

### 500 pesos moneda corriente

PS-497      NC-230      BA- 127

frame ≈ 190 x 88 mm      plate letters A to D

in circulation from 01.10.1869 till 30.09.1883

There is only one type for the three largest denominations, from the outset with a colored background on the obverse and an impression of intricate guilloches on the reverse. The engraving depicting a *saladero* (meat salting installation) is by James Smillie, the portrait of Pueyrredón by James Bannister.



**Juan Martín de Pueyrredón y O'Dogan** (Buenos Aires, 18 December 1777 – 13 March 1850) began his education at the Royal University, but he had to stop his studies in 1791 and was sent to Spain after his father's death to take on the responsibilities of the family business. He returned to Buenos Aires in 1805, having amassed a considerable fortune through his trade.

During the occupation of Buenos Aires by the British in 1806, Pueyrredón organized, with his brothers, a cavalry squadron.

In recognition of his bravery in the struggle for reconquest, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the army by Jacques de Liniers and confirmed in this rank by the king.

In 1807 he was sent to Spain as a representative of Buenos Aires, but on his return in 1809 he rallied the independence movement. After the May Revolution of 1810, he was appointed governor of Córdoba, then became head of the army of Upper Peru (present-day Bolivia). In 1812 he was a member of the first Argentine Triumvirate, of short duration. From 1812 to 1815 he lived in exile in San Luis.

On July 9, 1816, he was elected Supreme Director of the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata by the Congress of Tucumán. He strongly supported José de San Martín's military campaign in Chile, and founded the first National Bank of Argentina. He had to resign after the declaration of an unitary constitution and was exiled to Montevideo. Later on, he played only a very secondary role in politics, notably trying to mediate between Juan Manuel de Rosas and Juan Lavalle in 1829. In 1835, at the beginning of the second government of Rosas, he chose to go into exile from where he did not return until 1849.

Pueyrredón's portrait was engraved by James Bannister.

The engraving of the *saladero* is by George Frederick Cumming Smillie, based on a work by his uncle James David Smillie.

The plate allowed to print sheets of 4 banknotes, with the position letters from A to D.

09/1868	00001 - 30000
04/1872	30001 - 55000
04/1873	55001 - 70000
03/1874	70001 - 90000
04/1880	090001 -105000

Nusdeo / Conno give the figure of 384,000 banknotes issued out of 420,000 printed, which leaves a balance of 36,000, probably incinerated.

All 500 pesos notes are hand-signed *POR EL INSPECTOR* and *POR EL PRESIDENTE DEL BANCO* by two of the following employees :

José Almeida  
Rafael Brito  
José Corvalán

Tomás Corro  
Diego de la Vega  
José Flores

José C. Gastelumendi  
Nemesio Hidalgo  
Mariano Kagel

Emiliano Molina  
Mariano Reynal  
Rodolfo Saavedra  
Juan A. Videla

For the denomination of 500 pesos were used two types of numbering machines:



a - 1868 to 1872 or 1873



b - 1873 or 1874 and 1880

Again, given the scarcity of these notes, it is not possible to be more precise now.  
The blue ink of the serial number tended to fade, as with the \$200 m/c bill of the 4<sup>th</sup> type.



signatories Rafael Brito / Nemesio Hidalgo ?

photo www.Kurchan.com.ar

PS-497a      NC-230a      BA-127

printings from 1868 till 1873 ?

00001 - 70000 ?

serial number type a



sig. Diego de la Vega / José C. Gastelumendi

Archivo y Museo Historicos del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "D<sup>e</sup> Arturo Jauretche"

PS-497a NC-230a BA-127

printings from 1873 ? till 1880

70001 ? - 105000

serial number type b

In José Marcó del Pont's collection was the number 066999 (six-digit type a) letter B, signed by J. Corvalán and N. Hidalgo.





PS-497      NC-230      BA-127

Form without serial number nor signatures



photo [www.cefynag.com.ar](http://www.cefynag.com.ar)

PS-497      NC-230c      BA-127p

Proof print of the reverse



PS-497

NC-230d

BA-127p

Color trial proof of the obverse in brick rather than red  
Without serial number, with three cancellation holes.





PS-497      NC-230      BA-127p

Reverse proof in brown

PS-497      NC-230e      BA-127p

Partial reverse proof in green  
No illustration available.



photo [www.cefynag.com.ar](http://www.cefynag.com.ar), collection Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires

(PS-497) (NC-230) BA -

Proof of the obverse with **BUENOS AIRES** instead of BUENOS AYRES

It is interesting to note that this specimen, in addition to all the others of this issue in *pesos corrientes*, has the new spelling BUENOS AIRES (with I), instead of BUENOS AYRES (with Y)! On the other hand, the banknotes in *pesos fuertes* issued by the Banco de la Provincia and produced at the same time all already have the modern spelling, while those denominated in *centavos fuertes* keep the old spelling .



