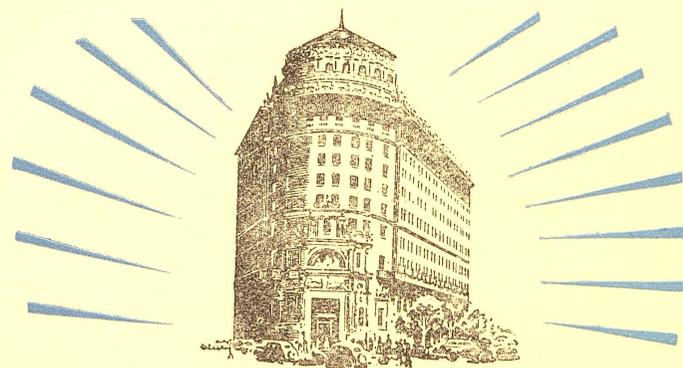


BEHOLD ARGENTINA

NINTH EDITION

The First National Bank of Boston was founded in 1784 and now has 22 branches in Boston. The Buenos Aires Branch was opened in 1917 and since then five other branches have been added in Argentina. In 1923 a branch was established in Havana. There are now six branches in Cuba. In Río De Janeiro a branch was opened in April 1947 and in Sao Paulo and Santos branches were established in September 1948. A wholly owned affiliate of the bank is the First of Boston International Corporation, 2 Wall Street, New York City, equipped to handle any banking operations related to foreign trade.

BEHOLD ARGENTINA



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It is the rather ambitious purpose of this booklet to offer to the English speaking visitor to Argentina useful information of a general nature. The following pages contain some summary descriptions of the Argentine and its beautiful capital, Buenos Aires, as well as general descriptions of the country's various zones arranged according to climate and production.

An attempt is also made to escort the traveller on his first excursion and to give him an idea of how to find his way about town, where to go, what to look for and, if possible, what to appreciate.

It is no easy matter, in a small number of pages, to describe so vast, so varied and so colorful a country as Argentina. In particular it is difficult, in the case of this country, to convey its sudden leap to prominence from its state of primitiveness of sixty years ago to its present-day degree of culture and advancement.

Many interesting sides of Argentine life must be touched superficially, or omitted altogether. Only the most outstanding features can be set down, and then only in very condensed form, as a cursory introduction to the wealth of interesting material which the country holds in store for the visitor.

A handy, separate folder will be found in an envelope on the inside back cover. In addition to a currency conversion table, this booklet contains "Useful Phrases" in Spanish which may possibly help the visitor to make himself understood in a general way and to solve, amongst other minor problems, the intricacies of the Argentine restaurant menu.

In presenting this booklet, the officers of The First National Bank of Boston place themselves at the disposal of visitors to the Argentine and will be glad to assist in any way possible. The telephone number is Defensa (34) 3051.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

The most striking feature about Argentina is, undoubtedly, the feverish progress it has made in the last half-century, comparable to a tidal wave sweeping forth with irresistible impetus, carrying everything before it, tearing down old precepts and systems, obliterating anything that was too old or too slow to ride bravely on its crest, yet leaving in its wake, not destruction, but a renewal altogether unbelievable.

It is no exaggeration to say that about sixty years ago the country was still in its infancy, leading a leisurely, contented existence, ignored by the rest of the world and hardly sensing the tremendous changes to come. Then, overnight, Argentina came of age and plunged into the battle for progress.

What was until then a land of hazy, immeasurable distances stretching emptily between primitive towns and villages, became without perceptible transition a land of work and struggle, of sudden enterprise and rapid fulfilment. The sleepy river-town that was Buenos Aires of old, forgot its ancient feuds and set to work with a will, and the patching up of legendary provincial disputes, brought unity to the country. And, once the internal unrest had subsided, Buenos Aires turned her attention in other directions and saw, in wonderment, the vast possibilities offered by overseas markets. Diligently the city set about to deepen its waterways and build its first moles and quays, so as to afford greater harbor facilities for the ever-increasing number of vessels arriving in the River Plate from the four corners of the world.

The advent of the railroad in the 60's, 70's and 80's was a decisive factor in the march of progress. Distant pioneers now

found themselves in close touch with markets and exporting centers. Soon they discovered that their produce was sought eagerly by remote cities and countries overseas.

It suddenly became possible to send herds of cattle and sheep by rail — a marvel that the preceding generation would not have conceived. Thousands of miles of glistening rails were laid connecting cities, towns and villages. Roaring trains sped in every direction, bringing new and wonderful machinery with which to wrest riches from the soil, puffing back to the markets under staggering loads of grain, livestock and produce of all kinds.

The land, which until then had been in the possession of a few privileged families, lying unfenced and unprofitable, now began to be distributed more equitably. Huge ranches of several million acres were subdivided and sold to enterprising agriculturists and livestock breeders. Rural methods underwent revolutionary changes. Old times were definitely discarded and progress was the order of the day. In the last fifteen years air services have brought the distant provinces much closer to the capital.

Sixty years ago Argentina was a very young country, torn with internal strife and bewildered at the responsibilities looming ahead. But today it is a mighty far-flung republic, confident of its destiny, serenely conscious of its place among the nations of the world.



AREA, POPULATION and TOPOGRAPHY

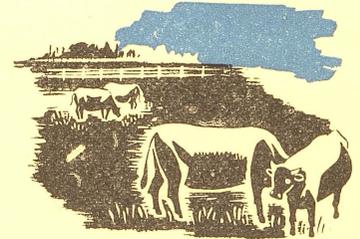
Argentina has an area of 1,078,278 square miles or about one-third of the size of the United States. Notwithstanding the steady influx of immigrants, principally from Spain and Italy, who until the middle twenties were crowding in on every incoming ship, the country is still sparsely inhabited. Its population as of the census taken on May 10th 1947, has been officially established as 16,107,876 inhabitants, pre-eminently of European origin, though there is a small admixture of the indigenous races noticeable in the more remote provinces. There is, of course, ample room for increase.

A cursory glance at the map on page 5 will show the country's advantageous position in the Southern Hemisphere. Argentina is shaped somewhat like an inverted triangle, its base lying roughly at the Tropic of Copricorn and its apex or Southernmost point lapped by Antarctic waters. The bulk of the territory lies within the South Temperate Zone, and stretching as it does from North to South, it enjoys a wide variety of climates, from the moist heat of the Tropics to the snows and blizzards of the Antarctic Zone.

The configuration of the soil is also varied in the extreme, ranging from the rich black silt of the tropical forest lands to the yellow clay of the central plains, the fine sands of the pampas, the stone and rubble of the Patagonian plateaux, the hills and valleys of the pre-andean spurs, and the imposing, jagged rocks of the Andes mountains.

For the sake of illustration, Argentina may be divided, though roughly, into 6 main zones (see map on page 11), namely:

1. The central plains, or pampas, embraces the provinces and territories of Buenos Aires, the South of Santa Fe, Córdoba and San Luis, and a large section of La Pampa. This is an immense, unbroken plain largely treeless, incredibly fertile and by far the most densely populated part of the country. This large zone is mainly agricultural and pastoral, being especially suitable in the North for wheat, corn and linseed, in the centre for the breeding and fattening of high-grade livestock on alfalfa and fine pastures, in the South and West for growing sunflower, wheat and other cereals and breeding cross-bred sheep for wool and mutton.



2. The river-country, or "Mesopotamia", is a large territory flanked on all sides by wide rivers and criss-crossed by tributaries and streams. This comprises Entre Ríos, Corrientes and Misiones. The soil is rich and rolling and enjoys a mild climate and steady and beneficial rainfall. It is dedicated chiefly to linseed, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, tobacco, rice and yerba mate growing, and to the raising of fine wool sheep and Hereford cattle.



3. The forest lands of the subtropical North, generally known as the Chaco includes parts of the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Santiago del Estero, the Northernmost part of Santa Fe and Córdoba, and El Chaco and Formosa Territories. This zone is, towards the Northeast, a vast primeval store of excellent hardwoods, used for industrial purposes, while in the Northwest there are extensive sugar cane fields, fruit



plantations and oil fields. In the South, where it has been cleared of forest, it is a land eminently suitable for corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts and sub-tropical products.

4. The hilly zone, forerunner of the mountains, comprises parts of La Pampa, San Luis, Córdoba, Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca and Tucumán. This wide region is handicapped by a scarcity of rains, but the land is generally fertile, and highly productive under irrigation. Several important irrigation works have been completed in recent years and others are in course of construction, resulting in large extensions of hitherto barren lands being turned into flourishing fruit and farm districts. Tucumán is the principal sugar producing region of the country. Oil fields have been discovered in recent years in the province of Mendoza and are successfully exploited.

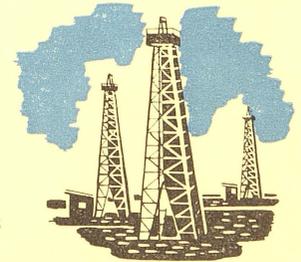


5. The Andean zone, covered by a formidable range of mountains runs, like a bristling backbone along the entire Western frontier of the country, all the way from the Tropics to the Antarctic. These mountains cover the larger parts of the provinces of Jujuy, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Juan and Mendoza, and the South-Western lake district of Neuquén. Still largely unexplored and unexploited, this

huge mountainous range is believed to hold stores of minerals. In the Northern province of Jujuy, large deposits of tin and lead have been discovered and are being successfully operated. The provinces of San Juan and Mendoza have excellent irrigation works and are the seat of the country's wine and dried fruit industries.



6. Patagonia, extending to the South in a series of cold, semi-arid plateaux, comprises the Territories of Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego. This zone is covered, in its Southern extremity by dense forests which are still unexploited. The central plateaux were, until recent years, almost unpopulated and devoted mainly to the breeding of hardy Merino and fine crossbred sheep. In recent years, however, oil fields have been discovered near the coast and developed principally by the Government. The Río Negro Valley district has a good irrigation system and produces excellent wines and fruit.



Owing to the peculiar configuration of the land, whereby the larger and most productive parts are either hemmed in by the Andes mountains or by neighboring countries and the course of the rivers, the city of Buenos Aires is the natural outlet for the bulk of the country's production and, consequently, its most important commercial centre.

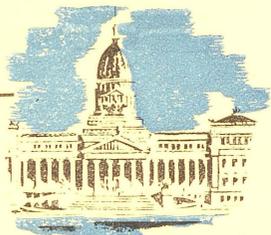
Since colonial days, when the city was the seat of the Spanish Vice-royalty of the River Plate —and later on when the colony began its wars of independence, Buenos Aires assumed the leadership over its sister dependencies. Eventually, when the country became independent of Spain, and commerce began to develop, Buenos Aires became the principal exporting and importing center. In the political field it took the lead and also, latterly, in the country's extraordinary industrial development. Other cities in the interior also have enjoyed their share in the general progress, new townships were founded and flourished, old river-towns like Rosario and Santa Fe, and seacoast towns like Bahía Blanca and Mar del Plata, at one time remote and unimportant, began to grow by leaps and bounds when the railroads shortened distances. Yet Buenos Aires remained always in the lead and grew to be the country's great and glittering capital city.

The city of Buenos Aires had a population of 3,009,420 inhabitants on August 31st, 1947. Including the surrounding suburbs and the adjoining city of Avellaneda, the population of greater Buenos Aires is estimated at 4,000,000. It is connected with the provinces by a large network of railroads, riverboats, airplane lines and, in recent years, excellent concrete roads. It is by far the largest, most important and advanced city South of the Equator, and is modern in every respect, with very little remaining nowadays to remind the visitor of its colonial origin.

There are many wide and beautiful avenues flanked by stately modern buildings, subway trains coursing in every direction, great parks and noble plazas, play-grounds, athletic clubs, large theatres and movie palaces, stately residential quarters and, in short, all the complements of a great metropolis.

Buenos Aires is unique in that it has within its city limits a huge race course, a fine polo field and an excellent golf course.





GOVERNMENT

Argentina is a republic with a Constitution which was adopted in 1853 and patterned after the Constitution of the United States of America. This has lately been superseded by a new Constitution which came into force on March 16th 1949. The country is divided into fourteen provinces, nine National Territories and one Federal District similar to the District of Columbia. The city of Buenos Aires, Capital of the nation, constitutes the Federal District.

Each of the provinces and National Territories has a capital city of its own, of a size and degree of importance in proportion to the area, situation and productive capacity of its respective domains. There are many other cities, small and large, that have sprung up throughout the country in the last half century, in regions that were once empty wildernesses but are now flourishing centres.

The provinces enjoy an autonomous form of government, within certain limitations, and have control over their own internal affairs, both politically and commercially. The nine territories are governed by officials appointed by the National Government. The National Government in Buenos Aires looks after the country's major needs, and is in charge of such matters as defense, customs regulations, foreign affairs, currency, social welfare and education.

As already mentioned, the population of Argentina is derived, almost in its entirety, from European immigration, with a small admixture of the original indigenous races. The Latin races predominate, especially the Spanish and Italian, though there is a considerable proportion of other racial strains due to immigrations of Germanic and Slavic origin. These varied strains are now merging harmoniously in a process of consolidation into a new race with characteristics of its own, the most noticeable being an optimistic, peace-loving and hard-working disposition. Argentine jurisprudence is based on Roman Law. Trial by jury, although contemplated in the Constitution, is not customary.

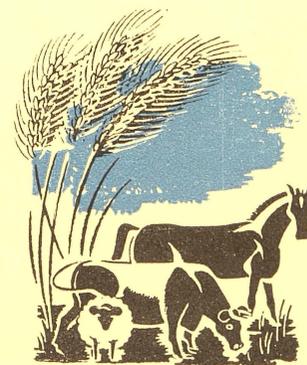
All evidence must be submitted in writing on stamped paper. Foreign residents enjoy almost all the privileges of the native-born. Freedom of speech, press and religion are provided for in the Constitution. The educational system is well-established and sound, giving every child the advantages of free primary schooling. Secondary schools, colleges and universities are numerous, and are also free. Argentina enjoys an enviable record of international peace and is an outstanding exponent of arbitration. Two wars in the last century, both undertaken to repel aggression, brought the nation no increase in territory and all its frontier disputes have been amicably settled by arbitration procedure.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

Argentina is the world's largest producer of linseed, the largest exporter of chilled beef and one of the largest exporters of wheat, corn and wool.

