounds, Khartoum 1.1.1970. Pick 14a. Obverse.
Image of Bank of Sudan building.



1 Sudanese Pound, 27.4.1974, Pick 13b. Reverse.
Ancient Temple.



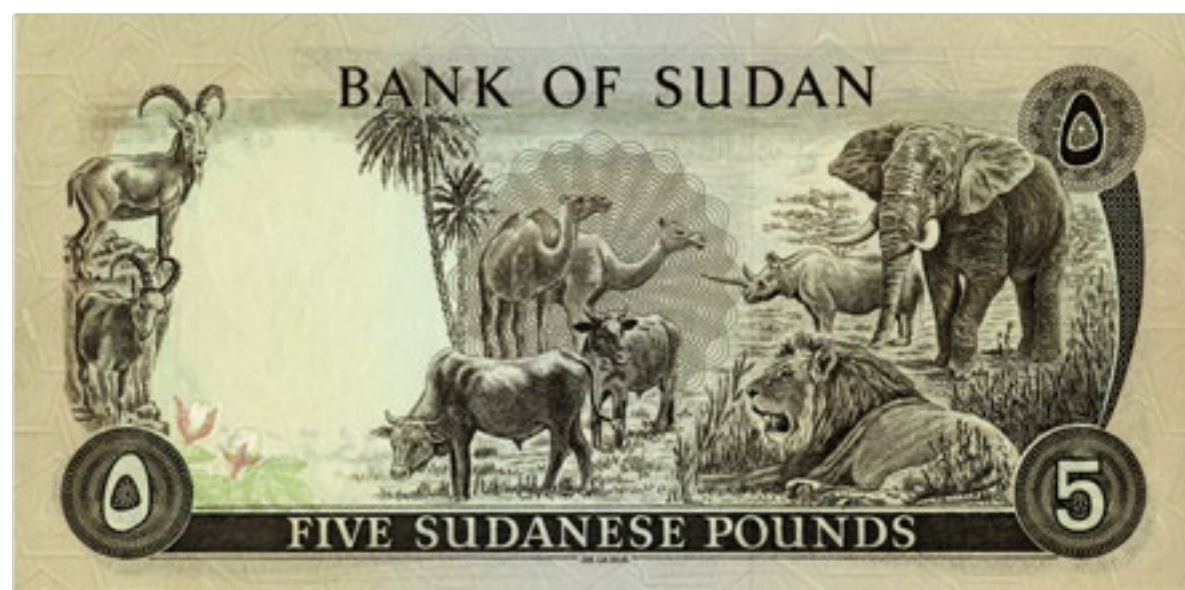
5 Sudanese Pounds, Pick 14a, Reverse.
Sudan wildlife.

Researcher's note:

Images above are little darker than original due to the PMG encapsulating.



5 Sudanese Pounds, Khartoum 2.1.1980. Pick 14c.



10 Sudanese Pounds, Khartoum 2.1.1980. Pick 15c.
Reverse: Transportation elements (Ship, Plan, etc.)



Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse
Of 1 Sudanese Pound.

A Composite Essay for the 20 Sudanese Pounds



20 Pounds, ND (1981), Pick 21 for the type. Uniface, Reverse.
At left: Unity Monument, People's Palace at center.
Printer's annotation date at left: 26.7.80.



Obverse.



Reverse.

1 Sudanese Pound, 29.2.1976, Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Uniface on cardboard, Serial # C/10 000000. Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/11.2.79/67
On the Reverse: Bn/11.2.80/68

**Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse
Of 5 Sudanese Pounds.**



5 Sudanese Pounds, 29.2.1976, Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Uniface on cardboard, Serial # D/16 000000. Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/11.2.80/69
On the Reverse: Bn/11.2.80/70.

**Two Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse
Of 10 and 20 Sudanese Pounds.**



10 Sudanese Pounds, 29.2.1976, Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Uniface on cardboard, Serial # E/9 000000. Printer's annotations:
Bn/19.10.76/256.



20 Sudanese Pounds, 29.2.1976, Composite Essay, Pick Unlisted.
Uniface on cardboard, Serial # E/9 000000. Printer's annotations:
Bn/11.2.80/73.

**Two Unique Composite Essays for the Reverse
Of 5 and 10 Sudanese Pounds.**



5 Sudanese Pounds, ND, Composite Essay for the Reverse, Pick Unlisted.
Uniface on cardboard. Printer's annotations: Bn/26.7.80/233.
Mosque of the African Islamic Center, Khartoum. Type of Pick 19.



5 Sudanese Pounds, ND, Composite Essay for the Reverse, Type Pick 20.
Uniface on cardboard. Printer's annotations: Bn/26.7.80/233.
Kenana Sugar Factory.



1981, SERIES 3

This series is the first series depicting a presidential image. I call this series (Jaffar Nimeiry Series), and his portrait dominated the obverse of this third series of Bank of Sudan, then on the 1981 Commemorative issue – series 4, and finally on the 1983 – 1984 series 5.

Before I go into the listing of this series, I must give some hints about the biography of President Jaffar Nimeiry, who played a significant role in Sudan and Africa, as well as the relation of Sudan with the Western World and the Eastern communist countries.



J. Nimeiry in military uniform



J. Nimeiry in military in civilian uniform

Jaafar Muhammad Nimeiry (otherwise spelled in English as Gaafar Nimeiry, Gaafar Nimeiry, or Ja'far Muhammad Numayri; Arabic: جعفر محمد النميري January 1930 – 30 May 2009, was a Sudanese politician who served as the fourth head of state of Sudan from 1969 to 1985, first as Chairman of the National Revolutionary Command Council and then as President.

