

### ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1871

This issue includes only three denominations, namely 1, 2 and 4 *pesos fuertes*, equivalent to 25, 50 and 100 *pesos moneda corriente* respectively. They were all issued from September 1, 1871.

<u>Summary of orders fulfilled by the American Bank Note Company:</u>			
	1 \$F	2 \$F	4\$F
	A - F	A - F	A - E
02/1871	000001 - 250000	00001 - 125000	00001 - 50000
04/1875	-	-	50001 - 90000
12/1876	-	-	90001 - 140000
03/1878	250001 - 350000	-	140001 - 190000

## 1 peso fuerte

PS-524 / 527

NC-245

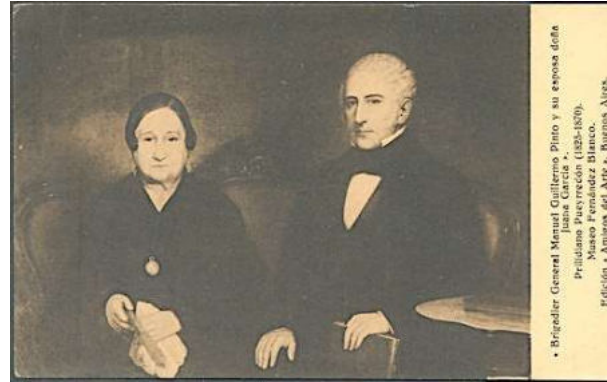
BA-165 / 168

Frame  $\approx 153 \times 76$  mm

print run : 2'100'000 \*

position letters : A to F

\* The issuance of this denomination ceased on 30 June 1883, leaving a balance of 180'000 unissued notes (nº 320001 to 350000).



**Manuel Antonio Guillermo de Pinto y Lobo** (Buenos Aires, June 1783 - 28 June 1853) became involved in the fight against the English invader in 1806 and participated in the assembly opened in 1810. In the struggle alongside Alvear and Manuel Dorrego against Artigas in 1815, he was promoted to colonel. He participated in the repression of popular uprisings during the anarchy of 1820, and was president of the provisional legislature between 1821 and 1824. He fought against Lavalle, alongside Rosas, and then resumed the presidency of the legislature from 1833, voting for Rosas and the granting of absolute power to him. He retired the following year from politics.

After the defeat of Rosas, he was again elected president of the legislative power, then became governor of the Province of Buenos Aires for two brief periods. He died in office, in the city besieged by the Federalists.

The portrait of the general was engraved by James Bannister, after a photograph taken by Prilidiano Pueyrredón.

The notes of 1 \$F were signed by two of the following employees :

Arturo Arias	Nereo Cabot	Honorio Ginesta	Pantaleón Molina	Nicolás Robles	Federico Tejerina
Manuel Basavilbaso	Samuel Canaveris	José M. Irigoyen	Eduardo O'Gorman	Estanislao Rojas	Horacio Varela
Ramón Basavilbaso	Domingo Capella	Máximo Kagel	Genaro Ordoñez	Hilario Romero	Juan A. Videla
Pedro Blomberg	José M. Corvalán	Enrique Mármol	Ruperto Quesada	Rodolfo Saavedra	Federico Vivanco
Rafael Brito	Marcos Duval	Juan Martín	Antonio Pérez	Pedro Seoane	
Juan Buteler	José Flores	Enrique Moldes	Mariano Reynal	Agustín Silveira	



PS-524a      NC-245a      BA-165a

Handwritten signature **without 1876 overprint**

Printing of February 1871      **00001 -135000**

in circulation from September 1, 1871 till June 30, 1883





PS-524a      NC-245b      BA-168a  
 Two handwritten signatures **with 1876 overprint**  
 Printing of February 1871      **135001 -250000**  
 in circulation from August 28, 1876 till June 30, 1883

Signatories : Domingo Capella ? por el (Inspector)  
 and Juan Martín por el (Presidente)





PS-524a

NC-245c

BA-165a

Typographed signature of José C. Gastelumendi

With countermark numbers **without overprint**

Printing of March 1878

250001 - ?

**To be confirmed**

Nusdeo / Conno mention under 245 c and d  
the signatures of D. de la Vega and José C. Gastelumendi.  
This combination could not be verified  
on the denomination of one peso.

The note with printed signature illustrated at Bauman  
(BA-165b) obviously bears the red overprint 1876, very pale indeed, but  
nevertheless visible.

