

THE PAPER MONEY OF ARGENTINA 1861 - 1880

PRIVATE AND PROVINCIAL ISSUES

PROVINCE OF ENTRE RÍOS



BANCO ENTRE-RIANO

Between 1842 and 1870, the province of Entre Ríos ("Mesopotamía") was the almost undisputed stronghold of Justo José de Urquiza. Located between the two navigable rivers Uruguay and Paraná, it enjoyed a favourable situation for the development of trade but remained vulnerable because Buenos Aires could hinder or even block river traffic and thus put pressure on the riparian provinces. Its primary resource was livestock whose products could be exported thanks to the *saladeros* that made it possible to keep them even during a long transport. When Urquiza died, the main opponent of a centralized republic with Buenos Aires as its capital disappeared.





The only metallic currency in the province during this period was a half-real dated 1867, the minting of which was entrusted by General Urquiza to the Sicilian engraver Pablo Cataldi. With a weight of 1.1 g and a diameter of 13.3 mm, this coin had to circulate in San José, Colón, an important commercial center at the time, to meet the lack of small change.



extension 2,5:1

BANCO ENTRE-RIANO, CONCEPCIÓN DEL URUGUAY

At the beginning of 1863, Urquiza and a group of collaborators and merchants decided to create the Banco Entrerriano which was authorized by provincial law of April 12, 1863. A law of 12 March 1864 having granted him the privilege of issuing notes, the bank opened its counters the same month, quickly setting up branches in Concordia and Victoria to become the number one in the province. In 1869, Urquiza bought all the shares he could obtain with the goal of becoming chairman of the bank's management. To everyone's surprise, it closed its counters in 1876.

During the various issues, several stamps of subsidiaries were used :



a –issue of 1864
La Concordia and Gualeguay



b –issues of 1864 and 1866
Concordia



c –issue of 1871
Concordia

ISSUE OF MARCH 15, 1864 IN *CENTAVOS* AND *PESOS FUERTES*

Printed by Mege y Williams in Montevideo, these notes were payable in quantities equal to one ounce of minted gold or its equivalent.

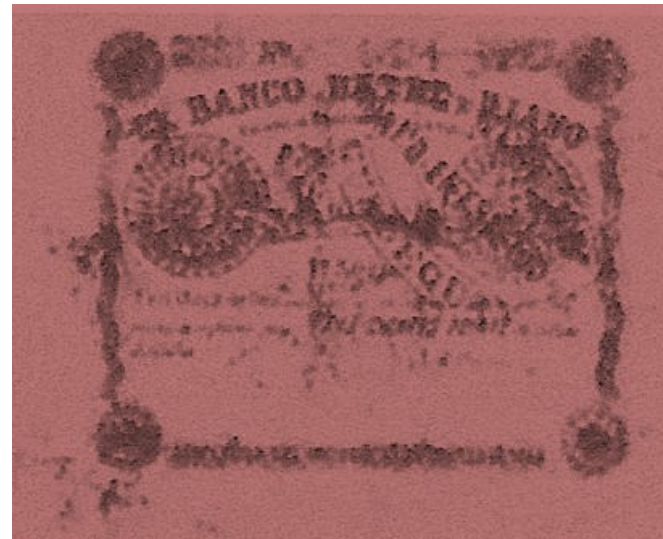
5 centavos

payable one ounce of minted gold for every 320 notes

PS-1651 ENR-10
1ª Serie ≈ 75 x 65 mm uniface



PS-1651a ENR-10a/b
Pink paper



(photo Bauman)
PS-1651b ENR-10gy
With handstamp **GUALEGUAY** (type a)

PS-1651 ENR-10co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type a)

10 centavos

payable one ounce of minted gold for every 160notes

PS-1652

ENR-11

1ª Serie

frame ≈ 103 x 55 mm

uniface



PS-1652a

ENR-11

papier bleu-vert

photo Archivo y Museo Históricos
del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "D^r Arturo Jauretche"