A military officer, he came to power after a military coup in 1969. Establishing a one-party state, with his Sudanese Socialist Union as the sole legal political entity in the country, Nimeiry pursued socialist and Pan-Arabist policies and close collaboration with Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Muammar Gaddafi of Libya. In 1971, Nimeiry survived a pro-Soviet coup attempt, after which he allied with Mao Zedong of China and, eventually, with the United States.

1972 he signed the Addis Ababa Agreement, ending the First Sudanese Civil War. In his last years in power, he also adopted aspects of Islamism, and in 1983, he imposed Sharia law throughout the country, precipitating the Second Sudanese Civil War. He was ousted from power in 1985 and went into exile in Egypt. He returned in 1999 and unsuccessfully ran in the presidential elections in 2000. Nimeiry died of natural causes in his home in Omdurman - Sudan, on 30 May 2009.



25 Piastres, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 16s.
Serial No. A/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kostis bridge on reverse.

Researchers note:

The prefix used in Sudan banknotes serial numbers printed by Thomas de la Rue (TDLR), is linked, and identifying the denomination of the banknotes as the following

- Prefix A:** 25 Piastres.
- Prefix B:** 50 Piastres.
- Prefix C:** 1 Pound.
- Prefix D:** 5 Pounds.
- Prefix E:** 10 Pounds.
- Prefix F:** 20 Pounds.
- Prefix G:** 50 Pounds.
- Prefix H:** 100 Pounds.



25 Piastres, 1.1.1981, Pick 16a.



50 Piastres, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 17s.
Serial No. B/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Bank of Sudan on reverse.



1 Sudanese Pound, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 18s.
 Serial No. C/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, People's Assembly building in Khartoum on reverse.

1 Sudanese Pound, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 18s.
 Serial No. C/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, People's Assembly building in Khartoum on reverse.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 19s.
 Serial No. D/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, Islamic African Center Mosque on reverse.

5 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 19s.
 Serial No. D/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, Islamic African Center Mosque on reverse.



10 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 20s.
Serial No. E/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kenana Sugar Factory on reverse.

10 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 20s.
Serial No. E/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kenana Sugar Factory on reverse.



20 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 21s.
Serial No. F/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, People's Palace on reverse.

20 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1981, Specimen, Pick 22s.
Serial No. F/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, 25th Anniversary of Independence on obverse.
People's Palace on reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first issue of 20 Sudanese Pounds denomination.

1983 – 1984, SERIES 5

Printer is Thomas de la Rue (TDLR)



25 Piastres, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 23s. Same signature of Series 3.
Serial No. A/97 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kosti bridge on reverse.

25 Piastres, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 23s.
Serial No. A/97 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kosti bridge on reverse.

Researchers note:

It is not usual for TDLR to overprint SPECIMEN in red color on the red banknote.



50 Piastres, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 24s.
 Serial No. B/33 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, Bank of Sudan on reverse.

50 Piastres, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 24s.
 Serial No. B/33 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, Bank of Sudan on reverse.



1 Sudanese Pound, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 25s.
 Serial No. C/76 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, People's Assembly building in Khartoum on reverse.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 26s.
 Serial No. D/16 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 J. Nimeiry on obverse, Islamic African Center Mosque on reverse.

Researchers note:

In this series, denomination in Arabic text at the obverse is lacking the word (Sudanese), only the word Pound or Pounds, while at the reverse, the word (Sudanese) is depicted for all denominations.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1983, Pick 26a.



10 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 27s.
Serial No. E/31 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kenana Sugar Factory on reverse.





10 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 27s.
Serial No. E/31 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Kenana Sugar Factory on reverse.

10 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1983, Specimen, Pick 27a.



Contents of the obverse: Oil at refinery at left, portrait of J. Nimeiry. At the center in Arabic text (Nimeiry Port for Oil Export مرسى نيميري لتصدير البترول). At right circle of the watermark, above it is a flag, below it is wheat. At the lower center is the Governor signature (Farouk Ibrahim El Magbool), at the right of that Arabic text in violet color (Nimeiry Port مرسى نيميري). At the left of the signature is a seashell in violet color, next to that in green color Arabic text (Sudan Petroleum).



Note: For obverse details, please refer to the previous 50 Pounds Specimen.



50 Sudanese Pounds, 25.5.1984, Specimen, Pick 29s.
Serial No. G/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Anchor at left, Sailing Dhow at center and modern oil tanker at right.

Researchers note:

This is the first introduction of the 50 Sudanese Pounds denomination.



50 Sudanese Pounds, 25.5.1984, Specimen, Pick 29s.
Serial No. G/1 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
J. Nimeiry on obverse, Anchor at left, Sailing Dhow at center and modern oil tanker at right.

Researchers note:

This is the first introduction of the 50 Sudanese Pounds denomination.

1985, SERIES 6

New Currency Law 30.6.1985



This series 6 (1985), as well as series 7 (1987 – 1990) and series 8 (1991 – 1992), unfortunately, all depicting just one and same image of the Bank of Sudan.

Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse of 25 Piastres.

Obverse



Reverse



25 Piastres, 30.6.1985, Composite Essay, Pick 30s proof.
Uniface on cardboard, Serial # A/1 000000. Camels at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.
Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/19.9.85/284.
On the Reverse: Bn/19.9.85/285.



25 Piastres, 30.6.1985, Specimen, Pick 30s.
 Serial No. A/160 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 Camels at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
 Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



50 Piastres, 30.6.1985, Specimen, Pick 31s.
 Serial No. B/53 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 Kissar (African lyre) at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
 Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.

Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse Of 5 Sudanese Pounds.



1 Sudanese Pound, 30.6.1985, Specimen, Pick 32s.
Serial No. C/176 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
Cotton Plant at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.

Researchers note:

Starting from this denomination up to the highest, the word Sudanese is only depicted at the reverse. On the obverse the Arabic text word (Pound) and the denomination. For example, for the above note, the reverse is (One Sudanese Pound), while on the Arabic text on the obverse is (One Pound واحد جنيه).

Obverse



Reverse



5 Sudanese Pounds, 30.6.1985, Composite Essay, Type of Pick 33s proof.
Uniface on cardboard, Cattle at left, map at center on the obverse.
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.
Serial # A/16 000000. Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/19.9.85/280.
On the Reverse: Bn/19.9.85/281.

Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse Of 10 Sudanese Pounds.



5 Sudanese Pounds, 30.6.1985, Specimen, Pick 33s.
Serial No. D/36 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
Cattle at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.

Obverse



Reverse



10 Sudanese Pounds, 30.6.1985, Composite Essay, Type of Pick 34s proof.
Uniface on cardboard, Gate of the old city of Suakin on the left, map at center on the obverse. Bank of
Sudan Building on the reverse.
Serial # A/31 000000. Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/19.8.85/260
On the Reverse: Bn/19.8.85/261.

Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse Of 20 Sudanese Pounds.

Obverse



Reverse



20 Sudanese Pounds, ND (1985), Composite Essay, Type of Pick 35s proof.
Uniface on cardboard, Sail Dhow (Felucca) at left, map at center on the obverse. No signature and no date.
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.
Serial # A/11 000000. Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/27.6.85/213
On the Reverse: Bn/27.6.85/214.

Unique Composite Essays for the Obverse & Reverse Of 50 Sudanese Pounds.

Obverse



Reverse



50 Sudanese Pounds, ND (1985), Composite Essay, Type of Pick 36s proof.
Uniface on cardboard, National Museum building at left, map at center on the obverse. Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.
Serial # A/11 000000. Printer's annotations:
On the Obverse: Bn/27.6.85/215
On the Reverse: Bn/27.6.85/216.

1987 - 1990, SERIES 7

Introduction

This 7th Series of Bank of Sudan is almost like the previous 6th Series of 1985, rather than dates and signatures. The main essential difference is that this series had witnessed the issue of the highest denomination (100 Sudanese Pounds) for the first time. This highest denomination was released into circulation for the first time in 1988, 1989 and 1990 (Brown color), then on another color (Blue) but same design in 1991 and 1992. More details and comments about this banknote are shown in the listing of this series.



The 100 Pounds of 1988, 89 and 90 issue.



The 100 Pounds of 1991 and 92 issue.



25 Piastres, 1.1.1987, Pick 37.
Camels at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.
Color is varying than the previous issue; Pick 30.



Reverse of 25 Piastres, 1985, Pick 30.



50 Piastres, 1.1.1987, Specimen, Pick 38.
Kissar (African lyre) at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



1 Sudanese Pound, 1.1.1987, Pick 39.
Cotton Plant at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.





5 Sudanese Pounds, March 1989, Specimen, Pick 40bs.
Serial No. D/86 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
Cattle at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



5 Sudanese Pounds, January 1990, Pick 40c.
Cattle at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.





20 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1987, Specimen, Pick 42as.
 Serial No. F/52 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 Sail Dhow (Felucca) at left, map at center on the obverse.
 Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.

20 Sudanese Pounds, January 1990, Specimen, Pick 42cs.
 Serial No. F/112 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
 Sail Dhow (Felucca) at left, map at center on the obverse.
 Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



50 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1987, Specimen, Pick 43as.
Serial No. G/16 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
National Museum building at left, map at center on the obverse.
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.

50 Sudanese Pounds, January 1990, Specimen, Pick 43cs.
Serial No. G/106 000000, Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
National Museum building at left, map at center on the obverse.
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



50 Sudanese Pounds, 1.1.1987, Pick 43a.
National Museum building at left, map at center on the obverse.
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



100 Sudanese Pounds, March 1989, Pick 44b.
On the obverse: at left the Shield of University of Khartoum, next to that is part of the buildings of the University of Khartoum. At center circular design containing the map of Sudan, the upper half are plant leaves, the lower half is artistic Arabic Kufic script (Republic of Sudan جمهورية السودان). At lower right is an open book. At the extreme right, from top to bottom (Two Arabic Kufic script words: The first word is (University), the second I could not read it!)
On the reverse: Bank of Sudan building. At right is Arabic Kufic script (Bank of Sudan بنك السودان), Underprint of that on top, is Bank of Sudan in Arabic and BS in English representing Bank of Sudan. The lower underprint is the 10 Piastres coin of 1956 depicting the Camel Postman.

The first 100 Sudanese Pound release into circulation is 1988.

For more information, please see the following page.

The 100 Sudanese Pounds analyses, Pick 44

The 100 Sudanese Pound, Pick 44, which been released into circulation for the first time in 1988, is esthetically design balanced with nice color harmony. The Arabic scripts used are multi types; not limited to the Naskh and Kufic scripts. For sure, the printer TDLR had the minimum input in the design of this banknote, most probably the printer had got the design from Sudan, mainly the Arabic Kufic script, which artistically overdone to the point that even the reader's with Arabic tongue may have difficulty of reading it.

The Obverse.



