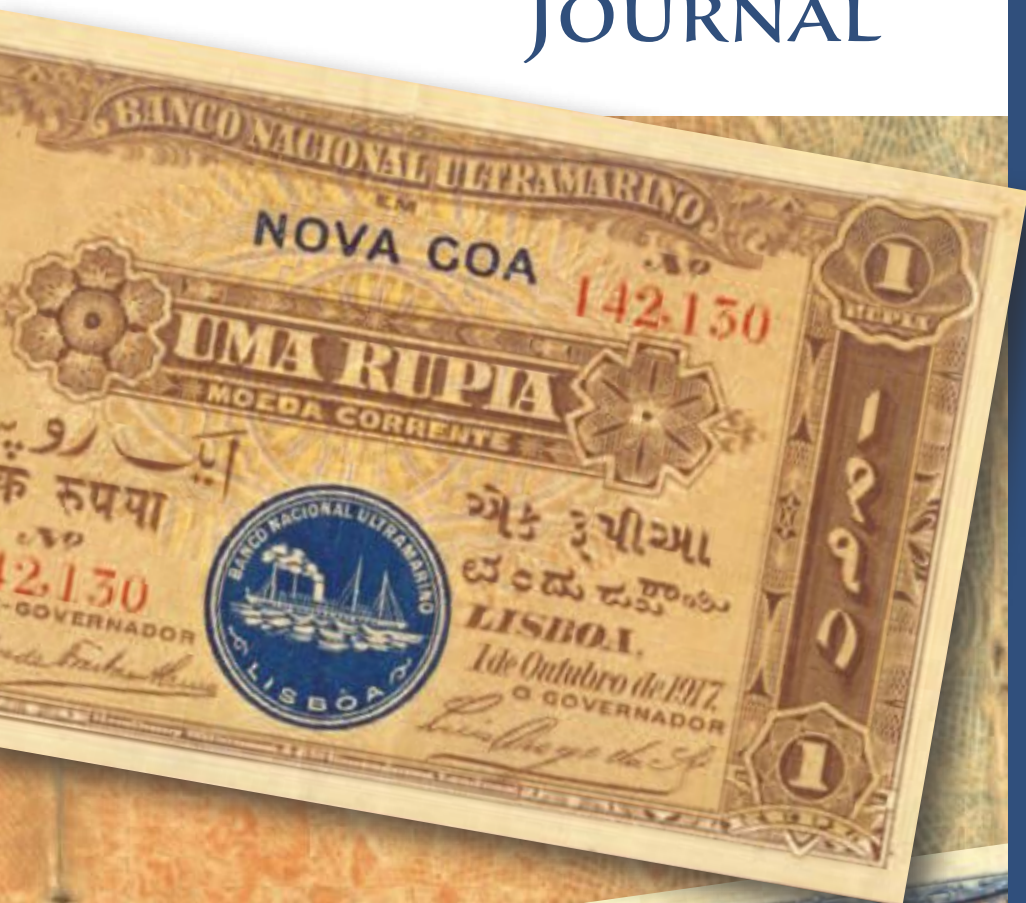


INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY JOURNAL



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Bank Notes of Portuguese India

The Bank of Sudan's Second Series

A Curious Story of Albanian Banknote Printing

Not Actually a Banknote?

The Brixton Pound

The Day I Bought a Treasure Ship



Editor's Column

Welcome to another edition of the *IBNS Journal*. I am pleased to offer another fine range of articles and I hope each member finds something of interest in the material presented. Articles in this edition present the banknotes of Portuguese India, highlight the Bank of Sudan's second series, announce a discovery or two from Albania, reveal a rare view of some banknote ideas which never saw the light of day, present a local series of notes issued in Brixton, and relate the story behind the Indian banknote paper often offered for sale. There are our usual contributions, some items worth reading in IBNS Announcements and one or two other items.

Of particular note in this issue is the 'New Issues' section put together by Ronny Hick and Hans-Dieter Müller. These members do a sterling job of presenting descriptions and images of new notes; but they need more of their fellow members to contribute images of new issues. If you are in a position to supply images of new issues, either on a regular or ad hoc basis, please contact them at new-issues@ibns.biz.