It was estimated in 1945 that there were some 34,000,000 head of cattle, including approximately 3,000,000 dairy cows; 56,182,000 sheep with a yearly clip of about 230,000,000 kilos of wool (fine crossbred 35 %, coarse crossbred 31 %, medium crossbred 19 %, Merino 15 %). The rest of the livestock was composed of 8,000,000 pigs, 7,500,000 horses, 2,800,000 goats and 900,000 mules. Constant effort and expenditure have been devoted during the last 30 years toward the refinement of the livestock, which is today of very high grade.

It is estimated that of the 280,000,000 hectares (about 700,000,000 acres) composing the total area of the country, 80,000,000 hectares are suitable for cultivation, 110,000,000 are suitable for grazing purposes, 50,000,000 are covered with forests and the remaining 40,000,000 are still largely unexploited.





COMMERCE

Although since the outbreak of the late war Argentina has reached a degree of self-sufficiency which was previously thought impossible, foreign trade continues to form an unusually large part of the country's total commerce. In 1947 it was estimated at 10,853,400,000 paper pesos (about \$ 2,700,000,000 U. S. Cy.) or nearly 700 pesos per capita. Imports include manufactured or semi-manufactured goods, machinery and vehicles, office equipment, coal, petroleum, yarns, jute, burlap, other textiles, paper, cardboard and pulp, crude rubber chemical products coffee, yerba-mate, fruits, lumber, iron and steel.

The United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Brazil in pre-war years took most of the exports and provided the bulk of the imports. The value of external trade has averaged in recent years about 4,000,000,000 pesos as may be seen in the following table

	Exports	Imports	Total Foreign Trade
1939	m\$. 1,573,173,000	m\$. 1,388,332,000	m\$. 2,911,505,000
1940	" 1,427,638,000	" 1,498,757,000	" 2,926,395,000
1941	" 1,464,622,000	" 1,276,655,000	" 2,741,277,000
1942	" 1,788,958,000	" 1,274,362,000	" 3,063,320,000
1943	" 2,192,264,000	" 942,048,000	" 3,134,312,000
1944	" 2,360,426,000	" 1,007,212,000	" 3,367,638,000
1945	" 2,497,800,000	" 1,154,000,000	" 3,651,000,000
1946	" 3,973,100,000	" 2,331,700,000	" 6,304,800,000
1947	" 5,504,900,000	" 5,348,500,000	" 10,853,400,000
1948, 6 month ..	" 3,152,000,000	" 3,030,000,000	" 6,182,000,000

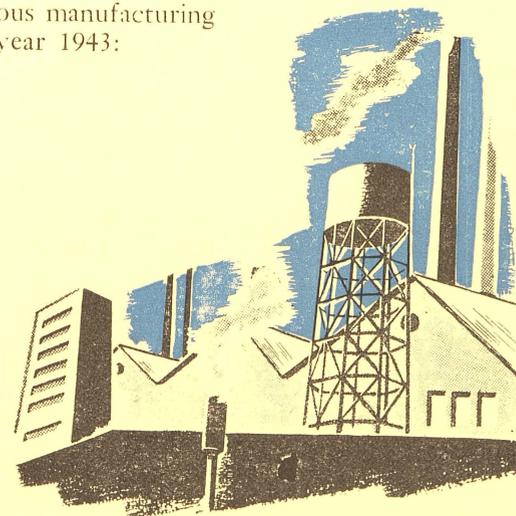
Argentina is in normal times an important customer for American cars, trucks, farm equipment and motion pictures. Other imports from the United States include steel, lumber, electrical equipment, chemicals, industrial machinery, office equipment, textiles, yarns and building materials. During the 4 year period 1944/47, exports to and imports from the United States amounted to 2,233,500,000 pesos and 3,407,000,000 pesos, respectively. In 1947 the United States bought 10 % of Argentina's exports and contributed 45 % of its total imports.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Although it is primarily an agricultural and pastoral country, Argentina has fostered development of its manufactures in the past three decades. This has been especially noticeable in the production of foods, textiles, paper and its derivatives, tires and other rubber products, glass, shoes and leather goods, medicine and cosmetics. This industrial boom has included growth of local industries and the establishment of branches of world-known industrial concerns.

At the end of 1943 there were 21,807 industrial establishments engaging 5 or more persons in the country, making use of raw materials to a total value of 4,621,570,000 pesos, and turning out manufactured goods valued at about 7,712,048,000 pesos. The total amount paid for salaries and wages was 1,466,262,000 pesos, spread out among 918,422 operatives.

A large part of the manufacturing is based upon the utilization of local raw materials. Food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing form Argentina's most important industrial group. The comparative table on the next page gives an idea of the order of importance in various manufacturing groups for the year 1943:

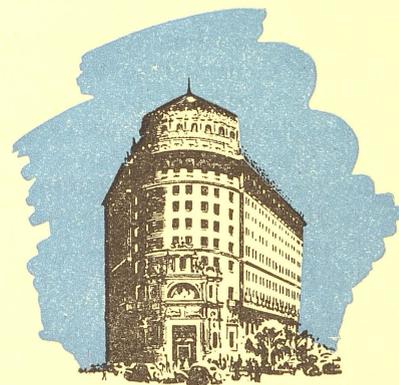


SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARGENTINE MANUFACTURES IN 1943

	Production value Argentine Pesos
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	2,642,487,000
Textiles and made-up goods	1,291,647,000
Lumber and manufactured wood- en goods	320,333,000
Paper, cardboard, etc.	145,429,000
Printing, publications, etc.	224,815,000
Chemical and pharmaceutical ma- terials and products, oils and paints	405,460,000
Petroleum, coal and by-products	216,460,000
Rubber and manufactured goods	48,113,000
Leather goods	286,524,000
Stone, earth, pottery and building materials	222,056,000
Metals and manufactured goods (excl. machinery)	508,162,000
Machinery and vehicles	460,186,000
Electric Power plants	343,894,000
Quarries and mines	121,746,000
Builders and contractors	343,331,000
Miscellaneous	271,538,000

FINANCE

Visitors who desire information about Argentine bonds and finances may get it any time in detail from the officers of the "Boston Bank". *A monthly business review published by the Bank called "The Situation in Argentina" will be sent free of charge to any address upon request.*



TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

In normal times Argentina was well linked with neighboring countries and distant lands overseas. Large liners plied between Buenos Aires and New York, taking 18 days for the voyage and other lines connected Buenos Aires with San Francisco and New Orleans. Before the war travelers from Argentina found a wide choice of steamers of all categories sailing at frequent intervals for the European ports. Several steamship companies have started the operation of passenger liners from U. S. A. and Europe to Buenos Aires again, but traffic is far from being back to normal, and reservations must be made well in advance. Argentina enjoys excellent overseas air service. The Pan American Airways System and its affiliate Panagra have 21 departures each week for the United States, 9 via the West Coast and 12 via the East Coast.

There are additional local air services to Santiago, Chile and Montevideo, Uruguay, and a weekly service to Asunción, the capital of Paraguay.

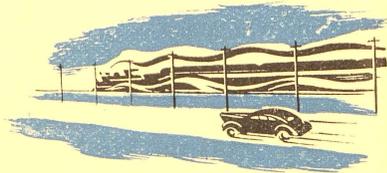
To travel by land to Chile, which lies across the Andes mountains, the General San Martín Railway is taken as far as Mendoza, from which point the journey across the Andes is made by the "Ferrocarril Andino" and the Chilean Railways to Santiago and Valparaíso. Other routes are offered by the General Roca Railway via Bariloche and by the General Roca Railway via Zapala and San Martín de los Andes, all in the lake district of Neuquén, to which there is also a weekly air service

called Aeroposta. A new line has recently been inaugurated by the General Belgrano Railway which links up Salta in the northern part of the country with Antofagasta in Chile. All the railroads in Argentina now are owned and operated by the Argentine State. An excellent river-boat service is operated by the Dodero Navigation Company, with nightly crossings to Montevideo in Uruguay, and semi-weekly departures for Asunción in Paraguay. The country has a very extensive and highly organized railroad service, well suited to handle its large bulk of transportation. There are 26,000 miles of railroad under operation, covering the most important and productive sections of the country, and practically all of them converging on the city of Buenos Aires. Many efficient omnibus lines are operated throughout the country.

There is also a good navigation system connecting the river ports, and several airplane companies communicating with the interior. Road building is a comparatively recent development in Argentina, but very satisfactory progress has been made in the last fifteen years, and first-class concrete roads now link the Capital with the provinces of Santa Fe, Córdoba, San Luis, Mendoza and Buenos Aires. At present there is a plan in operation to complete roads communicating with other provinces. Many thousands of miles of earth roads have been levelled and made useable to motor traffic. At the end of 1944 it was estimated that more than 41,526 miles had been completed. Telegraph and telephone facilities are well developed and Argentina is linked telegraphically to all countries by the companies listed on page 35.

The National Telegraphs, under the control of the Post Office authorities, with the United River Plate Telephone Company Ltd., (now called T. E.) recently purchased by the Argentine Government from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, have a vast network covering practically the whole of the country.

The latter organization through connecting agreements gives direct international telephone service through landlines or submarine cables to neighboring countries.



STANDARD of LIVING

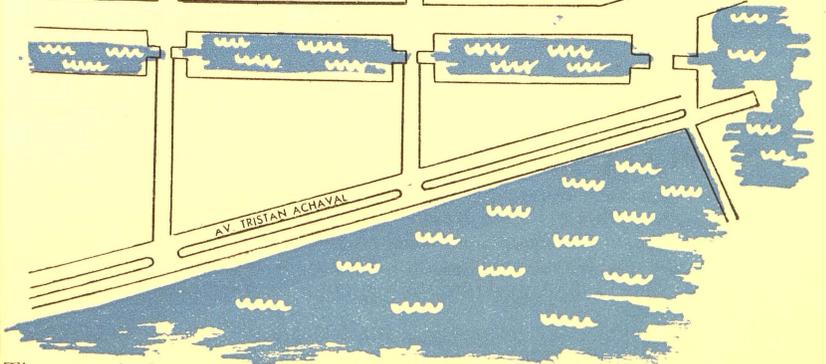
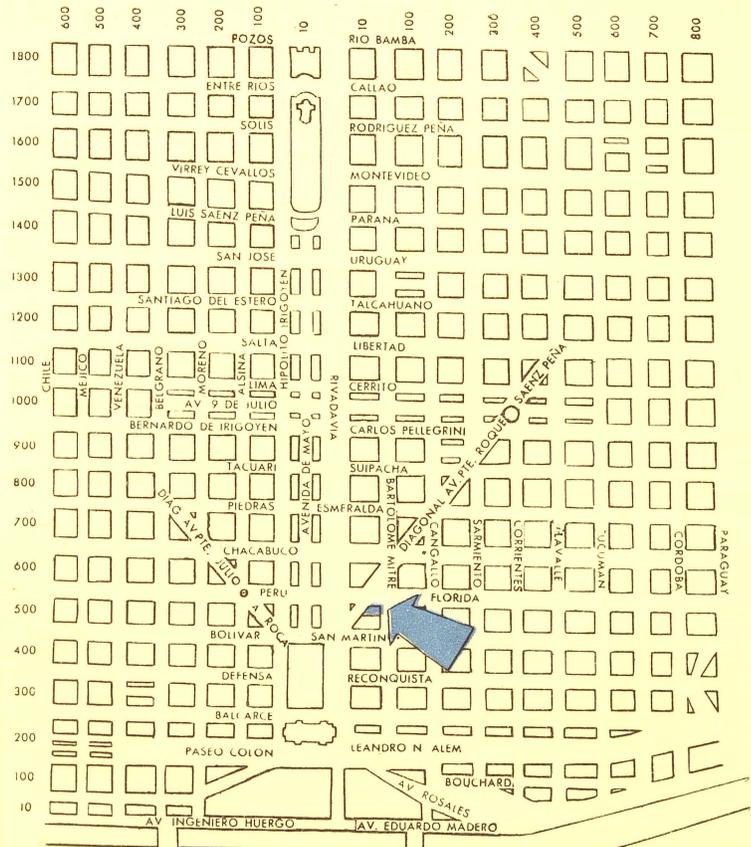
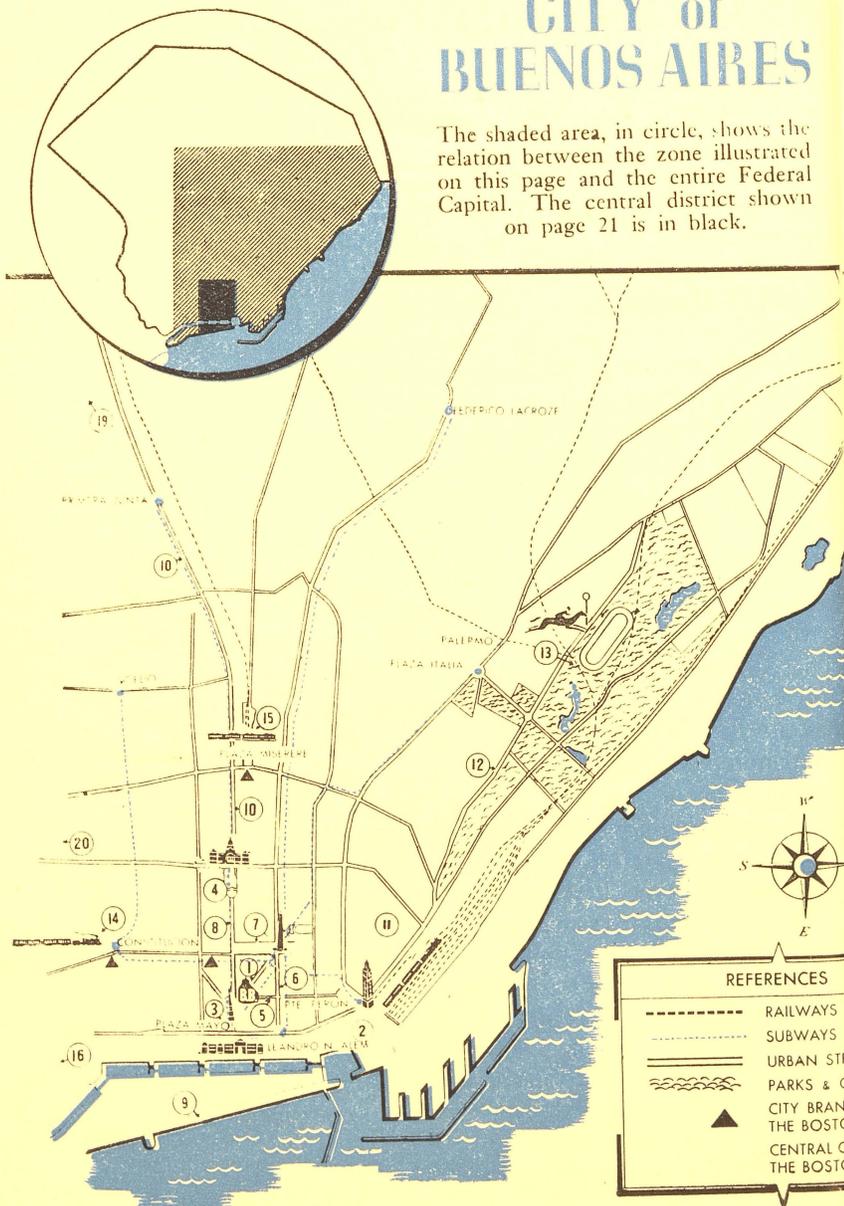
The standard of living amongst the well-to-do Argentines is at least as high as that of the corresponding group in the United States. The less fortunate are probably better off here than anywhere else in the world, because of the relative abundance and low cost of food. There is comparatively little poverty and unemployment in this food-producing country, so favored by nature both as to natural wealth and climate. The building industry experienced an unusual boom in the last ten years, notably in the larger cities where apartment houses, office buildings, residential dwellings and factories of the most modern and efficient type have gone up by the thousand. Building meterage in 1944 in the city of Buenos Aires was at peak high, and practically double that of the prewar period. During the last four years, however, there has been a decline because of high costs and shortage of materials.