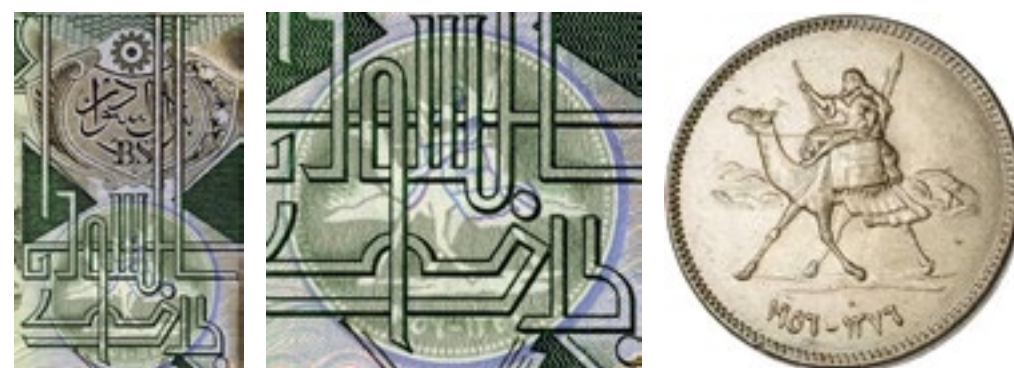
Shield of University of Sudan

Republic of Sudan
جمهورية السودان

University
of ...

Second word not readable. These unreadable Kufic artistic scripts are puzzles and mazes.

The Reverse.



Bank of Sudan
بنك السودان

The underprint is the 1956

10 Piastres coin
The Camel Postman

This series is like processing issues, but with deferent color schemes. In this series, the 25, 50 Piastres and the 1 Pound were not produced and discontinued till today, only the 1 Sudanese Pound re-issued in 2006 by Central Bank of Sudan.



5 Sudanese Pounds, January 1991, Pick 45.
Cattle at left, map of Sudan at the center on the obverse,
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



10 Sudanese Pounds, January 1991, Pick 46.

Gate of the old city of Suakin on the left, map at center on the obverse. Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



20 Sudanese Pounds, January 1991, Pick 47.

Sail Dhow (Felucca) at left, map at center on the obverse. Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



50 Sudanese Pounds, January 1991, Pick 48.
National Museum building at left, map at center on the obverse.
Bank of Sudan Building on the reverse.



100 Sudanese Pounds, January 1991, Specimen, Pick 49.
Serial No. H/101 000000. Red overprinted SPECIMEN نموذج.
On obverse: University of Khartoum.
On reverse: Bank of Sudan building.

For more details, please refer to 100 Sudanese Pounds Pick 44.

1992 - 1998, SERIES 9

This series and the next series 10 are the last to be issued under the issuer name (Bank of Sudan). Following these two series, the new entity will be the (Central Bank of Sudan). This series 9 is very interesting in all aspects of concept, design and totally a new era in Sudan banknote history.

In this series, the major elements to focus on, are the followings:

- The concept of the banknotes and the appearance is different than all the previous issues, in colors, images, elements, text and scripts.
- The size of all the banknotes became smaller than previously issued.
- Due to political turmoil, inflation, that resulting weakness of the purchasing power of the Sudanese Pound drastically, the Bank of Sudan decided to change the initial banknote unite from Pound to Dinar. The Dinar continued to be the Sudanese banknote until 2006, where the bank returned to the name Pound.
- The serial number witnessed the change of the prefix from one Latin letter to two letters, which continued till today.
- The promissory bearer payment, which was always depicted in Arabic language on the obverse, now it is depicted on reverse in English language (I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND). That statement changed on a later stage after the establishment of the Central Bank of Sudan to read as (LEGAL TENDER BANKNOTE).
- Enhancement of the security elements such as metal strips, holographic strips, watermarks, and special symbols for the blinds. etc.
- New denominations were created such as 25 Dinars, 200 Dinars, 500 Dinars, 1000 Dinars and 10,000 Dinars.
- The new One Sudanese Dinar replaced the One Sudanese Pound at a rate of 1 = 10. Accordingly for example 10 Sudanese Dinar will be equal to 100 Sudanese Pounds.

The most essential at this stage was the establishment of Sudan Currency Printing Press (SCPP), in May 1994 and started the real production at the end of 1994. (www.sudancurrency.com). The new company printed almost all denominations excluding the 5 and 10 Dinars, which was printed at TDLR, and in 2002 the 2,000 Sudanese Dinars printed at Giesecke + Devrient (G&D).



100 Sudanese Pounds, January 1991, Pick 49.
On obverse: University of Khartoum.
On reverse: Bank of Sudan building.

For more details, please refer to 100 Sudanese Pounds Pick 44.





5 Sudanese Dinars (Dinarat), February 1993, Specimen, Pick 51s.
 Serial No. G A 0000000, Diagonal red hollow SPECIMEN overprint.
 SPECIMEN No. 000307 printed at lower margin at the obverse.
 Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse.
 Field of Millet and Sunflower plants at the reverse.
 Printer (TDLR).

Researchers note:

This is the first time that both serial numbers are printed at the upper part of the obverse, which is unusual. This practice will change to be at upper and lower part at the issue of 50 Dinars, Pick 54.



5 Sudanese Dinars (Dinarat), February 1993, Pick 51a.
 Presidential Palace at the obverse.
 Field of Millet and Sunflower plants at the reverse.
 Printer (TDLR).



10 Sudanese Dinars (Dinarat), February 1993, Specimen, Pick 52s.
 Serial No. H A 0000000, Diagonal red hollow SPECIMEN overprint.
 SPECIMEN No. 0000502 printed at lower margin at the obverse.
 Presidential Palace at the obverse.
 Masjid Al-Nilin (Mosque of the two Niles) at the reverse.
 Printer (TDLR).



