

THE PAPER MONEY OF ARGENTINA 1861 - 1881

PRIVATE AND PROVINCIAL ISSUES

PROVINCES OF CATAMARCA, CORRIENTES, LA RIOJA AND MENDOZA



Catamarca



Corrientes



La Rioja



Mendoza

TABLE OF CONTENT :

1	1867	BANCO DE SAN JUAN, CATAMARCA	p. 3
2.	1873	BANCO COMERCIAL DE CORRIENTES, CORRIENTES	p. 4
3.	1873	BANCO DE CORRIENTES, CORRIENTES	p. 21
4.	1884	BANCO INDUSTRIAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE LA RIOJA	p. 33
5.	1868	DANIEL GONZALEZ Y COMP ^A , MENDOZA	p. 43
6.	1868	PRIVATE NOTE ISSUING COMPANIES	p.59
7.	1871	BANCO DE MENDOZA, MENDOZA	p. 64

PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA



Before 1880, the only issue in this province was made by the Catamarca branch of the Banco de San Juan.

Its notes are classified under this bank in the province of San Juan, chapter 28.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES



BANCO COMERCIAL DE CORRIENTES

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1867

Notes up to 5 pesos are printed by A. Larsch, Buenos Aires, while the 10 pesos note is from the Litografía San Martín, also in Buenos Aires. It should be noted that the small change notes are denominated in *centésimos*, fractions of the *peso fuerte* rather than *centavos*, fraction of the *peso corriente*.

6¼ centésimos

frame ≈ 77 x 40 mm

PS-1571

serie A

CRR-50

uniface

PS-1571 CRR-50

Handwritten numbering,
stamp signature of N. García.
No illustration available currently.



PS-1571r

CRR-50r

Form without number or signature.

12½ centésimos

frame ≈ 90 x 45mm

PS-1572

serie A

CRR-51

uniface

PS-1572	CRR-51
Handwritten numbering, signature stamp	
No illustration available currently.	

PS-1571r CRR-50r ➔

Excess form with stub,
Handwritten numbering,
stamp signature of F. Brabo.

It should be noted that on the counterfoil are only the last two digits of the serial number, which is also seen in the illustration of the peso, further.



PS-1571r CRR-50r
Form with stub without number or signature.

25 centésimos

frame $\approx 100 \times 47$ mm

serie A

uniface

PS-1573

CRR-52



PS-1573

CRR-52

Handwritten numbering, stamp signature of N. García.

PS-1573r

CRR-52r

Form with stub
neither numbered nor signed.

50 centésimos

frame ≈ 108 x 57 mm

PS-1574

serie A

CRR-53

uniface



PS-1574

CRR-53

Handwritten numbering, stamp signature of F. Brabo

PS-1574r

CRR-53r

Form with stub
neither numbered nor signed.

1 peso fuerte

frame ≈ 130 x 66 mm

serie A

uniface

PS-1575

CRR-54

PS-1575	CRR-54
Handwritten numbering, signature stamp	



photo www.banknote.ws

PS-1575r

CRR-54r

remainder with stub, hand numbered and stamp signature of N. García.

PS-1575r	CRR-54r2
Form with or without stub, without number or signature	



* It should be noted that the note illustrated under CRR-54r has the number 15.154, that Bauman has a photo of no. 15.160 without stub, while the note he shows for variant b with a second autograph signature has the number 15.142. Stack's & Bowers sold the No. 15.175 signed without counterfoil (NYINC Sale sess. E, 15.1.2013, lot 4723) ... Whoever had bought a bundle of these notes with counterfoil, number and signature obviously had fun creating variants: Caveat emptor!

5 pesos fuertes

frame $\approx 146 \times 75$ mm
PS-1576

serie A
CRR-55

uniface



PS-1576

CRR-55

Mechanical dialer, handwritten signature of Nicasio García



PS-1576

CRR-55x

Mechanical dialer, handwritten signature of Nicasio García.

With oval handstamp BANCO COMERCIAL / DE CORRIENTES / GOYA



PS-1575r CRR-55r
Form with stub, numbered but not signed.

10 pesos fuertes

frame ≈ 165 x 88 mm

serie A

uniface

PS-1577

CRR-56

The Liberty engraving is by Charles Schlecht



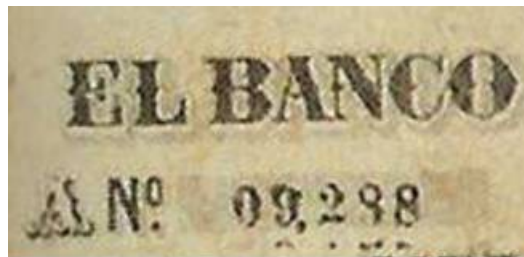
photo www.banknote.ws

PS-1575r

CRR-55r

Form with stub,
numbered but unsigned.