On a separate topic, I would like to hear from anyone interested in producing a regular newsletter, to be distributed by email to IBNS members. Such a newsletter will not replace any content in the Journal, but might provide timely information on new issues, advice on the delivery of IBNS publications, activities of IBNS Chapters, appeals for assistance, etcetera. The actual content and frequency can be determined once we have volunteers. If you would like to be involved in such a project, please contact me.

Peter Symes

President's Message

In June I had the pleasure of attending the Memphis Paper Money Show and I was pleased to meet a number of IBNS members amongst the collectors and dealers in attendance. The last meeting of the outgoing Board of Directors was held on Saturday, during the Show, followed later in the day by the Annual General Meeting of the Society. On Sunday we held the first meeting of the incoming IBNS Board. The new members of the Board can be seen on pages 2 and 4 of this Journal, and the results of the election are on page 72. I am confident the new Board will continue to look after the interests of the Society and I look forward to working with the new directors in the next two years. Thanks also go to members of the Society who took the time to vote.

I left Memphis and went to Bermuda, where I presented awards for the IBNS Banknote of the Year to officials of the Bermuda Monetary Authority and a representative of De La Rue (see page 72). I was greatly encouraged by the reception I received by the staff at the Monetary Authority and the enthusiasm they showed for the award they had received. The IBNS Banknote of the Year is well received by all recipients on whom the honour has been bestowed and I am sure it brings the IBNS to the attention of many people who might otherwise not have heard of the Society. I was interested to see, in a recent press release for the new notes from Gibraltar, it was reported the printer of the notes, De La Rue, had recently won our Banknote of the Year. Please help us continue the tradition by nominating a note for this year's award.

Peter Symes

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This edition:

Edited by Peter Symes

Designed by Colleen Abel and Robert Douglas

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Bank Notes of Portuguese India

Rezwan Razack 9733

The first notes issued in Portuguese India resulted from the Anglo-Portuguese convention of 1880 and Provincial Order No.566 of 27.IX.1883. The notes ordered to be printed and issued for circulation were:

- 3970 notes of 5 rupias
- 2400 notes of 10 rupias
- 875 notes of 20 rupias
- 310 notes of 50 rupias
- 100 notes of 100 rupias
- 18 notes of 500 rupias

Notes that “were made in London and started circulating in this State (India) ON 1.x.1883 [...] and where the signatures were formed of the President of the Council of the Exchequer, the Governor General Viscount de Paco de Arcos and of the following voters (members): Procurator of the Crown and Exchequer (Attorney General), Luiz Pedro Moutinho de Gouveia; Secretary of the Council, Joao Joaquim de Oliveira Nagar; and the Treasurer General, Bernardo Jose da Silveira e Lorena.”

First Issue or Type 1

In accordance with Article 5 of the Luso-Britannic Treaty of 26 December 1878, a Convention was drawn up in 1880 by the Governors General of Portuguese and British India and signed in Panjim on 12 April 1880. This was in effect until the Treaty of 1878 was revoked on 14 January 1892.

Item 12 of the same Convention established that paper money be issued by the Treasury of the Department of Public Finance Nova Goa. The first notes were uniface and had a watermark. The denominations were dated 1 November 1882 for the 5 rupias denomination, 2 November 1882 for 10 rupias denomination, 3 November 1882 for 20 rupias denomination, 4 November 1882 for 50 rupias denomination, 6 November 1882 for 100 rupias denomination, and 7 November 1882 for 500 rupias denomination. The notes either had a manuscript signature or were hand signed. These notes were printed in London under the responsibility of the Council of the Treasury and, even though dated 1882, were not put into circulation until 1 October 1883 by Provincial Determination no.566 of 27 September 1883. This first issue was withdrawn on 2 November 1896.

Kishore Jhunjhunwalla, in his book *Indian Paper Money* describes an issue of the General Government of the State of India



10 rupias of the first issue, or Type 1.

in 1883 as Type 2. In reality, a Type 2 series was never issued. The Department of Public Finance had only the one issue of notes dated November 1882. The General Government of State of India had its first issue only in 1896.