10 Sudanese Dinars (Dinarat), February 1993, Pick 52a.
 Presidential Palace at the obverse.
 Masjid Al-Nilin (Mosque of the two Niles) at the reverse.
 Printer (TDLR).

The 5 and 10 Sudanese Dinars, the wrongly Arabic spelling.

The two low denominations of Bank of Sudan that were issued in 1993 are the 5 and 10 Dinars, and it is the replacement of the word Pounds. These two banknotes, 5 Dinars Pick 51 and 10 Dinars Pick 52, printed by TDLR, UK.

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, but when your singular unit is Dinar, it cannot be Dinarat (There is nothing in Arabic language called Dinarat), it should be Dananeer. I have never seen the word Dinarat in any World banknotes, rather than the **unissued** 5 and 10 Dinarat of United Arab Republic during the formation of uniting Egypt and Syria in 1958.



The 5 and 10 Dinarat, 1958 of United Arab Republic that was never issued.



The wrong 5 Dinarat, Sudan Pick 51

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



Iraq 1956

Kuwait 1960

Tunisia 1983

Jordan 2022



The wrong 10 Dinarat, Sudan Pick 52

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



Iraq 1956

Kuwait 1960

Tunisia 1983

Jordan 2022



25 Sudanese Dinars, March 1992, Specimen, Pick 53s.

Serial No. 1/41 000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal red SPECIMEN overprint. SPECIMEN No. 0107 printed in red at the center left side on the obverse. Signature 10, El-Sheikh Sid Ahmed El-Sheikh, Printer (TDLR).

Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse. Arabesque design and shaded forming Masjid Al-Nilin at reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first introduction of the 25 Dinars in Sudan. Also, this is the first time to depict on the reverse (I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND).



25 Sudanese Dinars, March 1992, Specimen, Pick 53c.
Signature 11, Sabir Mohamed Hassan, Printer Sudan Currency Printing Press (SCPP). Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse.
Arabesque design and shaded forming Masjid Al-Nilin at the reverse.



50 Sudanese Dinars, March 1992, Pick 54c.
Signature 11, Printer (SCPP), Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse. Denomination in the center of Arabesque geometrical pattern at the reverse.



100 Sudanese Dinars, April 1994, Specimen, Pick 55s.
 Serial No. K/1 000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse only (no stamp on reverse!). SPECIMEN No. 0071 printed in red at the lower left. Signature 11, Printer (SCPP), Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse. Parliament building at the reverse.



100 Sudanese Dinars, April 1994, Pick 55a.
 Signature 11, Printer (SCPP), Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse. Parliament building at the reverse.



200 Sudanese Dinars, April 1998, Specimen, Pick 57s.

Serial No. QA 0000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse only (no stamp on reverse!). SPECIMEN No. 0095 printed in red at the lower left. Signature 11, Printer (SCPP), Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse. Logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan Building at center and Millet at reverse.

200 Sudanese Dinars, April 1998, Pick 57a.

Signature 11, Printer (SCPP), Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse. Logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan Building at center and Millet at reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first appearance of the denomination of 200 Dinars in Sudan banknotes.



500 Sudanese Dinars, April 1998, 2 Specimen banknotes, Pick 58s.

Serial No. RA 0000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse only (no stamp on reverse!). SPECIMEN No. 0095 & 0186 printed in red at the lower left. Signature 11, Printer (SCPP). Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace), Seal Sudan Petroleum and seal for Agriculture base at the obverse. Oil well, logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan building and Millet at the reverse.

500 Sudanese Dinars, April 1998, Pick 58b.

Signature 11, Printer (SCPP). Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace), Seal Sudan Petroleum and seal for Agriculture base at the obverse.

Oil well, logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan building and Millet at the reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first appearance of denomination of 500 Dinars in Sudanese banknotes. The obverse and reverse have multi seals, more than 6 seals that affected the aesthetic appearance of this banknote.



1000 Sudanese Dinars, May 1996, Specimen, Pick 59s.
 Serial No. MA 0000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse and reverse.
 SPECIMEN No. 0901 printed in red at the lower left. Signature 12, Abdullah Hassan Ahmed, Printer:
 Giesecke + Devrient (G&D).
 Cotton flowers, Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse.
 Logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan building and Millet at the reverse.

1000 Sudanese Dinars, May 1996, Pick 59a (8-digit serial number).
 Signature 12, Abdullah Hassan Ahmed, Printer: Giesecke + Devrient (G&D).
 Cotton flowers, Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse.
 Logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan building and Millet at the reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first introduction of the denomination of 1000 Dinars in the Sudanese banknotes. The 1000 Dinars is equal 100 old Sudanese Pounds.

2002, SERIES 10

This is the last series of Bank of Sudan before the new series of Central Bank of Sudan, 2006. This series witnessed the introduction of the 2000 and 5000 Dinars for the first time in Sudan banknotes. These notes are exchanged 1=10 of the old Sudanese Pounds.

In this series, the new headquarter of the Bank of Sudan depicted at the reverse of the 2000 Dinars. The obverse and reverse of these notes are overdone and overcrowded with logos, emblems, as I will demonstrate below. For the first time, a verse from the Holy Quran is depicted at the obverse, the verse in Arabic is وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا, the English translation of that: "And God has made lawful trade and forbidden usury."



10 000 Sudanese Dinars, May 1996, Specimen banknotes, Pick 60s.
 Serial No. NA 0000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse and reverse.
 SPECIMEN No. 0774 printed in red at the lower left. Signature 12, Abdullah Hassan Ahmed. Printer (SCPP).
 Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace), sunflower, leaf, wheat at the obverse. Wheat, water jugs, logo of Bank of Sudan, Bank of Sudan building at the reverse.