Bauman shows two photos: No. 00.708 with a small signature of J. Brabo for the least doubtful, which he reports as first issue of 1867. Note that the note illustrated above, the nº 00,710, is not signed! The second note he attributes to a second issue of 1868 has the number 09,288 and has a large handwritten signature of Floriano Brabo, which corresponds significantly better to the stamp-signature of F. Brabo used on denominations in reales. However, it may also be a fake, as the serial number of the note is in the 9000s. There are also unnumbered forms with a fake signature of D. Diaz as well as unsigned remainders with serial number.



ISSUE OF MARCH 1, 1868

Notes printed by A. Larsch, Buenos Aires

12½ centésimos

frame ≈ 92 x 45 mm

PS-1581

serie B

CRR-60

uniface



PS-1581

CRR-60

Authorized note, stamped signature of F. Brabo

25 centésimos

frame ≈ 105 x 56 mm
PS-1582

serie B
CRR-61

uniface



PS-1582

CRR-61

Authorized note, stamped signature of N. García

50 centésimos

frame $\approx 108 \times 55$ mm
PS-1583

serie B
CRR-62

uniface



PS-1583

CRR-62

Authorized note, stamped signature of N. García

1 peso fuerte

frame $\approx 130 \times 73$ mm
PS-1584

serie B
CRR-63

uniface



PS-1584

CRR-63

Authorized note, stamped signature of F. Brabo

5 pesos fuertes

frame \approx 165 x 80 mm

serie B

PS-

CRR-64

PS-

CRR-64

Issued note,

No illustration available.



PS-

CRR-64r

Unsigned remainder.



It is interesting to note that the same vignette was used on both sides, which is far from common, but probably cheaper and faster when preparing plates.

BANCO DE CORRIENTES

ISSUE OF MARCH 15, 1873

Notes printed by Guillermo Kraft, Buenos Aires.

6¼ centavos fts

frame ≈ 90 x 53 mm

serie A

uniface

PS-1611

CRR-70

PS-1611

CRR-70

Issued note,
No illustration available.



PS-1611r CRR-70r
Unsigned remainder with counterfoil.



PS-1611ct CRR-70ctz
Proof printing on yellow paper

12½ centavos fts

frame ≈ 97 x 63 mm

serie A

uniface

PS-1612

CRR-71

PS-1612

CRR-71

Issued note,
No illustration available.



PS-1612r

CRR-71r

Unsigned remainder



PS-1612p

CRR-71s

Proof on white paper,
Overprinted MUESTRA, with 2 cancellation holes

25 centavos fts

frame ≈ 110 x 59 mm

PS-1613

serie A

CRR-72

uniface

PS-1613

CRR-72

Issued note with lilac underprint.

No illustration available.

PS-1613r

CRR-72r

Unsigned remainder without stub.



PS-1613s

CRR-72s

Proof on white paper,

Overprinted MUESTRA, with two cancellation holes.

50 centavos fuertes

frame ≈ 113 x 62 mm

serie A

CRR-73

PS-1614

CRR-73

Issued note,
No illustration available.



PS-1614r

CRR-73r

Unsigned remainder.
Cut cancelled.



PS-1614p

CRR-73s

Black proof on white paper

1 peso fuerte

frame ≈ 132 x 73 mm

PS-1615

serie A

CRR-74

uniface

PS-1615

CRR-74

Issued note,
No illustration available.



PS-1615r

CRR-74r

Unsigned remainder.



PS-1615p

CRR-74s

Black proof on white paper,
Overprinted twice MUESTRA, three cancellation holes

5 pesos fuertes

frame $\approx 144 \times 70$ mm
PS-1616

serie A
CRR-75



PS-1616

CRR-75

Issued note.

The authenticity of the signatures is questionable considering the SN !



PS-1616r

CRR-75r

Unsigned remainder





10 pesos fuertes

frame $\approx 160 \times 90$ mm

serie A

PS-1617

CRR-76

PS-1617

CRR-76

Issued note,
No illustration available.



PS-1617r

CRR-76r

Unsigned remainder

4-digit serial number, $\approx 22 \times 7$ mm



coll. privée - numismaticnotaphily@gmail.com



photo cefynag

PS-1617r

CRR-76r

Unsigned remainder.

5-digit serial number $\approx 18 \times 4$ mm

Bauman depicts a 10 pesos note with suspicious signatures and serial number 06208. The remainderhe illustrates has the number 09727.

