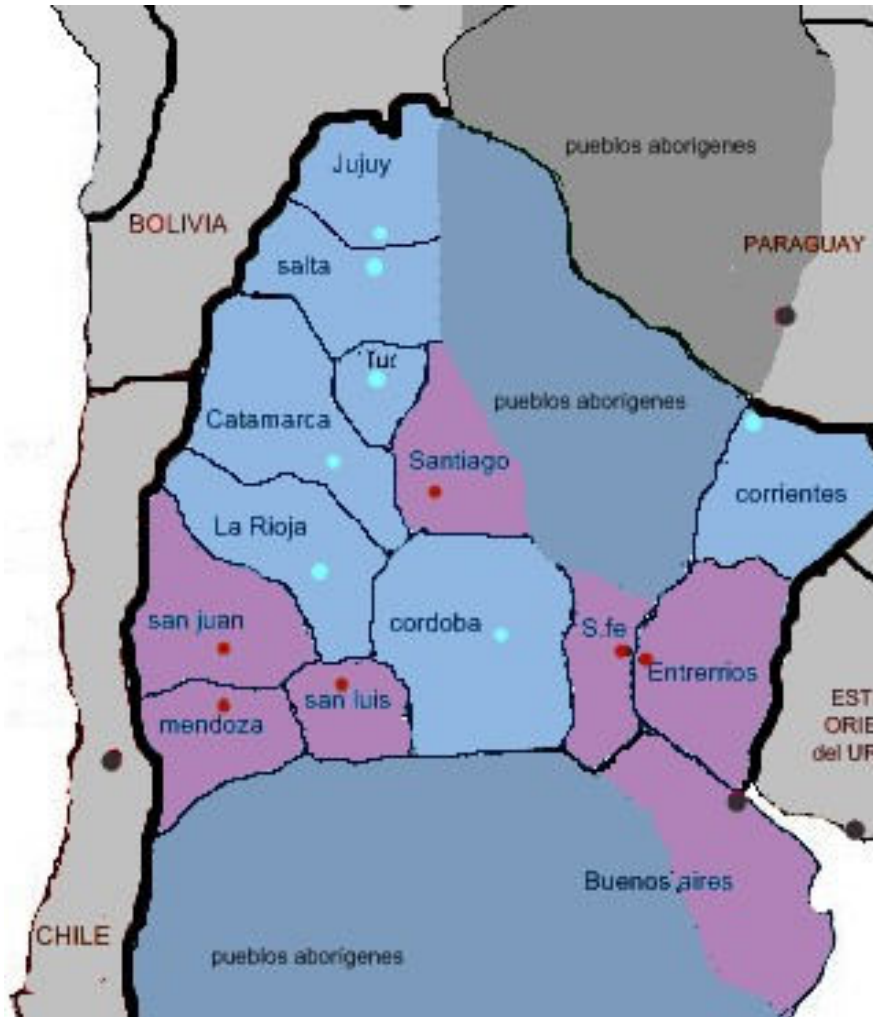


THE PAPER MONEY OF ARGENTINA

THE PROVINCIAL ISSUES BEFORE 1862



We shall confine ourselves to a brief overview of these extremely rare emissions. These are essentially issues to compensate for the hoarding of metallic money during the years of civil war before, during and after the Rosist period (1828 - 1852). Indeed, while some provinces minted money or accepted Bolivian coins in payment, others had little choice between the shortage of money and the circulation of paper money. It is highly likely that this summary will be very incomplete, and further information will be welcome.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FÉ 1823



Estanislao López

This issue was made during a few years of relative peace between two periods of civil war, by Governor **Estanislao López** (Santa Fé, November 26, 1786 - June 15, 1838) who exercised this mandate between July 23, 1818 and June 15, 1838. He promoted the economic development of his province, particularly livestock and trade.

López became the figurehead of the federalists who refused to submit to Rosas, but he did not have the means to confront him openly.

ISSUE UNDER THE LAW OF 21 JUNE 1823

(This issue awaits confirmation and description)

The values of this issue may seem curious, but are explained by the gold / silver ratio of the time, i.e. 1:17. Thus, eight 2 \$ and 1 real notes or four 4 \$ and 2 reales notes corresponded to one ounce of gold (the 8 Escudos gold coin). It was only later that the relationship was adjusted to 1:16. Their design is unknown to date.

1 peso = 8 reales

size ?	uniface
PS-1401	SFE-2

2 pesos 1 real = 17 reales

size ?	uniface
PS-1402	SFE-3

4 pesos 2 reales = 34 reales

size ?	uniface
PS-1403	SFE-4

PROVINCE OF MENDOZA 1839



José Félix Esquivel Aldao
Anzorena

The merchant Justo Correas ($\approx 1770 - 1847$) was nominal governor of the province of Mendoza from March 20, 1838 to November 4, 1840 and again from November 15, 1840 to May 16, 1841. During his tenure a new civil war began. A Unitarian in his early days, he had turned his jacket over when Rosas came to power. He was confronted with the Unitarian "subversion" of a young journalist, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, the future president of united Argentina, from whom he banned the daily *El Mercurio de Valparaiso*, published in Chile and known for carrying out violent attacks against the government of Rosas and its provincial governors. Correas was overthrown by a revolution on November 4, 1840, but put back in place by General José Félix Aldao (Mendoza, 1785 - 1845), nicknamed *Brother Aldao*, ex-Dominican religious and caudillo (strongman) of the province of Mendoza between 1830 and 1845, an effective leader who did much for his province, but at the same time one of the cruelest federal caudillos.

ISSUE UNDER THE LAW OF 21 JUNE 1839

No description or illustration is currently available.

¼ real

size ?

PS-1381

uniface

MEN-1

BANCO HIPOTECARIO DE LAS PROVINCIAS LIGADAS DEL NORTE - 1841 (JUJUY, SALTA, TUCUMÁN, CATAMARCA ET LA RIOJA)

This is a joint necessity issue of the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Tucuman, Catamarca and La Rioja. Cordoba and Corrientes were also part of this league against Rosas, but Corrientes issued its own notes throughout this period.

On April 7, 1840, the House of Representatives of the province of Tucumán proclaimed its opposition to the autocratic government of Juan Manuel de Rosas. After a congress held in San Miguel de Tucumán, the northern league provinces revolted against Rosas and sent an army under Juan Lavalle against the federal troops under Manuel Oribe, former president of Uruguay. They first won some small victories, but after three crushing defeats on November 28, 1840 at Quebracho Herrado (6500 Unitarians against 4600 Federals), on September 9, 1841 at Famaillá (or Monte Grande, 1300 Unitarians against 2200 Federals), then on September 24 at Rodeo del Medio (1600 Unitarians against 3000 Federals), and the death of Lavalle on October 9, 1841, the league defeated and its leaders took refuge abroad.

The known notes are signed by hand by Colombres (?), (Teodoro) Carmona, (Casimiro) Mendez, Molina or Santillan for denominations in reales, and by two of them for the peso.