Researchers note:

- This is the first introduction of the denomination of 10 000 Dinars in the Sudanese banknotes. The 10 000 Dinars is equal 1000 old Sudanese Pounds.
 - This denomination was not issued. It is known as a SPECIMEN only.
- Banknote is Courtesy of BANKNOTE WORLD.



The Bank of Sudan Headquarter

The overcrowded depicted elements on the 2000 Dinars obverse





2000 Sudanese Dinars, January 2002, Specimen, Pick 62s.
 Serial No. SA 0000000 Two (different fonts), Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse only.
 SPECIMEN No. 0000094 printed in red on the left obverse.
 Signature 11, Sabir Mohamed Hassan, Printer: Giesecke + Devrient (G&D).
 Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse.
 Artifacts logo of Bank of Sudan, New Bank of Sudan, oil rig and dam at the reverse.

2000 Sudanese Dinars, January 2002, Pick 62a.
 Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace) at the obverse.
 Artifacts logo of Bank of Sudan, New Bank of Sudan at the reverse.

The Holy Quranic verse at the Obverse: وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا
 The English translation: "And God has made lawful trade and forbidden usury."



5000 Sudanese Dinars, January 2002, two Specimen notes, Pick 63s.
 Serial No. TA 00000000, Diagonal hollow red SPECIMEN on the obverse only. SPECIMEN No. 0000048 & 0000053, printed in red on the lower left margin.
 Signature 11, Sabir Mohamed Hassan, Printer: Giesecke + Devrient (G&D).
 Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace), Pyramid, cotton crops, columns, and Holographic strip at the obverse. Sailboat, coat of arms, New Bank of Sudan at the reverse.

5000 Sudanese Dinars, January 2002, Pick 63a.
 Signature 11, Sabir Mohamed Hassan, Printer: Giesecke + Devrient (G&D).
 Presidential Palace (The Sirdar's Palace), Pyramid, cotton crops, columns, and Holographic strip at the obverse. Sailboat, coat of arms, New Bank of Sudan at the reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first introduction of the denomination of 5000 Dinars in the Sudanese banknotes.



CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN

بنك السودان المركزي

2006, SERIES1



Introduction

The formation of the Central Bank of Sudan (SBOS) took several decades to become the one and only responsible for Sudan currency. The story of the bank goes back to 1955 when the first series were prepared and destroyed in the following year, when the first issued series put into circulation in 1956, the year of Sudan independence. The first series were issued under the issuer name (Sudan Government). On a later stage, in 1957, the Sudan Currency Board was formed and was responsible issuing currency till 1959, when the Bank of Sudan was formed and commenced business in February 1960.

The Bank of Sudan handled the currency matters of Sudan and issued several series with the basic unit (Sudanese Pound) until 1992. Due to inflation and economical turmoil due to internal political matters, the Bank of Sudan started to issue high denominations from 1985 to 1992.

When it became difficult to cope with inflation, the Bank of Sudan changed the Sudanese currency unit from Pound to Dinar at rate of 1 Dinar equal to 10 Pounds. Later, and under pressure, the bank issued denominations with two zeros, three zeros and three zeros. This matter and several obstacles took the bank to consider a total new structure and take a drastic improvement in hierarchy of bank and the basic Sudanese currency unit.

Improvements were done to the quality and security measures of currency printed by (Sudan Currency Printing Press), in addition, the Bank of Sudan had a new headquarter in the capital, Khartoum. These improvements were crowned by changing the bank name to Central Bank of Sudan and introduced the new Sudanese Pound replacing the Sudanese Dinar that lasted only fifteen years.

To eliminate the multiple zeros from the Sudanese Dinar, the Central Bank of Sudan issued the first series in 2006 at a rate of one Sudanese Pound is equal to one hundred Sudanese Dinar. All the series issued from 2006 were reflecting the Sudanese culture, heritage, nature, technology, and industry. The first Governor of the Central Bank of Sudan is Mr. Sabir Mohamed Hassan, (signature 1), whom was (signature 11) during the era of Bank of Sudan.



The logo of the Central Bank of Sudan



1 Sudanese Pound, 9.7.2006, Pick 64a.

Signature 1 (Sabir Mohamed Hassan), Printed by Sudan Currency Printing Press (SCPP). Sunflower as registration, Dove above map of Sudan, Central Bank building and drums at the obverse. Pigeon and logo of Central Bank at reverse.

Researchers note:

This is the first depicting the word (Sudanese سوداني) in Arabic text next to the denomination on the obverse. The promise to pay the bearer on demand on previous issues to (Legal Tender Banknote) on the reverse, as well in Arabic at the obverse) (ورقة نقد قانونية).



2 Sudanese Pounds, 9.7.2006, Pick 65a.

Signature 1, Printed by (SCPP). Pottery bowl as registration device, civilization theme with bowls, plates, and vases and the map of Sudan at the obverse. Musical instruments, pottery bowl at reverse.



10 Sudanese Pounds, 9.7.2006, Pick 67a.
Signature 1, Printed by (SCPP). Map as registration device, national unity theme with tree in Tabaldia, clapsed hand part of the tree on obverse. Presidential Palace, map and logo of Central Bank at the reverse.

Researchers note:

Unfortunately, the 5 Sudanese Pound, is not in my collection.

