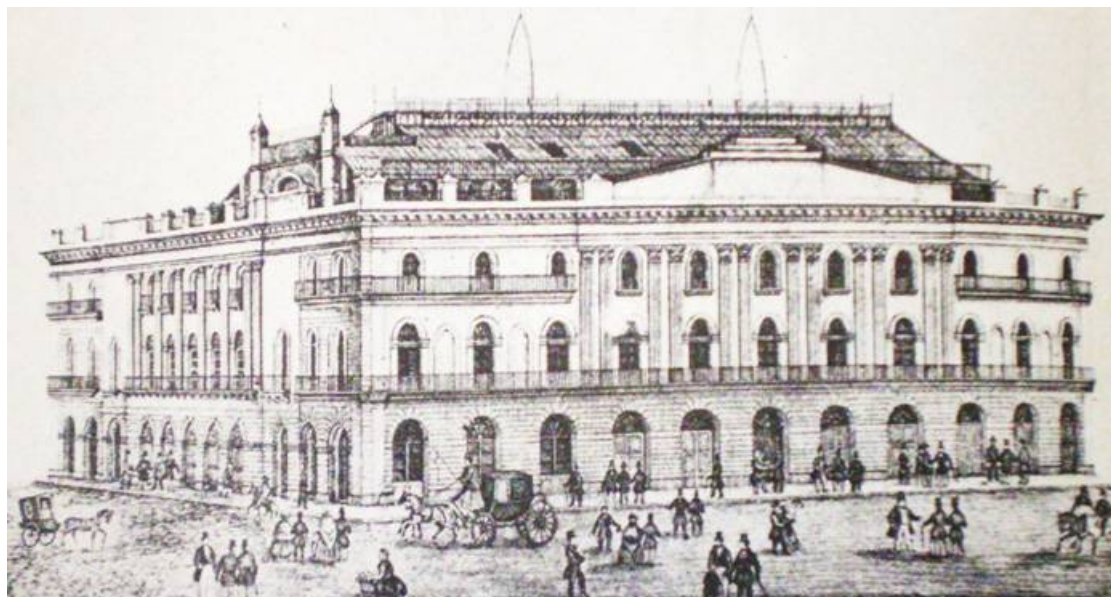


## THE PAPER MONEY OF ARGENTINA ISSUES OF THE BANCO NACIONAL (3<sup>rd</sup>) - 1872 - 1880

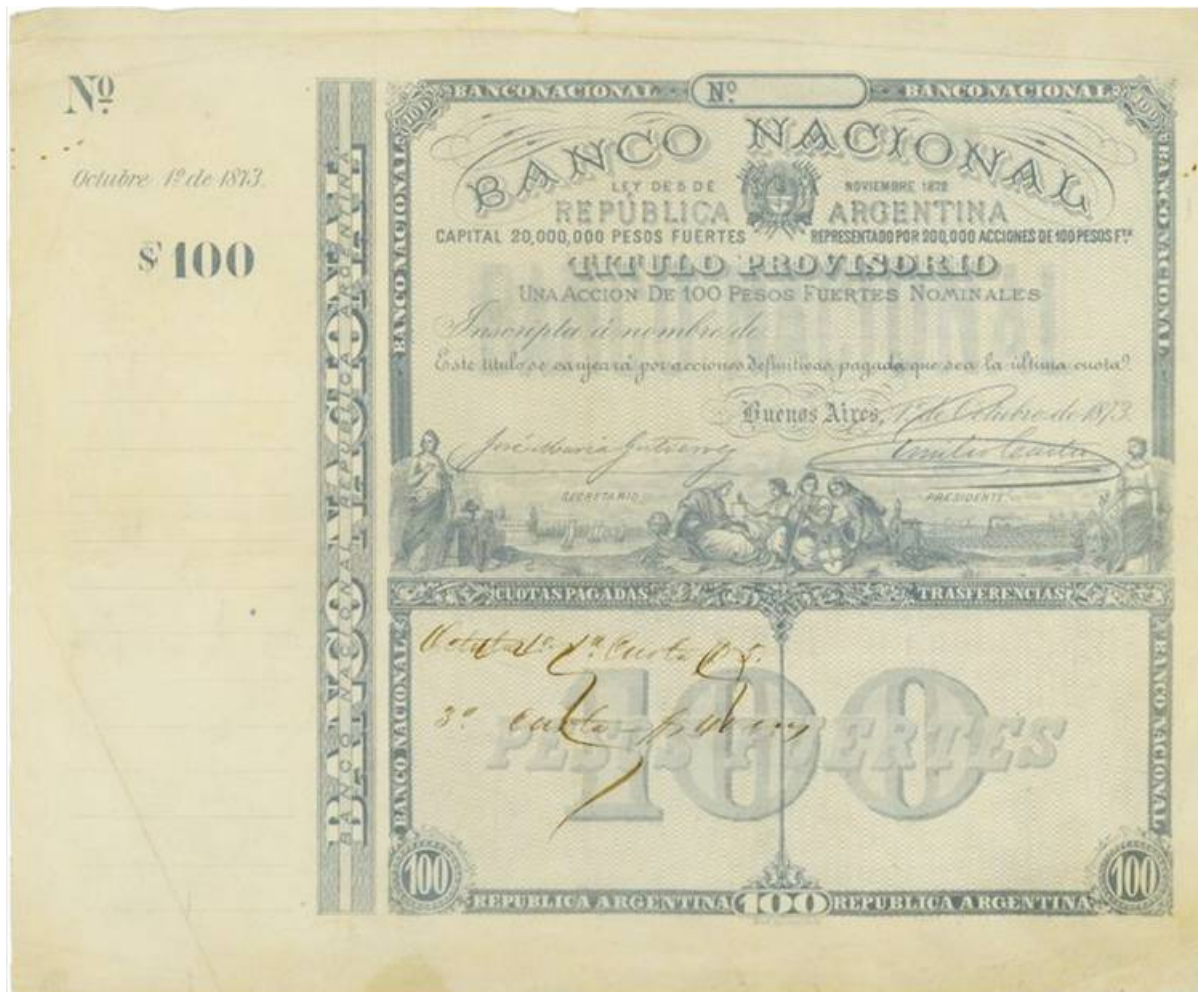
### ISSUES OF AUGUST 1, 1873, IN PESOS FUERTES

The first Banco Nacional of 1826 was the predecessor of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, while the second of the same name was created by the Confederation in 1854 and had only an ephemeral life. The third, established in 1872 and discussed here, gave birth in 1891 to the Banco de la Nación Argentina, one of the country's major banks today.



First building of the Teatro Colón, taken over by the Banco Nacional in 1888.

During and after the end of the Paraguayan War (War of the Triple Alliance), Argentina had experienced a period of economic growth such that the need for a bank operating throughout the territory was essential. Indeed, the multitude of banks founded between 1865 and 1869, useful locally, became an obstacle to economic development, and even the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, despite its exceptional weight, was considered insufficient to operate throughout the country. Several projects as early as 1870 led in October 1872 to the authorization and, by Law 581 of 5 Nov. 1872, to the establishment of the National Bank incorporated as a joint-stock company whose headquarters would be in the federal capital. The initial capital of 20,000,000 \$F was divided into shares of 100 \$F each of which 10% was held by the government which would receive 5% of the profits.



The bank was authorized to issue banknotes payable on demand in *pesos fuertes* and which were to be accepted in all administrations. Inaugurated on November 3, 1873 in the presence of President Sarmiento, the Banco Nacional opened branches in Rosario, Córdoba, Corrientes, Tucumán, Salta, Mendoza, San Luis, San Juan, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, Catamarca and La Rioja the same year, thus constituting a fatal competition to many local banks during the crisis that was looming in 1874 with the Mitrist revolution.

At the beginning of May 1876, the bank had a reserve of 1,559,559 \$F for just under three million pesos of banknotes in circulation. However, on May 16, during a crisis, in the face of public concern about the value of paper money, the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires declared its notes inconvertible, while those of the Banco Nacional remained convertibles in cash. The result was a rush to the wickets that cost the Banco Nacional 650,000 \$ F in gold in two days. A few days later, faced with the impossibility of further honoring its commitments and without government support, the bank had to close its counters. By decree of May 29, 1876, it was authorized to no longer convert its notes into gold, but lost in return its right of issue in the province of Buenos Aires where its notes would suffer a depreciation of 20%. In the provinces, on the other hand, the administrations would continue to accept them for their nominal value.