**This entry is therefore not justified.**



PS-524a

NC-245d

BA-168b

typographed signature of José C. Gastelumendi

with countermark numbers **with 1876 overprint**

printing of March 1878 **250001 -320000**

in circulation from February 6, 1880 till June 30, 1883





PS-524      NC-245      BA-165s  
specimen with serial number 00000  
rubber stamped **SPECIMEN**.  
Four cancellation holes





← PS-524p NC-245e BA-165s  
Obverse proof with serial number 00000  
ochre underprint, four cancellation holes

PS-524p NC-245f BA-165s  
Unperforated reverse proof ↓





PS-524p NC-245e BA-165s  
 Obverse proof with serial number 00000  
 Chocolate brown underprint  
 Four hole cancellations



PS-524p NC-245f BA-165s  
 Unperforated reverse proof in brown



PS-524p NC-245f BA-165s  
 Unperforated reverse proof in dark blue





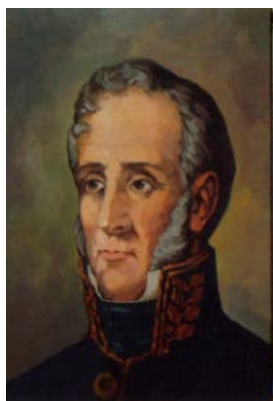
Photo [www.cefynag.com.ar](http://www.cefynag.com.ar)

PS-524p      NC-245e      BA-165s  
Unnumbered obverse paste-up with green underprint  
Four cancellation holes, four *Specimen* overprints.  
Thin paper glued on cardboard.

## 2 pesos fuertes

PS-525                      NC-246                      BA-166  
 ≈ 165 x 80 mm                      print run : 750'000, all issued                      position letters A to F.

There is only one print of this note, and its issuance stopped on August 31, 1875, before the introduction of facsimile signatures. The BA-166b variety mentioned by Bauman therefore does not exist.



**Martín Rodríguez** (Buenos Aires, 4 July 1771 - Montevideo, 5 March 1845) had studied at the Real Colegio de San Carlos and was destined for the tasks of the countryside. He enlisted as Pueyrredón's deputy in the fight against the British. He accumulated some defeats in his military career, which did not prevent him from being appointed governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, with the support of the landowners and the upper middle classes of the capital. It was at the beginning of his mandate that an insurrection occurred that was suppressed by Rosas, which earned the honorary title of *Illustrious Restorer of the Laws*. He was governor from 1820 to 1824, of unitary tendency, and was helped by his ministers Rivadavia and García. After his term of office, he still held various positions, but in 1830 he emigrated to Montevideo where he wrote his autobiography and attempted to play a role in the struggle against Rosas. He died poor and forgotten by the country he had served.

The portrait, apparently inverted, was engraved by James Bannister.



The notes of 2 \$F were signed by two of the following employees :

Domingo Baró	Adolfo M. Caldeira	Nemesio Hidalgo	Nicolás Robles
Ramón Basavilbaso	José M. Corvalán	Máximo Kagel	Hilario Romero
Pedro Blomberg	Diego de la Vega	Juan Martín	Rodolfo Saavedra
Rafael Brito	Manuel Dorr	Emiliano Molina	Pedro Seoane
Juan Buteler	Marcos Duval	Ruperto Quesada	Federico Tejerina
	Inocencio Garrido	Mariano Reynal	