An interesting fact is that notes of the 5 Rupias denomination were payable in copper coins and the denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Rupias were payable in silver coins. The value in copper of one Portuguese rupia was 16 Portuguese annas—a half anna (*meia tanga*) weighed 200 grains troy weight or 12.9598 grams. The silver coin weighed 180 grains troy weight or 11.6638 grams.

Second Issue or Type 3

A second issue was by the General Government of the State of India as they now had the right to issue paper money. These notes entered into circulation in January 1897 with denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50. Notes of this issue dated 1 December 1896 are uniface and were printed by the National Press of Nova Goa. These notes were also hand signed or manuscript signature. These notes were withdrawn on 28 March 1900.



5 rupias of the second issue, or Type 3.

Third Issue or Type 4

The third issue was authorised by Provincial Determination number 398 of 14 October 1899. This third issue of paper money is uniface and was printed by the National Press of Nova Goa. Notes of this issue bear the date 15 November 1899 and were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 rupias. They were withdrawn from circulation on 1 February 1907. These notes were hand signed by the Secretary of Finance and the Governor General.



5 rupias of the third issue, or Type 4.



The obverse and reverse of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino 5 rupias of the fourth issue, or Type 5.



The obverse and reverse of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino 10 rupias of the fourth issue, or Type 5.

Fourth Issue or Type 5

These were issued by the *Banco Nacional Ultramarino* and form their first issue in India. The notes were printed in London by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Gravadores and are dated Lisboa 1 January 1906. These notes are very elegant and beautiful and have a multitude of colours. On the front a maiden holding a trident and seated atop a mythical sea creature is depicted at centre, a red steamship round seal is at lower centre [Seal 1], a steamship and arms at left, the value at left and right and at each corner, a manuscript signature at the lower left and two printed signatures at the right.

The reverse has colours of red and green, a maiden's head at centre and the value at left and right. These were printed in denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50. Even though they continued to be printed over many years, they still bore the same date of 1 January 1906. The notes printed between the years 1918 and 1922 had a change in the red steamship round seal with a sea motif i.e. with a more eloquent representation of the sea filling the space with the addition of the word 'Lisboa' [Seal 3].



The obverse of a specimen Banco Nacional Ultramarino 20 rupias of the fourth issue, or Type 5. This note has Seal 3.

Because of this it is easy to determine if the notes were printed prior to 1918 or from 1918 to 1922. Even though the printing of the fourth issue was discontinued in 1922, the notes were in circulation until 1943. The notes had printed signatures of the Governor and Vice Governor and were required to be personally hand signed by the agent.

Watermark for Notes of the 1906 Series

There is a very interesting watermark which reads 'INDIA PORTUGUESA' just below the date and 'BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO' along the signature panel in the notes of the 1906 series. This is a reverse watermark which forms a dark shadow to read the words described above.

Issues of 4 and 8 Tangas, 1 Rupia and 2½ Rupias - which form the Second Issue by Banco Nacional Ultramarino

By Decree No. 3357 of 11 September 1917, notes of 4 tangas, 8 tangas and 1 rupia were ordered for circulation. These notes were printed in London by the same manufacturers of the 1906 issue (Bradbury Wilkinson and Company Ltd.) and bear the date 1 October 1917, but were placed into circulation in June 1918. These notes had the steamship round seal with a sea motif with the word 'Lisboa'. Decree No. 4359 of 25 May 1918 authorized a further distribution of 4 tangas, 8 tangas, 1 rupia and 2½ rupias, which came into circulation during 1918 and 1919. These were issued to augment those already in circulation and are also dated 1 October 1917.

To further circumvent the shortage of paper money, notes of 1 rupia and 2½ rupias by Decree No. 5809 of 30 May 1919 were prepared and placed into circulation after August 1919. These notes are of the same type as the previous and bear the same date of 1st October 1917, but differ in colour and in the design of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino round seal [Seal 2], being in red and violet.