1 real

≈ 105 x 67 mm

PS-1679

uniface

TUC-1



PS-1679

TUC-1



Marzo 9 de 1841

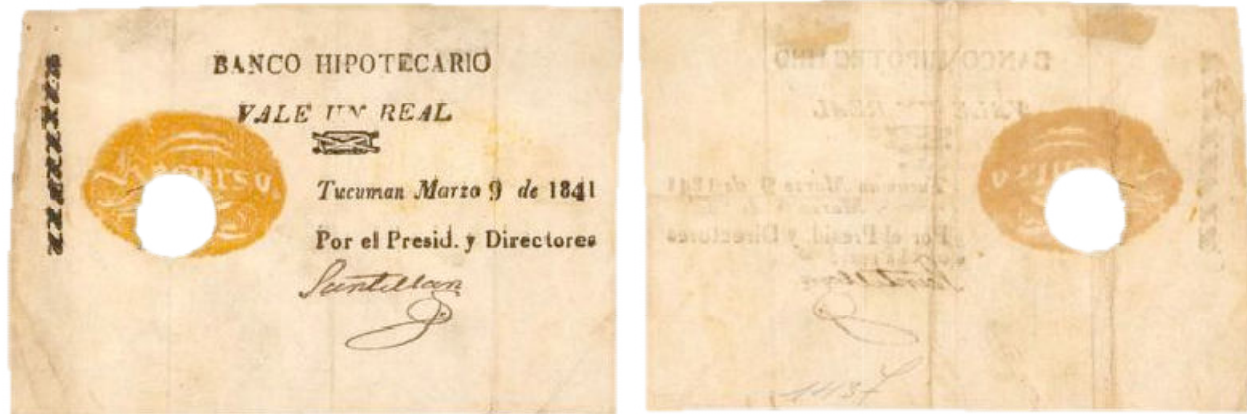
date completed by hand
signed by Carmona

photo ex Historia del Dinero en la Argentina

PS-1679 TUC-1

Marzo 9 de 1841
the whole date in typography
signed by Santillan

photo Stack's Bowers & Ponterio



PS-1679 TUC-1 ➔

Abril 20 de 1841
the whole date in typography
signed by Santillan

photo <http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/museosaavedra>



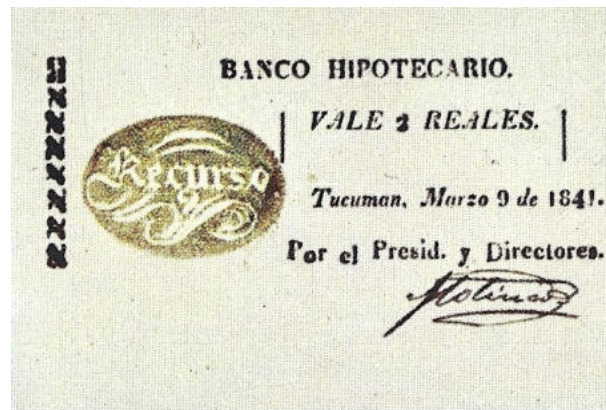
2 reales

≈115 x 70 mm

PS-1680

TUC-2

uniface



PS-1680

TUC-2

Marzo 9 de 1841

the whole date in typography

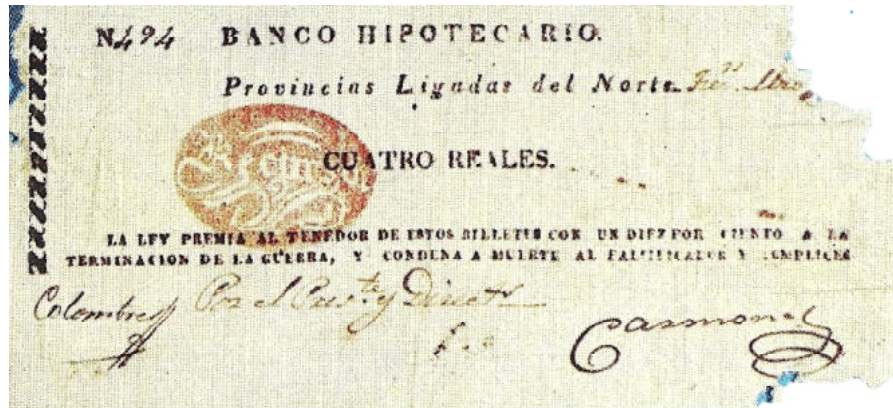
signed by Molina

photo ex Historia del Dinero en la Argentina

4 reales

≈ 150 x 70 mm
PS-1681

uniface
TUC-3



PS-1681 TUC-3

Marzo 9 de 1841
date handwritten

signed (*Por el Preste y Directe*) by Colombres and Carmona

photo ex Historia del Dinero en la Argentina

The text specifies that *the law rewards the holder of these notes with ten percent at the end of the war, and sentences to death the counterfeiter and his accomplices.*

1 peso

≈ 155 x 75 mm
PS-1682

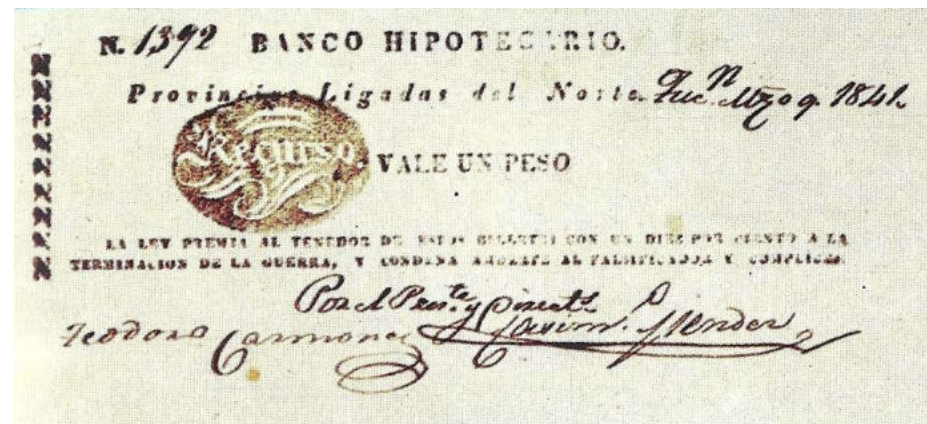
uniface
TUC-4

PS-1682 TUC-4

Marzo 9 de 1841
date handwritten

signed (*Por el Preste y Directe*) by Teodoro Carmona and Casim^o Mendez

photo ex Historia del Dinero en la Argentina



1 peso

≈ 175 x 100 mm ?

PS-1683

TUC-5

uniface



PS-1683

TUC-5

Marzo 9 de 1841 (date completed by hand)

signatories : T. Carmona and C. Mendez

photo ex Historia del Dinero en la Argentina *

* which gives 175 x 150 mm, which is of course false: if a length of 175 mm is correct, then the corresponding height will be 105 mm.