On July 8, 1876, a little-considered law suspended the convertibility of banknotes throughout the Republic, but without giving them compulsory circulation, leaving the public free to accept them or not. In addition, it prohibited the circulation of notes in reserve in the treasury on 30 May 1876. Worse, a law of September 25 decreed legal tender notes of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires throughout the Republic for an amount of \$F 22,000,000, while in the province of Buenos Aires, no note from another bank was authorized. However, on October 19, the government guaranteed the Banco Nacional's reserves with treasury notes and assets from national public funds for \$F 1,800,000. A direct consequence of the activity of the Banco Nacional and the law of inconvertibility was the liquidation of a dozen private banks of issue between 1873 and 1879.

Finally, on October 24, 1876, a law reduced the capital of the Banco Nacional to 8 million and required branches to have a reserve of at least a quarter of their capital to cope with the conversion of their notes. From then until 1880, its situation and position improved from year to year, and the amount of its notes, inconvertible but without compulsory circulation, amounted to \$F 2,394,114.

All denominations were printed in March 1873, except for those of 4, 40 and 75 centavos, printed in March 1874, with the 75 centavos note being the only one to have been reprinted in February 1880. As for the denominations of 3 and 15 pesos, they were printed only in October 1881. For the latter, ABNC<sup>9</sup> took portraits already used on the denominations of 500 and 100 \$F.

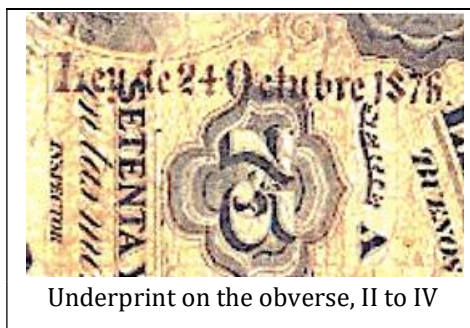
THE OVERPRINTS

During the ten years of their circulation, these notes were provided with different overprints suspending their convertibility in 1876 and 1879:

- I. Notes without overprint, issued in 1873, **convertibles on sight at face value until May 29, 1876**. Legal tender, but not forced, from 8 July 1876.
- II. Notes with overprint only on the obverse Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876, authorized on March 12, 1877, in application of the law of October 24, **for** the branch offices and **convertibles in the respective branches** (reduction of the capital to \$F 800'000 and obligation for the branches to hold a metallic reserve of ¼ of their capital).
- III. Notes with overprint on the obverse Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876, authorized in 1877 **by** the branch offices that applied their seal and signature of the manager to the reverse. **Convertibles in the respective branch office** :

April, 1877		July, 1877		September, 1877		November, 1877	
Rosario	300'000 \$F	Córdoba	60'000 \$F	Sgo del Estero	180'000 \$F	Salta	40'000 \$F
Tucumán	100'000 \$F	Catamarca	30'000 \$F	Corrientes	60'000 \$F	Jujuy	20'000 \$F
Mendoza	100'000 \$F	Gualeguay	60'000 \$F	San Luis	13'000 \$F	Concordia	180'000 \$F
San Juan	100'000 \$F			La Rioja	13'000 \$F	Gualeguaychú	60'000 \$F

- IV. Notes with overprint on the obverse Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876, authorized in 1879 and overprinted at the headquarters of the bank **for** each branch with a specific seal of the branch and the year 1879 (see below on page 5), on the balances of the previous issue. **Convertible in the respective branches**, like types II and III.



For variants IV, VII and VIII, an individual cartridge overprint was used for each branch. :



Amounts of overprinted notes authorized for issue for the different branch offices :

Catamarca	50'000 \$F	Corrientes	150'000 \$F	La Rioja	15'000 \$F	Salta	30'000 \$F
Concepción del U.	250'000 \$F	Guaeguay	300'000 \$F	Mendoza	50'000 \$F	San Juan	50'000 \$F
Concordia	200'000 \$F	Guaeguaychú	200'000 \$F	Paraná	200'000 \$F	San Luis	20'000 \$F
Córdoba	100'000 \$F	Jujuy	20'000 \$F	Rosario	50'000 \$F	S <sup>go</sup> del Estero	50'000 \$F
						Tucumán	50'000 \$F

The branch office of Paraná opened its counters only on August 13, 1879, and the branch of Concepción del Uruguay in September, 1879.

V. Notes with overprint on the obverse Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ Delgado/ gerente. Authorized on March 1, 1879, **for** the branches. No overprint on the reverse.

VI. Notes with overprint on the obverse :

Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ Delgado/ gerente.

Issued on March 1, 1879 **by** the branches. On the reverse, handstamp of the respective branch and signature of its manager. **Convertible only in the branch of issue.**



VII. Notes with overprint on the obverse Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado/ gerente. Authorized in 1879 **for** the branches. On the reverse, specific cartouche **printed** with the branch name and 1879 (see above, page 5). **Convertible only in the issuing branch, such as types V and VI.**

VIII. Notes without overprint on the obverse, with printed specific seal of the branch and 1879 on the reverse (see above, page 5). Authorized in November 1880 and **convertible on sight into gold throughout the country after April 25, 1881.**

IX. Banknotes with an oval red or blue overprint of 47 x 34 mm on the obverse (and sometimes on the reverse) with the legend "MONEDA NACIONAL +ORO+ / LEY DE / 5 NOVIEMBRE / · 1881 ." and, in addition, a capital letter (A to V, maybe corresponding to the branches). No branch overprint on the reverse. Convertible a vista in gold within the national territory.



The following signature combinations are known:

a Zuviría / Basualdo (up to 20 ctvs);

There are several variants of **combination a**, which are easily distinguishable by the B of Basualdo, the Z of Zuviría and the "rúbrica" of both signatures:



- b J. M. Zuviría / J. O. Basualdo (notes from 20 ctvs)
- c Rom / Ocampo (notes until 20 ctvs)
- d Rom / Vicente Ocampo (notes from 40 ctvs)
- e Rom / Wenceslao Pacheco (1879 multiples of 4½ ctvs)
- f J. Benitez / Wenceslao Pacheco (3 et 15 pesos)

The two variants of the combination **d** stand out by the absence or presence of the "rúbrica" of the signature of Vicente Ocampo. While the first is only found on the notes of 5, 10, 20 and 40 centavos with the overprint of 1876 and the reprint of 1880 of the note of 75 centavos, the second appears to have been used only on divisional banknotes multiples of 4 ½ centavos from 1879 and on notes with the overprint of 1876.



The multiples of the divisional notes of 7 and 16 centavos of 1879 are signed by Rom and Pacheco (variant e).

All denominations exist with the letters A to D, except those of 3 and 15 pesos which were printed only with the letter A. The production of these notes was done in four stages, only the value of 75 centavos having been reprinted :

1. March, 1873 : 5, 10, 20, 25 et 50 centavos ; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 et 500 pesos
2. March, 1874 : 4, 40 et 75 centavos
3. February, 1880 : 75 centavos
4. October, 1881 : 3 et 15 pesos

References to the catalogues are, in order, SCWPM (PS-), Nusdeo/Conno (NC-) and Robert J. Bauman (BN-).

For the notes of this issue, with the exception of those of 3, 15, 200 and 500 pesos fuertes, all variants could exist. However, the scarcity of this material in general makes it difficult to document all types and varieties, and any addition will be welcome. Unillustrated variants require confirmation.



**4 centavos fuertes**

PS-641      NC-300      BN-46 / 65 / 80  
 types I - VIII      ≈ 85 x 55 mm  
 series A - D, 000001 - 500000



PS-641a      NC-300a      BN-46a/b  
 variety I      series A, B, C      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all.  
 SN between 13 and 16 mm

PS-641c variety II	NC-300b series ?	BN-65a issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> reverse : without overprint		

PS-641d variety III	NC-300c series ?	BN-65a issued in 1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-641e variety IV	NC-300d series ?	BN-65a issued in 1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



PS-641f                      NC-300e                      BN-65b  
 variety V    series C, different numberer    issued on 01.03.1879  
 obverse : **Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876** / *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : without overprint

It is likely that the banknotes were issued in the order of the serial letters and that from the C the numberer was changed, but this remains to be verified.

PS-641f	NC-300f	BN-65b
variety VI	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-641h	NC-300g	BN-65b
variety VII	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



PS-641b  
variety VIII



NC-300h  
series ?

BN-80a/b  
issued on 01.03.1879

obverse : without overprint  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879



PS-641  
variety I

NC-300i  
series A  
serial nº 00000

BN-46s  
specimen

The annotation on the reverse *Mar*"1874" refers to the date of production.



PS-641s  
variété I

NC-300i  
serie A

BN-46p

unnumbered proof with brick underprint, with four perforations.