(photo Bauman)

PS-1651b

ENR-11gy

With handstamp **GUALEGUAY** (type a)

PS-1651b

ENR-11co

With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type a)

20 centavos

payable one ounce of minted gold for every 80notes

PS-1653

ENR-12

1ª Serie

frame ≈ 133 x 77 mm

uniface



PS-1653

ENR-12

Brown-lilac paper

(photo Bauman)



PS-1653 ENR-12co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type a)
(photo Bauman)

PS-1653 ENR-12gy
With handstamp **GUALEGUAY** (type a)

1 peso fuerte

payable one ounce of minted gold for every 16 notes

PS-1655 ENR-14
1ª Serie frame ≈ 170 x 85 mm uniface

PS-1655a ENR-14
Brown-lilac paper



PS-1655b ENR-14co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type a)

↑ (photo Bauman)
PS-1655b ENR-14gy
With handstamp **GUALEGUAY** (type a)

ISSUE OF MAY 15, 1866 IN *REALES BOLIVIANOS*

½ real boliviano

payable 4 Bolivian reales for every 8 notes

PS-1656

ENR-15b

1ª Serie

frame≈ 120 x 65 mm

uniface



(photo Bauman)

PS-1656

ENR-15b

Red printing on yellowish paper

1 real boliviano

payable 4 Bolivian reales for every 4 notes

PS- ENR-16
1ª Serie frame \approx 118 x 63 mm uniface

Although the existence of this note could not yet be confirmed, it is nevertheless likely, given that the next note is of the 2nd series.

1 real boliviano

payable 4 Bolivian reales for every 4 notes

PS-1657

ENR-16

2ª Serie

frame≈ 118 x 63 mm

uniface



PS-1657a

ENR-16

(photo Bauman)

PS-1657b ENR-15co →
Black printing on white paper
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type a)
Photo Archivo y Museo Históricos del Banco de la Provincia
de Buenos Aires "Dr Arturo Jauretche"



PS-1657b ENR-15co →
Black printing on white paper
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type a)



SCWPM mentions the handstamp on the reverse.

4 reales bolivianos

payable 4 Bolivian reales for every note

PS- ENR-18a
1ª Serie frame ≈ 111 x 60 mm uniface



(photo Bauman)

PS- ENR-18a
Yellowish paper

4 reales bolivianos

payable 4 Bolivian reales for every note.

PS- ENR-18b
2ª Serie frame≈ 111 x 60 mm uniface

PS- ENR-18b Blue paper



(photo Spink)

PS- ENR-18(co)
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type b)

Bauman gives a very different description of this entry.

1 peso boliviano

payable 1 Bolivian pesos for every note.

	PS-		ENR-20
2ª Serie		frame ≈ 100 x 72 mm	uniface

PS-	ENR-20
Issued note without handstamp	
Unknown to date	



PS-	ENR-20co →
With handstamp CONCORDIA (type b)	
(photo Spink)	

A first series probably existed, but we do not know a copy for the moment.

5 pesos bolivianos

payable 5 Bolivian pesos for every note.

PS- ENR-21
2ª Serie frame ≈ 100 x 72 mm uniface

PS- ENR-21 →
Issued note without handstamp
(photo Spink)

PS- ENR-21co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type b)



A first series probably existed, but as for the denomination of 1 peso, we do not know a copy for the moment.

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1870, IN PESOS MONEDA BOLIVIANA

Notes printed in March 1870 by the National Bank Note C° New York (name mentioned in Spanish)
This issue was payable in Bolivian currency or its equivalent in minted gold.

1 peso boliviano

Value of 1 Bolivian pesos or its equivalent in minted gold.

PS-1661

ENR-22

Position letters A and B

frame ≈ 150 x 64 mm

print run : 240'000

The Steer's Head vignette was engraved by G. F.C. Smillie after a work by E. Landseer.