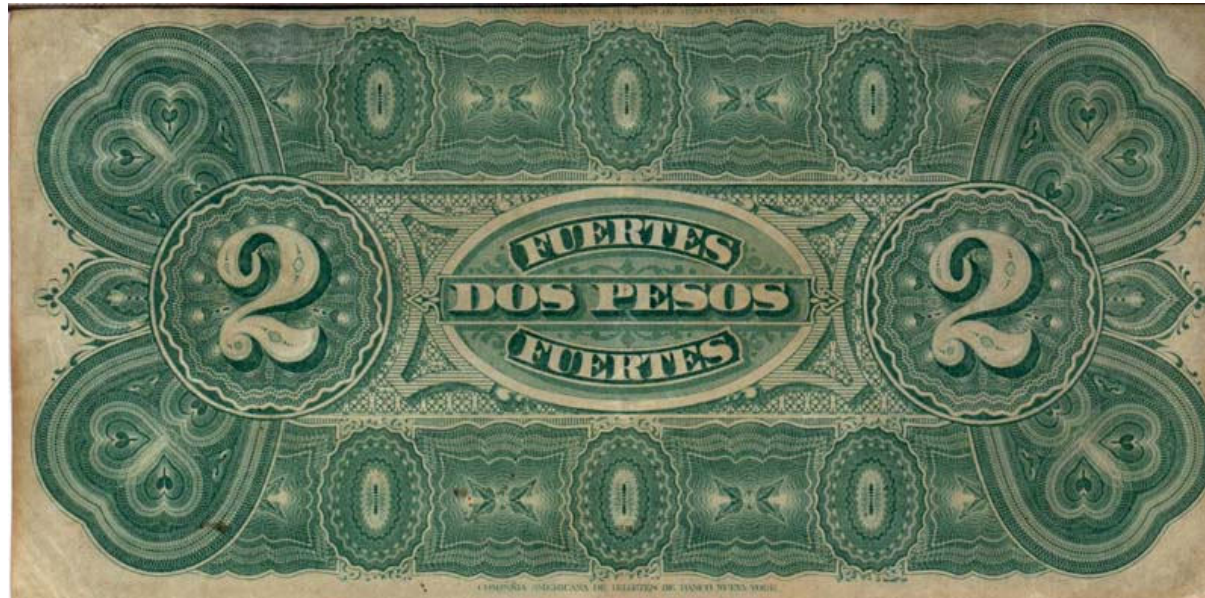




Signatories : Juan Martín and Emiliano Molina

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

PS-525                      NC-246a                      BA-166a  
Two handwritten signatures      **without 1876 overprint**  
Printing of February 1871                      00001 -125000  
in circulation from September 1, 1871 till August 31, 1875.







<http://www.worldbanknotes360.com/argentina>

PS-525p      NC-246b      BA-166p  
Obverse proof with serial n° 00000  
Four cancellation holes

PS-525p	NC-246b	BA-166p
Reverse proof without perforations		



PS-                      NC-                      BA-  
Proof printing of an obverse on thin cardboard.

In Lyn Knight's 2015 PCDA sale, session 6, there was a set of three thin cardboard proofs : the reverse of the 200 \$F note (PS-510 and 522/NC-243) and a reverse of an un issued 2 \$F note. It is very likely that this setback should have been used for a note of the 1869 issue, never realized.



## 4 pesos fuertes

PS-526 / 528

NC-247

BA-167 / 169

Frame ≈ 172 x 67 mm

print run : 950'000 \*

position letters A to E.

\* The issuance of this denomination ceased on March 4 1883, leaving a balance of 62'500 notes not issued (nº 337501 to 350000).



**Manuel José García Ferreyra** (Buenos Aires, 11 October 1784 – October 1848) was a statesman, jurist, economist, and diplomat whose career began as Minister of Finance of the Second Triumvirate (1812–1814), then as a Minister in the governments of Martín Rodríguez and Juan Gregorio de las Heras from 1820 to 1826. He was Minister of Finance in the first Rosas government from 1829 to 1832 and of Viamonte from 1833 to 1834. He was the founder of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires and introduced administrative reforms that lasted until after the middle of the 20th century. His liberal policies were based on the ideas of Adam Smith and Jean-Baptiste Say. He retired to private life from 1835.



The notes of 4 \$F were signed by two of the following employees :

Arturo Arias	José M. Corvalán	Máximo Kagel	Hilario Romero
Pedro Blomberg	Diego de la Vega	Aquilino Ochagavía	Domingo Sasso
Rafael Brito	Marcos Duval	Ireneo Portela	Pedro Seoane
Juan Buteler	José C. Gastelumendi	Mariano Reynal	Federico Tejerina
Adolfo M. Caldeira	Nemesio Hidalgo	Nicolás Robles	Horacio Varela
Samuel Canaveris	F. Irigoyen	Estanislao Rojas	Juan A. Videla

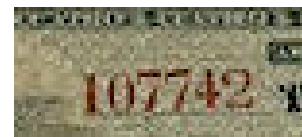
Three types of dialers can be distinguished, especially regarding the digits 4 and 7 :



a - 17,5 mm  
4 open



b - 15 mm  
7 different



c - 17,5 mm  
4 closed, 7 stright



PS-526a    NC-247a    BA-167a  
Two handwritten signatures  
**Without 1876 overprint**  
Printing of February 1871  
**00001 -50000**  
in circulation from September 1, 1871  
till March 4, 1883

Signatories : Estanislao Rojas p. el (Inspector) and Mariano Reynal p. el (Presidente) ? photos Museo y Archivo Historicos del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "D<sup>r</sup> Arturo Jauretche"





Bauman reports under BA-167b a variety with a single printed signature and without the overprint of 1876, the existence of which remains to be confirmed: it seems however unlikely.