The circulation of the 5 and 10 pesos notes must have been extremely restricted, if they were actually put into circulation :consider the very low serial numbers of the remainders illustrated above !

100 pesos fuertes

frame ≈ 165 80 mm
PS-1620

serie A
CRR-79



PS-1620

CRR-79

Issued note.
Photo Gonzalo Ruiz.

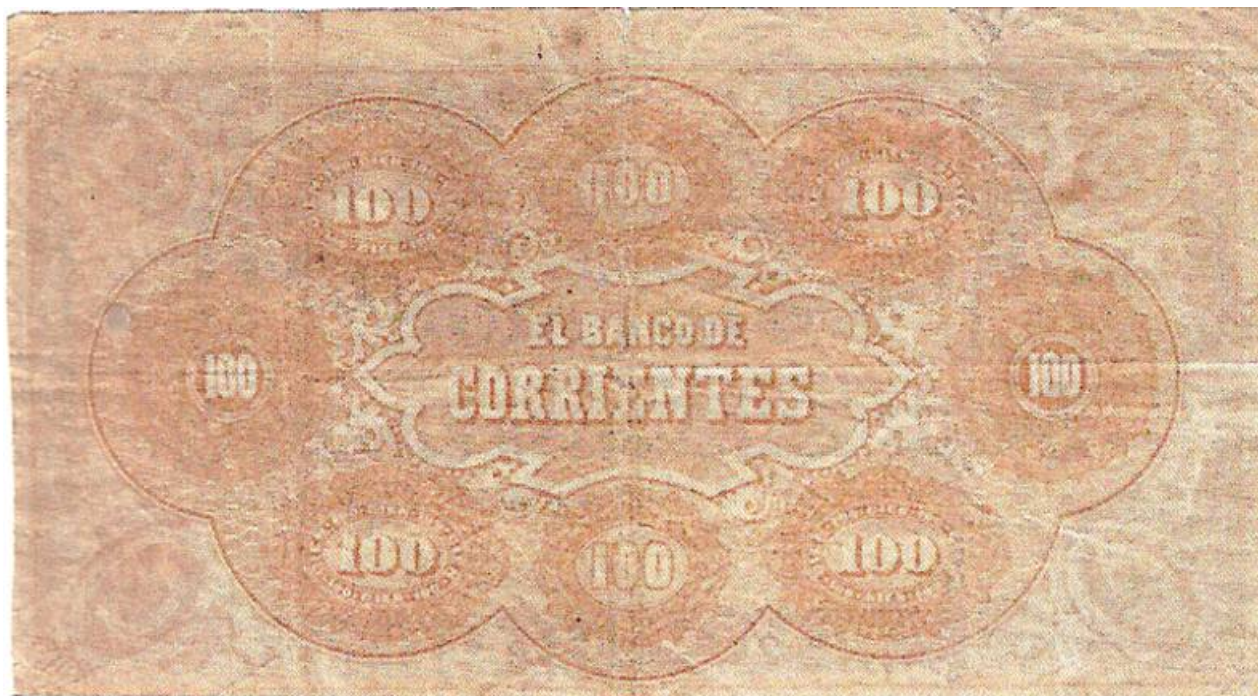


PS-1617r

CRR-76r

Unsigned remainder.

4-digit dialer.



PROVINCE OF LA RIOJA



BANCO INDUSTRIAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE LA RIOJA

1884 ISSUE

Notes printed by Guillermo Kraft in Buenos Aires

Only unissued banknote forms are known, with (\$1, 5, 10 and \$20) or without serial number (\$2).

All these banknotes have on the left of the obverse the crest of the province of Jujuy and not that of La Rioja.

The reverse contains only guilloché with the name of the issuing institute and the value.

The color of the background of the obverse and that of the reverse agree for each value.

Curiously, the value on the notes of 2, 10 and 20 pesos is expressed in *pesos oro moneda nacional (2 pesos)* or *pesos moneda nacional oro* (10 pesos), while that of the denominations of 1 and 5 pesos is in *pesos moneda nacional* only.

1 peso moneda nacional

frame≈ 147 x 73 mm
PS-1691

serie A
LAR-1



PS-1691 LAR-1
Unsigned remainder
5-digit dialer.



PS-1691r LAR-1p
Unnumbered proof,
without the mention "moneda nacional"

2 pesosoro, moneda nacional

frame ≈ 150 x 72 mm

serie A

PS-1692

LAR-2

PS-1692

LAR-2

Unsigned and unnumbered form.