The obverse and reverse of the 4 tangas of the second issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 8 tangas (with counterfoil) of the second issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 1 rupia of the second issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 2½ rupias of the second issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

All notes of this issue were signed by the Governor and Vice Governor. There was no manuscript signature by the agent in this issue of notes and any further issues of *Banco Nacional Ultramarino*. The notes are best described as having colours of reddish brown – 4 tangas, green – 8 tangas, brown – 1 rupia, blue-brown – 1 rupia, red – 2½ rupia, and reddish blue – 2½ rupia. Each note carries the

steamship seal at the lower centre and the value at the centre and in each corner; on the reverse is a multi-coloured maiden in the centre and value at left and right.

All these notes have an additional flap on the left as a counterfoil. For circulation, individual notes were detached leaving the counterfoil as acknowledgement with the owner. The counterfoil carried the



The obverse and reverse of the 1 rupia of the second issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino with modified colours and new seal.



The obverse and reverse of the 2½ rupias of the second issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, with modified colours and new seal.



Seal 1 - Used only in the 1906 issue.

same number as the note. These were not perforated. Hence, with most of the notes seen in circulation, the left edges have been cut using scissors so some notes minutely vary in size.

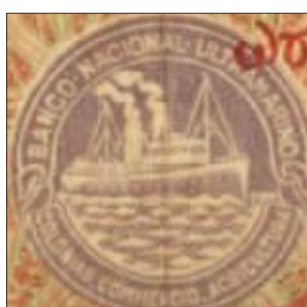
A Note on the Colour of Seals

The notes printed in 1906 had a red seal with a steamship, below which was the word 'Lisboa'

and *Colonias Commercio E Agricultura* around the lower rim. The notes issued from 1918 had a change in the seal, with a more eloquent representation of the sea filling the space and a change in the position of the word 'Lisboa', replacing *Colonias Commercio E Agricultura*. Seal 3 removed the word 'Lisboa' and re-introduced *Colonias Commercio E Agricultura* around the lower rim. The notes with Seal 3 and dated 1906 can now be identified as notes printed after 1918. Also the 1 rupia note dated 1 October 1917 with Seal 3 was issued after 1918.



Seal 2 - Shown here in three different colours—blue, green and red—was used in the 1917 issue only for notes printed in that year and issued in 1918.



Seal 3 - Shown in three colours—brown, red and violet—was used after 1918 until they were discontinued. The date on the notes with these seals never changed.



The obverse and reverse of the 1 rupia of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 2½ rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

Table 1 – The various notes and the seals used

DATE	DENOMINATION	SEAL	Colour
1 January 1906	5 Rupias	Seal 1	Red
1 January 1906	5 Rupias	Seal 3	Red
1 January 1906	10 Rupias	Seal 1	Red
1 January 1906	10 Rupias	Seal 3	Red
1 January 1906	20 Rupias	Seal 1	Red
1 January 1906	20 Rupias	Seal 3	Red
1 January 1906	50 Rupias	Seal 1	Red
1 January 1906	50 Rupias	Seal 3	Red
1 October 1917	4 Tangas	Seal 2	Green
1 October 1917	8 Tangas	Seal 2	Red
1 October 1917	1 Rupia	Seal 2	Blue
1 October 1917	1 Rupia	Seal 3	Brown
1 October 1917	2½ Rupias	Seal 2	Red
1 October 1917	2½ Rupias	Seal 3	Violet

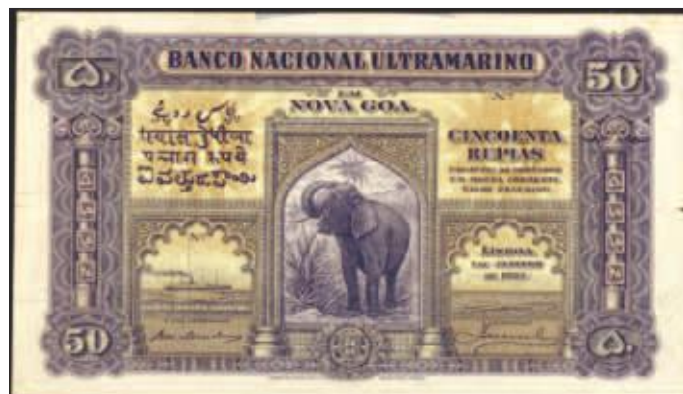
Change in Note and Seal Colour

In certain notes which have circulated widely, the red colour used to print the serial numbers and seals has been exposed to oxidation which has changed the colour from red to brown. The only brown or violet seals are seen in notes of Re.1 and Rs.2 ½

denomination and are evident by the change in seal type [Seal 3]. For the Type 1 seal, there is no such colour as brown; where the seal appears to be brown it is an oxidised red.