Vintage counterfeit, proposed on *mercado libre*.



photo <http://articulo.mercadolibre.com.ar/MLA-642278916-banco-provincia-de-bs-as-500-pesos-ano-1869-JM>

This counterfeit is indeed of excellent quality!

**1000 pesos moneda corriente**

**PS-498      NC-231      BA- 128**  
**frame ≈ 190 x 92 mm    plate letters A to C**  
 in circulation from 02.08.1869 till 30.09.1883.



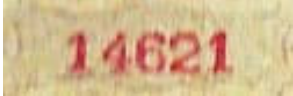
**Guillermo Brown** was born in Ireland on June 22, 1777 and died in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1857. He is considered the father of the Argentine Navy. He opened the first regular maritime link between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Appointed leader of the new Argentine fleet, he succeeded in 1814 in driving the Spaniards out of the Río de la Plata. During the Cisplatin War between Brazil and Argentina for the *Banda Oriental* (later Uruguay), he succeeded in destroying the Brazilian fleet superior in number and signed the Montevideo Peace Treaty on behalf of Argentina.

The notes of 1000 pesos are signed  
*POR EL INSPECTOR* et *POR EL PRESIDENTE DEL BANCO*  
 by two of the following officials:

José Almeira	Manuel Dorr
Rafael Brito	Casiano Duarte
José Corvalán	José C. Gastelumendi
Tomás Corro	Nemesio Hidalgo
Diego de la Vega	Mariano Reynal
	Juan A. Videla.


Two numbering machines were used for this note :

09/1868	00001 -20000
11/1871	20001 -30000
04/1873	30001 -50000
03/1874	50001 -66000
04/1880	66001 -76000



a

1868 à 1871 ou 1873



b

1873 ou 1874 à 1880

Along with the 50 \$ type III, the 1000 and 5000 \$ are the only notes with two serial numbers.



Signatories : Diego de la Vega and Mariano Reynal

PS-498a      NC-231a      BA-127

printings from 1868 till 1873 ?

00001 - 50000 ?      serial number type a



Signatories : Diego de la Vega and José C. Gastelumendi

Archivo y Museo Historicos del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "D' Arturo Jauretche"

PS-498a      NC-231a      BA-127

printings from 1873 ? till 1880

50001 ? - 76000      serial number type b



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PS-498a      NC-231b      BA-128s

specimen with serial numbers **000000** (type b),  
two overprints **SPECIMEN** and six cancellation holes.



photo [www.cefynag.com.ar](http://www.cefynag.com.ar)

PS-498a      NC-231b      BA-128p

Unnumbered face proof  
With four cancellation holes

PS-498a      NC-231d      BA-128p

Face proof with green underprint  
No illustration available.



photo [www.cefynag.com.ar](http://www.cefynag.com.ar)

PS-498a      NC-231c      BA-128p

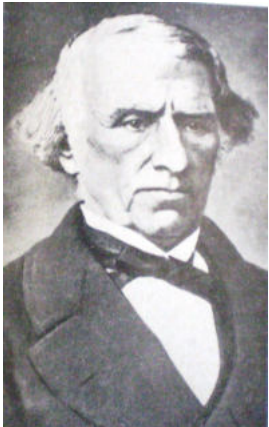
proof printing of the reverse

### 5000 pesos moneda corriente

PS-499      NC-232      BA- 129

frame ≈ 192 x 95 mm    plate letters A to C

in circulation from 26.07.1869 till 30.09.1883.

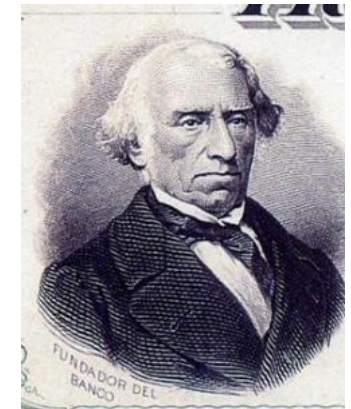


**Dámaso Simón Dalmacio Vélez Sársfield** was born on February 18, 1800 in Amboy, department of Calamuchita. After brilliant studies, which he completed at the age of 22, he embarked on a political career, becoming in 1824 secretary of the Rivadavia congress (a task that fell to the youngest member, the presidency to the oldest, in this case Dean Funes), in the same year that he began teaching political economy at the University of Buenos Aires.