Bauman gives 185 x 100 mm, which is just as obviously wrong ... if a height of 100 mm is right, then the length it will be 175 mm



PS-1683

TUC-5

Abril 20 de 1841 (date completed by hand)

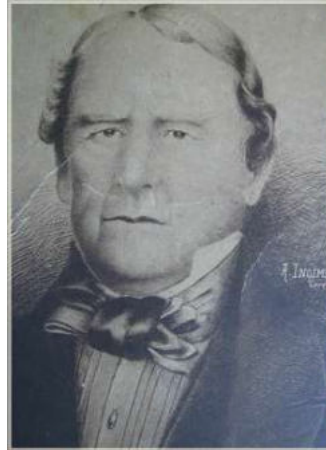
signatories : T. Carmona and C. Mendez

photo <http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/museosaavedra>

The content of the legend is the same as on the previous issue, although the wording is a little changed : *La ley premia con el diez por ciento a el tenedor conclui/da la guerra y condena a muerte al falsificador y / cómplices. Tucumán, ... de 184... / Por el Presid^{te} y direct^{res}*

Since the dates are completed by hand, other than the two mentioned above may exist.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Pedro Ferré". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

This issue was made during the first term of **Pedro Ferré** (Corrientes, June 29, 1788 - Buenos Aires, January 21, 1867), who was governor of the province four times between 1824 and 1842, for ten years in all.

During his first term, he introduced to the province the first printing press that produced the first correntine periodical, *La Verdad sin Rodeos* ("The Truth Without Detours"), and the paper money discussed below. He encouraged education, industry, agriculture, and the river port and secularized the properties of the Church.

He fought against the natives on different fronts, then declared war on Rosas, supported by the Uruguayan Fructuoso Rivera. In 1842, defeated after the fall of Rivera, he had to take refuge in Brazil, from where he was recalled by Urquiza in 1851. He contributed to the drafting of the Argentine Constitution of 1853, but shortly before the Battle of Pavón he sided to Buenos Aires, more because of his opposition to Urquiza and his minister Santiago Derqui than out of personal conviction. Ill, he lived his last years in poverty in Buenos Aires.

ISSUES FROM 1826/1827

On May 12, 1826, on the initiative of Pedro Ferré, the Permanent Congress sanctioned a norm that allowed the first state commissioner to issue paper money, following a serious lack of metallic money. The House of Representatives authorized the issuance of paper for the equivalent of 3000 pesos, to be exchanged for an ounce of gold at the rate of 17 pesos. These notes, printed on a hand press that Ferré had brought from Buenos Aires and installed in the former convent of the Benedictines, had compulsory circulation and were exchangeable at the Colecturía General. At the end of the month, Ferré promulgated the implementing decree, however with a significant modification that made it impossible for most citizens to exchange the notes into gold : it was necessary at least to present notes of one peso for the equivalent of 5 ounces of gold ! The notes were ready by mid-June 1826. It is known that they bore the rúbrica of Pedro Ferré and were signed by Sebastián de Almirón and Fermín Félix Pampín, that they had on the obverse the seal of the province and on the reverse that of the Colecturía General. Despite all these precautions, the issue had to be withdrawn after about a year because of the many counterfeits in circulation. (from *Descubrir Corrientes, la Enciclopedia virtual correntina* ¹⁾)

¹⁾ <http://descubrircorrientes.com.ar/2012/index.php/historia>

1 peso	size ?	uniface
PS-1281		CRR-2

no description nor illustration available. Issue withdrawn in October 1826

2 reales	size ?	uniface
PS-1292		CRR-

no description nor illustration available.

8 reales (1 peso)	size ?	uniface
PS-1291		CRR-5

no description nor illustration available.

1st AND 2nd ISSUES OF 1841/1842

During Pedro Ferré's fourth and final term in office, to cover the exorbitant cost of the war against Rosas, the government was forced by lack of cash to proceed with the consent of landowners and traders to the issuance of paper money (treasury notes). An issue of 100,000 pesos was authorized by decree of June 23, 1841, of which 89,700 silver pesos were offered "under guarantee of their properties and credits" by 43 correntine citizens, porteños or foreigners. It was in fact an internal voluntary loan that bore an annual interest of 6%, payable every six months. The issue consisted of half-real, 1, 5 and 20 pesos notes that were legal tender. Subsequently, a law of May 30, 1842 authorized a second issue of 200,000 pesos guaranteed by the government, individuals not wanting to engage more. These notes were identical to those of the first issue, with higher numbers. When the government stopped paying interest, these notes became de facto legal tender. Inflation ensued, prompting Governor Cabral to lament that "*the banknotes in circulation had reached such a point that one did not want a peso for a half-real.*" With the victory of the federalists, these notes were withdrawn.

These notes bear on the reverse the provincial seal and a handwritten signature. Legend has it that

La junta directora dará por este billet, en moneda metálica corriente, la cantidad que representa un año después de la paz. (The governing junta will give for this note in current metallic currency the sum it represents one year after peace.)

The banknotes have in the upper bar of the frame the value in letters, and in the lower bar, the word PESO(S).

½real	size ?	uniface
PS-		CRR-
(1841)	no photo nor description available.	

(There is an inconsistency between the catalogues and the documents cited by *Descubrir Corrientes*.)

1 peso	≈ 110 x 80 mm	uniface
PS-		CRR-9
(1841)	no photo nor description available.	

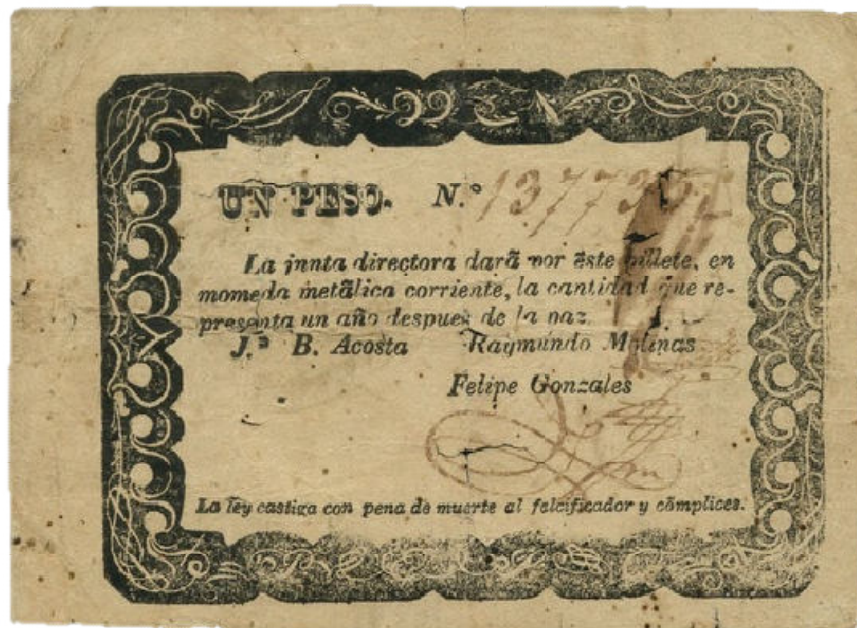
1 peso

Frame ≈94 x 69 mm

uniface

PS-1301 ?