5 pesos moneda nacional

frame ≈ 166 x 77 mm

serie A

PS-1693

LAR-3



PS-1693

LAR-3

Unsigned remainder
4-digit dialer.





PS-1693p LAR-3p
Salmon-colored reverse proof.

10 pesos moneda nacional oro

frame ≈ 163 x 72 mm

serie A

PS-1694

LAR-4



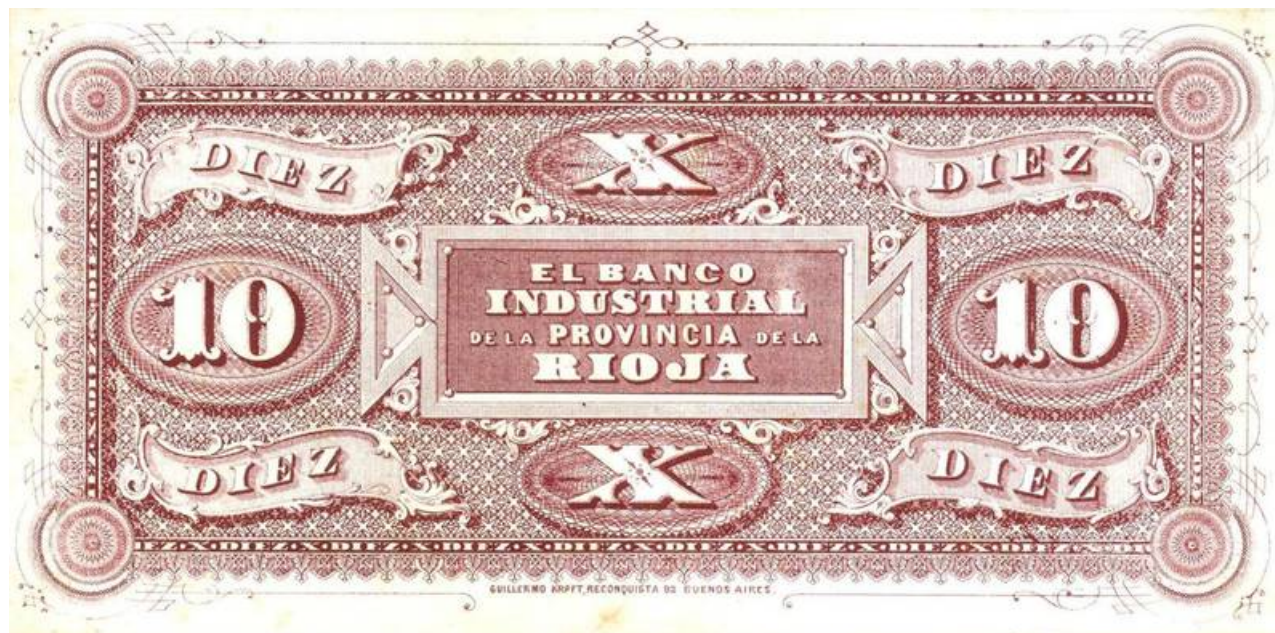
PS-1694

LAR-4

Unsigned remainder
5-digit dialer.



PS-1694p LAR-4p
Obverse proof with yellow background.



PS-1694p LAR-4p
Salmon-colored reverse proof.

20 pesos oro, moneda nacional

frame ≈ 170 x 80 mm

serie A

PS-1695

LAR-5



PS-1695

LAR-5

Unsigned remainder

5-digit dialer.



PROVINCE DE MENDOZA



Hard hit by the earthquake of March 20, 1860, that destroyed its capital, the province of Mendoza had begun to recover when the crises of the 1870s occurred. The province's main resources were viticulture, wheat, and alfalfa cultivation, as well as livestock. Communication routes were scarce and poor, and most of the exports went through Chile. Having no currency of its own, the population resorted to foreign currencies, mainly Chilean for gold and Bolivian for silver. Trade in agricultural products was concentrated in the hands of a few companies, which also provided banking services and even put into circulation banknotes that gradually replaced metallic money. In 1871, the Banco de Mendoza opened its counters, followed in 1873 by a branch of the Banco Nacional. It was notably the lack of state control over commercial establishments that led to a serious currency crisis, aggravated by the inconvertibility of the Banco de Mendoza notes decreed in 1876. In 1879, all these establishments except the Banco Nacional were in default of payments. It was only the arrival of the railway that solved the problems, connecting the province to the rest of the country.