5 centavos fuertes

PS-642      NC-301      BN-47/ 66 / 81  
 types I - VIII      ≈ 85 x 55 mm  
 series A - D, 000001 -500000



PS-642a      NC-301a      BN-47a  
 variety I      series A      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all      sig. var. a4

PS-642a      NC-301a      BN-47a  
 variety I      series A      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all      sig. var. a5

PS-642c	NC-301b	BN-66a
variety II	series ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-642b	NC-301c	BN-81
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-642e	NC-301d	BN-81
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
revers : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-642f                      NC-301e                      BN-66b →  
 variety V                      series ?                      issued on 01.03.1879  
 obverse : **Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876** / *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : without overprint  
 photo Gonzalo Ruiz



PS-642g                      NC-301f                      BN-81  
 ← variety VI                      series ?                      issued on 01.03.1879  
 obverse : **Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876** / *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : branch seal with signature

PS-642h                      NC-301g                      BN-81 →  
 variety VII                      series ?                      issued in 1879  
 obverse : **Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876** / *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : branch overprint / 1879



PS-642g	NC-301h	BN-81
variety VIII	series ?	issued in November, 1880
obverse : without overprint		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



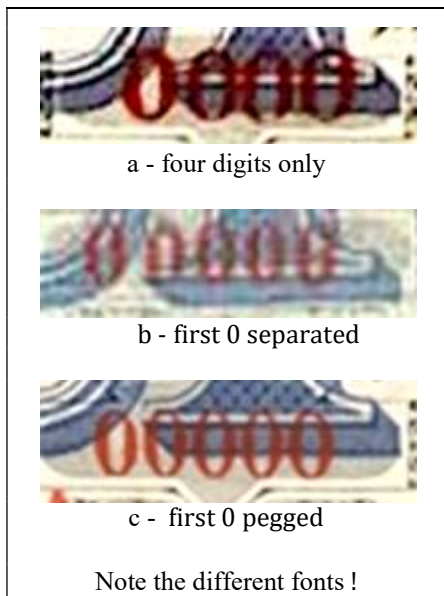
PS-642s NC-301i BN-47s  
Specimen  
series A serial n° 0000 (a)  
two overprints SPECIMEN



PS-642s NC-301i BN-47s  
Unsigned specimen  
series A serial n° 0 0000  
rubber stamped SPECIMEN



PS-642s NC-301i BN-47s  
Unsigned specimen  
series A serial n° 00000  
overprint MUESTRA, 4 cancellation holes



PS-642s NC-301i BN-47p  
Printer's archives specimen  
series A serial n° 00000  
"Mar "1873" pencilled on the reverse





PS-642s      NC-301i      BN-47p  
Unnumbered proof, series A  
Four cancellation holes



PS-642s      NC-301i      BN-47p  
Unnumbered proof, series A  
Four cancellation holes  
Error: Double printing of the background.



### 10 centavos fuertes

PS-643      NC-302      BN-48/ 67 / 82  
 types I - VIII      ≈ 100 x 56 mm  
 series A - D, 000001 - 500000 notes per series



← PS-643a      NC-302a      BN-48a  
 variety I      series A      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all      sig. var. a4

PS-643a      NC-302a      BN-48a  
 variety I      series B      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all      sig. var. a3



PS-643c	NC-302b	BN-67a
variety II	series ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-643b	NC-302c	BN-82a/b
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-643e	NC-302d	BN-82a/b
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-643f	NC-302e	BN-67b
variety V	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-643g	NC-302f	BN-82
variety VI	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch seal with signature		



PS-643h      NC-302g      BN-82  
 variety VII      series C      issued in 1879  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : branch overprint / 1879

PS-643b	NC-302h	BN-82
variety VIII	series ?	issued in Nov., 1880
obverse : without overprint		
revers : branch overprint / 1879		



PS-643s      NC-302i      BN-48s  
Obverse proof with serial nº 000000  
Without serial letter  
Four cancellation holes



PS-643s      NC-302i      BN-48p  
Unnumbered obverse proof  
Without serial letter  
Four cancellation holes

For the 10 centavos fuertes note, only one type of numberer was found, apart from the one used for the proofs or specimens.

### 20 centavos fuertes

PS-644      NC-303      BN-49/ 68 / 83  
 types I - VIII      ≈ 113 x 65 mm  
 series A - D, 00001 - 500000

The vignette of the obverse, *Lassoing cattle*, was engraved by Louis (Luigi) Delnoce, after a drawing by James David Smillie. It is found in 1880 on the \$10 certificate of deposit of the Hawaiian Treasury. The engraving of the crests of the fourteen provinces on the reverse of the denominations from 20 centavos to 50 pesos was made by Henry S. Beckwith, James and George Frederick Cumming Smillie.



PS-644a      NC-303a      BN-49a  
 variety I      series A      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all      sig. var. b



PS-644a      NC-303a      BN-49b  
 variety I      series B      issued in 1873  
 no overprint at all      sig. var. a2





PS-644e      NC-303e      BN-68b  
 variety V      series C      issued on 01.03.1879  
 obverse : *Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : without overprint

PS-644g	NC-303f	BN-83
variety VI	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <i>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-644h	NC-303g	BN-83
variety VII	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : <i>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



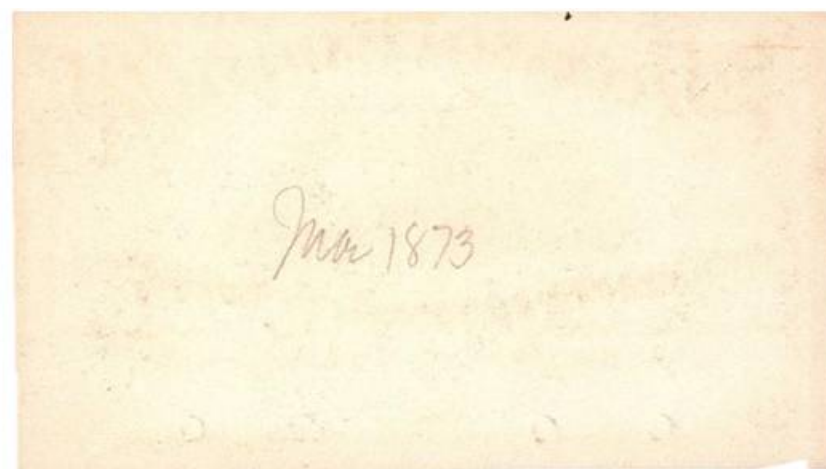
PS-644b      NC-303h      BN-83  
variety VIII      series ?      issued in nov.1880  
obverse : without overprint  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879





PS-644s      NC-303i      BN-49s  
 specimen      series A      nº 00000  
 obverse : overprint **SPECIMEN** twice  
 large numberer (13 mm)

↗ PS-644p      NC-303i      BN-49p  
 Obverse proof      series A      nº 00000  
 ↘ normal numberer (11 mm)  
 Four cancellation holes



Printer's archives proof : the notice penciled on the back *Mar 1873* refers to the date of production.



### 25 centavos fuertes

PS-645      NC-304      BN-50  
type I      ≈ 130 x 70 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 141000 \*

\* The original order was 250'000 banknotes per series, but the bank cancelled the order being printed following the disappearance of a box containing a quantity of denominations of 25 and 50 centavos at the customs of Río de Janeiro. Soon after, unsigned copies appeared in Buenos Aires. Therefore, these "recovered" copies or proofs of both sides are occasionally offered on the market.



PS-645      NC-304a      BN-50b  
variety I      series B  
numbered but unsigned form  
(possibly with fake signatures)



PS-645s  
specimen  
obversv :SPECIMEN



NC-304b/c  
series A  
(different numberer than the normal note)

BN-50s  
nº 0000013 mm



PS-645s  
Obverse proof on thin paper  
(different numberer than the normal note)

NC-304b  
series A

BN-50p  
nº 00000 11 mm  
four cancellation holes



PS-645s  
Obverse proof  
Four cancellation holes, glued on cardboard.

NC-304b  
series A, unnumbered

BN-50p





PS-646c      NC-305b      BN-69a  
variety II      series ?      issued on 12.03.1877  
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876  
reverse : without overprint

PS-646a      NC-305a      BN-84b  
variety III      series ?      issued in 1877  
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876  
reverse : branch seal with signature

PS-646b      NC-305d      BN-84 b  
variety IV      series ?      issued in 1879  
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879



PS-646f      NC-305e      BN-69b  
 variety V      series C      issued on 01.03. 1879  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : without overprint  
 numberer type b

PS-646g	NC-305f	BN-84b
variety VI	series C	issued on 01.03. 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		

PS-646h	NC-305g	BN-84b
variety VII	series ?	issued on 01.03. 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-646h	NC-305h	BN-84b
variety VIII	series ?	issued in Nov., 1880
obverse : sans surcharge		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



PS-646p      NC-305i      BN-51s  
 Obverse proof  
 series A      00000  
 overprinted twice **MUESTRA**  
 four cancellation holes.