Independent Sudan Issues | Central Bank of Sudan | 2006, Series1

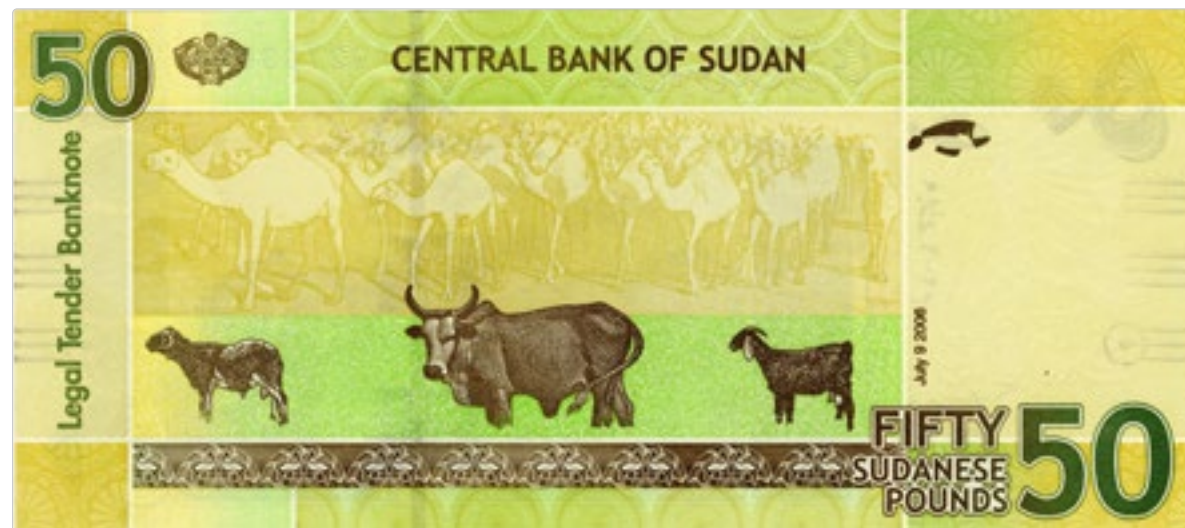


10 Sudanese Pounds, 9.7.2006, Pick 67a.
Signature 1, Printed by (SCPP). Map as registration device, national unity theme with tree in Tabaldia, clapsed hand part of the tree on obverse. Presidential Palace, map and logo of Central Bank at the reverse.



Pyramids at Meroe, Sudan.

Independent Sudan Issues | Central Bank of Sudan | 2006, Series1



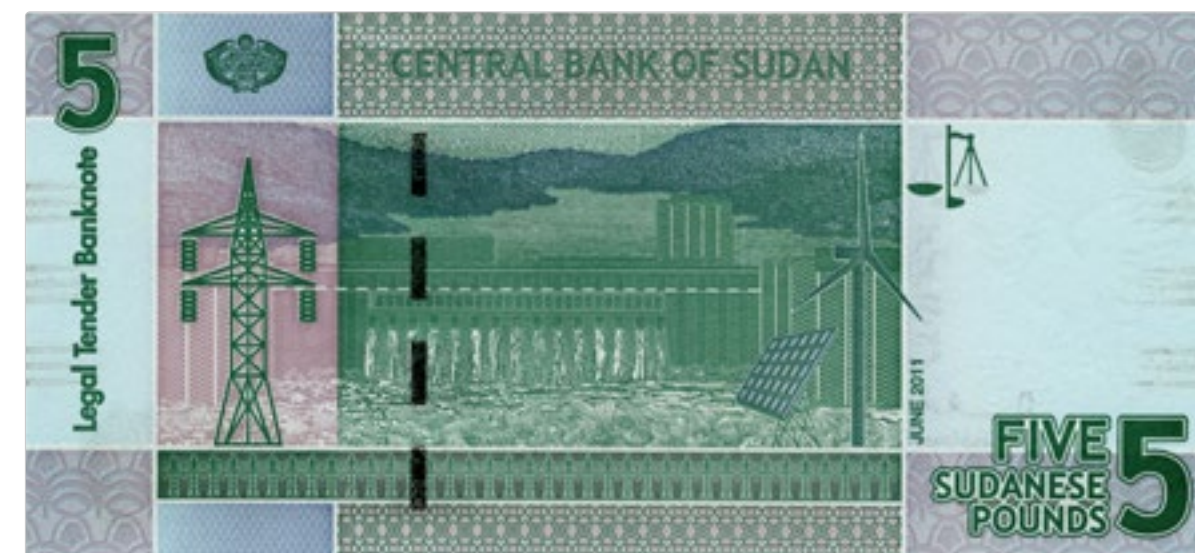
50 Sudanese Pounds, 9.7.2006, Pick 69a.
Signature 1, Printed by (SCPP). Fish as registration device, natural resources showing animals and trees at the obverse. Camels, goats, cattle, and logo of (CBOS) at reverse.



2 Sudanese Pounds, June 2011, Pick 71a.
Signature 2 (Mohamed Khalil El Zubair), Printed by (SCPP). Pottery bowl as registration device, civilization theme with bowls, plates, and vases and the map of Sudan at the obverse. Musical instruments, pottery bowl at reverse.



2 Sudanese Pounds, March 2015, Pick 71b.
Signature 3, Printed by (SCPP). Pottery bowl as registration device, civilization theme with bowls, plates, and vases and the map of Sudan at the obverse. Musical instruments, pottery bowl at reverse.



5 Sudanese Pounds, June 2011, Pick 72a.
Signature 2, Printed by (SCPP). Balance scale as registration device, future theme with architecture and satellite on the obverse. Electric power tower, hydraulic dam, solar panel, windmill, and logo of Central Bank at the reverse.