The country is underpopulated, with many fields of enterprise and vast natural resources still undeveloped, and the Argentine has always looked with sympathy on any activity that may contribute, whether in a large or a small way, toward the aggrandizement and prosperity of the Nation. However, because of immigration restrictions, the individual foreigner should make careful inquiries at Argentine consulates before planning to come here, and the "white collar" worker can usually get better terms, including transportation and home leave, by making an employment contract before sailing for Argentina. Furthermore, because of the present large amount of currency in circulation, a permit must be obtained to bring capital into the country. During the last two years a steady stream of Italians and Spaniards have entered the country, mostly composed of skilled workers, craftsmen and their families.

AN OF THE CENTER OF BUENOS AIRES

CITY of BUENOS AIRES

The shaded area, in circle, shows the relation between the zone illustrated on this page and the entire Federal Capital. The central district shown on page 21 is in black.



The arrow indicates the situation of the Central Office of the Boston Bank

SIGHT-SEEING in BUENOS AIRES

In Argentina all traffic keeps to the right of the road. Transport facilities within the city limits are not what they used to be but a return to normal is in sight, since the recent entry into service of a large number of new buses and micro-buses. But even so, the following five subway systems have to bear the brunt of the traffic:

- a) From Plaza Mayo to Primera Junta via Plazas Congreso and Miserere.
- b) From L. N. Alem to Federico Lacroze via Av. Corrientes
- c) From Presidente Perón to Constitución railway stations.
- d) From the Boston Bank building to Plaza Italia and Palermo station, and projected to continue as far as Belgrano.
- e) From Constitución to calle Boedo.

Fast suburban services are provided by five of the railways entering the city of Buenos Aires.

The following are outstanding points of interest in Buenos Aires and vicinity, the numbers in each case corresponding to those on the map on page 20.

1 AVENIDA ROQUE SÁENZ PEÑA (Diagonal Norte)

A beautiful avenue, built on neo-classical lines, cutting through the centre of Buenos Aires from Plaza de Mayo to Plaza Lavalle. The Boston Bank building as well as the Hotel Continental are situated on this avenue and at the Plaza Lavalle end are to be found the Colón Theatre (Opera House of world fame), the Law Courts and beautiful gardens with monument to General Lavalle.

2 PLAZA BRITÁNICA

Here are the terminals of the General Mitre, General Belgrano and Gral. San Martín Railways, clock-tower, monument to George Canning, and Plaza San Martín with General San Martín's monument, the Foreign Office, the Kavanagh Building, the Plaza Hotel and entrance to the popular calle Florida.

3 PLAZA DE MAYO

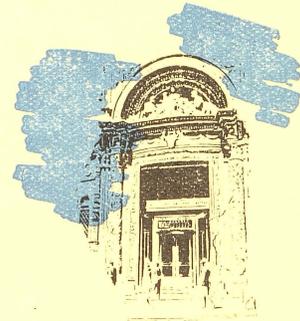
Historical Pyramid, Cabildo (old Town Hall), Cathedral, Government House ("Casa Rosada"). The National Bank Building, Ministry of Finance, monument to Don Juan de Garay, founder of Buenos Aires, tomb of San Martín in the Cathedral, the Town Council, the City Hotel and entrance to Avenida de Mayo.

4 PLAZA DEL CONGRESO

At the end of Avenida de Mayo stands Congress Hall, modelled on the lines of the Capitol in Washington. The white marble building is beautifully located in front of a majestic monument and fountains. Nearby are the National Lottery Building and the monumental edifice of the Postal Savings Office, and somewhere on the Plaza you are likely to find, during the summer, a sight-seeing bus, which the barker claims is just about to start.

5 CALLE FLORIDA

Runs from Rivadavia to Plaza San Martín. It is the most popular street in Buenos Aires and is lined by fashionable shops of all kinds. During most of the day motor traffic is stopped and calle Florida becomes a meeting place for the strollers and shoppers. The famed Jockey Club and the newspaper La Nación buildings are located on this street, but the best known structure is probably that of The First National Bank of Boston at the corner of Diagonal Norte (B. B. on the Map). The outer construction of the edifice has been carried out on Spanish Renaissance lines, whilst the interior and exterior mouldings include designs similar to those employed in the Convent of San Marcos de León and the Library of the Catedral de la Plaza de la Platería in Santiago, Spain. Quite the outstanding feature of the building is the principal entrance, which is 17 meters (about 56 feet) high. The design for this is closely copied from sculptures in the Hospital of Santa Cruz, Toledo, Spain, which was constructed between the years 1504 and 1514.



6 AVENIDA CORRIENTES

The Broadway of Buenos Aires and centre of the theatrical district.

Most of the bigger movie houses are located near Plaza de la República on Avenida Corrientes and on the first street to the north, calle Lavalle.

7 AVENIDA 9 DE JULIO

Widest avenue in the world, with great underground parking spaces (should be visited), the curious "Palo Borracho" trees, the Mercado del Plata (interesting large public market), the Obelisk, Plaza de la República and subway stations.

8 AVENIDA DE MAYO

This is the oldest avenue in Buenos Aires. Although there are many monumental buildings on this avenue, including the eighteen

storied "Pasaje Barolo" and those of the newspapers La Prensa, La Razón, and Crítica, this thoroughfare is no longer what it used to be—the pride of the Argentine.

9 COASTAL ESPLANADE (Avenida Costanera)

Borders on the River Plate and includes the Pier (Espigón), Lola Mora's fountain, amusement grounds and Yacht Club. The Retiro end of this esplanade leads to the Docks.

10 CALLE RIVADAVIA

Reputed to be the longest street running a straight course through any city in the world. Calle Rivadavia might be called the backbone of the city as all cross streets both North and South start their enumeration from it.

11 SELECT RESIDENTIAL QUARTER

The Avenida Alvear and the triangle comprised by the Avenidas Santa Fe and Leandro N. Alem and Calle Junín.

12 AVENIDA ALVEAR

A beautiful tree-lined wide avenue running North past the Recoleta and passing through the Palermo Park. This avenue is laid out along the lines of the Champs Elysées in Paris. Here are many of the embassy buildings, including the magnificent residence of the American Ambassador, owned by the United States Government, the Art Gallery, monuments presented by the Spanish, French and German communities and many palatial residences. At the end of the avenue are located the Palermo race track and the polo fields.

15 PALERMO PARK

Includes the Recoleta park and cemetery. Here are the beautiful rose-gardens, botanical gardens and zoological gardens.

14 PLAZA CONSTITUCIÓN

Here are located the terminal stations of the General Roca Railway and two subways.

15 PLAZA MISERERE

On calle Rivadavia with the General Sarmiento Railway station and a monument to the Argentine Republic's first President, Rivadavia.

16 LA BOCA

Old hanging bridges and new bridge, Bohemian atmosphere, old sailing ships, peculiar buildings, exotic restaurants. Great meat-packing companies and factories.

17 NORTHERN SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Comprising Belgrano, Vicente López, Olivos, Martínez, Acassuso, San Isidro, San Fernando and Tigre, all of them attractive residential communities, with houses of modern construction designed in the most varied and charming styles, scores of athletic clubs and pleasure grounds along the banks of the river. These suburbs are strung along the General Mitre Railway electric suburban line, and are linked moreover by good paved roads.

18 THE TIGRE

Beautiful Delta of the Paraná River with many boating and yacht clubs, fashionable summer residences. It is situated about one hour from Buenos Aires, and is connected by an excellent electric train service leaving from Presidente Perón station. On the road to Tigre are situated Belgrano, Olivos and San Isidro with the turf race track of the Jockey Club.

19 LUJÁN

The hurried visitor who would like to see a typical camp (rural) town would be well advised to go to Luján, reached in about an hour and a half's time, either by road or by the General Sarmiento Railway trains. Here life moves along leisurely lines and the evening promenade on the Plaza is still the big event of the day. The great Luján Cathedral, pure Gothic, is the Lourdes of the Argentine, whence flock the pilgrims throughout the year. A "must" visit in Luján is the old Town Hall, the Cabildo, preserved intact from colonial times and now a famed museum. (Inquiry should be made before making the trip to be sure the museum is open).

20 LA PLATA

The capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, La Plata is a modern city with wide, shady avenues, tranquil plazas, fine parks and ornate government buildings. It is located near the River Plate. It is about one hour from Buenos Aires by road or by the General Roca Railway trains. La Plata is the proud possessor of a University, a Zoological Garden, an Observatory, and a Natural History Museum, which Theodore Roosevelt called the finest in the world and which contains specimens of prehistoric mammals of South America. Near La Plata is Río Santiago, a naval base.

ON THE SIDEWALKS of Bs. AIRES

Even the briefest guide to local attractions would not be complete without reference to the side-walk sights peculiar to Buenos Aires. Take a leisurely walk in the outskirts of the city and, as likely as not, you will see a cow being milked in front of a modern apartment house, a flock of turkeys being driven through the streets to be sold on the hoof, or a man going about with a cheese for sale by the slice. You cannot walk far in the vicinity of the Palermo park without coming across a man offering you a live flamingo or a couple of turtles. Or take a seat at one of the innumerable small tables provided in front of the cafés on the wider streets. Sip your whisky – or if you want to do as the Argentines do, order a vermouth or black coffee – and you should have a thoroughly good time



watching your fellow sippers and the goings-on in front of you. Even in the busy center there are lots of strange sights to be seen, none stranger to a Northern visitor than the lottery shops, particularly before the Christmas drawing of the three million peso prize.

SOME HOTELS

PLAZA HOTEL. – At Plaza San Martín, corner of Florida and Charcas, near the business, shopping and theatre districts.

ALVEAR PALACE HOTEL. – Near Palermo park at Avenida Alvear 1891 in the residential section.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. – On Diagonal Norte, Avenida Roque Sáenz Peña 725, near The First National Bank of Boston and the financial district.

LANCASTER HOTEL. – Córdoba 406, near Harrods.

CITY HOTEL. – Near Government House and Plaza de Mayo, at Bolívar 160.

CLARIDGE. – Tucumán 535.

CRILLON. – Santa Fe 796.

NOGARO HOTEL. – On Av. J. A. Roca 562 (Diagonal Sud), near Plaza de Mayo.

While the hotels listed above may be said to cater principally for an international clientele, the following are modern Argentine hotels:

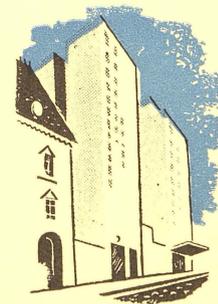
CASTELAR HOTEL. – At Avenida de Mayo 1152.

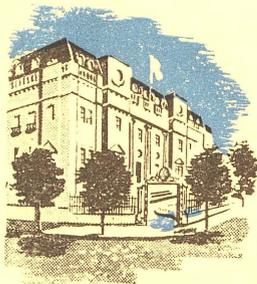
HOTEL ARGENTINO. – At Carlos Pellegrini 37, facing Avenida 9 de Julio.

APARTMENTS

There are many fine modern apartment houses in Buenos Aires, from the 32 storey, airconditioned Kavanaugh Building to the Caledonia Service Flats, Esmeralda 570.

The majority of the modern Buenos Aires apartments offer elevator service, steam heat, tiled bathrooms with hot and cold running water, electric refrigeration and stove, etc.