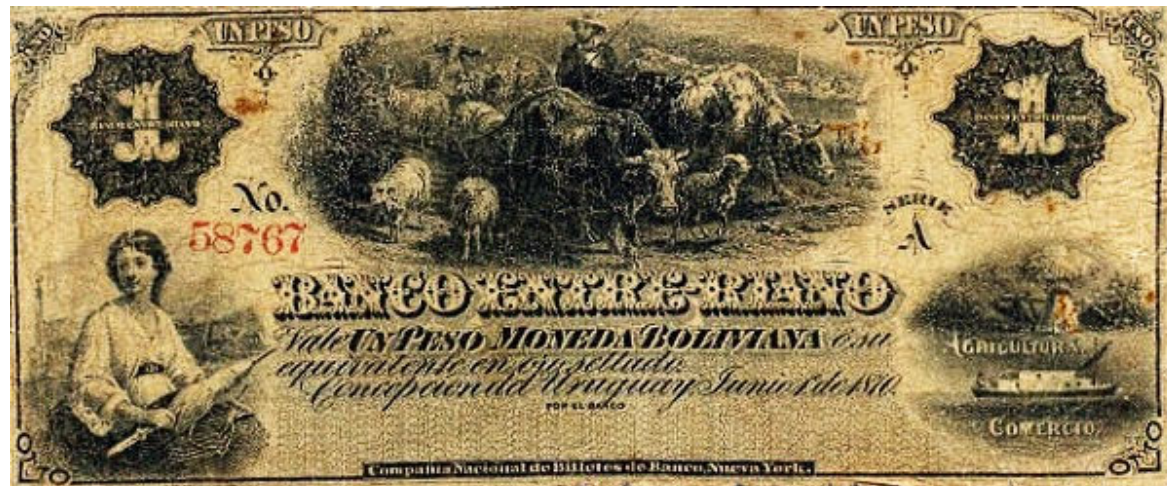


PS-1661a

ENR-22

Issued note without branch stamp

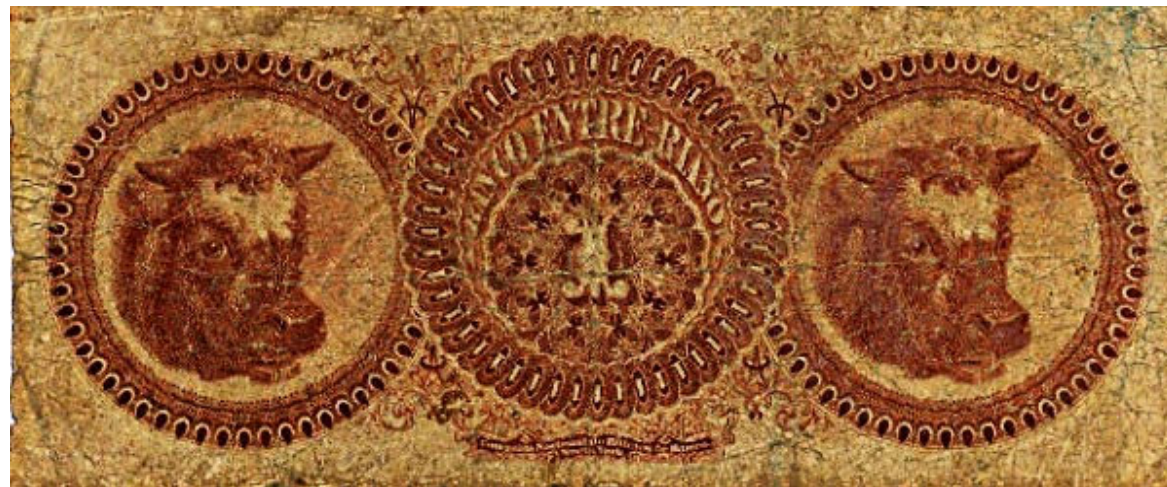
A and B, 1 - 120000



PS-1661

ENR-22

Signatures cleared





PS-1661

ENR-22 ↗

On the reverse, elaborate handstamp [VICTORIA](#)