Third Issue by Bank Nacional Ultramarino – 1924

Decree No. 8384 of 25 September 1922 introduced a fresh issue of notes with a new design and dated 'Lisboa, 1 January 1924'. This issue has notes denominated 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 rupias; the 4- and 8-tanga notes were discontinued. The notes were printed by 'Thomas de la Rue Co. Ltd., Gravadores, London'. The 1 rupia and 2½ rupias have a tiger at centre, value at left and right, coat of arms at lower centre, steamship at lower left, and a temple on the reverse. The 5, 10 and 20 rupias have a temple at centre, steamship at lower left, value at left and right and at each corner, coat of arms at lower centre, and a tiger at centre on the reverse. The 50 rupias and specimen 100 and 500



The obverse of the 50 rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 5 rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 10 rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 20 rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 100 rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 500 rupias of the third issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The 5 rupias of the fourth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, showing the 'Decreto' in black (at left) and the 'Decreto' in red (at right).

rupias have an elephant at centre, steamship at lower left, column left and right, coat of arms at lower centre, value at left, right and each corner and a ship at centre on the reverse. All notes were signed by the Governor and Vice-Governor. The counterfoil of the first and second issue was discontinued from the third issue.

Fourth Issue by Bank Nacional Ultramarino - 1929

Decree No. 17154 of 26 July 1929 gave rise to more notes of the same type and date (Lisboa, 1 January 1924) of the Third Issue, but bear the indication *Decreto no.17154* and the prefix 'A' before the serial numbers and were issued in the denominations 1, 5 and 10 rupias. They were again printed by Thomas de la Rue and Company. The notes of 5 and 10 rupias have *Decreto* printed in red and black and this necessitates the need to ask the reason why? The notes of this type, which were signed by the Governor and Vice Governor and have black *Decreto* in 5 and 10 rupias, were issued after the revolution of 28th May 1926 in Portugal; which introduced the 'New State'. Even though the 1-rupia note is signed by the Governor and Vice Governor, it is certain it was put in circulation along with the 5- and 10-rupia notes because of a third signature above the steamship in all denominations. The notes that were issued after the revolution in 1926 were signed by the President of Administrative Council and an Administrator. This differentiates the period of issue—the black *Decreto* prior to the revolution and the red *Decreto* subsequent to the revolution.

Fifth Issue by Bank Nacional Ultramarino - 1938

Under the same Decree, No. 17154 of 1929, and contract a new series of notes entered into circulation in 1938. These were of the same type as the 1924 issue but were now dated 'Lisboa, 1 January 1938' and their serial numbers did not carry the prefix 'A'. They were issued in the denominations 5, 10, 20 and 50 rupias only. They were printed by Thomas de la Rue and Company. All denominations have *Decreto* printed in red only. The notes of this

type were signed by the President of the Administrative Council and Administrator.

In the 1938 issues, specimen notes exist for the 100 and 500 rupias but they were never issued.



The 5 rupias of the fifth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

A Note on the Watermark for the Issues of 1924, 1929 and 1938

There is no watermark in the note issues of 1924, 1929 and 1938, which lead to a lot of fakes being manufactured. The notes have to be physically examined to determine whether they are original, as these notes were specially printed on raised intaglio printers. A person is able to determine whether a note is genuine by keeping the note between his fingers. The note feels like it is etched.