EMBASSIES and CONSULATES

Usually the office hours are from 9 to 12 and 13.30 to 17 o'clock.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Chancellery</i>	<i>Consulate</i>
*United States of America	Boston Bank Building Av. R. S. Peña 567 ..	Boston Bank Building Av. R. S. Peña 567
Belgium	Viamonte 1653	Viamonte 1653
Bolivia	Corrientes 545	Corrientes 485
Brazil	Arroyo 1142	San Martín 195
Canada	Bmé. Mitre 478	Bmé. Mitre 478
Chile	Esmeralda 851	Rivadavia 1396
Denmark	Av. R. S. Peña 615 ..	Av. R. S. Peña 615
France	Cerrito 1373	Reconquista 165
Great Britain ..	Reconquista 314	Sarmiento 443
India	Av. R. S Peña 628 ..	Av. R. S. Peña 628
Italy	Billinghurst 2577	Charcas 1149
Jugoslavia ...	Av. de Mayo 1370 ..	Av. de Mayo 1370
Mexico	Arroyo 820	Bmé. Mitre 430
Netherlands ..	Lavalle 1430	Lavalle 1430
Norway	Esmeralda 909	Esmeralda 909
Panama	Juez Estrada 2736 ...	Santa Fe 4010
Paraguay	Viamonte 1851	Av. R. S. Peña 917
Perú	Av. Alvear 2620	Corrientes 330
Sweden	Av. Corrientes 330 ..	Tacuari 318
Uruguay	Las Heras 1907	Corrientes 545
U. S. S. R. ...	Posadas 1663	Santa Fe 5131
Venezuela ...	Esmeralda 909	Bulnes 1845

* The Military, Commercial and Agricultural Attachés of the United States also maintain their offices at Avenida Roque Sáenz Peña 567, in the Boston Bank Building as well as The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.



NEWSPAPERS

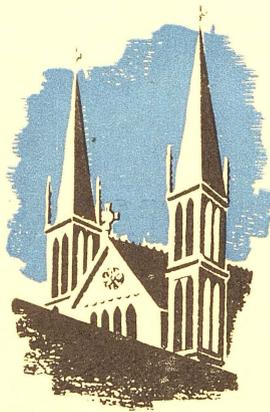
Of special interest to the visitor are the English language daily papers, The Buenos Aires Herald (United Press wire service, Mickey Mouse, Mutt and Jeff, etc.) and The Standard (Associated Press wire service, Donald Duck, Blondie, etc.). Both carry New York Stock Exchange daily quotations.

For those who read Spanish or want to study the Argentine press there are numerous newspapers of very high journalistic standards. Many are on a par with the great American dailies, such as La Prensa, La Nación and the tabloid El Mundo, in the morning field and in the afternoon field, La Razón, Crítica and Noticias Gráficas. The great Buenos Aires dailies are said to receive and print more cable words of foreign news than any other newspapers in the world.

CHURCHES

The American (First Methodist Episcopal) Church is located at Corrientes 718. The Sunday morning service begins at 10.30 a.m. The First Church of Christ Scientist, at Ayacucho 349 and the Second Church of Christ Scientist at Sargento Cabral 847 hold Sunday services at 10.15 a.m. and Wednesday evening services at 6.45 p.m. St. John's Pro-Cathedral, at 25 de Mayo 282 and

St. Saviour's, Belgrano, at Cramer 1816, both Church of England, have Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and Sunday Matins and Sermon at 10.30 a.m. Sunday evening services are held as announced. St. Andrew's Scots Church (Presbyterian) at Belgrano 579 holds Sunday services at 10.30 a.m. and at 9 p.m. Belgrano Scots Church Dr. Smith Memorial Hall, at Conesa 2224, holds a Sunday morning service at 10.30 a.m.



There are occasional services with sermons in English at the Catholic Santísimo Sacramento Church, San Martín 1039. For English speaking Catholics there are, however, regular services at the Belgrano St. Patrick's Church at Estomba 1940, and beyond Plaza Once at the Holy Cross Church, at Estados Unidos 3150. Aside from the old Cathedral on Plaza de Mayo, the following churches may be of particular interest to the visitor: Nuestra Señora del Pilar, Junín 1904; Santo Domingo, corner of Belgrano and Defensa; Nuestra Señora de la Merced, Reconquista 207; Nuestra Señora del Socorro, Juncal 888; and Santísimo Sacramento, San Martín 1039.

For the Jewish community services are held regularly in several Synagogues, of which the most important are situated at Libertad 785, Paso 423, Lavalle 2449 and Piedras 1164.

CLUBS

The American community is justly proud of its club, The American Club, located at Bartolomé Mitre 530, a few steps from The First National Bank of Boston.

Incidentally the American colony in Buenos Aires is estimated at 3,000, with an additional 1,000 in



the interior. The Club provides an excellent dining-room service with American dishes and English speaking personnel, a well stocked library and reading room, billiards and, last but not least, a popular bar. Guest cards are issued on introduction by members.

The American Women's Club is housed at Paraguay 755 with comfortable meeting, reading and tearooms. U.S. visitors are always welcome.

Practically every other nationality maintains its own club rooms in Buenos Aires and amongst the Argentine clubs special mention should be made of the famed Jockey Club, Florida 559; the Círculo de Armas, Av. Corrientes 671; The Círculo Militar, Palacio Paz, Santa Fe 750; and the Centro Naval on the corner of Córdoba and Florida. The appointments and facilities of these clubs are probably unrivalled in the world and they are well worth a visit if you can manage to secure a guest card through a member.



TOURIST AGENCIES

The agencies listed below sell tickets and make reservations on the principal railway, steamship and airplane lines, and also arrange for excursions in the city as well as in the interior, furnish interpreters, guides, etc.

Villalonga-American Express ..	Perú 22
Wagons Lits Cook	Florida 602
Exprinter	Pje. Güemes, calle S. Martín
E. V. E. S.	Maipú and Tucumán

RADIO IN THE ARGENTINE

In no other South American country is radio broadcasting so highly developed as in Argentina. The program structure, however, is very distinct from its U. S. prototype, particularly in respect to advertising. Stations transmit from early morning until late at night and offer a wide variety of radio entertainment, ranging from the "highbrow" fare of Radio Municipal to the frankly "criollo" appeal of some of the smaller stations. Radio El Mundo has well-equipped, ultramodernistic studios as well as powerful transmitters. Several stations broadcast over both long and short wave.

Every important city in the interior has one or more stations. Most of them are hooked up at the best hours of the day with one of the three big networks and are thus able to transmit throughout their respective zones first-class Buenos Aires programs, featuring the best radio and theatrical talent of the country.

LIST OF RADIO STATIONS

BUENOS AIRES			INTERIOR		
<i>Kiloc.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Kiloc.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Call Letters</i>
590	Radio Libertad	LS10	620	Radio Córdoba	LV3
670	Radio Porteña	LS4	730	Radio Graffigna	LV1
710	Radio Municipal	LS1	780	Radio del Litoral	LT1
750	Radio del Estado	LRA	820	Radio Tucumán	LV7
830	Radio Excelsior	LR5	840	Radio Rosario	LT8
870	Radio Mitre	LR6	900	Radio B. Blanca	LU2
950	Radio Belgrano	LR3	960	Radio Central	LV2
990	Radio Splendid	LR4	970	Radio Prov. Salta	LV9
1030	Radio Antártida	LR9	1090	Radio Los Andes	LV5
1070	Radio El Mundo	LR1	1160	S. R. Cerealistas	LT3
1110	Radio Rivadavia	LS5	1200	Radio Roca Soler	LT9
1300	Radio del Pueblo	LS6	1210	Radio Cuyo	LV10
			1240	Radio La Rioja	LV14
			1240	Rad. G. S. Martín	LU7
			1300	Radio Atlántica	LU6
			1310	Rad. Prov. Bs. As.	LS11
			1320	Univ. Litoral	LT10
			1340	Prov. Corrientes	LT7
			1080	Radio Chaco	LT5

RAILWAYS

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Terminal</i>	<i>Information Bureau & ticket office</i>	<i>Service</i>
Ferrocarril Nacional General Roca	Plaza Constitución	Perú 22	Southern Argentina including seaside resorts and lake district.
Ferrocarril Nacional General Mitre	Plaza Británica	Presidente Perón Station	Central and Northern Argentina, including Córdoba and Tucumán.
Ferrocarril Nacional General San Martín	Plaza Británica	Florida 783	Western Argentina including Mendoza and San Juan.
Ferrocarril Nacional General D.F. Sarmiento	Plaza Miserere	Perú 22	Western Argentina.
Ferrocarril Nacional General Belgrano	Maipú 4	Maipú 4	Central and Northern Argentina.

These railways, all of which belong to the Argentine Government, have fast suburban services by electric, diesel or steam-driven trains.



STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Ticket Office</i>	<i>Regular Service to</i>
American Republics Line	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 615	New York
Moore - McCormack Lines, Inc.	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 615	New York
Grace Line	Corrientes 569	New York (from Valparaíso)
Sprague Steamship Line	Boston Bank Building, Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 567	New York
Prince Line	25 de Mayo 499	New York
Delta Line	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 734	New Orleans
Blue Star Line Ltd. ...	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 559	London
Agencia Marítima Basal, S.A.	Corrientes 222	U.S.A. and Norwegian Ports
Royal Inter-ocean Lines	Corrientes 389	South Africa and the Far East

<i>Name</i>	<i>Ticket Office</i>	<i>Regular Service to</i>
Royal Mail Lines Ltd.	Sarmiento 401	Southampton
Navifrance	Avda. Corrientes 351	Bordeaux
Johnson Line	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 616	Göthenburg
Rotterdam South Am. Line	Florida 8	Rotterdam
Houder Bros.	25 de Mayo 499	English Ports
Flota Mercante del Estado	Sarmiento 580	American Ports

AIR SERVICES



<i>Name</i>	<i>Ticket Office</i>	<i>Aerodrome</i>	<i>Services to:</i>
Pan American World Airways	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 788	Morón	United States via Atlantic coast of S. America
Pan American Grace Airways	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 788	Morón	United States via Pacific coast of S. America
B.S.A.A. (British South American Airways)	Reconquista 375	Morón	London
F.A.M.A. (Flota Aérea Mercante Argentina)	Lavalle 648	Morón	London, Paris, Madrid, Rome and Chile
Cruzeiro do Sul	Corrientes 336	Morón	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Air France	Cangallo 549	Morón	Paris
Scandinavian Airlines System	Avda. R. Sáenz Peña 728	Morón	Scandinavia
K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines)	25 de Mayo 9	Montevideo	Amsterdam
L. A. N. (Líneas Aéreas Nacionales Chilenas)	Córdoba 550	Morón	Santiago de Chile
Líneas Aéreas Españolas Iberia	Cangallo 545	Morón	Madrid
A.L.F.A. (Aviación del Litoral Fluvial Argentino)	Corrientes 389	New Port Dock D.	Montevideo (Uruguay) Asunción (Paraguay)

Other lines are in operation between Buenos Aires and various Argentine provinces and territories.

POST OFFICE



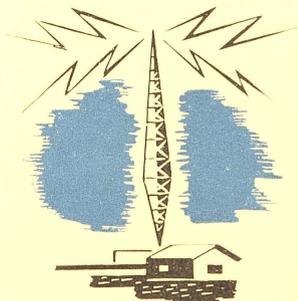
Sarmiento and Leandro N. Alem.

SOME BRANCHES Avenida de Mayo 757 - Callao 124 - Retiro, Presidente Perón Station - Plaza Constitución, Ferrocarril Nacional General Roca Railway Station - Plaza Miserere, Ferrocarril Nacional General Sarmiento Railway Station.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

All America Cables	Sarmiento 500
Cidra	Sarmiento 500
Italcable	San Martín 318
Radiar	Av. R. S. Peña 520
Telégrafos de la Nación	Sarmiento and Leandro N. Alem
Transradio Internacional	Corrientes 500
Western Telegraph Co.	San Martín 335

Also all Post Office branches.



TELEPHONE SERVICES

The Argentine Government has purchased from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation its former Argentine subsidiary, United River Plate Telephone Company, now called: Teléfonos del Estado (T. E.) with offices at Defensa 143. The latter gives direct international radio telephone circuits to the United States, several European and South American countries, and ships at sea. Through landline connections service is furnished to 72 countries. Overseas or long distance calls can be made from every telephone of the Teléfonos del Estado.



RESTAURANTS

As the Argentines in general eat and entertain in their homes, there are few smart American or continental type restaurants in Buenos Aires, excepting those operated by the clubs and big hotels already mentioned. For local atmosphere the visitor may, however, enjoy one or more of the following restaurants:

ESPAÑOL, AVENIDA DE MAYO 1212. — Spanish-type grill-room, airconditioned.

L'ODEON, ESMERALDA 355. — Excellent French restaurant, popular with theatrical people and gourmets.

LA ESTANCIA, ENTRE RÍOS 742. — Excellent barbecued meat, in typical Argentine surroundings.

LA CABANA, ENTRE RÍOS 436. — Argentine old-time tavern with plenty of imitation gaucho atmosphere, barbecue, etc. Heavy and good meals.

AMERIO, SARMIENTO 1231. — Italian food. Specialities Caneloni and Snails.

CORRIENTES 11, CORRIENTES 135. — Specializes in baby-beef, barbecued.

THE LONDON GRILL & OYSTER BAR, RECONQUISTA 455. — Small chop and oyster house, popular with the English speaking community.

CONTE, HIPÓLITO YRIGOYEN 420 (PLAZA DE MAYO). — Large, old-fashioned restaurant. Good Italian-French kitchen.

EL PESCADITO, PEDRO MENDOZA 1475. — A typical Argentine restaurant in the Boca harbour section. With the atmosphere of an old-time sailors' restaurant. Song and music.

PRIANO, NECOCHEA 1224. — Another Boca restaurant where excellent fish dishes are served in atmospheric surroundings.

