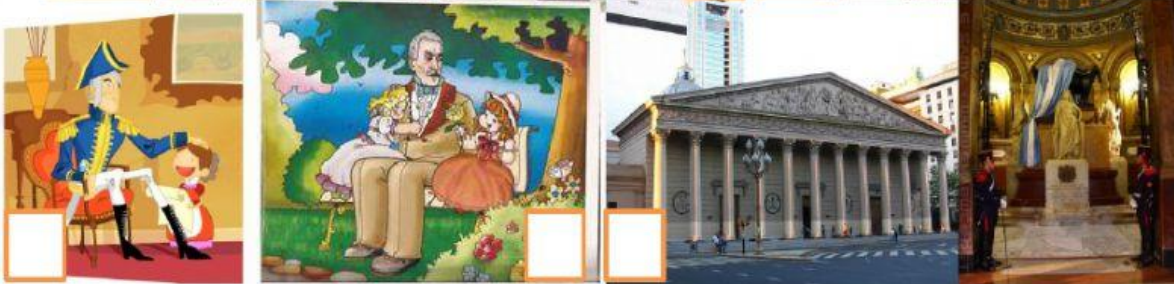
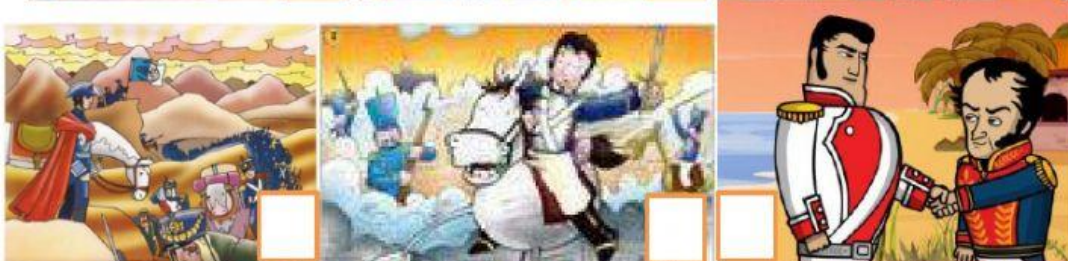


JOSÉ DE SAN MARTIN



A He lived in France with his daughter Mercedes and wrote his well known maxims for her, a summary of his life philosophy. When she got married he moved to a small town in the north of France, Boulogne-sur-mer, where he lived till his death on August 17th, 1850.

B He then concentrated on freeing Chile and Perú from the Spanish yoke and he fooled the enemy by crossing the Andes (1817) on foot . He defeated the Spanish in Chile on April 5th, 1818 in the famous Maipú Battle.

C In 1812 he returned to Buenos Aires to join the forces fighting for liberation.

D As a General for the Buenos Aires government, San Martin defeated the Spanish in several encounters. He created an army called Mounted Grenadiers.

E At the age of 34 he fell in love with Remedios de Escalada, a beautiful young lady of 15. They got married and in August 24th, 1816, they had a daughter called Mercedes.

F San Martin was born in Yapeyú, a small town in the province of Corrientes, on February 25th, 1778. His father was Juan de San Martín and Gregoria Matorras.

G Instead of attacking Lima by land, he took control of the seas with rebel Chilean troops. His army easily conquered Peru and entered Lima in July 1821.

H In 1880 Argentinian president, Nicolás Avellaneda, brought his remains back to his homeland. He rests in Buenos Aires Cathedral, in a special mausoleum.

I He studied to be a military man. He entered the Spanish army at the age of 11 and from 1791 to 1811 he served as a soldier for the Spanish crown, mostly in Europe.

J On September 20th, 1822 he resigned his protectorship and military command and went into voluntary exile in Europe after his wife's death in 1824.

K San Martin did not take power. He met with his fellow liberator Simon Bolivar at Guayaquil in 1822, and he left the country.

L When he was 3 years old, he travelled to Spain by ship, with his family.