He spent part of Rosas' time in exile in Montevideo, returning to politics as soon as Rosas left. He drew up the Commercial Code (in collaboration with the Uruguayan Eduardo Acevedo) and drafted the Civil Code of the Argentine Republic, the drafting of which began under the presidency of Mitre in 1864 and lasted five years. This code will remain in force until August 1, 2015, when it would be replaced by the Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation. He was Mitre's finance minister from October 1862 to September 1863 and Sarmiento's minister of the interior from October 12, 1868 until May 1872.

He founded the newspaper *El Nacional* around the time Mitre founded *La Nación*, but with much less success. He died on 30 March 1875.

The portrait of Vélez Sarsfield is the work of Charles Kennedy Burt



The notes of 5000 pesos were signed by the inspector Miguel A. Cuyaror by the head of the banknote, José C. Gastelumendi.

The following officials signed for the President after adding *P* before *PRESIDENTE*:

Roberto Alvarez de Toledo	Carlos Casares	Manuel Ocampo	Saturnino Soriano
Alejo Arocena	Estanislao Frias	Mariano Saavedra	Saturnino Unzué
Juan Blaquier	Palemón Huergo	José M. Solé	Carlos Urioste

For the banknotes of the 1868 printing, the numbering machine type a was probably used (see the note of \$ m/c 1000) .

09/1868    00001 - 10000      04/1872    10001 - 25000      04/1873    25001 - 37000      03/1874    37001 - 41000

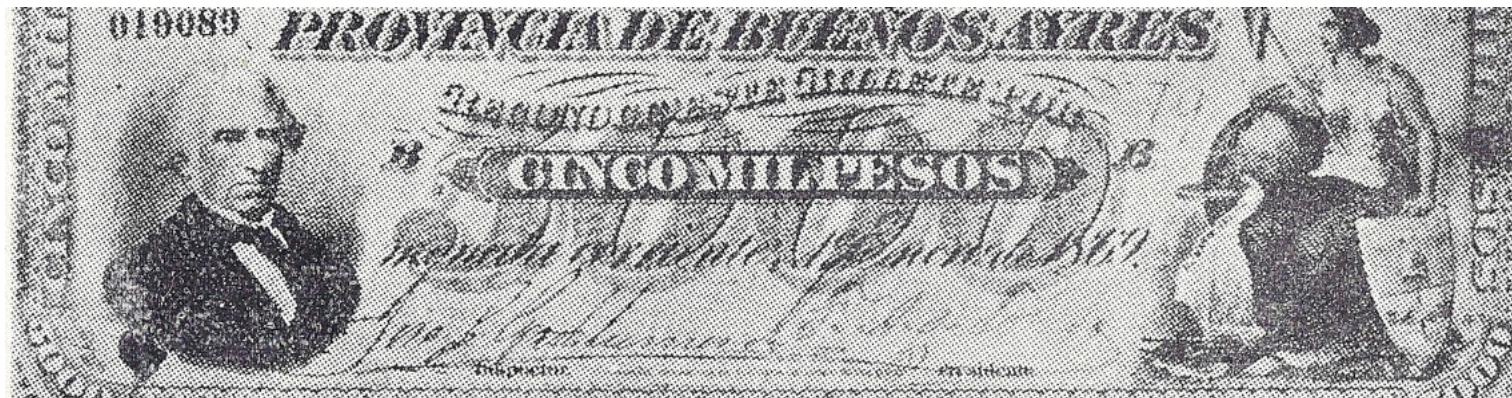
Magan gives the date of September 1869 for the printing of the original issue, while Nusdeo / Conno mention the date of July 26, 1869 for the release into circulation. The date of 1868 therefore seems more plausible. In addition, they indicate 66,000 notes issued, which would leave a balance of 57,000.

PS-499      NC-232a      BA-129  
Printing of 1868  
00001 - 10000 ?      serial numbers type a  
No illustration available



Signatories :M. Cuyar / illegible

PS-499      NC-232a      BA-129  
printings from 1872 till 1874  
10001 ? - 41000      serial numbers type b



Signatories : José C. Gastelumendi / R.A. de Toledo

photo A. Taillard



photos Archivo y Museo Historicos del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "Dr Arturo Jauretche"

PS-499s      NC-232b      BA-129

Specimen overprinted **MUESTRA** / **MUESTRA**  
serial numbers **00000** type b  
glued on cardboard, with three hole cancellations







photo [www.cefynag.com.ar](http://www.cefynag.com.ar)

PS-499p      NC-232b      BA-129

Obverse proof with dark green underprint

Not numbered, hole cancelled



photo [www.cefyntag.com.ar](http://www.cefyntag.com.ar)

PS-499p      NC-232c      BA-129

Reverse proof in bluish green

PS-499p      NC-232d      BA-129

Partial reverse proof in green



PS-499s

NC-232b

BA-129

Obverse proof with orange-red underprint on thin paper glued on cardboard

With three overprints *Muestra* and four cancellation holes

Serial numbers 00000 type b