PS-646p      NC-305i      BN-51s  
 Obverse proof  
 series A      00000  
 four cancellation holes.



PS-646p      NC-305i      BN-51s  
Obverse proof on thin paper glued on cardboard  
series A                      unnumbered  
four cancellation holes.



PS-646p      NC-305ij      BN-51s  
Reverse proof  
unperforated



### 50 centavos fuertes

PS-647      NC-306      BN-52  
 type I      ≈ 150 x 65 mm  
 series A - D, 00001 -500000 \*

\*The original order was 500,000 banknotes per series, but the bank cancelled the order being printed following the disappearance of a box containing a quantity of these denominations and those of 25 centavos. Very few banknotes have been issued, and almost all known copies have no signatures.



PS-647a      NC-306a      BN-52a  
 variety I      series A      unsigned  
 no overprint at all  
 sans ou avec fausses signatures \*

\* Bauman illustre le n° 320024  
 avec *Specimen* écrit à la place des signatures, mots barrés  
 (par la suite ?)



PS-647a      NC-306a      BN-52a  
spécimen de series A  
00000 (numéroteur différent)  
surchargé SPECIMEN





PS-647p      NC-306b      BN-52p  
 épreuve de l'avvers  
 series A      sans numéro  
 quatre perforations



PS-647p      NC-306b      BN-52p  
 épreuve du revers en brun  
 non perforée

### 75 centavos fuertes

PS-648          NC-307          BN-53/ 70 / 85  
 types I - VIII          ≈ 155 x 70 mm  
 series A and B (March, 1874), C and D (February, 1880), 00001 - 500000

According to Nusdeo/Conno, only 1,300,000 banknotes were authorized and issued.



**Juan Martín de Pueyrredón y O'Dogan** (Buenos Aires, December 18,1777 –March 13,1850)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 1809he 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 1812he 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, he played only a minor role in politics, notably attempting mediation 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.

While on the \$500 m/c note of the province of Buenos Aires, he is shown in uniform in the prime of his life, the Banco Nacional choose a portrait in civilian clothes of the elderly soldier and politician.



PS-648a	NC-307a	BN-53a
variety I	series A / B	issued in 1877
no overprint at all		
unlikely existence according to N/C		

PS-648c      NC-307b      BN-70a  
 variety II      series A / B      issued on 12.03.1877  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876  
 reverse : without overprint



PS-648b      NC-307c      BN-85a  
 variety III      series A / B      issued in 1877  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876  
 reverse : branch seal with signature.

PS-648e      NC-307d      BN-85a  
 variety IV      series A / B      issued in 1879  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876  
 reverse : branch overprint / 1879      ↓      →



coll. UG

PS-648f      NC-307e      BN-70b  
 variety V      series ?      issued on 01.03.1879  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : without overprint

PS-648g      NC-307f      BN-85b  
 variety VI      series ?      issued on 01.03.1879  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : branch seal with signature.



↩ PS-648h      NC-307g      BN-85b  
 variety VII      series B      issued in 1879  
 obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876/ *Delgado Gerente*  
 reverse : branch overprint / 1879



PS-648b NC-307h BN-85(c)  
variety VIII series C / D issued in Nov., 1880  
obverse : without overprint  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879.

↓ C 140258



<https://auktionen.sincona.com>





PS-648s      NC-307i      BN-53s  
Printer's archives specimen      series A      001001  
Rubber stamp **Specimen**, four cancellation holes

The numberer is in accordance with that of the issued notes.  
Bauman illustrates No. 003001 with a single perforation.

Note the uneven size of the digits 0 :



PS-648s      NC-307i      BN-53s  
 specimen      series B      00000  
 three cancellation holes, two overprints **MUESTRA**

It should be noted that the dialers used for these two specimens were not used for the banknotes put into circulation.



PS-648s      NC-307i      BN-53s  
 Obverse proof      series B      000000  
 Three cancellation holes  
 Different numberer than the previous proof  
 (15 mm wide rather than 12 mm).



## 1 peso fuerte

PS-649      NC-308      BN-54/ 71 / 86 / 118  
types I - IX      ≈ 155 x 70 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 387'500



**Mariano Necochea** (Buenos Aires September 7, 1790 - Miraflores/Lima April 5, 1849) distinguished himself particularly during San Martín's campaign in Chile and Peru, then in the Argentine War against Brazil and in the Peruvian War against Colombia in 1827/28. After a period of disgrace, he was eventually appointed Grand Marshal of Peru, but no longer exercised command.

The portrait of Necochea was engraved by Frederick Girsch.



There are three types of numberer, the first (a) of which seems to have been used only for specimens of series A, the second (b) for denominations issued series A and B and the third (c), for those of series C and D: the reason remains obscure, because the whole issue was the subject of a single printing in March 1873.



a - specimens



b - series A and B



c - series C and D



PS-649a  
variety I

NC-308a  
series A  
numberer type b  
no overprint at all

BN-54a  
issued in 1873

PS-649c	NC-308b	BN-71c
variety II	series ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse without overprint		

PS-649c	NC-308c	BN-86
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse: branch seal with signature		

PS-649e	NC-308d	BN-86
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse: branch overprint / 1879		

Bauman mentions variants BN-86a (A series) and BN-86b (B series), but the illustrated example is D series.



PS-649f	NC-308e	BN-71b
variety V	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i> numberer type c		
reverse: without overprint		

PS-649g	NC-308f	BN-86
variety VI	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse: branch seal with signature		

PS-649h	NC-308g	BN-86
variety VII	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse: branch overprint / 1879		



PS-649h	NC-308h	BN-86
variety VIII	series ?	issued in Nov., 1880
obverse : without overprint		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		





PS-649i            NC-308i            BN-118b  
var. IX            series C            issued in Nov., 1882  
obverse : capital letter B  
overprint 5 NOVIEMBRE 1881, over the serial n°  
numberer type c  
reverse : without overprint





PS-649i      NC-308i      BN-118b  
 variety IX      series C      issued in Nov., 1882  
 obverse : capital letter  
 overprint **5 NOVIEMBRE 1881** at right  
 numberer type c  
 reverse : without overprint

PS-649i	NC-308j	BN-118a
variety IX	series ?	issued in Nov., 1882
obverse : <b>5 NOVIEMBRE 1881</b>		
reverse: without overprint		



coll. UG



PS-649i      NC-308i/j?      BN-118a  
variety IX      series C      issued in Nov., 1882  
obverse : overprint of November 5, 1881, on thumbnail  
(probably to keep the number legible)  
reverse : same overprint as on the obverse.

**The reproduction in SCWPM being in black and white, it cannot be said whether it is the blue or the red overprint.  
In addition, the scarcity of these notes does not allow us to say whether this is an error or not.**

The capital letters A to V on type IX would correspond to the various branches,  
but no reference document was found to assign them.



PS-649s            NC-308k            BN-54s  
Obverse proof            series A            00000  
Overprinted twice **MUESTRA**  
Two cancellation holes



PS-649s            NC-308l            BN-54s  
Reverse proof  
Not perforated



PS-649s  
Obverse proof

NC-308k  
series A

BN-54s  
00000

Four cancellation holes

PS-649s  
Obverse proof

NC-308k  
series A

BN-54s  
without serial nº

Four cancellation holes



## 2 pesos fuertes

PS-650      NC-309      BN-55/ 72 / 87 / 119  
types I - IX      ≈ 170 x 75 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 250000



**Antonio María Norberto Sáenz** (Buenos Aires, June 6, 1780 - July 22, 1825) participated in the *cabildo abierto* (open assembly) of May 22, 1810 and held important positions under the first triumvirate. He was one of the main promoters of the future University of Buenos Aires, but his untimely death prevented him from seeing its inauguration.



For the 2 pesos denomination, at least three different dialers were recorded. The first (a) appears to have been used for series A banknotes; the second (b), for Series B banknotes, and the third (c), for Series C and maybe D banknotes:



a - series A



b - series B



c - series C (and D ?)  
A-series specimens

Again, all the denominations were printed in March 1873. This hardly explains the use of three very different dialers, especially since it could have raised doubts about the authenticity of the notes among the public.