Nusdeo / Conno mention under NC-247c a variety with two typographed signatures and without the 1876 overprint, the existence of which is also unlikely, since the banknotes with typographed signatures of de la Vega and Gastelumendi were put into circulation only after the stamping date.



coll. UG

PS-528a	NC-247b	BA-169a
Two handwritten signatures	<b>with 1876 overprint</b>	
Printing of April 1875	50001 -90000	
in circulation from November 16, 1876 till March 4, 1883		



PS-528b

NC-247d

BA-169b

Typographed signatures of de la Vega and Gastelumendi **with 1876 overprint**

printing of April 1875

**90001 - 140000**

printing of March 1878

**140001 - 177500**

in circulation from December 4, 1877 till March 4, 1883



PS-526      NC-247      BA-167c  
specimen with serial nº 00001  
rubber stamped **Specimen**.  
Four cancellation holes



PS-526      NC-247      BA-167c  
specimen with serial nº 00000  
and four cancellation holes

## ISSUE OF JANUARY 14, 1881

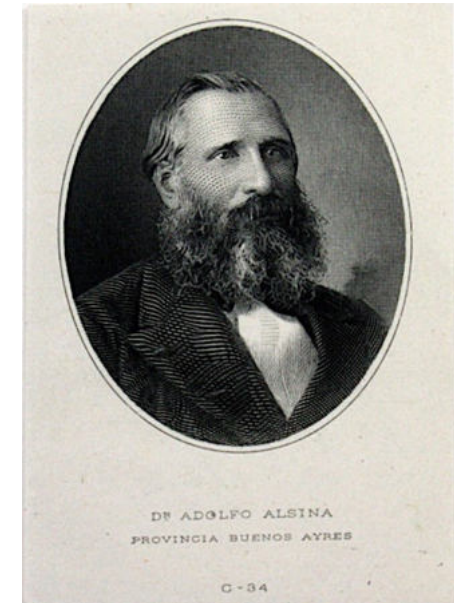
### 5 pesos fuertes

PS-529                      NC-248                      BA-170  
≈ 185 x 75 mm                      position letters A to E



On January 7, 1878, the Bank's management authorized the issuance of a new denomination of 5 *pesos fuertes* in honor of D. Adolfo Alsina. The date on the note, January 14, is also that of the birthday of D. Alsina (correct, according to MCNBiografias.com, even if Wikipedia says it was January 4). The work was already well advanced and by June 1881, 150,000 copies had been printed and delivered, when the law on monetary unification of 5 November 1881 was adopted. As a result, this banknote that no longer corresponded to the new monetary law was never issued, which is a great pity.

Adolfo AlsinaMaza (Buenos Aires, January 14, 1829 – Carhué, December 29, 1877) was a juriconsult and member of the Unitarian Party. In 1862 he opposed Mitre's attempt to federalize the Province, which broke up the Unitarian Party : he founded the Autonomist Party, opposed to Mitre's National Party. He served as governor of the Province of Buenos Aires from 3 May 1866 to 10 October 1868, then, from October 12, 1868 to October 12, 1874, as vice-president of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. In 1874, together with Nicolás Avellaneda, he was a founding member of the National Autonomist Party and Minister of War and Navy until his death.







vignette *Gaucha on the Pampa*

PS-529      NC-248a      BA-170p  
Unperforated obverse proof  
Without serial number nor position letter



vignette *Inspiration*

PS-529      NC-248a      BA-170p  
 Obverse proofs without serial number,  
 but with position letter  
 With two or four cancellation holes.