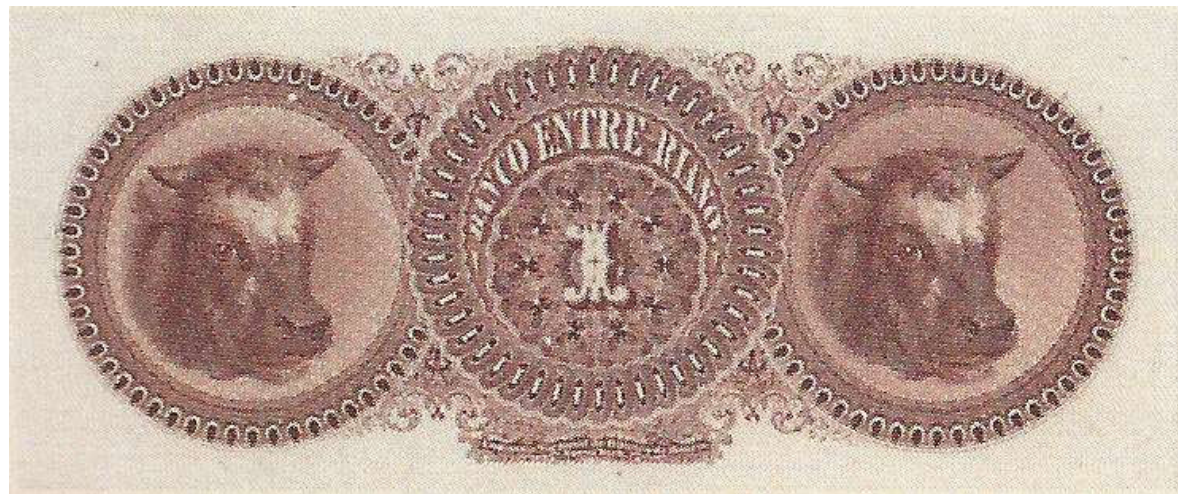


PS-1661 ENR-22co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type c)

PS-1661 ENR-22
Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.
Without number, three cancellation holes



PS-1661 ENR-22
Proof of the reverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.



5 pesos bolivianos

Value of 5 Bolivian pesos or their equivalent in minted gold.

PS-1662 ENR-23
 Position letters A and B frame ≈ 180 x 65 mm print run : 40'000



PS-1662 ENR-23
 Issued note without branch stamp
 A and B, 1 - 20000



PS-1662 ENR-23co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type c)



photos Archivo y Museo Históricas del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "D" Arturo Jauretche"



PS-1662 ↑ ENR-23p
Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.

Without number, three cancellation holes

PS-1662 ENR-23p
Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.



10 pesos bolivianos

Value of 10 Bolivian pesos or their equivalent in minted gold.

PS-1663

ENR-24

position letters A and B

frame ≈ 180 x 75 mm

print run : 16'000



PS-1663

ENR-24

Issued note without branch stamp

A and B, 1 - 8000



photo Archivo y Museo Históricas del Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires "Dr Arturo Jauretche"

PS-1663 ENR-24co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type c)

PS-1663 ENR-24v
With handstamp **VICTORIA**
like for the 5 pesos note



PS-1663 ENR-24p

Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.

Without number, three cancellation holes



PS-1663 ENR-24p
Proof of the reverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.

20 pesos bolivianos

Value of 20 Bolivian pesos or their equivalent in minted gold.

PS-1664 ENR-25
position letters A and B frame ≈ 190 x 78 mm print run : 8'000



PS-1664 ENR-25
Issued note without branch stamp
A and B, 1 - 4000



PS-1663 ENR-25co
With handstamp **CONCORDIA** (type c)



PS-1664 ENR-25p
Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.
Without number, four cancellation holes



PS-1664 ENR-25p
Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.