Sixth Issue by Banco Nacional Ultramarino - 1945

The last series of rupias was printed and entered into circulation under the same Decree No. 17154, through a Government Order dated 11 March 1945. These notes were dated 29 November 1945 and were withdrawn in 1959. They were printed in England by



The obverse and reverse of the 5 rupias of the sixth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 10 rupias of the sixth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 20 rupias of the sixth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 50 rupias of the sixth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

Bradbury Wilkinson and Company, London. They were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Rupias.

These notes have an enclosed steamship in the left centre with a portrait of Afonso de Albuquerque on the right, the value at

left, right and at each corner. A maiden and sailing ship is on the reverse with the coat of arms at top right-hand corner, value at left, right and at each corner. All notes were signed by the President of the Administrative Council and Administrator.



The obverse and reverse of the 100 rupias of the sixth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 500 rupias of the sixth issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

Seventh Issue by Banco Nacional Ultramarino – 1959

With the monetary reform instituted by Decree No. 41680 of 16 June 1958, the currency of Portuguese India underwent a change when decimalisation came into being. Under the decimal system 100 centavos equals 1 escudo. The rate of conversion of the old currency was 6 escudos to 1 rupia. Hence, notes of 30, 60,

100, 300 and 600 escudos were issued and a 1000-escudo note was added. These notes were printed by Thomas de la Rue and Company and were in circulation until 1961; the year in which the Indian Army liberated Goa.

These notes have an enclosed watermark in the left centre with the portrait of Afonso de Albuquerque at the right, the value at



The obverse and reverse of the 30 escudos of the seventh issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 60 escudos of the seventh issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 100 escudos of the seventh issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 300 escudos of the seventh issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 600 escudos of the seventh issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.



The obverse and reverse of the 1000 escudos of the seventh issue of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

left, right and at each corner, and the coat of arms in the centre. These notes were dated Lisboa, 2 January 1959. A sailor and sailing ship are on the reverse with the steamship seal in the top left corner and value at the left corner. All notes were signed by the Governor and Administrator.

Specimen Notes

Why are there multiple numbers of specimen notes of the *Banco Nacional Ultramarino* Indo-Portuguese Series? Specimen notes of this series printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Company have two different serial numbers printed on the note; for example, '50001' on the left side and '78000' on the right side. If the

specimen is with a counterfoil, the serial number on the specimen is '00000'. The serial numbers printed on different notes do not have the same serial numbers on the left and right side. In cases of lower denominations, there are six serial numbers having the last two digits as '01' on the left side and the last two digits of the serial number on the right side have '00'. It must be brought to attention the printing of the Indo Portuguese notes were for use in their colonies outside Portugal. The printing of the note required an executive order in the form of a decree to print and issue these notes which were exchanged for copper, silver or gold as the case may be. These were then sent to their colonies overseas to a selling or authorized agent in that colony who hand-signed each note until the small denomination notes came into being on 1st October 1917.

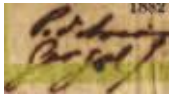
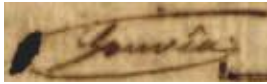


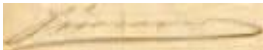





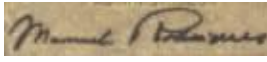

The serial numbers on the left indicate the commencement of the serial number to be printed on the actual note and right



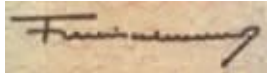


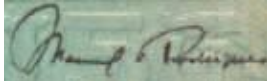
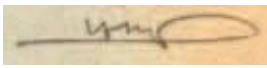
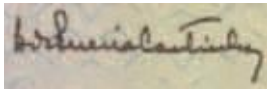
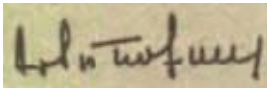
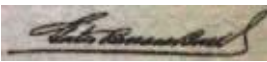
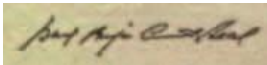
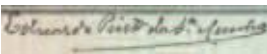

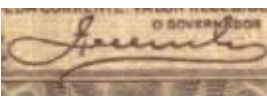



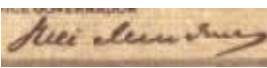
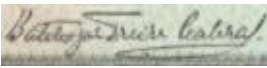

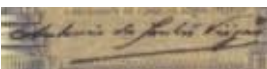
indicates the end of that serial. To put it across simply, it means '50001' is the commencement of the new print order and '78000' means that these notes were printed up to '78000', or 28000 notes were ordered to be printed.