CRR-10



PS-

CRR-10

Legend in 3 lines. (1841)

On the frame, U N / P E S O

on the reverse, vertical black seal turned right with signature.

printed signatures of J.º B. Acosta , Raymundo Molinas and Felipe Gonzalez, with autographed "rúbricas".

5 pesos

frame≈ 155 x 75 mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-11



PS- CRR-11

(1840)

Autographed signatures of J. B. Acosta, R.º Molinas and Felipe Gonzalez.

On the frame, C I N C O / P E S O S

20 pesos

frame ≈ 155 x 75 mm uniface

CRR-16

PS-1304



PS- CRR-11

(1840)

Autographed signatures of J. B. Acosta, Raym^{do} Molinas et Felipe Gonzalez.

On the frame, V E I N T E / P E S O S



José Joaquín Gregorio Madariaga

When Madariaga had driven Ferre out in 1842, he disposed of the renovation of the banknotes of which he was in circulation for 250,690 pesos and 4 reales, for a population of about 40,000 inhabitants for the whole province, namely

First issue:	100,000 pesos	
Second issue:	154,312 pesos	
In half-real banknotes	762 pesos	(= 12,192 notes)
TOTAL	255'074 ½ pesos	
Amortized on October 14, 1842:	4,384 pesos	
Outstanding balance:	250'690 ½ pesos	

There seems to be a difference of 4 reales.

During the interim of Madariaga were exchanged 178,546 pesos and 7 ½ reales which were canceled on September 4, 5, 6, 9 and 12, 1843. It is likely that the date 1843 on the reverse of some banknotes has something to do with this renovation

3rd ISSUE - 1842

The junta directora was replaced by the Colecturía General. The legend was therefore modified, and the date of reimbursement left to the free choice of the government :

LA LEY CONDENA A MUERTE / AL FALSIFICADOR Y COMPLICES

La Colecturia General dará por este billete en moneda metálica la cantidad que representa ***cuando se decreta su amortización.***

El Gobierno lo garantiza con las propiedades públicas y particulares de la Provincia.

1 peso

≈ 200 x 85 mm

uniface

PS-1301 CRR-13



PS-1301 CRR-13

Undated (1843)

Printed signatures of Raymundo Molinas et Felipe Gonzalez, with autographed *rúbricas*.

photo ex Historia del Dinero en la Argentina

5 pesos

≈ ? mm	uniface
PS-1302	CRR-14

No illustration available. Two bulls, according to Bauman.

20 pesos

≈ ? mm	uniface
PS-1304	CRR-16

no illustration nor description available.

4th ISSUE - 1843

The 1843 issue was made by the Federalist Provisional Government of General José Joaquín Madariaga in the period of political instability after Pedro Ferré's flight to Paraguay in December 1842. The fleeing members of the government having taken all the cash notes remaining in the coffers of the state, one of the first measures taken by Madariaga was the complete replacement of all the authorized notes. Henceforth, all the notes, guaranteed by the property and income of the Province, had the seal of the Province on the obverse. The reimbursement clause was modified in the sense that *at the end of the war* was replaced by *when its is decreed*:

La Colecturia General dará por este billete en moneda metálica la cantidad que representa cuando se decreta su amortización. El Gobierno lo garante con las propiedades públicas y particulares de la Provincia.

½ real

Frame ≈ 68 x 83 mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-18

Legends on the frame : *MEDIO REAL / AÑO / 1843 / CORRIENTES LIBRE*

PS-

CRR-18



(1841)

Without stamp "1843" on the reverse.

signature : autographed *rúbrica*
of Felipe Gonzalez

PS-

CRR-18

(1841)

With stamp "1843" on the reverse.



1 peso

≈175 x 105 mm uniface

PS-1311 CRR-20



PS-1311 CRR-20a

On the frame : *UN PESO/ AÑO / 1843 / CORRIENTES LIBRE*

Without stamp 1843 on the reverse

Printed signatures of Raymondo Molinas, Manuel M. de Salas and Felipe Gonzalez, with autographed *rúbricas*

PS-1312 CRR-20b

On the frame : *UN PESO/ AÑO / 1843 / CORRIENTES LIBRE*

With stamp 1843 on the reverse

Printed signatures of Raymondo Molinas, Manuel M. de Salas and Felipe Gonzalez, with autographed *rúbricas*.

PS-1313 CRR-20b

On the frame : *UN PESO/ AÑO / 1843 / CORRIENTES LIBRE*

With stamp 1843 on the reverse. Longer legend(???)

Printed signatures of Raymondo Molinas, Manuel M. de Salas et Felipe Gonzalez, with autographed *rúbricas*.

5 pesos

≈ ? mm uniface

PS- CRR-21

Bauman gives as description "horse at left and at right. Shape of the drawing as CRR-45". This last claim seems highly unlikely, CRR-45 being much more elaborate than the usual banknotes and having been issued only 18 years later.

5th ISSUE - 1848



Benjamin Virasoro

Benjamín Virasoro (Corrientes May 1, 1812 – Buenos Aires April 30, 1897) A Landowner, he fought in the army of his province with José María Paz in the battle of Caaguazú, and under the command of Fructuoso Rivera in Arroyo Grande. Then, he joined Urquiza's army and placed himself under the orders of Pedro Cabral, then federal governor of Corrientes. Opposed to Madariaga, he retired to Entre Ríos to return to Corrientes with Urquiza in 1845, following him despite his sympathy for Rosas.

Among the first measures taken by Benjamin Virasoro, after his access to power in the province by the grace of Urquiza, were the opening of ports to Paraguay, the establishment of a school and a medical court as well as an efficient postal system. He recovered the finances of the Province, fixing the monetary situation. Thus, on January 29, 1848, a law was promulgated on the guarantee of paper money, which defined as effective currency of the Province the treasury notes in circulation at the price of 51 pesos per ounce minted (= coin of 8 Escudos), and this rate could be modified by the government.

On February 25, 1848, the amount of the banknotes in circulation was 632,829 pesos, guaranteed by the properties and public revenues of the Province. New issues were banned, and a law of February 13, 1849, reduced the issue by two-thirds, to 207,702 pesos in cash, the only real debt recognized by the government. Later it was arranged that banknotes of the 3rd and 4th types should be exchanged, and that only those of the 5th type would remain valid. The exchange period was 20 days in Corrientes itself and 40 days in the departments. After this time, they would be worthless.

After being deposed, he participated in the battles of Cepeda and Pavón and in the Paraguayan War, and then retired definitively to Rosario.

(<http://descubrircorrientes.com.ar/2012/index.php/historia>, Principales disposiciones económicas de Virasoro)

1 peso

≈ 205 x 115 mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-25



PS-1304

CRR-25

1848 (date visible on the right below the horse)

autographed signatures of José Manuel Regueral, Manuel José Ruda and José Evgl. Madeyro.