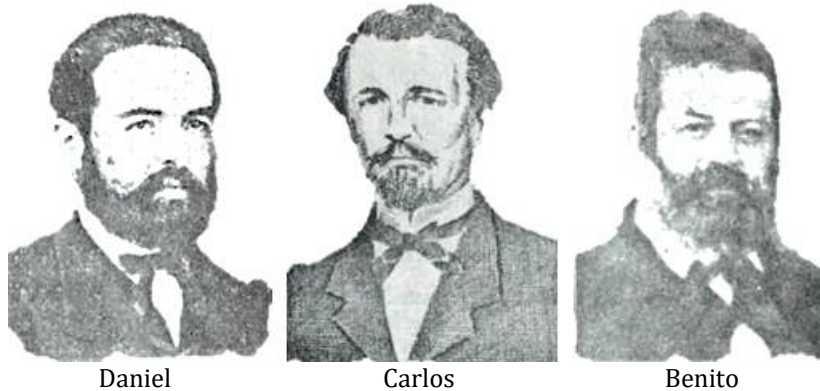


For more detailed information, we warmly recommend the excellent work of Arnaldo Cunietti Ferrando,

Los Bancos Emisores de Mendoza (Buenos Aires 1889),

The book can be accessed online under the following address : <https://www.bna.com.ar/Downloads/LosbancosemisoresdeMendozadesde1866a1882.pdf>

DANIEL GONZALEZ Y COMP^A, MENDOZA



The González Bank was founded by the Gonzalez brothers in 1866, Daniel being the main manager. It was allowed to issue banknotes that circulated freely and were readily accepted because they functioned as payment obligations, although they were not legal tender. The bank's interest in the mendocine economy lay in its good contacts with Valparaiso in Chile. The Chilean condor (the 10 pesos gold coin) was quoted at 9.25 \$F or 11.56 \$b. The circulation of paper money from Buenos Aires was practically zero in Mendoza until 1870. In 1876, a first conflict between the bank and the provincial government shook confidence in the institution, and its notes were refused at official counters and by the Banco Nacional. In 1878, a significant drop in the price of cattle sold in Chile as well as a grain crisis prompted the family to use metal cover to save their belongings. The Banco Nacional then bought back all the banknotes of Daniel Gonzalez in circulation and presented them all at once to the bank to obtain their refund in silver. Taken aback and unable to honor its commitments due to a lack of metal reserves, the bank went bankrupt on 18 April 1879.

ISSUE IN REALES AND PESOS PLATA BOLIVIANA

Notes printed by Litografía Guillet in Valparaíso (Chile) on paper with surface watermark (T.H.SAUNDERS or TOWGOODS – EXTRA SUPER).

On some banknotes can be seen only isolated or partial letters, or no letter at all.

Date to be completed by hand.

1 real plata boliviana

frame ≈ 110 x 65 mm
PS-1971

uniface
MEN-5

PS-1671	MEN-5
Issued note, No illustration available	



PS-1671r

MEN-5r

Undated, unnumbered, and unsigned form.



PS-1671r

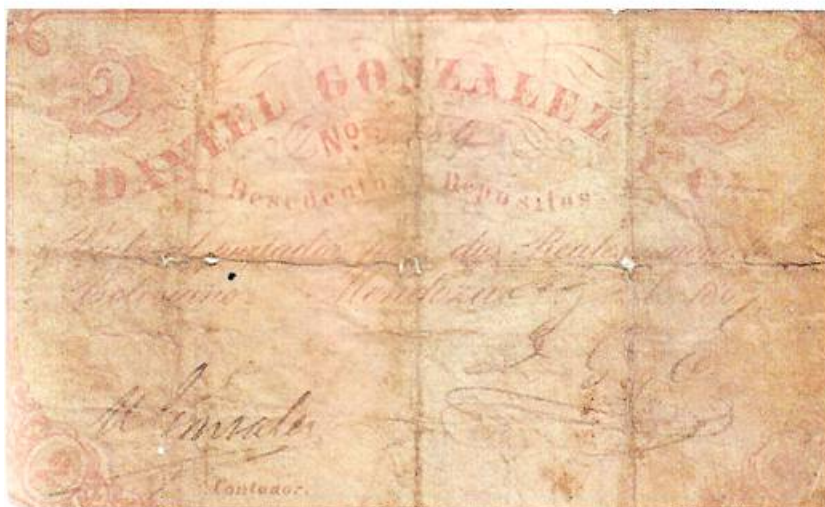
MEN-5r

unnumbered and undated remainder.

2 reales plata boliviana

frame $\approx 110 \times 67$ mm
PS-1972

uniface
MEN-6



PS-1672

Issued note

MEN-6



PS-1672r

Undated and unnumbered remainder, signed by O. García.

MEN-6r

PS-1672r MEN-6r
Form without date, number or signature.