A specimen note of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino - 1906 issue.

Table 2 - Signatories of the Portuguese India Banknotes*

Ref.	Signatory	Signature	Office
Junta Da Fazenda Pública Do Estado Da Índia Portuguesa			
	Carlos Eugénio Correia Da Silva, Visconde De Paço De Arcos		Governor-General of The State of India (1882 - 1885)
	Luíz Pedro Moutinho De Gouveia		Procurator of the Crown and Exchequer
	João Joaquim De Oliveira Nagar		Secretary of the Council of the Exchequer
	Bernardo José Da Silveira E Lorena		Treasurer-General of the Exchequer
Governo Geral Do Estado Da Índia			
	José Navarro De Andrade		Secretary of the Exchequer of The State of India
	Joaquim José Machado		Governor-General of The State of India (1897 - 1900)
	P. De Athayde E Mello		Treasurer or Secretary of the Exchequer (?)
	José António De Brissac Das Neves Ferreira		Governor-General (1896 - 1897) of The State of India
Banco Nacional Ultramarino			
A 1	Júlio Schmidt		Vice-Governor (1919 - 1929) and Administrator (1929 - 1947)
A 2	João Baptista De Araújo		Administrator (1931 - 1950)
A 3	Manuel Rodrigues		Júnior Administrator (1931 - 1932, 1940 - 1946)
A 4	Artur Menezes Correia De Sá		Vice-Governor (1928 - 1929) and Administrator (1929 - 1957)

Ref.	Signatory	Signature	Office
A 5	António Augusto Correia De Aguiar		Administrator (1940 – 1951)
A 6	José Gabriel Pinto Coelho		Administrator (1931 – 1951)
A 7; G 4	Francisco José Vieira Machado		Administrator (1929 – 1934, 1944 – 1945), Vice-Governor (1926 – 1929) and Governor (1945 – 1950, 1951 – 1972)
A 8	António Pedroso Pimenta		Administrator (1943 – 1951) and Vice-Governor (1951 – 1957)
A 9	José Gabriel Pinto Coelho		Administrator (1931 – 1951)
A 10	Manuel Rodrigues		Júnior Administrator (1931 – 1932, 1940 – 1946)
A 11	José De Azeredo Perdigão		Administrator (1951 – 1960)
A 12	Luís Pereira Coutinho		Administrator (1951 – 1966) and Vice-Governor (1974)
A 13	António Júlio De Castro Fernandes		Administrator (1951 – 1972) and Vice-Governor (1972 – 1973)
A 14	Gastão Bessone Basto		Administrator (1956 – 1958)
A 15	Abel Beja Corte Real		Administrator (1957 – 1973)
G 1	Eduardo Pinto Da Silva E Cunha		Governor (1894 – 1909)
G 2	Luís Diogo Da Silva		Vice-Governor (1891 – 1910) and Governor (1911 – 1917)
G 3	João Henrique Ulrich		Vice-Governor (1909 – 1918) and Governor (1918 – 1931)
VG 1	Luís Diogo Da Silva		Vice-Governor (1891 – 1910) and Governor (1911 – 1917)
VG 2	Manuel Carlos De Freitas Alzina		Vice-Governor (1905 – 1917) and Governor (1917 – 1918)
VG 3	Alfredo Mendes Da Silva		Vice-Governor (1894 – 1911)
VG 4	Henrique José Monteiro De Mendonça		Vice-Governor (1913 – 1925)
VG 5	Balthazar Freire Cabral		Vice-Governor (1905 – 1913)
P 1	António Dos Santos Viegas		President of the Administrative Council [Governor] (1931 – 1949)
P 2	António Dos Santos Viegas		President of the Administrative Council [Governor] (1931 – 1949)

* Administrators, Vice-Governors and Governors according to *Papel-Moeda Para Moçambique 1877/1973*. B.N.U. – Serviço De Documentação, Arquivo e Biblioteca (1977)