As with the 1 peso denomination, the capital letters A to V on type IX would correspond to the various branches, but no reference document was found to assign them.



PS-650a  
variety I

NC-309a  
series A  
numberer type a  
no overprint at all

BN-55a  
issued in 1873

PS-650c	NC-309b	BN-72a
variety II	series ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-650b	NC-309c	BN-87a/b
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-650e	NC-309d	BN-87a/b
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-650f	NC-309e	BN-72b
variety V	series C ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-650g	NC-309f	BN-87a/b
variety VI	series C ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch seal with signature		

PS-650h	NC-309g	BN-87a/b
variety VII	series ?	Issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		







PS-650i                      NC-309i                      BN-119b  
variety IX                      series C                      issued in Nov., 1882  
obverse : [LEY / 5 NOVIEMBRE / 1881](#)                      numberer type c  
reverse : without overprint



PS-650p

NC-309k

BN-55p

series A

Obverse proof

With or without SN 00000

Four cancellation holes



PS-650p

NC-309l

BN-55p

Reverse proof

Not perforated

### 3 pesos fuertes

PS-651                      NC-310                      BN-56

Type VIII                      ≈ 170 x 75 mm

series A \*, 00001 -200'000, printed in October, 1881

\* Bauman mentions BN-56b with B series, but the illustrated copy is a specimen of series A. According to ABNC<sup>o</sup>, all printed banknotes are Series A. For Bernardino Rivadavia's biographical note, please refer to the 100 pesos fuertes note 1869 of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.



Don Bernardino Rivadavia

PS-651a                      NC-310a                      BN-56a  
variety VIII                      series A                      issued in Nov., 1880  
numberer type a  
obverse :without overprint  
reverse :branch overprint / 1879



coll. UG



PS-651s      NC-310b      BN-56s  
Obverse proof    series A  
with three cancellation holes,  
overprinted **MUESTRA** twice,



PS-651p      NC-310c      BN-56p  
Reverse proof, not perforated



PS-651s      NC-310b      BN-56s  
variety I      series A  
specimen      numberer type a  
three cancellation holes  
overprinted twice **SPECIMEN**





PS-651s      NC-310b      BN-56s  
 variety I      series A  
 obverse proof with serial n<sup>o</sup> 0000  
 two cancellation holes, no overprints

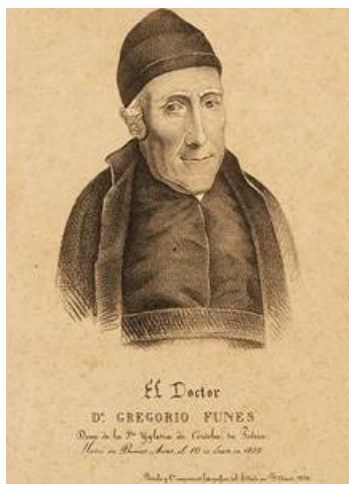


PS-651s      NC-310b      BN-56s  
 variety I      series A  
 obverse proof without serial n<sup>o</sup>  
 three cancellation holes, no overprints



### 5 pesos fuertes

PS-652            NC-311            BN-57/ 74  
types I - VIII            ≈ 180 x 90 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 50000



**Gregorio Funes**, was born in Córdoba (governorate of the Río de la Plata) on May 25, 1749 and died in Buenos Aires on January 10, 1829. He was ordained a priest in 1773, but was transferred in 1779 to Alcalá de Henares in Spain following a disagreement with the rector of the University of Córdoba. Returning to the country in 1793, he was appointed canon of the cathedral of Salta, then dean. It is under the name of Deán Funes (Dean Funes) that he is best known. Rector of the University of Córdoba, he will be the first notable of this province to support the May Revolution in 1810. He was deputy of Córdoba in the General Congress from 1826, but his participation remained discreet.





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PS-652a                      NC-311a                      BN-57a  
variety I                      series ?                      issued in 1873  
no overprint at all



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PS-652c	NC-311b	BN-74a
variety II	série ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-652b	NC-311c	BN-88
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		

PS-652e	NC-311d	BN-88
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-652f	NC-311e	BN-74b
variety V	seriesC ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-652g	NC-311f	BN-88
variety VI	seriesC ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse:Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		



PS-652h      NC-311g      BN-88  
variety VII      series C ?      issued on 01.03.1879  
obverse : Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879

PS-652h	NC-311g	BN-88
variety VIII	series C ?	issued in Nov., 1880
obverse without overprint		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



PS-652sNC-311 - BN-57s  
 variety I series A  
 specimen serial n° 00000  
 not perforated overprinted SPECIMEN



PS-652p NC-311i BN-57p  
 variety I series A  
 unnumbered obverse proof  
 with four cancellation holes



PS-652p      NC-311j      BN-57ct  
 Obverse proof with different underprint colors  
 Without SN      four perforations



PS-652p      NC-311j      BN-57p  
 Reverse proof with **MUESTRA** overprint at center  
 not cancelled

### 10 pesos fuertes

PS-653            NC-312            BN-58/ 75  
types I - VIII            ≈ 190 x 105 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 37500



**Antonio González Balcarce** (Buenos Aires June 24. 1774 - August 5, 1819) distinguished himself in the War for the Independence of Argentina, already participating in 1806 in the defense of Montevideo during the British invasions. Taken prisoner, he was sent to Europe where he fought alongside San Martín against the Napoleonic armies. Back home, he participated in the May Revolution, then was sent to Upper Peru with the Army of the North. In 1814 he was appointed governor intendant of Buenos Aires, then Supreme Director in 1816, a position he held for only three months. He joined the Army of the Andes and commanded the Army of the South in the Second Chilean Campaign. Falling ill, he died a few months after his triumph in the battle of the Biobío on January 19.

Balcarce's portrait was engraved by James Bannister.







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PS-653a                      NC-312a                      BN-58a  
variety I                      issued in 1873  
no overprint at all



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PS-653c	NC-312b	BN-75a
variety II	series ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-653d	NC-312c	BN-89
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		

PS-653e	NC-312d	BN-89
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-653f	NC-312e	BN-75b
variety V	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse: without overprint		

PS-653g	NC-312f	BN-89
variety VI	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse: branch stamp with signature		



photo ex Nusdeo / Conno

PS-653h      NC-312g      BN-89  
variety VII      series D      issued in 1879  
obverse : **Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876** / *Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879

PS-653h	NC-312g	BN-89
variety VIII	series ?	issued in Nov., 1880
obverse : without overprint		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



PS-653s      NC-312i      BN-58s  
variety I      series A  
obverse proof      serial n° 00000  
overprints *Specimen* (5 x) and **MUESTRA** (2 x)  
four perforations



PS-653s      NC-312j      BN-58s  
Reverse proof, overprinted twice **SPECIMEN**  
not perforated



PS-653s      NC-312i      BN-58ct  
variety I      series A  
obverse proof without S/N      olive underprint  
four perforations

### 15 pesos fuertes

PS-654            NC-313            BN-59  
type VIII            ≈ 180 x 90 mm  
series A, 00001 - 60000, printed in October, 1881.

In the northern provinces, this note had the equivalent of 20 Bolivian pesos.  
For Martín Rodríguez's biographical sketch, please refer to the 100 \$F on page 97 in this chapter.



PS-654            NC-313a            BN-59a  
variety VIII            issued in Nov., 1880  
obverse : without overprint  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879



PS-654s	NC-313b	BN-59s
Obverse specimen		serial nº 00000
Three cancellation holes		overprint SPECIMEN twice
Illustrated in SCWPM Specialized Issues, S654.		



PS-654p      NC-313b      BN-59p  
Unnumbered obverse proof  
with four cancellation holes.



PS-654p      NC-313b      BN-59p  
Unnumbered obverse proof, not perforated



PS-654p      NC-313c      BN-59p  
Reverse proof, not perforated

Nusdeo / Conno mention a reverse print in dark grey.

## 20 pesos fuertes

PS-655            NC-314    BN-60 / 76 / 90  
 types I - VIII            ≈ 210 x 110 mm  
 series A - D, 00001 - 25000



**Nicolás Rodríguez Peña** (April 30, 1775 –December 3, 1853) was a merchant and politician known for his involvement during the British invasions and during the May Revolution. He contributed to the formation of the First Junta and ordered the execution of the former viceroy Santiago de Liniers. He was for a short time governor of La Paz in Upper Peru - present-day Bolivia - then returned to occupy the place of Mariano Moreno in the First Junta. Expelled by the revolution of April 1811, he was confined to the province of San Juan, but was rehabilitated by that of October 1812 and elected a member of the Second Triumvirate, controlled by the *Lautaro* masonic lodge. In 1814 he was appointed first governor of the Oriental Province, and then, after a moment of disgrace, helped San Martín organize the Army of the Andes. After the Battle of Chacabuco, he chose to live in exile in Santiago de Chile until his death.