100 pesos bolivianos

Value of 100 Bolivian pesos or their equivalent in minted gold.

PS-1665 ENR-27
Lettres de position A et B cadre ≈ 176 x 94 mm tirage : 6'000

PS-1665 ENR-27 Issued note, 1 - 3000 No example known to date

PS-1665p ENR-27p
Proof of the obverse on thin paper glued on cardboard.
Without number, four cancellation holes





<http://www.stacksbowers.com/BrowseAuctions/LotDetail/tabid/227/AuctionID/6111/Lot/50010/Default.aspx>

PS-1665p ENR-27p
Proof of the obverse on thin paper
glued on cardboard.



Justo José de Urquiza was born on October 18, 1801 in the present-day province of Entre Ríos as the son of a Spanish settler and a Spanish-Argentine-Portuguese mother, supporters of the Spaniards. In 1819, Justo José moved to Concepción del Uruguay and started breeding and trading. As early as 1820, already with a considerable fortune, he embarked on politics at a very turbulent moment in the history of the province. In 1826 he was elected to the provincial convention, supporting the federalist government. He led the opposition to the constitution of 1826, which was rejected by his province.

In 1828 he became military and civilian leader of Concepción del Uruguay and in 1830 and 1831 supported the attempts to invade his province by Lavalle and López Jordán Sr. Forced into exile, he took refuge in Santa Fé, with the caudillo Estanislao López, to return the following year with Pascual Echagüe who became governor of progressive tendency without putting Rosas at his back. During the thirties, Urquiza became one of the wealthiest landowners in the country with an extensive network of economic leaders that would later become politically known. Relations between Urquiza and Echagüe deteriorated following the war against Uruguay, and in 1841 Urquiza was elected governor in the latter's place and exercised his mandate paternalistically, in the interest of the people, but without consulting them.

His main concern was education, continuing the politics begun by his predecessor. The climate of freedom attracted many Porteños opposed to Rosas. However, after 1850, the latter appointed Urquiza head of operations against Brazil, which was meddling in the conflict between Uruguay and Argentina, knowing that Uruguay was Urquiza's main commercial partner.

On May 1, 1851, the *pronunciamento* of Urquiza took place against Rosas, and at the end of May a treaty was signed between Entre Ríos, Brazil and Uruguay, which led to the fall of Rosas when he declared war on Brazil. After defeating Rosas at Monte Caseros on February 3, 1852, Urquiza could not avoid the secession of Buenos Aires. He had a new constitution drawn up for the Confederation, of which he was elected president in 1854, but the secession of Buenos Aires was politically and economically catastrophic for the Confederation. Gradually let go by his fellow governors and faced with a state of Buenos Aires refusing any option other than his abdication, Urquiza handed over the government to Santiago Derqui. In 1861, seeking to enforce the agreements reached, he marched on Buenos Aires, but ultimately preferred to withdraw with his army far superior to that of Buenos Aires rather than provoke a bloodbath. He retained his position as governor of Entre Ríos until his death on April 11, 1870.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 8, 1872, IN *REALES BOLIVIANOS*

One-sided banknotes printed by Lit. San Martín N° 1, Buenos Aires

½ real boliviano

payable 1 bolivian peso or its equivalent in legal coinage for 16 notes

PS-1666

ENR-28

frame ≈ 97 x 50 mm

uniface



PS-1666a

ENR-28

Issued note

PS-1666b

ENR-28v

With handstamp VICTORIA on the reverse

To be confirmed

2 reales bolivianos

payable 1 bolivian peso or its equivalent in legal coinage for 4 notes

PS-1668
frame ≈ 125 x 65 mm

ENR-30
uniface

PS-1668b ENR-30v
With handstamp VICTORIA on reverse
To be confirmed

PS-1668a ENR-30
Issued notes