5 pesos

≈ 185 x 85 mm uniface

PS- CRR-26



PS- CRR-26

1848 (date visible on the right under the bull)

autographed signatures of José Manuel Regueral, Manuel José Ruda and José Evgl. Madeyro

6th ISSUE - 1852



The defeat of Rosas in February 1852 led to a coup d'état at the provincial level. The Rosist governor, **Benjamin Virasoro** (Corrientes, May 1, 1812 - Buenos Aires, April 30, 1891), was expelled even though he had sided with Urquiza in Caseros, and a new government favourable to Urquiza was set up, led by one of his unconditional supporters, Juan **Gregorio Pujol** (Saladas / Corrientes, November 27, 1817 - Buenos Aires August 16, 1861), lawyer and Minister of the Interior under the presidency of Santiago Derqui (March 5, 1860 - November 5, 1861). During his term as governor, he made great efforts to circumvent the importance of the port of Buenos Aires in favor of that of his province.

That's when this issue was made. Indeed, in order to know the precise amount of the notes in circulation - the Virasoro government was suspected of having carried out clandestine issues - Dr. Pujol decreed on January 15, 1853 the renovation of paper money up to half, the time limit for exchanging notes of the 5th issue for those of the new - the 6th - being set at 30 days, from October 26, 1853. This period was extended by one month, then the notes of the 5th issue became worthless.

(<http://descubrircorrientes.com.ar/2012/index.php/historia>, Pujol's *La obrafinanciera*)

This issue carries the federalist motto; *VIVA LA CONFEDERACIÓN ARGENTINA!*

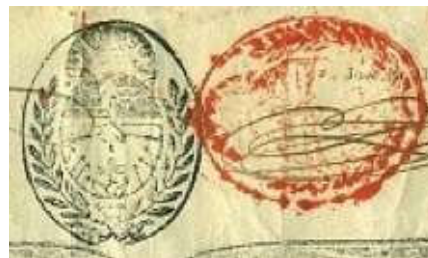
Two types of seals can be found on banknotes, alone or in combination:



1. black vertical



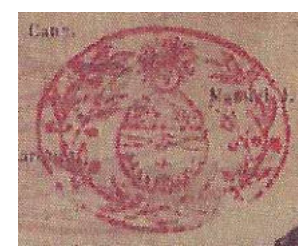
2. red vertical



3. black vertical and red vertical turned



4. black horizontal



5. red horizontal

1 real

≈ 105 x 90 mm

uniface

PS-1321 CRR-30

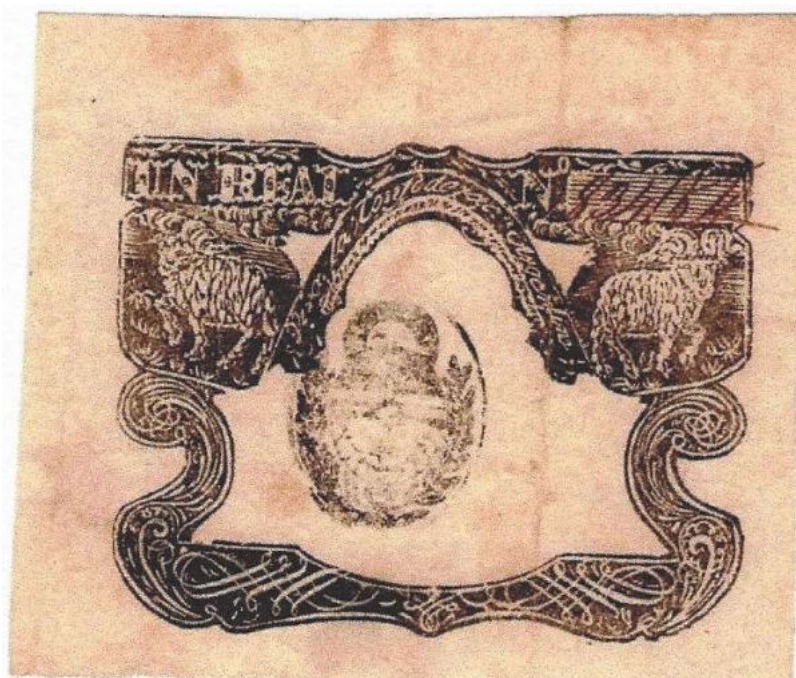


photo Centro Numismático de la Ciudad de Córdoba, auction - august 2015

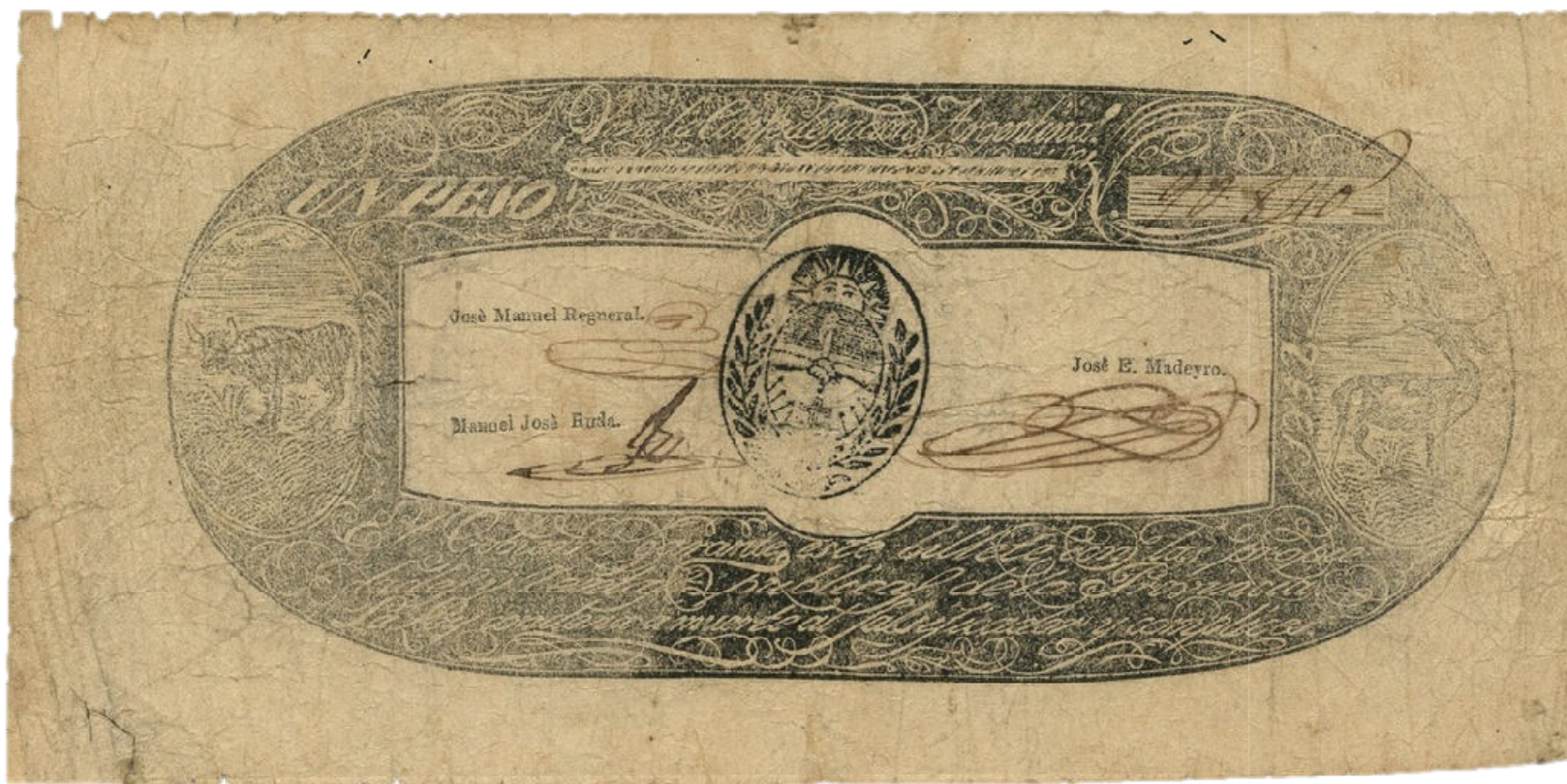
PS-1321 CRR-30b
seal var. 1

PS-1321 CRR-30a
seal var. 4

1 peso

≈ 202 x 112 mm uniface

PS-1324 CRR-32

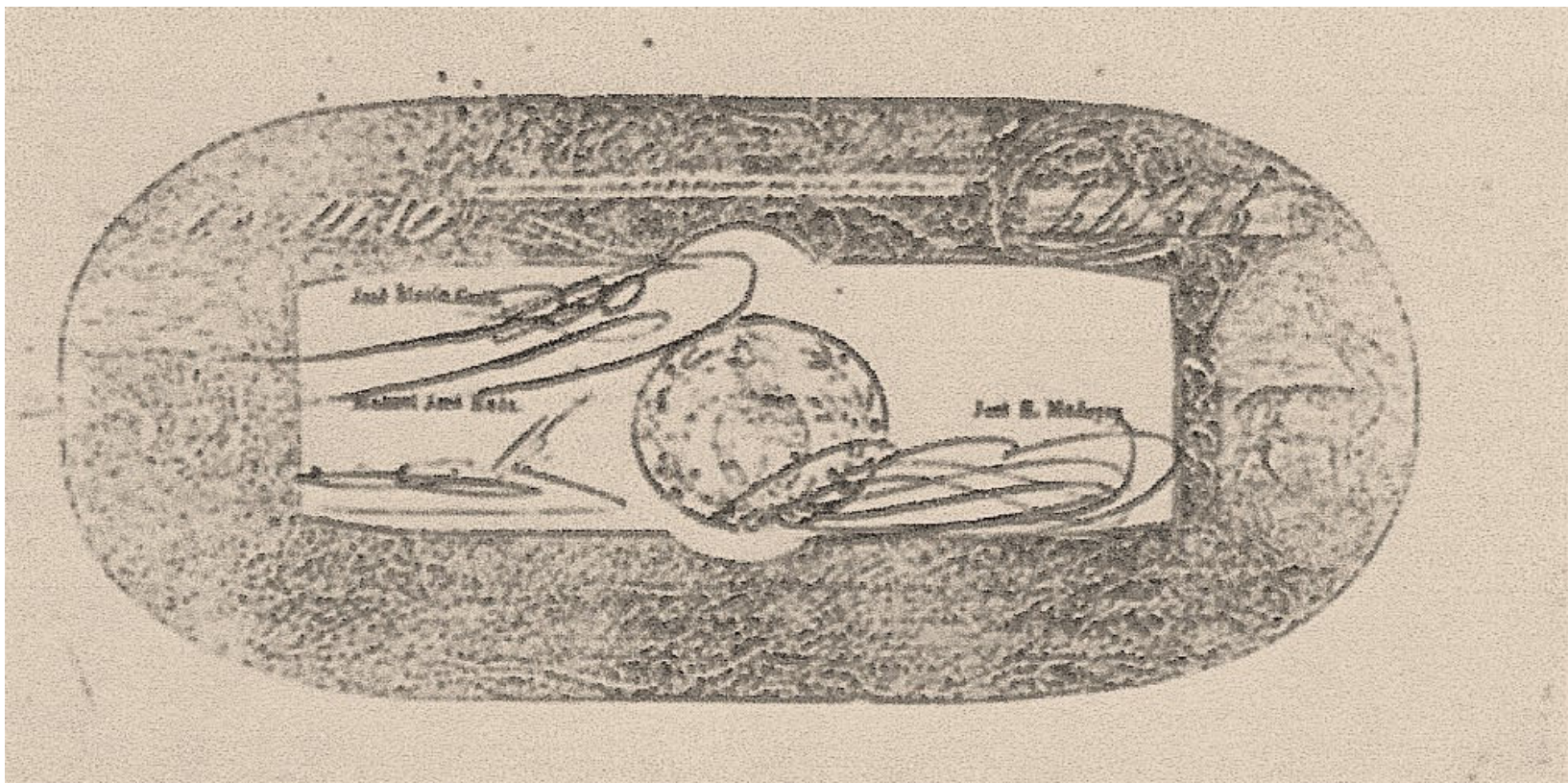


PS-1324 CRR-32b

1852 (date visible to the right behind the deer)

seal var. 1

Printed signatures of José Manuel Regneral, Manuel José Ruda and José E. Madeyro with autographed *rúbricas*.



PS-1324 CRR-32a

1852 (date visible on the right behind the deer)

seal var. 4

Printed signatures of José Manuel Cano, Manuel José Ruda and José E. Madeyro with autographed *rúbricas*.

5 pesos

≈180 x 90 mm (outside frame)