ISSUE IN REALES AND PESOS PLATA BOLIVIANA

The notes were printed in December 1867 by ABNC^o, with the date _____ 186__ (to be completed by hand).

The indications of the colors are given by the printer (see the work of Ricardo M. Magan).

1 peso plata boliviana

frame ≈ 180 x 85 mm
PS-1974

Ser. A and B, 1 - 25000
MEN-10



PS-1674a

MEN-10

Issued note with. 4-digit dialer, old style. Green underprint, back red.
Stamped signatures.



PS-1674a MEN-10
Issued note. 5-digit dialer, new style.
Stamped signatures



Photo Spink

PS-1674s

MEN-10s

Proof of the obverse without serial letter,
with number 00000, 2 overprints MUESTRA and 3 hole cancellations.
On the reverse, annotation in pencil Dec.1867



Photo cefynag

PS-1674s

MEN-10ct

obverse proof with orange background, without serial letter,
with number 00000, two overprints MUESTRA and 3 cancellation holes.

Thin paper glued on cardboard.



Photo cefynag

PS-1674s MEN-10ct

Reverse proof, without perforations.

Thin paper glued on cardboard.

5 pesos plata boliviana

frame $\approx 185 \times 81$ mm
PS-1975

series A and B, 1 - 15000
MEN-12

PS-1975a

MEN-12

No issued note known to date.



Photo Spink

PS-1975p

MEN-12p

Obverse proof with blue underprint instead of red,
without serial letter or number, with 3 cancellation holes.



PS-1975p MEN-12p
Reverse proof, without perforations.
Thine paper glued on cardboard.



Photo cefynag.

PS-1975p

MEN-12p

Obverse proof with olive underprint instead of red,
without serial letter, number **00000**, with two overprints **MUESTRA**
on thin paper with 3 cancellation holes glued on cardboard.



Photo cefynag.

PS-1975p

MEN-12p

Reverse proof in olive instead of blue, without perforations
on thin paper glued on cardboard.

10 pesos plata boliviana

frame ≈ 180 x 80 mm
PS-1976

series A and B, 1 - 10000
MEN-13

PS-1976a MEN-13
No issued note known to date.

PS-1976p1 MEN-13p
Obverse proof with brown underprint and perforations.
Thin paper glued on cardboard



photo cefynag

PS-1976p MEN-13p
Proof of the obverse with green underprint instead of brown,
without serial letter, number 00000, with 3 MUESTRA overprints.
Thin paper with 3 perforations glued on cardboard