PS-655a	NC-314a	BN-60a
variety I	series ?	issued in 1873
no overprint at all		

PS-655b	NC-314c	BN-90
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		

PS-655c	NC-314b	BN-76a
variety II	series série ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-655b	NC-314d	BN-90
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		

PS-655f	NC-314e	BN-76b
variety V	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse: without overprint		



PS-655g      NC-314f      BN-90  
variety VI      seriesD      issued on 01.03.1879  
obverse : *Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint with signature



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PS-655h                      NC-314g                      BN-90  
 variety VII    series ?                      smaller SN, open 4                      issued in 1879  
 obverse : **Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente**  
 reverse : branch overprint / 1879, signature  
 photo in *Revista de Historia de Rosario*, año III - nº 9, Jan.-June 1965, on p. 42.

PS-655b	NC-314h	BN-90
variety VIII	series ?	issued in Nov., 1880
obverse : without overprint		
reverse : branch overprint / 1879		



photo ex Nusdeo / Conno

PS-655s      NC-314i      BN-60s  
Variety I obverse specimen      nº 00000  
Overprint **MUESTRA**  
four perforations





PS-655p      NC-314i      BN-60p  
Unnumbered obverse proof  
four perforations



PS-655p      NC-314j      BN-60p  
Reverse proof, not perforated



PS-655p      NC-314i      BN-60ct  
Obverse proofs      without serial n°  
four perforations

PS-655p      NC-314i      BN-60ct  
reverse proof in brown color  
not perforated, overprinted **SPECIMEN**  
illustrated at Bauman under number BN-60ct

### 50 pesos fuertes

PS-656          NC-315          BN-61/77

types I - VIII    ≈ 210 x 115 mm

series A - D, 00001 - 05000



**Brother Justo Santa María de Oro y Albarracín** was born on September 3, 1772, in San Juan and died in the same city on October 19, 1836. At the age of 17, he entered the Dominican order in Chile, but was expelled from the country in 1814 by the then dictator, José Miguel Carrera. Contacts with his Dominican brothers in Chile were useful to General San Martín in secretly sending mail.

In 1816 he was elected deputy to the Congress of Tucumán and was one of the initiators of the Declaration of Independence. When the Congress moved to Buenos Aires the following year, he retired. In 1818 he was expelled to Chile where he became the superior of the Dominican order. Returning to San Juan in 1828 as vicar apostolic, he assumed the office of bishop from 1830, but retired from politics so as not to have to meddle in fratricidal struggles.

It is interesting to note the role played by church figures in the May Revolution and the times that followed.



Collection Museo Histórico y Numismático "Héctor Carlos Janson" del Banco Central de la República Argentina

PS-656a	NC-315a	BN-61a
variety I	series?	issued in 1873
	no overprint at all	



Collection Museo Histórico y Numismático "Héctor Carlos Janson" del Banco Central de la República Argentina

PS-656c	NC-315b	BN-77a
variety II	series ?	issued on 12.03.1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-656d	NC-315c	BN-91
variety III	series ?	issued in 1877
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		

PS-656d	NC-315d	BN-91
variety IV	series ?	issued in 1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b>		
reverse : branch overprint/ 1879		

PS-656f	NC-315e	BN-77b
variety V	series ?	issued on 01-03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : without overprint		

PS-656g	NC-315f	BN-91
variety VI	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch stamp with signature		

PS-656h	NC-315g	BN-91
variety VII	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch overprint/ 1879		

PS-656b	NC-315h	BN-91
variety VIII	series ?	issued on 01.03.1879
obverse : <b>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876</b> / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse : branch overprint/ 1879		



photo ex Nusdeo / Conno

PS-656s      NC-315i      BN-61s  
specimen of the obverse      serial n° 00000  
overprinted twice **MUESTRA**  
four perforations

PS-656p	NC-315i	BN-61p
Unnumbered obverse proof		
Perforations ?		

PS-656p	NC-315j	BN-61p
Reverse proof		





PS-656p      NC-315i      BN-61ct  
Obverse proof with brown underprint,  
Without serial numbers  
four perforations

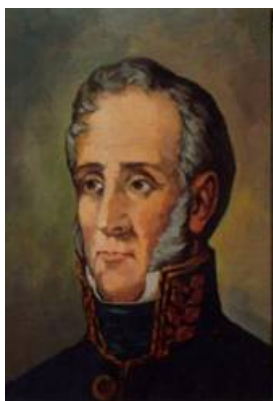
PS-656p	NC-314j	BN-61ct
Reverse proof in brown color not perforated illustrated at Bauman underBN-61ct		

## 100 pesos fuertes

PS-657            NC-316            BN-62  
type I                ≈ 200 x 120 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 02500

**Types I to VIII are possible, but no issued notes are known at the moment.**

Nusdeo / Conno mention as colors matte ochre for the obverse and green for the reverse. As they indicate the same color for the underprint of the 200 \$F denomination, it is quite possible that green was chosen for the authorized banknotes to better differentiate these two denominations. While waiting to find an issued copy, nothing definitive can be affirmed.



**Martín Rodríguez** (Buenos Aires, July 4, 1771 - Montevideo, March 5, 1845) had studied at the Real Colegio de San Carlos and was destined for the tasks of the countryside. However, 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 latter the 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 was engraved by James Bannister.





PS-657s      NC-316i      BN-62 ct  
 Obverse specimen      serial nº **00000**  
 overprinted twice **MUESTRA**,  
 four perforations.  
 The words *SERIE* and *EL INSPECTOR* have been erased.

PS-657s	NC-316j	BN-62
Reverse specimen	without perforations.	
	overprinted <b>MUESTRA</b>	
	illustrated at Bauman under number BN-62s	

Les armoiries au revers des trois plus grosses coupures ont été gravées par James Smillie.



PS-657p

NC-316j

BN-62p

Reverse proof

without perforations nor overprint



PS-657p      NC-316i      BN-62p  
Obverse proof with ochre and brown underprint      serial n° 00000  
four perforations.  
with *SERIE* and *EL INSPECTOR*.



vente Lyn Knight, Memphis 2016

PS-657p      NC-316i      BN-62p  
Unnumbered obverse proof with ochre underprint  
with six perforations.

## 200 pesos fuertes

PS-658            NC-317            BN-63  
type I            ≈ 210 x 120 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 02500

**As the denomination of 200 pesos fuertes was not sent to the branches, only the variety I is possible, but no issued note is known at this time.**

Nusdeo / Conno mention matte ochre as colors for both the obverse and the reverse.

While waiting to find an authorized copy, again, nothing definitive can be affirmed.



**Juan José Paso (Juan José Esteban del Passo)** (Buenos Aires June 2, 1758 – San José de Flores September 10, 1833) was a jurist and statesman who supported the May Revolution, defended the patriots in the Cabildo Abierto of 22 May 1810 before being secretary of the First Government Junta, member of the first and second Triumvirates and deputy to the Congress of Tucumán which proclaimed independence. He drafted the Argentine constitutions of 1819 and 1826. After 1827 he no longer held public office but supported the federal governments of Manuel Dorrego and Juan Manuel de Rosas as an advisor.





PS-658p      NC-317b      BN-63p  
Obverse proof with orange underprint  
Serial n° 00000      with four perforations.





PS-658p      NC-317c      BN-63p  
reverse proof with orange frame  
not perforated, overprinted **MUESTRA**.  
illustrated at Bauman under number BN-63s

PS-658p      NC-317c      BN-63p  
reverse proof with orange frame  
not perforated, without overprint,



PS-658p      NC-317i      BN-62p  
Unnumbered obverse proof on thin paper, brick underprint  
Thin paper with four perforations, glued on cardboard.

### 500 pesos fuertes

PS-659            NC-318            BN-64  
type I            ≈ 210 x 120 mm  
series A - D, 00001 - 00500

**Since the denomination of 500 pesos fuertes was also not sent to the branches, only the variety I is possible, but no issued note is known to date.**

Nusdeo / Conno mention bright ochre as colors for the reverse. While waiting to find an issued note, again, nothing definitive can be affirmed.

For the biographical notice of Bernardino Rivadavia, please refer to chapter 13 (Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 100 pesos fuertes 1869).