uniface

PS-1325 CRR-33

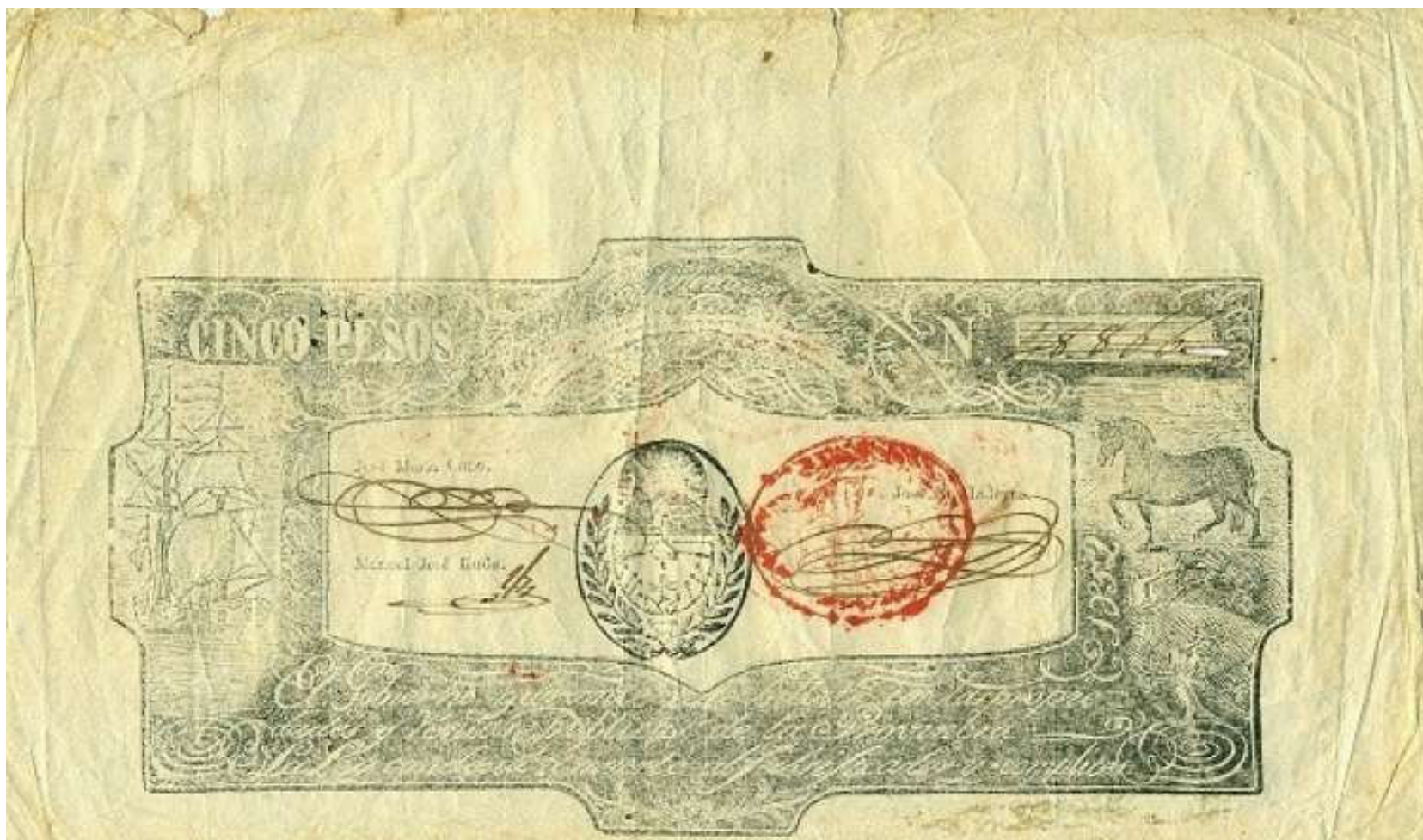


PS-1325 CRR-33a

1852 (date visible on the right, below the horses leg)

seal var.2

Printed signatures of José Manuel Cano, Manuel José Ruda and José E. Madeyro, with autographed *rúbricas*.



PS-1325 CRR-33b

1852 (date visible on the right, under the horse's front leg)
seals var. 3

Printed signatures of José Manuel Cano, Manuel José Ruda and José E. Madeyro, with autographed *rúbricas*.

7th ISSUE - 1857

In 1857, the star of Urquiza began to decline, but the governor of the province was still Pujol, in place from August 1852 until December 1861.

1 peso

≈ ? mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-34

No illustration available. Bauman succinctly describes "plant on the right" and mentions issued and surplus notes.

5 pesos

≈ ? mm

uniface

PS-1325

CRR-35

No illustration available. Bauman shortly describes "woman on the left" and mentions only surplus notes.

5 pesos

≈ 180 x 85 mm

uniface

PS-1335 CRR-36



PS-1335 CRR-36

1857 (date visible on the left above the head)

seal var. 5

Printed signatures of José Manuel Cano, Genaro Marquez and Manuel José Ruda, with a utographed *rúbricas*.

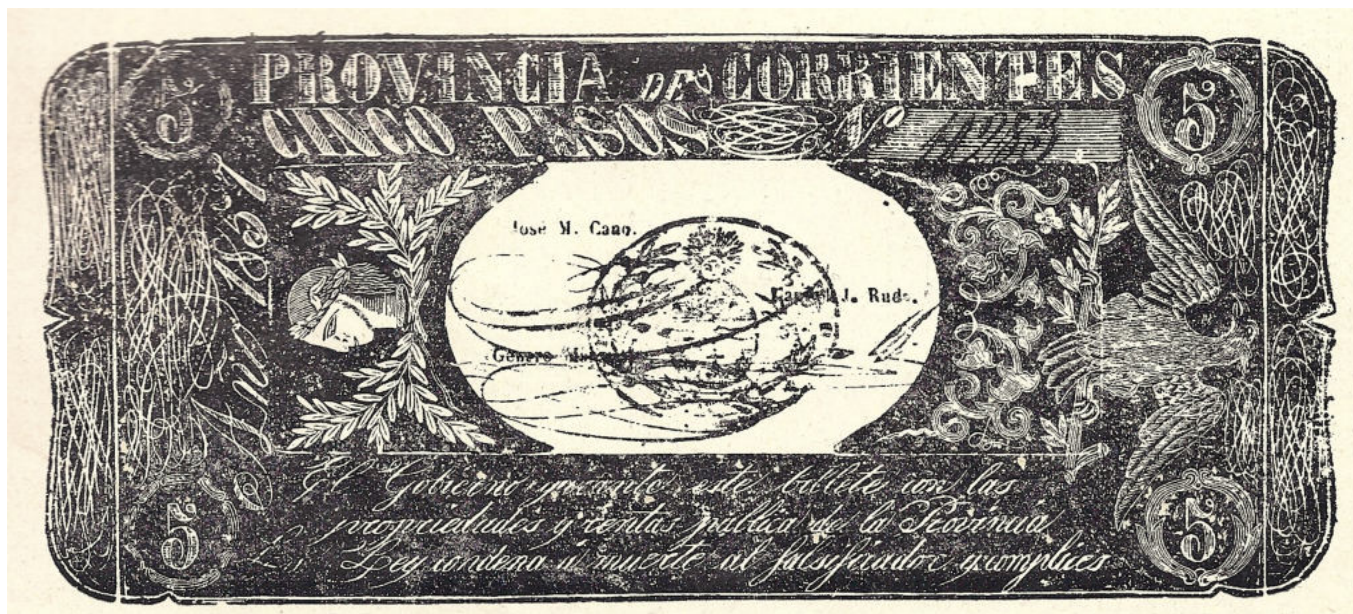


photo ex Taullard

Bauman also reports remainders.

10 pesos

cadre ≈ 170 x 90 mm

uniface

PS-1336 CRR-37



PS-1336 Photo Spink CRR-37

1857 (date visible on the frame at right), seal var. 4

Autographed signatures of A. J. M... (?), Carlos L... (?), and G(enaro) Marquez.

20 pesos

≈ 200 x 125 mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-38

No illustration available.

Bauman indicates a caduceus as a motif and indicates it as a remainder.