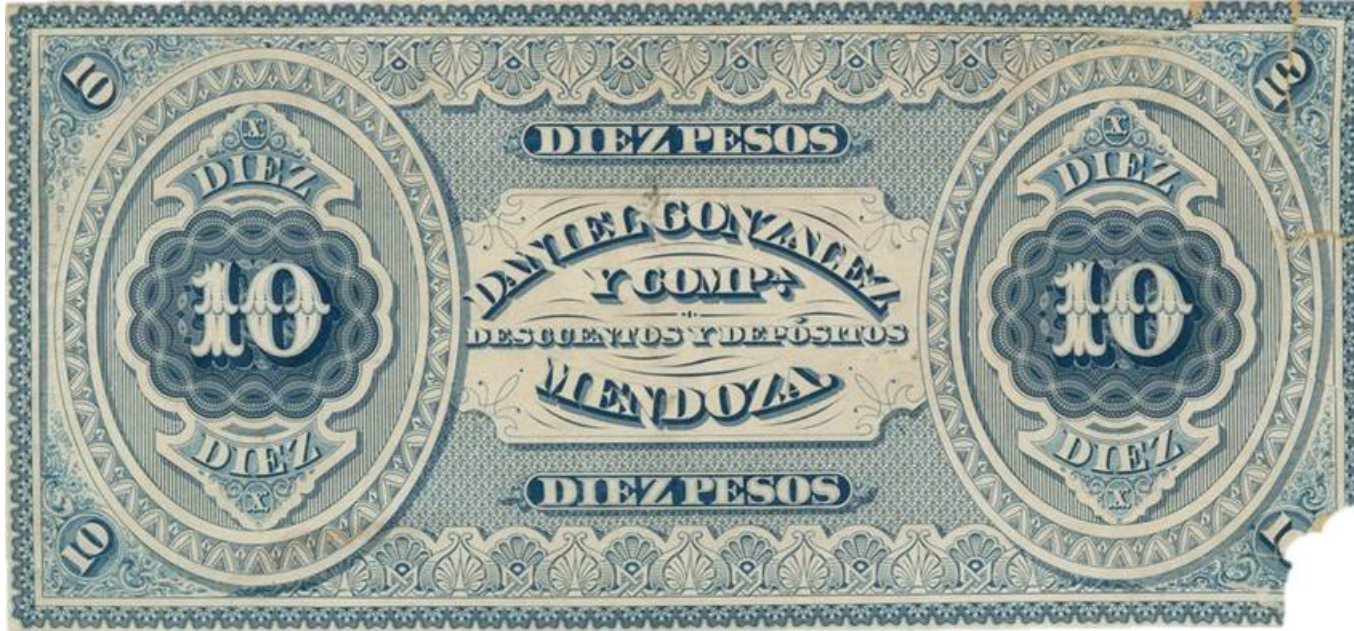


photo cefynag

PS-1976p

MEN-13p

Reverse proof in blue instead of green, on thin paper glued on cardboard

PS-1976p2

MEN-13p

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

Banco DANIEL GONZALEZ Y C^a en Liquidacion

ISSUE IN PESOS OF CUATRO CHIROLAS

Acknowledgments of debt printed by Guillermo Kraft, Buenos Aires.

100 pesos of 4 chirolas each

frame ≈ 165 x 82 mm

uniface

PS-1972

MEN-6



photo Bauman

PS-

MEN-16s

Unnumbered proofwith cancellation holes and two overprints MUESTRA.

Legend: This security is issued in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 3 of the extrajudicial agreement of 28 June 1879 accepted by creditors and debtors.

LA UNIÓN DE CASAS, RAFFO Y COMPAÑÍA

The house Correa & Casas had issued notes (1, 2 and 4 reales and 1 Bolivian peso) in 1868 in the name of their company *La Mendozina*, and guarantees on a reciprocal basis the acceptance of the notes of Daniel González y Ca. **These notes have not yet been found.** On October 1, 1869, this company was replaced by *La Unión de Casas Raffo y Ca.* with a capital of 125,000 Bolivian pesos. The new banknotes were put into circulation in January 1870. The Unión was liquidated in 1875.

Notes from 1 real to 10 pesos bolivianos at least printed by Larsch Florida 103 Bs.As.

10 pesos plata boliviana

frame ≈ 167 x 85mm

PS-

MEN-

photo Cunietti F.

PS-

MEN-

Form without number or signatures.

Black on a light blue background, blue reverse.

The names of all shareholders are clockwise:

Saturnino Alvarez	nb of actions :15
Fernando Raffo	24
Ruperto Correas	10
Pedro Vicente Caraffa	10
Félix Velasco	10
Pedro velasco	10
Juan José Velasco	10
Felipe Casas y Terres	36

Total shares of 1000 pesos : 125





LA UNIÓN DE F. CASAS É HIJOS Y CA

On June 18, 1875, Felipe Casas y Terres bought the shares of the other shareholders of the *Unión de Casas Raffo y Cain* liquidation and continued its activities under a new name. Faced with the impossibility of exchanging the old notes for cash, he put into circulation new notes of which only unissued forms are known for the time being.

1 real

frame ≈ 115 x 55mm

uniface

PS-

MEN-

Printed at Lit. A. Larsch. Florida 137. Bs. As.

Payable 1 Peso Bolivian silver in exchange for 8 banknotes



photo Cunietti F.

PS-

MEN-

Unissued form. Black printing.

FELIPE CASAS, HIJOS Y C^A

In a final effort to avoid bankruptcy, the company changed its name again, but had to resign itself in February 1877 to declare itself in liquidation. The only known note from this episode is a unissued 5 pesos form.

5pesos plata boliviana

frame ≈ 155 x 80mm

PS-

MEN-

Printed at Lit. A. Larsch. Florida 177. Bs. Aires.



photo Cunietti F.

PS-

MEN-

Unissued form.

Black print on sepia background.

Green reverse.



BANCO DE MENDOZA

Founded by a group of 80 industrialists, traders and landowners, this bank opened its doors on January 1, 1871, with a capital of 500,000 pesos. The first banknotes were issued on July 1 of the same year. In addition to the competition caused from 1873 by the Banco Nacional between 1875 and 1877, the bank was confronted with a series of financial problems which prompted the provincial government to decide on its closure by a law of 5 November 1877.

ISSUES OF 1871

Printed locally, without a printer's name. Date completed by hand.

$\frac{1}{2}$ real plata boliviana

frame $\approx 72 \times 62$ mm

uniface

PS-

MEN-25



PS-

MEN-25

Date completed by hand *1^o Julio 1871*

PS-

MEN-25r

Undated and unsigned remainder

Banknotes printed in July 1871 by the Compañía Nacional de Billetes de Banco, Nueva York.