VISSIO'S, CHARCAS 1372. — Sea-food, très chic.

AUTOMOVIL CLUB ARGENTINO, AVENIDA ALVEAR 2750. — Beautiful view of the river, roof garden and dancing.

GATH & CHAVES, FLORIDA 198. — On the 8th. floor of the department store of the same name. Music with meals.

LOS PATITOS, CARABELAS 259. — Restaurant where good duck can be eaten.

LO PRETE, Pte. LUIS SÁENZ PEÑA 749. — Good Italian dishes at moderate prices.

SHORTHORN GRILL, CORRIENTES 642.

VICCAS, CARLOS PELLEGRINI 663. — Speciality: milk-fed ducks.

EL MODELO, SANTA FE 2302. — Good restaurant, with pleasant roof-garden during the summer.

PAGODA CHINA, SAN MARTÍN 584. — Chop suey restaurant, American style.

CORAGGIO, ENTRE RÍOS 662. — Amusing Argentine-Italian restaurant. Good food, singing waiters and plenty of hullabaloo.

PEDEMONTES, RIVADAVIA 619. — Excellent food, Italian style. Busy at noon, quiet at night.

36

various open-air restaurants in the suburbs of Olivos and Belgrano and in town on Avenida Alvear and along the Costanera. You might also inquire at the Alvear Palace Hotel if their smart and delightful roof garden is open.

Special mention should be made of the grill-rooms of the Alvear Palace, Plaza, Continental, Lancaster, Crillon, Claridge's and City Hotel. Noteworthy also is the restaurant and tearoom in Harrod's Department Store on Florida, which provides an excellent table d'hôte lunch with music every day except Sunday and where on Saturday noon the visitor will see smart Argentine society on full display.

NIGHT CLUBS

There are night clubs in Buenos Aires to cater for practically every taste during the winter season, i.e. May to October — from the popular "Embassy" on Charcas 628 and the "Golden Gate", at Suipacha 751, to the smaller boites such as "La Tropicana", San Martín 638, "Gong", Córdoba 630, "Zanzibar", Maipú 843, "Scotty's Bar", Tucumán 970 and "Cadence", San Martín 498. The "Atelier", Esmeralda 617, offers you drinks in the dusk with odd entertainment, while at the "Le Toucan", Maipú 805, you get good dance music, surrounded by stuffed tucans. At the "Rendez-Vous", Maipú 854, you will find the "élite" night clubbing. Good music and a fair sized dance floor.

Russian Night Clubs — or maybe we had better call them Russian Style Night Spots — have appeared and disappeared in Buenos Aires ever since Mike Romanoff's cronies lost their home — town jobs. Just at present there seems to be a flurry in the local Russian colony, and a number of ex-Imperial chefs and bailarinas, ex-Counts and Colonels and other ex-iled celebrities have conspired to go into the catering business on a big scale. We would not care, however, to express an opinion as to whether or not this boom will last. As samples we suggest "Casino Russe", Carlos Pellegrini 581, and "Chateau Caucasic", Córdoba 858.

Like everywhere else, however, night clubs in Buenos Aires come and go, or, if they don't go, they are likely to change names to suit the fancy of their new backers. Anyhow, you had better consult the men about town before venturing forth.

BARS and TEAROOMS

Aside from the smart international bars of the Plaza, Continental, Lancaster and City Hotels, the Buenos Aires bars are in a class all by themselves, being a localized mixture of the American bar, the English tea-room and



the French café. No visitor to Buenos Aires should fail to visit one or more of the following places:

CONFITERIA IDEAL, SUIPACHA 384. — Situated next to the Cine Ideal, said to be one of the biggest in the world and is certainly unique — with two orchestras and crowded to capacity at tea time (4 to 5.30 p.m.) and at cocktail hour between 7 and 9 p.m.

CONFITERIA PARIS, CHARCAS 1241. — Old-fashioned, but elegant tea-room, where Argentine society congregates for tea as well as after the opera and theatre. With music, except Mondays.

THE BOSTON BAR, FLORIDA 164 AND THE RICHMOND BAR, FLORIDA 468. — Two large American type bars, with music, both worth a visit. Bowling alleys in each.

CONFITERIA REX, CORRIENTES 847. — Tea-room-bar adjoining the Cine Gran Rex. With music.

EL GALEON, CORRIENTES 757. — Fashionable and very popular tea-room and bar. With music.

CONFITERIA JOCKEY CLUB, SARMIENTO 1101. — No connection whatever with the famed club on Florida, but a streamlined spacious bar popular with the Argentines. No music.

CONFITERIA "LOS DOS CHINOS", ALSINA 702. — Good service at reasonable prices.

CONFITERIA DEL GAS, RIVADAVIA 801. — One of the oldest tearooms in Buenos Aires. Recently modernized. No music.

COMEGA, CORRIENTES 222. — A small but not exclusive restaurant, tea-room and cocktail bar with a fine view of the harbor, located on the 19th floor of the Comega Building. No music.

DESTY, FLORIDA 929. — With music and open garden.

SELECCIONES, SANTA FE 1430.

EL FAROL, AV. ROQUE SÁENZ PEÑA 1138. — Danish bar-restaurant. Music.

LA QUERENCIA, AVENIDA DE MAYO 870. — A "criollo" bar dolled up to resemble something in "the good old days of the Gaucho". Singing, national dances and enough tangos to satisfy even the most fanatic fancier.

SAGARO, LAVALLE 620. — With music.

NO NAME, CORRIENTES 419. — Scandinavian Bar. No music.

In addition to the above bars and tea-rooms you will find in Buenos Aires, particularly on or about Avenida Corrientes, a number of Continental European type bars — cozy, dimly lit, poorly ventilated intimate places, with somebody always playing the piano, a lady crooner or two and a violinist.

DANCE HALLS

1949 versions of the old Western dance hall abound in Buenos Aires, complete with floor shows, dancing and hostesses of all types and nationalities.

This is as good a place as any to say a word about the famed "gaucho" atmosphere. In all of the music halls and many of the bars (see above) the visitor will hear so-called "típica" orchestras playing tangos, rancheras and other Argentine music for all they are worth. Even though many

of the musicians and entertainers are dressed elaborately and convincingly as gauchos, the truth is they are just as real as the cowboys found on Broadway. The music, however, is truly Argentine and not the diluted, jazzified kind heard in the United States and on the Continent.

The dean of the dance halls, but very young in spirit and still going strong, is the airconditioned "Tabaris" at Corrientes 829. Here you may observe Argentine night life de luxe with all its trimmings, dance Argentine tangos, as well as American Jazz and Cuban Rumbas, and dine exceptionally well, see a floor show and generally enjoy yourself. Don't make the mistake though of dining there before 9.30 p.m.

If you are prepared for rough-house in the Barbary Coast style, there are plenty of places along Avenida Leandro N. Alem, between the Government House and Retiro.

MUSIC, PLAYS, REVUES and FILMS

MUSIC

Argentina has every reason to be proud of the Buenos Aires Municipal opera house, the Teatro Colón. The present theatre was opened in 1908, seats 3,500 spectators and is claimed to be the largest and the best equipped opera house in the world. Certainly it surpasses any other in elegance and comfort. In the gala performances on the two national holidays, May 25th and July 9th, it offers as brilliant a spectacle both on the



stage and in the auditorium as can be found anywhere in the world. The season begins in the middle of May and ends in October. During this period great singers and conductors from Europe and the United States appear regularly. From May till September the repertoire consists largely of French and Italian operas and the last month of the season is usually dedicated to German music. Approximately 18 grand performances are given throughout the season, usually on Friday evenings, beginning at 9.15 p.m. Orchestra seats for these performances are 50 pesos or more each and must generally be booked well in advance, and in the stalls and boxes evening dress is compulsory for the grand performances. Popular afternoon and evening performances are given at lower rates throughout the season.

Special mention should be made of the two gala performances referred to above, May 25th and July 9th, when the President, surrounded by his cabinet and the entire diplomatic corps, and escorted by his colourful Grenadier guards, joins with Argentine and foreign society in a truly brilliant and gorgeous display, which opens with the singing of the national anthem. Tickets to these two performances are extremely difficult to get, but with a little luck visitors may obtain seats at a price — and it is usually worth it.

During the summer months (November to March) local singers and dancers, accompanied by the Colón orchestra, usually give a series of open air opera or ballet performances at popular prices in La Rural, Palermo, some 10 minutes by taxi from the centre.

Next to New York, probably no world capital offers the music lover such a wide choice of concerts as does Buenos Aires during the winter season May-October. Aside from excellent symphony and philharmonic orchestras, the world's greatest concert artists appear regularly in Buenos Aires either at the Colón or in various theaters or concert halls as advertised in the local press.



PLAYS The Argentine theater is typically Spanish and the English speaking visitor is likely to find local theater-going a rather unusual experience. Because the Argentines dine late and like to chat with their friends, the night performances start about 10 p.m. or later.

When leaving the show you are likely to find the streets and cafés in the theater sections crowded. Practically all theaters give a before-dinner performance beginning around 6 p.m. Incidentally, all Argentine theaters are closed one day during the week to give the actors a rest. Admissions for orchestra seats at evening performances run anywhere from 0.80 up to 8 pesos, except in special cases where the prices may go as high as 12 pesos. You rarely dress at Argentine theaters, except for the opera at the Colón. Amongst the numerous theaters in Buenos Aires, the following are most likely to interest a visitor, particularly if he understands Spanish:

TEATRO NACIONAL DE COMEDIA (CERVANTES), LIBERTAD 815. — Owned and operated by the Government, generally offers classical and modern plays, well produced by Argentine stock companies.

ODEON, ESMERALDA 367. — The traditional stage of the big stars on the theatrical horizon. During the winter season you are likely to find at this theater any one of the great French, Italian or Spanish actresses performing with her own company.

It is rumoured that this fine old theater is about to disappear and, if so, its place is likely to be taken by the Avenida, Avenida de Mayo 1222 (see below).

NATIONAL, CORRIENTES 960. — Short plays and musical sketches presented with typical Argentine atmosphere.

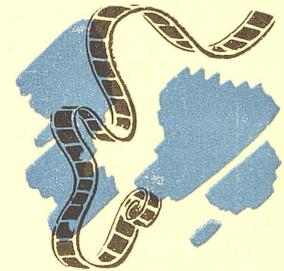
AVENIDA, AVENIDA DE MAYO 1222. — Most Spanish companies perform here — opera, drama, comedy, zarzuelas, ballets and what have you.

MAIPO, ESMERALDA 443. — The best Argentine comedians and musical comedy actresses are frequently featured at this theater in revues of the type you see in French music halls, but with a distinct Argentine flavor somewhat reminiscent of the old-time burlesque shows.

TEATRO DEL PUEBLO, CORRIENTES 1530. — The People's Theater is financed by the Municipality to give the public at 80 centavos — top price for orchestra seats — a varied fare of classical and ultra-modern plays, with frequent impromptu participation of the audience. A most interesting place if you can get a seat.

CASINO, MAIPÚ 326. — A European style music hall where revues and musical shows are staged with plenty of chorus girls and all that.

MOVIES The big movie houses in Buenos Aires show principally American films with occasional Argentine and outstanding British, French and Russian releases. The first run feature films are usually shown around 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., together with news and cartoons. Minor films and second runs are shown in the afternoon and in between the big performances. Admission prices range from 2 to 5 pesos up. Most of these cinema houses are located in or about the lower part of the Avenida Corrientes — the "Great White Way" of Buenos Aires.



"Opera", Corrientes 860, "Gran Rex" opposite at Corrientes 857, and a little further up, "Broadway", Corrientes 1175, "Ocean", Lavalle 739, are large, modern, American type, airconditioned movie houses. If you miss your favourite stars in the first run features at any of the above cinemas, you are likely to find them, some weeks after the first release, at the "Gran Cine Ideal", Suipacha 370, "Gran Cine Suipacha", Suipacha 442, "Ambassador", Lavalle 777, "Normandie", Lavalle 861, or "Grand Splendid", Santa Fe 1860.

If you want newsreels and shorts only, go to "Porteño", Corrientes 947, or "Novedades", Florida 364.

Argentine films have now emerged from the primitive stage, and extraordinarily good ones may often be seen at theatres such as "Monumental", Lavalle 780, "Rose Marie", Lavalle 750, "Metropolitan", Corrientes 1342, "Select Lavalle", Lavalle 921, and others which you can easily find in the movie section of the daily press. The Argentine, like the European, does not demand a happy ending to his film.

SPORTS

GOLF Many excellent golf clubs are situated in Buenos Aires and suburbs. None of them are public courses as known in the U.S.A., but the Golf Club Argentino in Palermo Park, is open to players who are not members of any other club in or around Buenos Aires under the following conditions: From the 15th of April to the 31st of December on weekdays and Saturday mornings, excluding feastdays, and from the 1st of January to the 14th of April every day, including sundays and feastdays, against payment of green-fees, and presentation of identity papers. Other clubs such as San Andrés, Hurlingham, Jockey Club, Ranelagh, San Isidro, Olivos, Hindú, Lomas and Sáenz Peña extend guest privileges if you are properly introduced.



TENNIS There are no public tennis courts around Buenos Aires, but admission to the numerous private clubs can easily be arranged through members. There is a down-town squash club at Florida 621.

HORSE RACING The famed Jockey Club provides the population and all comers with ample facilities on Sundays, Saturdays and holidays throughout the year for watching the gee-gees and indulging in any amount of pari-mutuel betting at the ornate dirt track at Palermo, 10 minutes by taxi from the centre of the city, or at the beautiful turf track at San Isidro (30 minutes from the centre by car or electric train from Presidente Perón station).

If you happen to be in Buenos Aires on the first Sunday in October, you may see at the Palermo track the running of the Argentine classic "Gran Premio Nacional" race, where Argentine society turns out in gala attire for the big event.

