

José María Paz

PAZ, José María, Argentine General, born in Córdoba, 9 September, 1791; died in Buenos Aires, 22 October, 1854. He studied philosophy and theology in the university of his native city, and was about to be graduated in law when the revolution against the Spanish dominion began in Buenos Aires, 25 May, 1810. With the majority of his fellow-students he enlisted in the independent army and took part in the campaign of upper Peru in 1812-15 under the lead of Belgrano first and San Martín later. During these independence wars, he lost his right arm in the battle of Venta y Media. In 1826 he joined again the national army to fight against the Brazilian empire. In the later intestine wars of the republic he fought always on the side of the legality against oppression, and in 1829 routed at Córdoba the federal partisan chiefs Bustos and Quiroga in the battles of San Roque, La Tablada and Oncativo.



He was captured by Lopez in 1831 and imprisoned by the dictator Rosas till 1840, when he escaped from Buenos Aires and took refuge in Montevideo. In the same year, Ferré called Paz to reorganize an undisciplined 4000-men army in the province of Corrientes, where in 1841 he defeated Echagüe, an allied to Rosas, in the battle of Caaguazú. In 1843, during the siege of Montevideo by Oribe's forces, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the besieged city and confirmed his military talent in the defense. In 1844 he was called by Madariaga to take the command of the army that had risen in the province of Corrientes against Rosas, who sent General Urquiza against the revolutionists. However, Paz decided to emigrate to Brazil after the defeat of Rivera by Urquiza at India Muerta.

After the fall of Rosas in 1852 he returned to Buenos Aires and took part in the defense of the city against Urquiza. In 1852 Paz was called by the government of Dr. Alsina to the portfolio of war, and in 1854 he was appointed deputy at the national congress. He died in poverty in 1854. After the reconstruction of the Argentine confederation congress voted \$40000 to his widow and children.

by *José M. Carcione*