In 1859, Pujol did not want to stand for re-election and elected a remarkable politician, but without real political power in the province, Father José María Rolón. Pujol continued to pull the strings of Correntine politics behind the scenes.

8th ISSUE - 1861

CASA DE MONEDA Y BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA de CORRIENTES

1 real

≈ ? mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-40

No illustration available at this time.

Bauman gives as description *crest / rooster*, the composition being otherwise identical to the notes of 2 and 4 reales.

2 reales

≈ 118 x 80 mm

uniface

PS-

CRR-41



PS- CRR-41

coat of arms, bull's head/ Año de 1861

photo Archivo y Museo Históricos del Banco Provincia "Dr. Arturo Jauretche"

PS- CRR-41p

Coat of arms, bull's head/ Año de 1861

Proof on paper with wide margins (≈ 155 x 105 mm)

4 reales

≈ 120 x 80 mm

uniface

PS-1344

CRR-42



PS-1344

CRR-42

Coat of arms, cattle / Año de 1861

Photo Archivo y Museo Históricos del Banco Provincia "Dr. Arturo Jauretche"



PS-1344 CRR-42p

Coat of arms, cattle / Año de 1861

Proof on paper with wide margins

LA PROVINCIA DE CORRIENTES

These notes of excellent graphic quality were printed in France at Saunier in Paris.



1 peso

frame≈ 136 x 84 mm uniface

PS-1345 CRR-43



PS-1345 CRR-43

Año de 1861, with yellow seal, numbered but unsigned.
It remains to be determined whether these notes (230128, 330161) were
circulated without signatures or whether they are remainders.

5 pesos

≈ 180 x 115 mm

uniface

CRR-44/47

PS-1346

CRR-44	note with horizontal seal
PS-1346	white paper

CRR-47p	1865, proof without seal
PS-	

CRR-44p1	note without seal
PS-1346	white paper

CRR-44p2	proof without seal
PS-1346	grayish paper

10 pesos

≈ 180 x 115 mm

uniface

CRR-45/48

PS-1347

CRR-45p	oval frame
PS-1347	note without seal

CRR-45p	id.
PS-1347	proof (same as CRR-45 ?)

CRR-48p	1865, proof without seal
PS-	

20 pesos

≈ 200 x 133 mm

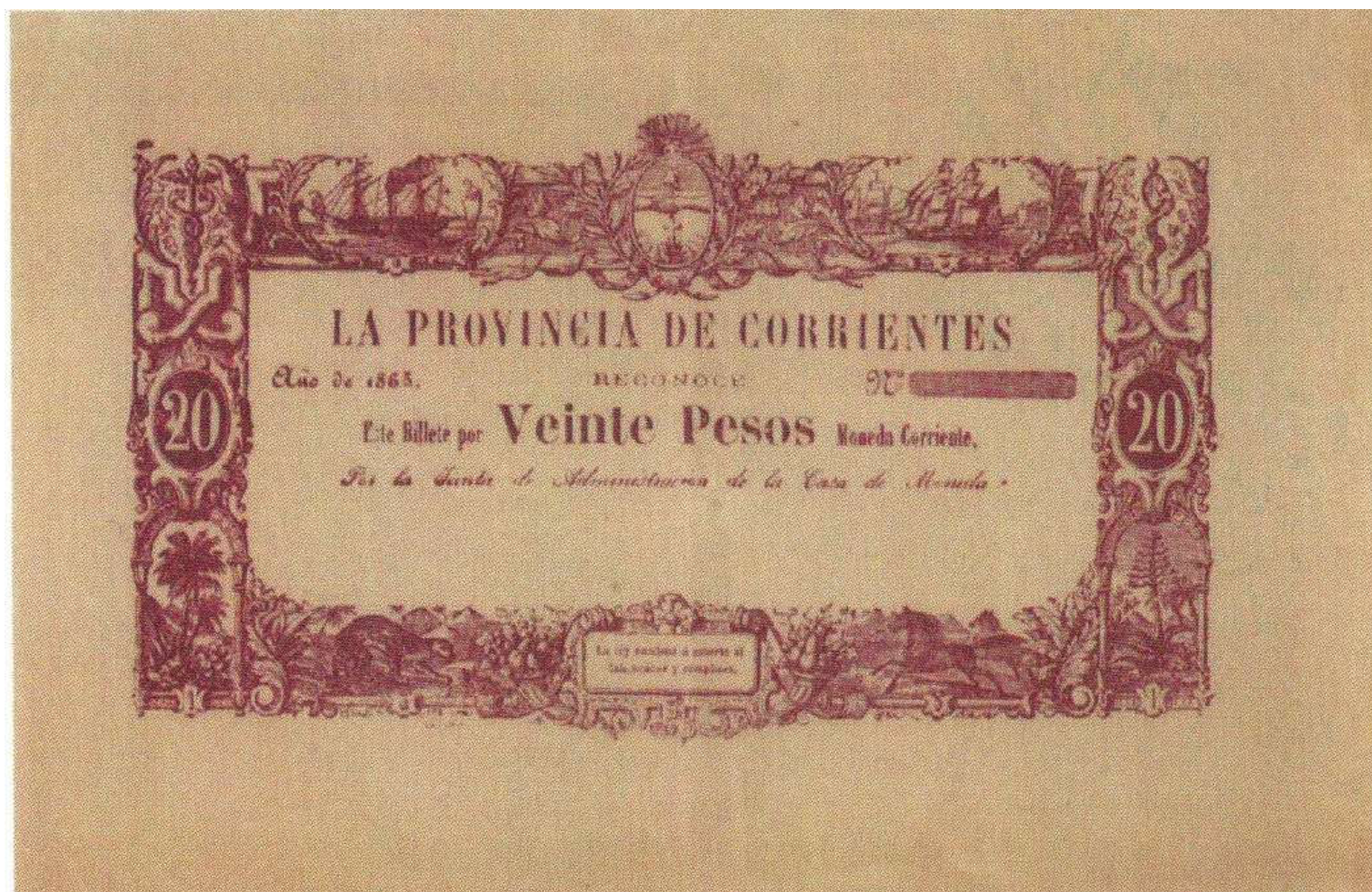
uniface

CRR-46/49

PS-1348

CRR-46p PS-1345	1861, note without seal
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CRR-46r PS-1345	reprinting
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PS- CRR-49p
1865
Proof without seal

PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA 1849



This note was issued by the province under rosist governor **Manuel Navarro** (1791 - 1852), in office from May 20, 1834, to September 14, 1836, then from January 1846 to his death. He governed with probity and in the interests of the people of the province. The most striking fact of his mandate was the expulsion of the Jesuits from the province of Catamarca, although they would have been at the origin of the development of it. He died on 3 May 1852 of a serious illness, shortly after the Battle of Caseros on 15 February 1852, which concluded the Rosas period.

1 real

≈ ? mm

PS-1251 CAT-1

June, 1849

Coat of arms at right, legend *MUERAN LOS SALVAJES UNITARIOS* at left.

No illustration available at this time.