POLO The smart Argentine sport par excellence may be seen at its best from October to December at the polo grounds opposite the Jockey Club race track at Palermo, and at the Hurlingham and Las Tortugas Country Clubs, the latter being about 40 minutes away from the center by car or by train. The polo field at Palermo probably is the only one in the world practically in the heart of a big city.

BOXING and WRESTLING Exhibitions are frequently given at Luna Park, Corrientes 99, the local equivalent of Madison Square Garden. Don't go unless you are prepared for an occasional rough-house or a surprising decision.

FOOTBALL (SOCCER) The River Plate Stadium at Avenida Centenario and Ramsay seats approximately 100,000 spectators and here you can watch some really exciting matches on Sundays and holidays throughout the season, which lasts from March to November inclusive. During the summer, from December to February inclusive, matches are sometimes played at night by artificial light. Argentine and Uruguayan soccer players are unexcelled and are about as clever with their feet as baseball players are with their hands.

ROWING and YACHTING The Tigre Delta, about 45 minutes by electric suburban train from Presidente Perón station, offers unequalled facilities for rowing and sculling. Numerous clubs provide all the necessary equipment to members and their guests. The Buenos Aires Yacht Club, New Port, the San Isidro Yacht Club at San Isidro, the Olivos Yacht Club at Olivos, and San Fernando Yacht Club at San Fernando, arrange frequent regattas during the summer season, to which admittance can be arranged through members.

FISHING While you may do a little easychair fishing from the pier of the Club de Pescadores near the New Port, you will have to travel

for the real sport. In or around Nahuel Huapí, Traful, San Martín de los Andes and Paso Flores, reached in about 36 hours by the trains of the General Roca Railway from Plaza Constitución, you will find plenty of really sporty trout fishing during the summer season. There is also good trout fishing at Sierra de la Ventana reached overnight by the same railway.

If, on the other hand, you prefer the exciting "dorado" fishing, you will have to travel up the Paraná River to some point between Rosario and Posadas in Misiones (approximately 36 hours on the Gral. Urquiza Railway) and there hire a launch. But for the true fisherman the trip should be worth while.

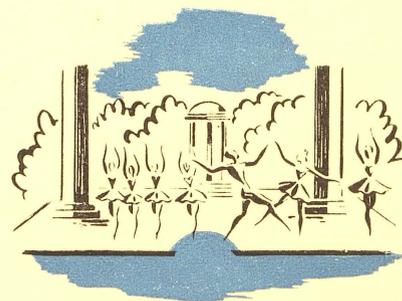
Finally, you may conveniently fish for numerous Argentine specimens such as "pejerrey", "anchoa", "corbina", "pescadilla", etc., at Mar del Plata, the popular Argentine Atlantic beach resort, reached by the General Roca Railway in 6 hours.

OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS Aside from the outdoor opera and ballet performances presented by the Colón ensemble during the summer months at Palermo and referred to on page 39, the summer visitor may spend an enjoyable evening at the Costanera amusement park—a miniature and somewhat refined edition of Coney Island on the lovely river promenade near the port, at Parque Retiro, or at any of the kermesses which are frequently held in or about Buenos Aires during the summer and usually announced in the local press.

The biggest Buenos Aires outdoor event is the annual cattle show, which is held at Palermo in August and attended by the President in state and the entire cattle aristocracy of the country. You don't have to be an expert on livestock to enjoy this show—it is an unusual exhibition of high grade domestic animals and birds and really worth while seeing.

SCHOOLS

In the Argentine Republic most schools and universities are under government control. There are two American schools in Buenos Aires, the Lincoln School at Sucre 3012 in Belgrano and The American Grammar and High School at Rivadavia 6100 in Flores, and at Freyre 1762 in Belgrano.



ART GALLERIES and MUSEUMS

"BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA", NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, AVENIDA PATRICIAS ARGENTINAS 560, Parque Centenario.—Open: Thursdays and Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m. Houses zoological, mineralogical and paleontological specimens.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY (MUSEO NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES), AVENIDA ALVEAR 2273.—Open: Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Mondays. Other weekdays from 2 to 8 p.m. Contains many notable paintings and sculptures of modern and old masters. The annual spring exposition of modern Argentine painters opens on September 21st in Palais de Glace nearby.

MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY, DEFENSA 1600.—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 3 to 7 p.m. Sundays also from 10 to 12 a.m. Rare exhibits visualizing Argentine history.

THE MITRE MUSEUM, SAN MARTÍN 336.—Open: Daily, except Mondays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Dedicated to General Bartolomé Mitre, historian, founder of the newspaper "La Nación" and former President of the Argentine Republic. Books, records and coins.

THE CABILDO MUSEUM, BOLÍVAR 65 (Colonial Town Hall on Plaza de Mayo).—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 3 to 7 p.m. Sundays and holidays from 10 to 12 a.m.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE ARTS, located in the Palacio Errazuriz, AVENIDA ALVEAR 2802.—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 2 to 5 p.m. On Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays special guide tours at 3 p.m. Tapestry work, paintings, antiques, furniture, etc.

NATIONAL MILITARY MUSEUM, SANTA FE 702.—Open: Thursdays from 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays and holidays from 10 to 12 a.m.

MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM OF "ARGENTINIANA" JOSE HERNANDEZ, AVENIDA ALVEAR 3273.—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 3 to 5.30 p.m.

THE COLON THEATRE MUSEUM OF LYRIC ART, VIAMONTE 1160.—Open to spectators occupying orchestra seats or boxes during performances and to visitors to the theatre.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM "ISAAC FERNANDEZ BLANCO", SUIPACHA 1322.—Open: Daily including holidays (except Mondays) from 2 to 6 p.m. and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. On the first and third Thursday of the month special guide tours. An interesting collection of old silver, furniture, costumes and other "Argentiniana".

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM OF THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS, MORENO 350.—Open: Thursdays and Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m.

SARMIENTO HISTORICAL MUSEUM, JURAMENTO AND CUBA.—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays from 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m.

NATIONAL THEATRE MUSEUM, LIBERTAD 807.—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MUSEUM OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY, PERÚ 562.—Closed temporarily.

BOCA ART SCHOOL AND MUSEUM, PEDRO MENDOZA 1835.—Open: Sundays and holidays from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM "BRIGADIER GENERAL CORNELIO DE SAAVEDRA", AVENIDA GENERAL PAZ Y REPUBLICUETAS.—Open: Daily including holidays (except Mondays) from 1 to 5 p.m.

"FERNANDO FADER", SCHOLASTIC ART MUSEUM AND PRIMARY SCHOOL MUSEUM, CUENCA 5049.—Open: Sundays and holidays from 9 to 11 a.m.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC AND PHILATELIC MUSEUM, SARMIENTO AND AVENIDA LEANDRO N. ALEM.—Open: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 11.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Sundays and holidays from 1 to 5 p.m.

MONETARY MUSEUM OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, RECONQUISTA 258.—Open: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (provided these are not holidays) from 1 to 3 p.m.

MARITIME EXHIBITION, AVENIDA TRISTÁN ACHÁVAL RODRÍGUEZ 2161.—Open: Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 5 to 8 p.m.

GRAIN EXCHANGE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, CORRIENTES 127.—Open: Thursdays from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. and the first and third Sundays in the month from 2 to 4 p.m.

ARGENTINE RURAL SOCIETY AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, SANTA FE 4387.—Open: Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 5 p.m.

POLICE MUSEUM, CHARCAS 2858.—Open: Daily, except Sundays, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA, PASEO DEL BOSQUE, LA PLATA (Ferrocarril Nacional General Roca).—Open: Weekdays, Sundays and holidays from 1.30 to 6 p.m. Saturdays from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 to 6 p.m.

PROVINCIAL ART MUSEUM, PASAJE DARDO ROCHA, LA PLATA (Ferrocarril Nacional General Roca).—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 4 to 9 p.m.

COLONIAL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES, LUJÁN (Ferrocarril Nacional General D. F. Sarmiento).—Open: Daily, except Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

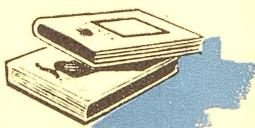


SHOPS

On Florida, Santa Fe and nearby streets the visitor will find most of the smartest and best shops in Buenos Aires. On Florida are located the English owned department stores of Harrods, Gath & Chaves and Casa Tow, and also most of the women's smart specialty shops, men's outfitters and jewelers. Some of the shops selling optical and photographic goods have interesting interiors.

Those contemplating trips to the country will probably find all they require in the line of outfitting at the shops mentioned as well as at Lacey & Sons, Reconquista 440, James Smart & Company, Florida 499, McHardy Brown, Cangallo 690 and Casa Roveda on the corner of Callao and Cangallo.

BOOKS and MAGAZINES



American or English books, magazines, newspapers, postcards, etc., may be had at Mackern's bookstore, Sarmiento 525, Mitchell's English Bookstore, Cangallo 570, Harrods Bookstore, Florida 877, the Acme Agency, Suipacha 58, and "American Books", Corrientes 455.

The Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano operates the Icana Bookstore at Maipú 686 and features a selection of the latest American books.

BARBER SHOPS, LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY PARLORS

Amongst the innumerable barber shops in Buenos Aires is the American barber shop on the second floor of the Boston Bank Building. Some of the better known ladies' hairdressers and beauty parlors may be mentioned: Harrods, department store. Florida 877, Cabo, Florida 601, Solvio, Santa Fe 902, Chez Antoine, Santa Fe 927/45. Beauty parlor only, Helena Rubinstein, Santa Fe 965, Genevieve Graham, Talcahuano 1278.

ANTIQUÉ SHOPS and AUCTIONS

Last, but not least, the antique shops of Buenos Aires are of interest to the visitor, but, as in many other places, it is difficult to distinguish between the real stuff and the faked. Amongst the better known shops may be mentioned Pardo, Sarmiento 531, Kerteux, Juncal 1120, "Adinsigne Aldi", Córdoba 999 and Córdoba 674, López, Juncal 1052, and Fernández, 25 de Mayo 174. A good hunting ground for antiques are the pawnshops along 25 de Mayo between the Government House and Avenida Corrientes, and above all the auctions of the Municipal Pawnshop on Esmeralda 664, where really outstanding bargains are said to be available for those who know how to pick and choose. An old Argentine custom is the private auction where you may find just what you are looking for, particularly if you contemplate furnishing an apartment or a house here. A red flag or sign with the word "Remate" in white lettering indicates that an auction is about to be held on the premises. Just walk in and ask for a catalogue. The classified sections of the daily newspapers also tell you when and where to go.

HOSPITALS, PHYSICIANS and DENTISTS

There is a fully modern, newly built large British Hospital in Buenos Aires, at Perdriel 74, as well as a number of excellent private clinics such as the Otamendi y Mirolí, Azcuénaga 868; Castro, Charcas 2340; Podestá, Viamonte corner of Uruguay; Marini, Santa Fe 3668; and The Little Company of Mary, Avenida Alvear 3576, the last named with English speaking sisters who are trained nurses. As to surgeons, physicians, dentists and specialists, the English newspapers, The Buenos Aires Herald and The Standard, carry daily in their advertising columns a reasonably complete list — it being the custom here for the best doctors to advertise regularly.

INTERESTING SPOTS in the INTERIOR IGUAZÚ FALLS

Situated at the junction of the Argentine, Brazilian and Paraguayan frontiers, in the North, these falls are a magnificent sight. There are 14 large falls, most of them of great height and beauty. The rivers provide excellent fishing. There is good hotel accommodation and the six-day journey from Buenos Aires can be made on comfortable river boats. Weekly Panair service. The best months are, May to September because of lower temperature.

LAKE DISTRICT (NEUQUÉN)

This zone, which is reached by the General Roca Railway in 36 hours, has been aptly called the "Argentine Switzerland". Military air-

line weekly service. The most beautiful scenery imaginable, with snow-capped mountains, noble forests, mirror-like lakes and numerous trout streams. The Government has built a magnificent hotel, the Llao-Llao, at a lovely spot near Bariloche, but if you should find it difficult to get accommodation, there are a number of other hotels throughout the district. In the summer months (December to March) this region is a Mecca for tourists and in the winter for skiing enthusiasts.

MAR DEL PLATA

Argentina's most fashionable seaside resort, situated on the Atlantic about 250 miles southeast of Buenos Aires. Mar del Plata is an important city and seaport, and contains magnificent residences, a large casino and shops of all kinds. It is an exceptionally gay and interesting spot to visit in the summer season. There is an excellent paved road from Buenos Aires and fast and frequent 5-hour train services from the General Roca Railway Station at Plaza Constitución, as well as a daily plane service during the summer.

CÓRDOBA HILLS

In the North of the province of Córdoba, a night's journey from Buenos Aires via the General Mitre Railway, are the beautiful Córdoba Hills. The climate is delightful and invigorating. Excellent hotel and transportation services are available all the year throughout the region. No visit to this part of the country would be complete, however, without a stop-over in the city of Córdoba — a fascinating old Spanish town with a truly beautiful Cathedral and many other churches dating from Colonial days, one of the oldest Universities in South America, and a unique museum which is housed in the palace of the last Viceroy.

ROSARIO DE LA FRONTERA

Sulphurous baths and mineral waters. It is a fashionable winter health resort with good hotel accommodation, reached in a 31 hour journey northwest from Buenos Aires via the General Mitre Railway's comfortable trains.

TANDIL AND SIERRA DE LA VENTANA

Situated in the heart of the pampas of the province of Buenos Aires, these isolated hills are interesting and healthful, and are linked to the capital by the General Roca Railway.

THE ANDES MOUNTAINS

At the foot of the imposing Andes range, Mendoza and San Juan are the most important wine producing centers of the country, and the climate is extremely healthy. Mendoza is an interesting town to visit. There is good hotel accommodation and train service via the General San Martín Railway.