10 Sudanese Pounds, June 2011, Pick 73a.

Signature 2, Printed by (SCPP). Sorghum tree as registration device, national unity theme with tree in Tabaldia, clasped hand part of the tree on obverse. The Presidential Palace, map, and logo of Central Bank at the reverse.



20 Sudanese Pounds, June 2011, Pick 74a.

Signature 2, Printed by (SCPP). Wrench as registration device, oil rig, irrigation wheel and pyramids of Meroe in Sudan at the obverse. Industrial facilities, telecommunications, agricultural crops, and logo of (CBOS) at reverse.



50 Sudanese Pounds, June 2011, Pick 75a.
Signature 2, Printed by (SCPP). Fish as registration device, natural resources showing animals and trees at the obverse. Camels, goats, cattle, and logo of (CBOS) at reverse.



100 Sudanese Pounds, January 2019, Pick 77a.
Signature 2, Printed by (SCPP). Pyramids as registration device, The forgotten Nubian pyramids of Sudan near Meroe that were built by the rulers of the ancient Kushite kingdoms at the obverse. Meroe hydroelectric dam on the river Nile, that opened in 2009. CBOS logo at the reverse.



SOUTH SUDAN ISSUES

2011 POUND ISSUE ----- 193

Republic of South Sudan

The South Sudan was always a region of greater Sudan. This region population are Christians unlike the north of Sudan. The region was neglected from development after the Sudan independence in 1956. A tough conflict and dis-agreement between Khartoum, the capital of Sudan and Juba, the capital of South Sudan. As a result, two civil wars took place (1955 – 1972 and 1983 - 2005) in which perhaps 2.5 million people died, mostly civilian due to starvation and drought. Ongoing peace agreement the South Sudan was granted a six-year period of autonomy to be followed by a referendum on final status. The result of the referendum held in January 2011, was a vote of 98% in favor of secession was attained on 9 July 2011.

The southern Sudan Rebel leader, Dr. John Garang de Mabior became a vice president, during the presidency of Omer Al Bashir on 9 July 2005. In late July 2005, Garang died after the Ugandan presidential Mi-172 helicopter he was flying in crashed. He had been returning from a meeting in Rwakitura with long-time ally President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda at the age of 60. Garang portrait was depicted on the obverse of all the denominations of the first series of The Bank of South Sudan. The first series was introduced on 18 July 2011.

BANK OF SOUTH SUDAN



Sudan before 2011



Sudan & South Sudan after 2011



1 South Sudanese Pound, ND (2011), Pick 5.
Signature 1 (Elijah Malok), printed by TDLR.

Dr. John Garang de Mabior¹ at left, spear at right and ornamental patterns at the obverse. Giraffes at right of the reverse.



¹ For further reading about Dr. Garang, please refer the (The Banknotes of Destiny) volume 2, pages 996 – 999, by the researcher. Published in 2016.



5 South Sudanese Pounds, ND (2011), Pick 6.
Signature 1 (Elijah Malok), printed by TDLR.

Dr. John Garang de Mabior at left, spear at right and ornamental patterns at the obverse. Juba cattle at the right of the reverse.



10 South Sudanese Pounds, ND (2011), Pick 7.
Signature 1 (Elijah Malok), printed by TDLR.

Dr. John Garang de Mabior at left, spear at right and ornamental patterns at the obverse. Pineapple and water buffalo at the right of the reverse.



25 South Sudanese Pounds, ND (2011), Pick 8.
Signature 1 (Elijah Malok), printed by TDLR.

Dr. John Garang de Mabior at left, spear at right and ornamental patterns at the obverse. Oil derrick and antelope at the right of the reverse.



50 South Sudanese Pounds, ND (2011), Pick 9.
Signature 1 (Elijah Malok), printed by TDLR.

Dr. John Garang de Mabior at left, spear at right and ornamental patterns at the obverse. Elephants at the right of the reverse.



100 South Sudanese Pounds, ND (2011), Pick 10.
Signature 1 (Elijah Malok), printed by TDLR.

Dr. John Garang de Mabior at left, spear at right and ornamental patterns at the obverse. Reclining lion and waterfalls at the right of the reverse.



References

- Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (SCWPM), General Issues, 1368 - 1960. 16th Edition, 2016. Cuhaj, George. Krause Publications.
- Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (SCWPM), Modern Issues, 1961 – Present, 25th Edition, 2019. Cuhaj, George. Krause Publications.
- Standard Catalog of World Paper Money (SCWPM), Specialized Issues, 12th Edition, 2013. Cuhaj, George. Krause Publications.
- The Banknote Book (BNB), Linzmayer, Owen. (Three Volumes), 2014 and online updates. Latest version 2023.
- “Encyclopedia of Sudan Banknotes” 1856 – 2012, Ali, Bushra. First Edition 2012.
- “The History of Gordon Notes”. Parr, Martin. IBNS Journal. Volume 12 Number 1. P. 5. Part 1.
- “The History of Gordon Notes”. Parr, Martin. IBNS Journal. Volume 12 Number 2. P. 7. Part 2.
- “The Camel Postman”. Symes, Peter. IBNS Journal. Volume 46 Number1. P. 51.
- “Sudan’s First Bank Notes”. Symes, Peter. IBNS Journal. Volume 40 Number 3. P. 12.
- “The Bank of Sudan’s Second Series”. Symes, Peter. IBNS Journal. Volume 49 Number 3. P. 39.



Ibrahim Salem

Professional Design Architect
Dubai - United Arab Emirates
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...

Signature

ISBN 978-9948-755-33-3



9

789948

755333

لبنان

A 100