PS-659s	NC-318b	BN-64s
Obverse specimen		serial nº 00000
Overprinted twice <b>MUESTRA</b> ,		
four perforations.		
illustrated at Bauman under entry BN-64		



PS-659p      NC-318b      BN-64p  
Unnumbered obverse proof      serial n° 00000  
with four perforations.



PS-659p

NC-318c

BN-64p

Reverse proof

Not perforated nor overprinted..

## ISSUE OF JANUARY 2, 1879 IN CENTAVOS FUERTES

These notes were to be used for the exchange of all banknotes denominated in Bolivian currency issued by official and commercial banks, particularly in the North. Indeed, the law of 24 October 1876 provided that issuing banks could henceforth issue notes only according to national standards, thus prohibiting all issues in Bolivian currency. This law, with the signature of Director Delgado, was to be mentioned on all the banknotes of these issues.

The 1879 notes, of 4 ½, 9, 18 and 36 centavos, corresponded respectively to ½, 1, 2 and 4 Bolivian reales. They were printed by Guillermo Kraft in Buenos Aires and are signed by the inspector, Rom, and Vicente Ocampo as a representative of the management. Nusdeo / Conno report for the denomination of 4 ½ centavos fuertes a variety aa with double numbering, which has to be confirmed

By decree of May 1879, the name of the branch was to be mentioned on the back. There are therefore only two varieties of this issue: without or with a branch cartridge on the reverse. In some cases - such as Gualeguay, Paraná and San Luis - this overprint was accompanied by the signature of the branch manager. The following overprints are known:

a - without branch overprint on the reverse: issued before May 1879.

b - Catamarca

c - Concepción del Uruguay

d - Concordia

e - Córdoba

f - Corrientes

g - Gualeguay

h - Gualeguaychú

i - Jujuy

j - La Rioja

k - Mendoza

l - Paraná

m - Rosario

n - Salta

o - San Juan

p - San Luis

q - Santiago del Estero

r - Tucumán

It should be noted that the overprint of the branch office is usually applied to the right half of the reverse, with or without signature. There are, however, overprints placed on the left edge.



**4½ centavos fuertes - uniface**

PS-661 NC-319 BN-105  
types V and VIII ≈ 118 x 64mm series A

PS-661a NC-319a BN-105  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse without branch overprint

PS-661a NC-319aa BN-105  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse without branch overprint  
with double numbering, reported by Nusdeo / Conno.



coll. UG

PS-661b NC-319b - r BN-105  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint (NC-319h)



← PS-661b                      NC-319s                      BN-105p  
 Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*  
 Proof without S/N

PS-661	NC-319t	BN-105
Proof with green underprint, without 1876 overprint.		



PS-661                      NC-319u                      BN-105ct1  
 Proof with pink underprint, without 1876 overprint.  
 Photo Gonzalo Ruiz



PS-661                      NC-319v                      BN-105ct2  
 Proof without underprint nor 1876 overprint.  
 Photo Gonzalo Ruiz



**9 centavos fuertes**

PS-662                      NC-320                      BN-106  
types V and VIII                      ≈ 115 x 65mm                      series A



coll. UG

PS-662a                      NC-320a                      BN-106  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse chocolate brown, without branch overprint



PS-662a

NC-320b - r



BN-106

Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (NC-320e/o)  
photo Gonzalo Ruiz



PS-662a

NC-320b - r



BN-106

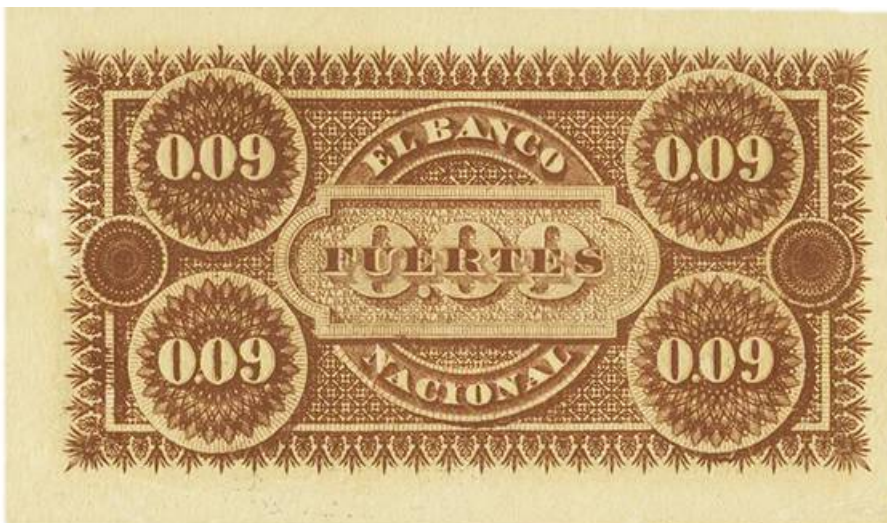
Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (ici, NC-320o)



PS-662 - NC-320s BN-106s  
 Proof without 1876 overprint nor serial n°  
 overprinted MUESTRA, two perforations

PS-662 - NC-320s BN-106s  
 Reverse proof in red  
 overprint MUESTRA, three perforations  
 illustrated at Bauman under BN-106s

PS-662 - NC-320u BN-106ct  
 Obverse proof with yellow underprint, without S/N  
 overprint MUESTRA, three perforations



PS-662 - NC-320t BN-106s

*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delegado Gerente*

Proof with green underprint, without S/N ; reverse coffee brown

**18 centavos fuertes**

PS-663                      NC-321                      BN-107  
types V and VIII              ≈ 125 x 70mm                      series A

PS-663a	NC-321a	BN-107
Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / <i>Delgado Gerente</i>		
Reverse : without overprint		



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PS-663b                      NC-321b - r                      BN-107  
Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 with signature (NC-3211)



PS-663                      NC-321 -                      BN-107p  
Obverse proof with bluish grey underprint, without S/N  
Large margins, MUESTRA overprint, three perforations.



PS-663                      NC-321 p                      BN-107p  
Reverse proof in orange  
Large margins, MUESTRA overprint, three perforations

### 36 centavos fuertes

PS-664                      NC-322                      BN-108  
types V and VIII                      ≈ 135 x 70mm                      series A

PS-664a	NC-322a	BN-108a
<i>Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente</i>		
reverse without overprint		



PS-664b                      NC-322b - r                      BN-108  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (NC-322g) with signature.



PS-664b

NC-322b - r

BN-108s

Proofs without 1876 overprint, serial n°00000 or000000, with three cancellation holes

The reverse design is different from that of the issued note. The sample shown below has a rubber stamp **MUESTRA DEL BANCO** near the right margin.





PS-664b

NC-322b - r

BN-108s

Proof without serial number, overprint or perforations  
reverse printed in olive green, with the same design as the proofs shown above



A reprint for advertising purposes was made by the Kraft workshop in relatively large quantities.  
These memories are much more common than the original essay!



## ISSUES OF MARCH 1, 1880, IN CENTAVOS AND PESOS FUERTES

### FIRST SERIES

The first series of banknotes, of 14, 28 and 56 centavos fuertes and \$F 5.60, corresponded respectively to 1, 2, 4 and 40 *chirolas* (Bolivian 20 centavos coins) with a lower weight or alloy, minted from 1870. All bear the signatures Rom / Wenceslao Pacheco. They circulated in the northern provinces, where Bolivian silver coins were widely circulating and were used to replace banknotes denominated in this currency. They were printed by Guillermo Kraft in Buenos Aires.



*chirola* weighing between 4.70 and 5 g  
(⊙ 21 mm)

**The original type without branch overprint on the reverse is the variety "a " mentioned by Nusdeo / Conno. However, its existence is doubtful since the decree of May 1879 imposed this surcharge. I will therefore not mention it.**

Branch overprints on the issues of 1880 :		
b - Catamarca	e - Mendoza	h - San Luis
c - Jujuy	f - Salta	i - Santiago del Estero
d - La Rioja	g - San Juan	j - Tucumán

The print runs mentioned are taken from an article by Guillermo Antonio Beckman, published in *Jornario de las XXVI Jornadas Nacionales de Numismática y Medalística*. However, the numbers of the various denominations suggest that the quantities issued may have been significantly higher than these figures, for the denominations of 28 centavos and 5.60 pesos fuertes. It should be noted that for the banknotes of the 1880 issue, the surcharge of the branch was applied diagonally in the lower left corner of the reverse, the name legible from the inside.

**14 centavos fuertes (= 1 chirola)**

PS-665            NC-323            BN-110  
types V and VIII    ≈ 125 x 70mm    series A  
total of issue : 100'000 notes ?