List of useful phrases

English - Spanish

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Branches in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES

Florida 99 - Alsina 999

Pueyrredón 181 - Bdo. de Irigoyen 1578

AVELLANEDA

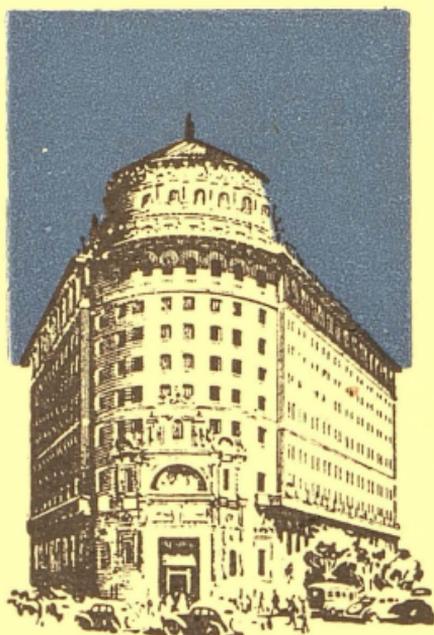
Avenida General Mitre 301

ROSARIO

Córdoba 1201

List of useful phrases

English - Spanish



COURTESY
OF
The First National Bank of Boston
NINTH EDITION

SPANISH PRONUNCIATION

Spanish is perhaps the most phonetic of modern tongues, there being but one sound for each vowel.

a	as in hard
e	as in they
i	as in thief
o	as in no
u	as in true

Vowels should be distinctly sounded in all cases except u in the syllables gue, gui, que, qui, when it is silent unless marked with a dieresis, thus: güe, güi.

ACCENTUATION

1. Place the inflection on any accented vowel.
2. On words not accented, ending with a vowel, or with an n or s, accent the penultimate syllable.
3. On words not accented, ending with a consonant, except n or s, accent last syllable.

USEFUL WORDS FOR GENERAL CONVERSATION

I do not know	No sé
I do not understand	No comprendo
Allow me	Permítame
Wait for me	Espéreme
Do not wait for me	No me espere
Drive slowly,	Vaya despacio,
faster	más ligero
Stop, go on	Pare, siga
What building is that?	¿Qué edificio es ése?
Please	Por favor
Thank you	Gracias
Yes, no	Sí, no
Very	Muy-
Little, much	Poco, mucho
Good, bad	Bueno, malo
Well, badly	Bien, mal
Small, big	Chico, grande
Wide, long	Ancho, largo
Many	Muchos, muchas
Few	Pocos, pocas
Near, far	Cerca, lejos
Early, late	Temprano, tarde
Soon	Pronto
Short	Corto, corta
Pretty	Lindo, linda

Beautiful	Hermoso, hermosa
Ugly	Feo, fea
Black, white, grey	Negro, blanco, gris
Yellow, green, blue	Amarillo, verde, azul
Orange, pink, purple	Anaranjado, rosado, violeta

Morning, afternoon, night	Mañana, tarde, noche f.
Yesterday, to-day,	Ayer, hoy,
tomorrow	mañana
Some day	Algún día
Never	Nunca
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday	Domingo, lunes, martes,
Wednesday, Thursday, Fri-	miércoles, jueves, viernes,
day, Saturday	sábado m.
Week-end	Fin de semana f.
A holiday	Día de fiesta, feriado
A week day	Día de semana, día hábil

My, our	Mi, nuestro
Your	Su
His, her	Su
Father	Padre, papá m.
Mother	Madre, mamá f.
Brother, sister	Hermano m., hermana f.
Husband	Marido, esposo m.
Wife	Señora, esposa f.
Son, daughter	Hijo m., hija f.
Nephew, niece	Sobrino m., sobrina f.
Uncle, aunt	Tío m., tía f.
Friend	Amigo m., amiga f.
Acquaintance	Conocido m., conocida f.
Visitor	Visita f.
Sir	Señor m.
Madam, miss	Señora, señorita f.

CURRENT GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

How are you, how do you do?	¿Cómo le va, cómo está?
Very well, thank you	Muy bien, gracias
I am glad to know you	Tanto gusto en conocerlo
Good morning	Buenos días
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good evening	Buenas tardes
Good night	Buenas noches
See you to-morrow	Hasta mañana
I had a good time	Me he divertido mucho
I shall come back	Volveré
Come back soon	Vuelva pronto

So-long!
Good-bye
Kind regards
Write soon
Don't forget
Have a good time!
Farewell!
Bon voyage!

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

* Telephone
A telephone call

Hello
Who is speaking?
This is Mr. Brown speak-
ing
What number is this?
Defensa 3051

To whom do you wish to
speak?
May I speak to Mr. Brown

Mr. Brown is not here
He will be back soon
Hold the wire please
Wrong number
Operator, will you please
get me Defensa 3051

So long!
Goodbye

ON INQUIRING THE TIME AND PLACE OF DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL

Where...?
When...?
On what day...?
At what time...?
In which street...?
From what platform...?

... does the ship sail?
... does the train leave?
... do we start?
... do we arrive?
... do we return?

* In Buenos Aires all telephones are automatic.

¡Hasta luego!
Adiós
Recuerdos
Escriba pronto
No se olvide
¡Que se divierta!
¡Que le vaya bien!
¡Buen viaje!

Teléfono
Una comunicación telefó-
nica
Hola
¿Con quién hablo?
Habla el señor Brown

¿Con qué número hablo?
Defensa tres, cero, cinco,
uno

¿Con quién desea hablar?
Quisiera hablar con el se-
ñor Brown

El señor Brown no está
Volverá dentro de poco
No corte por favor
Número equivocado
Señorita, quiere comunicarme
con Defensa tres, ce-
ro, cinco, uno

¡Hasta luego!
Adiós

¿Dónde...?
¿Cuándo...?
¿Qué día...?
¿A qué hora...?
¿En qué calle...?
¿De qué plataforma...?

¿... sale el vapor?
¿... sale el tren?
¿... salimos?
¿... llegamos?
¿... volvemos?

... do we lunch?
... do we dine?
... de we meet?

... ¿almorzamos?
... ¿cenamos?
... ¿nos encontramos?

ON GOING OUT SHOPPING:

I want...
I wish to buy...
I wish to see...
Will you show me...?
I wish to try on...
I wish to send...
I wish to return...
What is the price of...?
What is...?
This,
These...
That, those...
Some...

... shoes
... hats
... gloves
... stockings
... socks
... shirts
... ties
... collars
... handkerchiefs
... linen
... underwear
... gowns
... suits of clothes
... ready-made
... made to measure
... overcoats
... furs
... rain coats
... umbrellas
... walking sticks
... woolen (goods)
... cotton (goods)
... linen (goods)
... silk (goods)
... satin (goods)
... handbags (ladies)
... handbags (travelling)
... cameras
... films (photography)

Quiero...
Quiero comprar...
Quiero ver...
¿Quiere mostrarme...?
Quiero probarme...
Quiero mandar...
Quiero devolver...
¿Qué precio tiene...?
¿Qué es...?
Esto m., esta f.
Estos m., estas f.
Ese, esos, m. Esa, esas, f.
Algunos m. algunas f....

... zapatos m.
... sombreros m.
... guantes m.
... medias para señora f.
... medias para hombre f.
... camisas f.
... corbatas f.
... cuellos m.
... pañuelos m.
... ropa blanca f.
... ropa interior f.
... vestidos m.
... trajes m.
... de confección
... de medida
... sobretodos m.
... pieles f.
... impermeables m.
... paraguas m.
... bastones m.
... (artículos) de lana
... (artículos) de algodón
... (artículos) de hilo
... (artículos) de seda
... (artículos) de raso
... carteras f.
... valijas f.
... máquinas fotográfi-
cas f.
... películas f.

... glasses, spectacles	... anteojos, lentes m.
... writing paper	... papel de escribir m.
... air-mail paper	... papel para vía aérea m.
... envelopes	... sobres m.
... postcards	... tarjetas postales f.
... souvenirs	... recuerdos m.
... postage stamps	... estampillas de correo f.
... books	... libros m.
... telegrams, cables	... telegramas, cables m.
... flowers	... flores f.
... cigars	... cigarrillos m.
... cigarettes (American,	... cigarrillos (Americano,
... Virginia, Turkish)	... nos, Virginia, Turcos)
... ashtray	... cenicero
... pipe-tobacco	... tabaco para pipa m.
... cigarette holders	... boquillas f.
... cigarette cases	... cigarrerías f.
... pipe-cleaners	... limpia-pipas m.
... tobacco pouches	... tabaqueras f.
... automatic lighters	... encendedores m.
... matches	... fósforos m.
... a shoe shine	... lustrar el calzado
... a hair cut	... cortar el cabello
... a shave	... afeitarse
... a manicure	... manicura f.
... a shampoo, hair tonic	... champú, loción f.
... finger wave	... ondulación al agua f.
... a marcel wave	... ondulación marcel f.
... massage	... masaje m.
... turkish bath	... baño turco m.
... a message	... un mensaje m.
I like this...	Me gusta eso...
I do not like it...	No me gusta...
Show me another one...	Muéstrame otro...
I am not interested...	No me interesa...
I shall take it with me...	Me lo llevaré...
How much is it...?	¿Cuánto es?...?
Very dear...	Muy caro...
Very cheap...	Muy barato...
Send me the bill	Mándeme la cuenta...
Send the bill to my husband	Mande la cuenta a mi marido

ON LOOKING FOR SOME PLACE:

Where is...?	¿Dónde queda...?
I wish to go to...	Quiero ir a...
Let us go to...	Vamos a...
Let us return to...	Volvamos a...
Will you take me to...?	¿Quiere llevarme a...?

Will you meet me at...?	¿Quiere encontrarme en...?
Will you send this to...?	¿Quiere mandar esto a...?
Will you connect me with...?	¿Quiere comunicarme con...?
What is the way to...?	¿Cómo se va a...?
... the	... el, la (m., f.)
... hotel	... hotel m.
... bank	... banco m.
... port	... puerto m.
... ship	... vapor m.
... customhouse	... aduana f.
... consulate	... consulado m.
... legation	... legación f.
... embassy	... embajada f.
... church	... iglesia f.
... theater	... teatro m.
... cinema	... cinematógrafo m.
... restaurant	... restaurante m.
... tea room	... confitería f.
... railway station	... estación f.
... platform	... plataforma, andén f.
... train	... tren m.
... tramway	... tranvía m.
... subway	... subterráneo m.
... post-office	... correo m.
... shop, store	... tienda f.
... drug store, chemist	... farmacia f.
... toilet room	... toilet, servicio m.
... city	... ciudad f.
... street	... calle f.
... home	... casa f.

ON LOOKING FOR SOME PERSON OR OBJECT:

Where is...?	¿Dónde está...?
Will you show me...?	¿Quiere mostrarme...?
Will you give me...?	¿Quiere darme...?
Will you bring me...?	¿Quiere traerme...?
Will you look for...?	¿Quiere buscar...?
Will you call...?	¿Quiere llamar...?
Will you take...?	¿Quiere llevar...?
Will you send back...?	¿Quiere devolver...?
I have lost...	He perdido...
I cannot find...	No encuentro...
... this	... esto
... that	... aquello
... the	... el, la (m. f.)
... taxi	... taxímetro m.
... micro-omnibus	... colectivo m.

... chauffeur
 ... porter (hotel)
 ... porter (railway)
 ... bags
 ... trunks
 ... luggage
 ... waiter
 ... manager
 ... train-guard
 ... inspector
 ... policeman
 ... bill
 ... money
 ... receipt
 ... tip
 ... cheque-book
 ... draft
 ... passport
 ... documents
 ... letter (of credit)
 ... telegram, cable
 ... newspaper
 ... magazine

... chófer m.
 ... portero m.
 ... changador
 ... valijas f.
 ... baúles m.
 ... equipaje m.
 ... mozo m.
 ... gerente m.
 ... guarda m.
 ... inspector
 ... vigilante m.
 ... cuenta
 ... dinero m. plata f.
 ... recibo m.
 ... propina f.
 ... libreta de cheques f.
 ... giro m.
 ... pasaporte m.
 ... documentos m.
 ... carta (de crédito) m.
 ... telegrama, cable m.
 ... diario m.
 ... revista f.

CURRENCY

Dollars, Us/Cy.
 Dollars, Argentine
 Cents
 Pounds, shillings,
 pence
 Francs, centimes
 Lire, centesimi
 Crowns
 Exchange
 Discount
 Percentage
 Travellers' cheques
 One, two, three
 Four, five, six
 Seven, eight, nine, ten
 Eleven, twelve, thirteen
 Fourteen, fifteen, sixteen
 Seventeen, eighteen, nine-
 teen
 Twenty, twenty one
 Thirty, forty,
 fifty
 Sixty, seventy, eighty
 Ninety, one hundred

Dólares m.
 Pesos m.
 Centavos m.
 Libras f. chelines,
 peniques m.
 Francos, céntimos m.
 Liras f., centésimos m.
 Coronas f.
 Cambio m.
 Descuento m.
 Porcentaje m.
 Cheques de viajero m.
 Uno, dos, tres
 Cuatro, cinco, seis
 Siete, ocho, nueve, diez
 Once, doce, trece
 Catorce, quince, dieciséis
 Diecisiete, dieciocho,
 diecinueve
 Veinte, veintiuono
 Treinta, cuarenta,
 cincuenta
 Sesenta, setenta, ochenta
 Noventa, cien

One hundred and one
 Five hundred
 One thousand
 Two thousand
 One million
 One dozen
 Half a dozen

Ciento uno
 Quinientos
 Mil
 Dos mil
 Un millón
 Una docena
 Media docena

BREAKFAST OR TEA

Coffee, tea, cocoa
 With cream, milk, lemon
 Strong, weak
 Thick, thin
 China, Ceylon, India, Pe-
 koe
 Oatmeal
 Cereals
 Ham and eggs
 Bacon
 Toast
 Bread, white, brown
 Loaf, roll
 Sandwiches
 Cakes
 Fruit cake
 Scones
 Butter
 Cheese
 Marmalade
 Jam
 Grape fruit
 Sugar, lumps,
 fine
 Honey

DESAYUNO O TE

Café, té, chocolate m.
 Con crema, leche, limón
 Fuerte, flojo
 Espeso, liviano
 China, Ceylán, India, Pe-
 koe
 Quaker m.
 Cereales m.
 Jamón con huevos
 Tocino m., panceta f.
 Tostadas f.
 Pan, blanco, negro
 Pan inglés, pan francés
 Sandwiches m.
 Masas f.
 Budín inglés m.
 Scones m.
 Manteca f.
 Queso m.
 Mermelada f.
 Dulce m.
 Pomelo m.
 Azúcar, terrones, fina
 (molida)
 Miel f.