1 peso

frame $\approx 177 \times 72$ mm

PS-1756

print run 100'000

MEN-45

Payable in Bolivian currency or its equivalent in legal tender.

PS-1756

MEN-45

No issued note known to date.



PS-1756p

MEN-45p

Proof of the obverse without series or number, with 6 perforations

5pesos

frame ≈ 180 x 75 mm

PS-1757

print run 40'000

MEN-46

Payable in Bolivian currency or its equivalent in legal tender.



PS-1757

MEN-46

Issued note with date completed by hand :4 ...*Marzo* de 1871

PS-1757s MEN-46p
 Proof of the obverse without series or number,
 4 handstamps. **SPECIMEN** and 4 perforations.
 Thin paper glued on cardboard.



PS-1757s MEN-46p
 Reverse proof without perforations.
 Thin Paper glued on cardboard.

10 pesos

≈ 180 x 75 mm
PS-1758

print run 20'000
MEN-47

Payable in Bolivian currency or its equivalent in legal tender.

PS-1758

MEN-47p

No issued note known to date

Obverse design unknown.



PS-1758

MEN-47p

Reverse proof without perforations.

Thin paper glued on cardboard.

ÉMISSION DE 1876

Banknotes printed by H. Simon, Piedad 77, Bs. As.
Payable in Bolivian currency or its equivalent in legal tender.

1 real plata bol.

frame ≈ 92 x 54 mm	uniface
PS-	MEN-30



PS-	MEN-30
-----	--------

Issued note, date completed by hand : Set^e 1876

PS-	MEN-30
Undated remainder	

EMISSIONS FROM 1876 AND 1877

Banknotes printed by H. Simon, Piedad 77, Bs. As.
Payable in Bolivian currency or its equivalent in legal tender.

$\frac{1}{2}$ real monedab oliviana

frame $\approx 84 \times 48$ mm
PS-1748

serie A uniface
MEN-35

The vignette was taken from the 8 centesimos fuertes note of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires issued in 1869.



PS-1748 MEN-35
Issued note – Enero 1º de 1877



PS-1748p MEN-35r
Unnumbered proof

PS- MEN-
Issued note– Julio 1º de 1876
No illustration available

PS-1748r MEN-35r
remainder

1 real moneda boliviana

frame ≈ 92 x 53 mm serie B uniface
PS-1749 MEN-36

Vignette taken from the 20 centésimos fuertes banknote of the Banco Nacional issued in 1873.



PS- MEN
Issued note Julio 1º de 1876



PS-1749 MEN-36
Issued note Enero 1º de 1877

PS-1749r MEN-36r Unsigned remainder Enero 1º de 1877
--

2 reales moneda boliviana

frame $\approx 110 \times 63$ mm
PS-1750

serie C
MEN-37

uniface

PS-
Issued note
MEN-
Julio 1º de 1876
No illustration available

PS-1750
Issued note
MEN-37
Enero 1º de 1877
No illustration available



PS-1750s
MEN-37ct
Proof in brown color

PS-1750r
MEN-37r
remainder

4 reales monnaie bolivienne

frame $\approx 113 \times 70$ mm serie D
PS- - MEN-27 / 38

PS- MEN-27
Issued note Julio 1º de 1876.
No illustration available



PS- MEN-27
Unsigned note of 1.7.1876

PS-1751

MEN-38

Issued note Enero 1º de 1877

No illustration available



PS-1750s

MEN-37ct

Proof of the obverse identical to that of the 1876 note except for the date.



PS-1750s

MEN-37ct

Reverse proof, different from that of 1876.

Bauman mentions a proof print in blue under MEN-38ct.

1 peso boliviano

frame ≈ 165 x 62 mm

PS-1752

MEN-39

PS-	MEN-
Issued note	Julio 1º de 1876.
Color and reverse (ornamental) to be specified.	



PS-1752

MEN-39

Issued note Enero 1º de 1877.

Light blue background. Reverse (ornamental) blue.

PS-1752

MEN-39

Unissued remainder.

5 pesos bolivianos

frame $\approx 155 \times 75$ mm

PS-1753

MEN-40

PS-1753r

MEN-40r

Issued note

Unknown to date.



Photo Rio de la Plata Cia Numismática

PS-1753r

MEN-40r

Form without number or signatures



10 pesos bolivianos

≈ 120 x 75 mm	uniface
PS-1755	MEN-42

Cunietti mentions this note but adds that it is unknown.

20 pesos bolivianos

≈ 120 x 75 mm	uniface
PS-1755	MEN-42

No known sample to date.