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

PS-665b            NC-323b - j            BN-110  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse :branch overprint / 1879 (f.e. NC-323j)



PS-665      NC-323k      BN-110p  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
 Unnumbered proof

PS-665      NC-323l      BN-110p  
 Unnumbered proof without 1876 overprint

PS-665	NC-323m	BN-110p
Reverse proof		

PS-665	NC-323n	BN-110ct2
Obverse proof with blue underprint		

PS-665	NC-323o	BN-110ct1
Obverse proof with green underprint		

PS-665	NC-323p	BN-110ct -
Obverse proof with yellow underprint		

PS-665	NC-323q	BN-110ct2
Obverse proof with violet underprint		

**28 centavos fuertes (= 2 chirolas)**

PS-666                      NC-324                      BN-111  
types V and VIII              ≈ 135 x 70mm                      series A  
total of issue : 50'000 notes (obviously incorrect)

Nusdeo / Conno indicate as motive for the reverse the crests of the 14 provinces, as on the other denominations. This is clearly a mistake on their part. However, it is not excluded that tests with such a reverse may exist.



Potos Archivo y Museo Históricas del Banco Provincia "Dr. Arturo Jauretche"

PS-666b                      NC-324b - j                      BN-111  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delegado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (f.e. NC-324d)

PS-666 NC-324k BN-111p  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
 Unnumbered proof

PS-666 NC-324l BN-111p  
 Unnumbered proof without 1876 overprint  
 reverse ochre

PS-666 NC-324m BN-111p  
 Unnumbered obverse proof

PS-666 NC-324n BN-111p  
 Reverse proof in ochre, opt. MUESTRA, 3 perforations

PS-666 NC-324o BN-111ct  
 Unnumbered obverse proof with green underprint

PS-666 NC-324p BN-111ct  
 Unnumbered obverse proof with yellow underprint



PS-666 NC-324q BN-111p  
 Unnumbered obverse proof with ochre underprint,  
 MUESTRA, 3 perforations

**56 centavos fuertes (= 4 chirolas)**

PS-667                      NC-325                      BN-112  
types V and VIII              ≈ 135 x 75 mm                      series A  
total of issue : 350'000 notes ?

Part of the issue was numbered in red, the rest in blue. Given the condition of the surviving banknotes and the often almost illegible numbers, especially the red ones, it is difficult to say which color was used at the beginning, or even if it is only an alteration due to time.  
To be sure, we should see at least one copy in very good condition.



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PS-667b                      NC-325b - j                      BN-112  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (f.e. NC-325f)  
blue serial number



PS-667b

NC-325b - j

BN-112

Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*

reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (NC-325a, i)

red serial number



PS-667b      NC-325k      BN-112s

*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*

specimen type unissued form, without serial n°

PS-667b      NC-325l      BN-112p

Form without overprint, without serial n°

PS-667b      NC-325m      BN-112p

Obverse proof without overprint

PS-667b      NC-325n      BN-112p

Reverse proof

PS-667b      NC-325o      BN-112p

Obverse proof with pink underprint

PS-667b      NC-325p      BN-112p

Obverse proof with grayish underprint

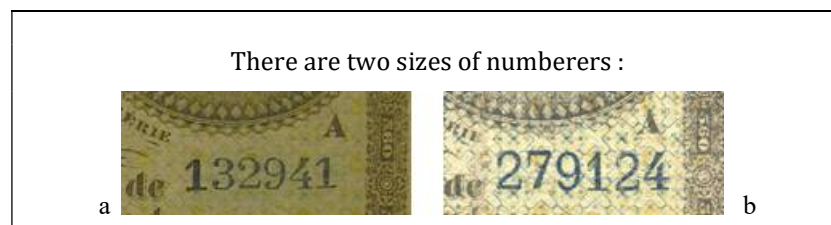


**5.60 pesos fuertes (= 40 chirolas)**

PS-668                      NC-326                      BN-113  
 types V and VIII              ≈ 165 x 80mm                      series A  
 total of issue : 50'000 notes (obviously incorrect)

Nusdeo / Conno report having no knowledge of any copy with the overprint of the law of October 24, 1876 on the obverse. It would therefore be the only denomination off of these 1879/80 issues not to have been overprinted: it would however be necessary to see more copies to be able to affirm it definitively.

The fact that these notes are not known with the overprint of 1876 on the obverse seems to indicate that they were not put into circulation until the end of 1880.



PS-668b                      NC-326b - j                      BN-113  
 Obverse without overprint  
 reverse : branch overprint / 1879  
 numberer type a



PS-668b      NC-326b - j      BN-113  
Obverse without overprint  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879 (f.e. NC-326i)  
numberer type b

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





PS-668 - NC-326 - BN-113s  
Obverse proof with brown ochre underprint  
MUESTRA, two perforations

## SECOND SERIES

The second series of banknotes, of 16, 32 and 64 centavos fuertes, corresponded respectively to 1, 2 and 4 *chirolas* of legal weight and alloy, minted from 1864 to 1866. They are also signed by Rom and Wenceslao Pacheco. The same remark can be made as for the previous series as to the existence of a variety a without the overprint on the reverse.



5,05 g

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

**16 centavos fuertes (= 1 chirola)**

PS-669                      NC-327                      BN-115  
types V and VIII        ≈ 130 x 70mm                      series A  
total of issue : 100'000 notes ?



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PS-669b                      NC-327b - j                      BN-115  
*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*  
reverse : branch overprint / 1879, with signature (f.e., NC-327h)



PS-669 - NC-327k BN-113s  
Unnumbered obverse proof with light bluish-gray underprint  
MUESTRA, 3 perforations

PS-669 - NC-327k BN-113s  
Reverse proof, not perforated

**32 centavos fuertes (= 2 chirolas)**

PS-670                      NC-328                      BN-116  
types V and VIII            ≈ 130 x 70mm            series A  
total of issue : 100'000 notes ?



coll. UG

PS-670b                      NC-328b - j                      BN-116

*Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / Delgado Gerente*

reverse :branch overprint / 1879,

f.e. NC-328e / i: SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO cancelled, MENDOZA.



<http://www.billetesargentinos.com.ar>

PS-670 - NC-328k BN-116s  
Unnumbered obverse form

PS-670 - NC-328l BN-116p  
Obverse proof without 1876 overprint nor serial n°

PS-670 - NC-328m BN-116p  
Incomplete obverse proof without overprint nor serial n°  
with signatures



### 64 centavos fuertes (= 4 chirolas)

PS-671                      NC-329                      BN-117  
types V and VIII                      ≈ 140 x 70mm                      series A  
total of issue : 200'000 notes ?

For this note, Nusdeo / Conno mention the reverse in brown, which seems to corroborate the first two notes illustrated below. However, the third one has a light blue reverse: we can therefore consider three hypotheses:

1. Some of the banknotes were printed with a light blue-colored reverse. The numbers of the few known banknotes do not allow a definitive conclusion to be drawn, but it could be the last part of the issue.
2. The reverse was exposed to the sun for a long time and suffered discoloration. It remains to be seen whether we would then have obtained such a bright shade.
3. The banknote was chemically treated, which seems unlikely, given that no other color was affected.

To be able to answer the question definitively, it will be necessary to examine more copies, which seems difficult given the scarcity of these notes.



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

PS-671b                      NC-329b - j                      BN-117

Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*

Reverse : branch overprint with signature, (f.e. NC-329h). 5-digit serial number.



photos Archivo y Museo Históricas del Banco Provincia "Dr. Arturo Jauretche"

PS-671b      NC-329b - j      BN-117

Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*

reverse : branch overprint without signature, (f.e. NC-329i). 6-digit serial n°.



photos Archivo y Museo Históricas del Banco Provincia "Dr. Arturo Jauretche"

PS-671b      NC-329b - j      BN-117

Ley de 24 de Octubre 1876 / *Delgado Gerente*

reverse : timbre de succursale sans signature, ici NC-329e. 6-digit serial n°, higher than that of the preceding note..

PS-671 - NC-329k BN-117s  
Obverse proof without serial n°  
With signatures



PS-671 - NC-329k BN-117s  
Unnumbered obverse proof with blue underprint,  
Three perforations, with overprinted MUESTRA



PS-671 - NC-329k BN-117s  
Reverse proof in dark green  
Not perforated, with overprint MUESTRA



Lithographic stone with the engraving of the frame and text of NC-327 and NC-328.

On the right, mirror image of the same stone, to facilitate the legibility.

The fact that two different values were engraved on the same stone is surprising in view of the rather large prints of these notes.