LUNCH OR DINNER

Cocktails
 Martini cocktail
 Olives, peanuts
 Tomato cocktail
 Wines, white, red
 Beer, light, dark
 Mineral water
 Soda water
 Lemon Juice
 Orange Juice

ALMUERZO O CENA

Cócteles m.
 San Martín m.
 Aceitunas f., maní, m.
 Jugo de tomate m.
 Vinos m., blancos, tintos
 Cerveza f., blanca, negra
 Agua f. mineral
 Soda f.
 Jugo m. de limón
 Jugo de naranja

Grape juice	Jugo de uvas	Argentine boiled dinner	Puchero m.
Water	Agua f.	Sausages	Salchichas f.
With ice	Con hielo	Pork pie	Pastel m. de cerdo
Grapefruit	Pomelo m.	Veal and ham pie	Pastel de ternera
Alligator pear	Palta f.	Blood pudding	Morcilla f.
Hors d'oeuvres	Hors d'oeuvres	Mixed grill	Parrillada f. mixta
Delicatessen	Fiambres m.	Eggs	Huevos m.
Cold meat	Carne f. fría	Boiled	Pasados por agua
Consomme	Consomé m.	Fried	Fritos
Soup	Sopa f.	Poached	Poché
Vegetable soup	Sopa de verduras	Scrambled	Revueltos
Pea-soup	Sopa de arvejas	Hard, soft	Duros, blandos
Turtle soup	Sopa de tortuga	Omelette	Omelet, tortilla
Lentil-soup	Sopa de lentejas	Vegetables, mixed	Verduras f., mixtas
Caviar	Caviar m.	Potatoes	Papas f.
Oysters	Ostras f.	Sweet potatoes (yams)	Batatas f.
Shrimps	Camarones m.	Boiled, fried, mashed, baked	Hervidas, fritas, en puré, asadas
Prawns	Langostinos m.	Tomatoes	Tomates m.
Lobster	Langosta f.	Cabbage	Repollo m.
Crab	Cangrejo m.	Cauliflower	Coliflor m.
Eel	Anguila f.	Beets	Remolacha f.
Frogs	Ranas f.	Turnips	Nabos m.
Fish	Pescado m.	Carrots	Zanahorias f.
Spaghetti	Tallarines m.	Asparagus	Espárragos m.
Ravioli	Ravioles m.	Peas	Arvejas f.
Caneloni	Canelones m.	Beans	Habas f., porotos m.
Gnocchi	Ñoquis m.	Brussels sprouts	Repollitos m. de Bruselas
Chicken	Pollo m.	Artichokes	Aleucicos m.
Turkey	Pavo m.	Radishes	Rábanos m.
Duck	Pato m.	Spinach	Espinacas f.
Goose	Ganso m.	Celery	Apio m.
Hare	Liebre f.	Lettuce	Lechuga f.
Partridge	Perdiz f.	Onions	Cebollas f.
Roastbeef	Rosbif m.	Leeks	Porros m.
Beef steak	Bife m.	Corn on the cob	Choclos m.
Tenderloin steak	Bife de lomo	Corn cream (Argentine style)	Humita f. en chala
Rumpsteak	Bife de chorizo	Rice	Arroz m.
Veal	Ternera f.	Summer squash	Zapallitos m.
Mutton	Cordero m.	Squash	Zapallo m.
Pork	Cerdo m.	Salad (mixed)	Ensalada f. (mixta)
Sucking pig	Lechón m.	FRUITS	FRUTAS
Stew	Guiso m.	Fruit (mixed)	Fruta f. (mixta)
Irish stew	Irish stew m.	Oranges, tangerines	Naranjas, mandarinas f.
		Bananas	Bananas f.
		Apples, pears	Manzanas, peras f.

Lemons
 Grapes
 Peaches, apricots
 Plums
 Figs
 Grapefruit
 Strawberries
 Cherries
 Nuts
 Almonds
 Pineapple
 Melon
 Water-melon

DESSERTS

Ice-cream
 Meringue
 Pastry
 Cake
 Waffles
 Honey
 Stewed fruit
 Custard caramel
 Baked apple
 Rice pudding
 Strawberries and cream
 Apple pie
 Banana fritters
 Cheese
 Coffee
 Tea
 Brandy
 Liqueurs

CONDIMENTS

Salt
 Pepper
 Mustard (English,
 French)
 Sugar
 Cinnamon
 Curry
 Salad oil
 Vinegar
 Tomato ketchup
 Gravy, sauce
 Mint sauce

Limonos m.
 Uvas f.
 Duraznos, damascos m.
 Ciruelas f.
 Higos m.
 Pomelo m.
 Frutillas f.
 Guindas, cerezas f.
 Nueces f.
 Almendras f.
 Ananás f.
 Melón
 Sandía

POSTRES

Helado m.
 Merengue m.
 Masitas
 Gateau m.
 Waffles
 Miel f.
 Compota f. de fruta
 Flan m.
 Manzana f. asada
 Arroz m. con leche
 Frutillas f. con crema
 Torta f. de manzanas
 Bananas f. buñuelo
 Queso m.
 Café m.
 Té m.
 Cognac m.
 Licores m.

CONDIMENTOS

Sal f.
 Pimienta f.
 Mostaza f. (inglesa, fran-
 cesa)
 Azúcar f.
 Canela f.
 Curry m.
 Aceite m.
 Vinagre m.
 Salsa f. de tomate
 Salsa
 Salsa de menta

Worcester sauce
 Pickles
 French dressing
 Mayonnaise
 Horse radish
 Apple sauce
 Jelly
 White sauce
 Onion sauce

CUTS

Leg, or joint
 Leg (chicken)
 Steak
 Tenderloin
 Cutlet, chop
 Breast
 Wing
 A slice
 A portion

STYLES OF COOKING

Hot, cold
 Cooked, raw
 Hard, soft
 Dry, juicy
 Ripe, green
 Underdone, well cooked
 Plain, dressed
 Boiled or stewed
 Baked
 Roasted
 Fried, in oil, in
 butter
 Grilled
 On the spit
 Garni
 Fricassee
 Pot au feu
 En casserole
 En tasse
 A la Chateaubriand
 A la
 vinagrette
 Minced meat
 Stuffed
 Truffled

Salsa inglesa
 Pickles m.
 Aceite y vinagre
 Mayonesa f.
 Rábano m. picante
 Puré m. de manzana
 Jalea f.
 Salsa blanca
 Salsa de cebollas

PRESAS

Pierna f.
 Pata f.
 Bife m.
 Lomo m.
 Costilla f.
 Pechuga f.
 Ala f.
 Una tajada f.
 Una porción f.

GUSTOS DE COCINA

Caliente, frío
 Cocido, crudo
 Duro, tierno
 Seco, jugoso
 Maduro, verde
 Jugoso, bien cocido
 Al natural, condimentado
 Hervido, cocido
 Asado, al horno
 Asado
 Frito, al aceite, a la man-
 teca
 A la parrilla
 Al spiedo
 Adobado
 Fricassee
 Marmita f.
 En cazuela
 En taza
 A la Chateaubriand
 A la vinagreta, en esca-
 beche
 Picadillo
 Relleno
 Trufado

TABLE APPOINTMENTS

Knife
Fork
Spoon
Dessert knife, etc.
Coffee spoon
Cup
Saucer
Plate
Soup plate
Dish
Tray
Jug
Bottle
Glass, cup
Napkin
Salt-cellar
Cruet stand
Table cloth

PHRASES AND OBJECTS FOR USE IN A RESTAURANT

Waiter
Cook
Maitre
Manager
Wine boy
The menu
A la carte
Table d'hote
The wine list
A small portion
A larger portion
Bring some more
Call the manager
Bring the
bill
The change
The tip
(The tip is included in
the bill in Argentina)

UTENSILIOS DE MESA

Cuchillo m.
Tenedor m.
Cuchara f.
Cuchillo, etc., de postre
Cucharita f. de café
Taza f.
Platillo m.
Plato m.
Plato hondo
Fuente f.
Bandeja f.
Jarra f.
Botella f.
Copa f.
Servilleta f.
Salero m.
Vinagrera f.
Mantel m.

FRASES Y OBJETOS PARA USO EN UN RESTAURANTE

Mozo m.
Chef m.
Maitre, encargado m.
Gerente m.
Mozo de los vinos
El menú m., la lista f.
A la carta
A la lista
La lista de vinos
Una porción chica
Una porción más grande
Traiga más
Llame al gerente
Traiga la adición (la
cuenta)
El cambio m.
La propina f.

CURRENCY CONVERSION TABLE

U. S. Dollars

Argentine Pesos

\$ 0.25

1.00

2.00

3.00

4.00

5.00

6.00

7.00

8.00

9.00

10.00

20.00

50.00

100.00

Argentine Pesos

U. S. Dollars

1.00

2.00

3.00

4.00

5.00

6.00

7.00

8.00

9.00

10.00

20.00

50.00

100.00

500.00

Visitors wishing to insert equivalent values at the rate of exchange of the day, can obtain full information from the Foreign Exchange Department of the Boston Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL
BANK OF BOSTON

Branches in Argentina



BUENOS AIRES

Florida 99

Alsina 999

Pueyrredón 181

Bdo. de Irigoyen 1578

AVELLANEDA

Avenida General Mitre 301

ROSARIO

Córdoba 1201

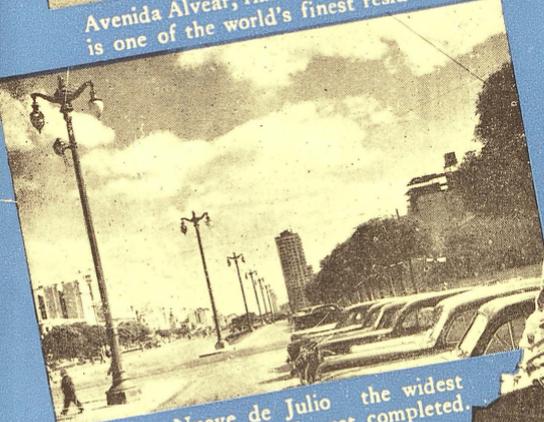
*Additional copies of this booklet
may be obtained upon request.*



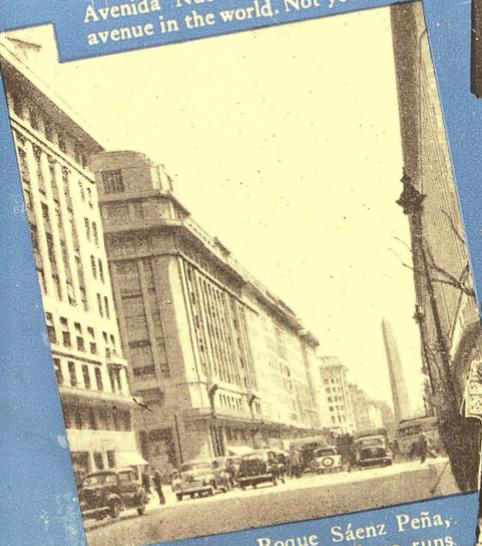
Avenida Alvear, flanked by magnificent parks, is one of the world's finest residential streets.



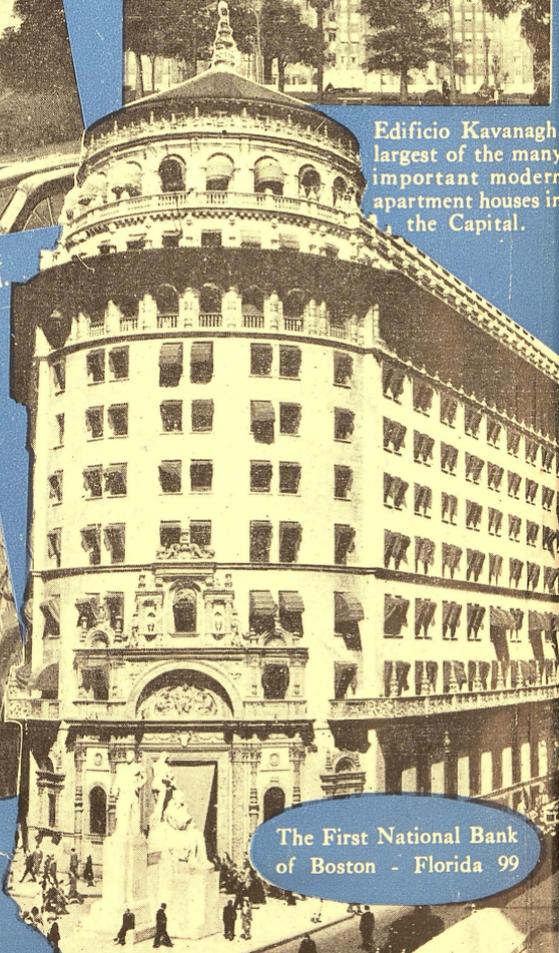
Edificio Kavanagh, largest of the many important modern apartment houses in the Capital.



Avenida Nueve de Julio the widest avenue in the world. Not yet completed.



Avenida Pte. Roque Sáenz Peña, known as the Diagonal Norte, runs from Plaza Mayo to Plaza Lavalle.



The First National Bank of Boston - Florida 99