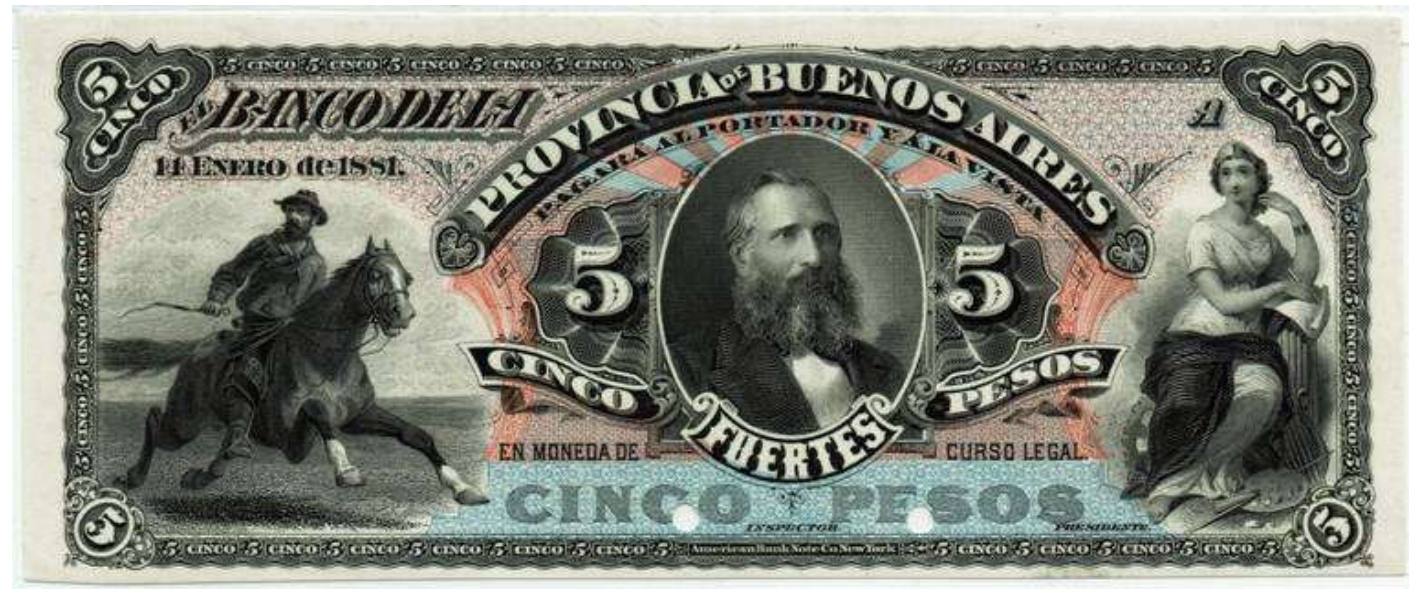






photo Museo y Archivo Historicos del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "D<sup>r</sup> Arturo Jauretche"

PS-529                      NC-248a                      BA-170p

Front proof with serial nº 00000

One cancellation hole,

Overprinted twice MUESTRA.



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

PS-529

NC-248b  
Reverse proof

BA-170p



Avis appeared on the retirement of the head of the banknote office whose signature is found on a number of banknotes issued between 1869 and 1883:

## LEY N.º 1937

### Jubilación de José C. Gastelumendi

*El Senado y Cámara de Diputados de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, etc.*

ARTÍCULO 1.º — Acuérdate a don José C. Gastelumendi, jefe de la oficina de habilitación de billetes del Banco de la Provincia, su jubilación con el sueldo que actualmente goza.

ART. 2.º — Este gasto se imputará al inciso 2º, ítem 1.º del presupuesto del Banco, y se pagará de sus propias utilidades.

ART. 3.º — Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en la sala de sesiones de la Legislatura de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, en la ciudad de La Plata, a los cuatro días del mes de octubre de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete.

VÍCTOR DEL CARRIL.  
*Vicente A. Merlo.*

ALBERTO LARTIGAU.  
*Arturo Ugalde.*

La Plata, octubre 20 de 1887.

Habiéndose vencido el término de los diez días, comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Oficial.

MAXIMO PAZ.  
MARTÍN ALZAGA.

### MONETARY ASSAYS OF A PESO FUERTE OF 1876 AND 1879

In 1876, the minting of a strong national currency, worth 35 pesos moneda corriente, was considered. The wedges were made by Fabrizio Zuccotti, but only a few trials were produced.



In 1879, the Province considered issuing a coin of a strong peso, weighing 27.2 g under 900/1000, which corresponded to a net weight of 24.48 g, and with a diameter of 36.07 mm. To this end, Zuccotti's project was modified, the name of which was deleted. This issue also, for various reasons, did not take place at that time, and it will be necessary to wait another ten years before seeing a national coinage. The strong peso thus remained a theoretical currency.



photo Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger - sale 419 of April 27, 2017, lot 1024 - realized price: € 13'500.-