

# CLASSIC PERU

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## 1. – Introduction.

Classic period of Peru begins in 1857 with PSNC stamps, and continues with imperforated first three issues, Lecoq issues and first perforated issue: “the Llamas”., ended in 1873. Stamps of these issues have been a special fascination among the collectors in the past, like Ferrari, Hall, Weinberger, etc, and it remains in the present time with outstanding collections.

## 2. – Scope.

This eight frames exhibit focus on presentation and study of first eighteen stamps of Peru, in this way:

- 2.1.- Postmaster Provisional (page 2)
- 2.2.- PSNC issues: 1 real and 2 reales (pages 2-7).
- 2.3.- First issue: Coat of arms I: 1 “dinero” blue (8-18), 1 “peseta” red (19-22), and error half peso red (23-27), half “peso” yellow (27-30).
- 2.4.- Second issue: Coat of arms II: 1 “dinero” blue (31- 33), 1 “peseta” red (34-41).
- 2.5.- Third issue: Coat of arms III: 1 “dinero” blue, with its three settings and two retouches (42-58); 1 “peseta” red with four settings and one retouch (59- 72).
- 2.6.- Lecoq issues: 

First issue:	1 “dinero” red (73-86), 1 “peseta” brown (119)
2 <sup>a</sup> issue :	1 dinero green (105-118).
3 <sup>a</sup> issue:	5 centavos Trencito (119-123)
4 <sup>a</sup> issue:	1 peseta orange (124-126)
5 <sup>o</sup> issue:	2 centavos Llamita (127-128)
- 2.7.- Llamas issue: 5, 10 and 20 cents (88- 105).

## 3. - Some outstanding items:

- Document with Cape of Good Hope and Peru stamps of Perkins Bacon (5)
- Blocks of 1 and 2 reales of PSNC, also letter with 1 real stamp (6).
- Study of substituted transfers first issue and letters (10-11).
- Blocks of 1/2 peso yellow (29).
- Weinberger and Ferrari blocks of error medio peso red and letters (24-27).
- Large blocks third issue (42-44, 47-48, 52, 61-62, 63-64, 67-68, 70-71).
- Mixed franking with Lecoq issues and GB, USA and Italian stamps (123-128).
- Largest strip of Lecoq machine, 2 centavos of “Llamita” (127-128)

## 4.- Bibliography:

- “*The 1858 medio peso error de colour, an inventory*” Percy Bargholtz.
- “*Postal history and philatelic*” of Herbert H. Moll
- “*El servicio postal y filatélico en el Perú*” of Carlos Nicoletti Gonzáles.
- Some publications in the magazine “*Filatelía Peruana*”. Most representatives are: Percy Bargholtz, Aldo Salvatecci and Tomás Gascón.



## POSTMASTER PROVISIONAL

### FRANCA LABEL

The FRANCA label is an ignored stamp of Peruvian philately and it was issued by the Postmaster of Callao to accomplish with the new postage between this port and Lima (one real), on February 1st, 1849.



March 11, 1849 and March 16, 1849. The two first known letters with FRANCA labels from Callao to Lima. These Postmaster's provisionals have been overlooked by the general catalogues but deserve to be included, like other provisional labels in other countries

**Only seven letters are known with these FRANCA labels and these are the first ones**



# PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

## PSNC - PROVISIONALS

### Proofs

Perkins Bacon issued proofs in two ways: Die proofs and Plate proofs

#### Die Proofs

Black on card



Herbert Moll in "Historia Postal y Filatelica del Perú", in page 55, illustrates both proofs and indicates they were made on September 25<sup>th</sup>, 1847 (one real) and September 28<sup>th</sup> (two reales).

#### Plate proofs

Brown, Blue, and Black on Card



Proofs of both stamps (one real stamp has a little crease)



## PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

### PSNC - PROVISIONALS

In 1857 the PSNC, who carried the mail of Pacific coast since 1840, offered to General Postmaster of Peru Mr. Davila Condemarin, some stamps that had been printed ten years ago. It was accepted as a test before the implementation of the first issue. It was used two values: one and two *reales*, between Lima, Chorrillos and Callao, and were officially used by the Peruvian mail from December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1857 to March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1858

#### One real



Lima c.d.s. FEB/18/1858



Lima dots

#### FOREIGN DESTINATION. Lima a Valparaiso



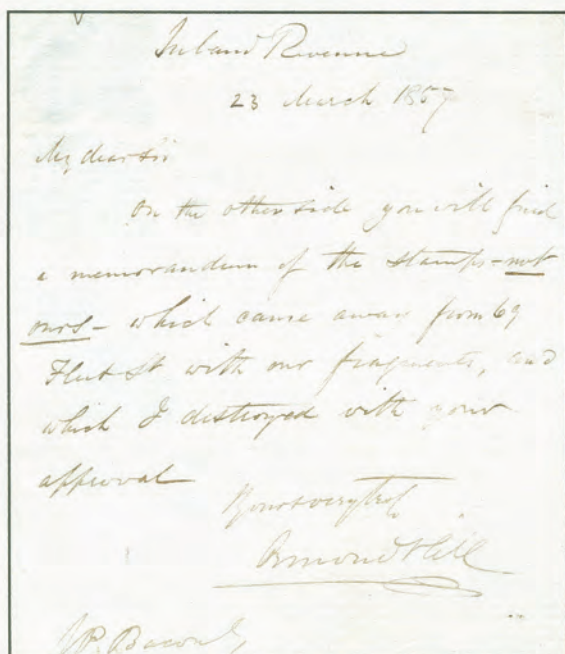
**28 February 1858**

This cover is one of the six known with one real PSNC stamp, and one of two to foreign destination, the other is addressed to Paris (fake according to P.F). Herbert Moll in 1983 doubted about the authenticity of all PSNC covers, but after that, **four of them are recognized as genuine** (one of them in Smithsonian Museum of Washington). Particularly this cover has Diena, Calves and RPS (1963, 1978 and 1998) certificate.

**One of the four covers known**



# PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY



Spectacular document of "**Perkins Bacon & Co**" dated on March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1857; proving the destruction of 1 and 2 reales PSNC stamps and 1 penny red of Cape of Good Hope.

Inside:

"Inland Revenue. / 23 March 1857 / My dear Sir / In the other side you will find a memorandum of the stamps - not ours - which came away from 69.

...With our fragments, and which are destroyed with your approval." / Signed R. Hill / P. Bacon"

(Left). Inside view of the document



Outstanding and unique document of Peru PSNC and Cape of Good Hope.



# PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

## ONE AND TWO REALES

### Unused block one real



Corner block of nine. The margins are partly white, instead of blue colour of the paper of the stamps. Herbert Moll reproduces this item in "Peru Postgeschichte und erste Briefmarken" (page 74), and indicates that the blue colour of the paper may be due to the gum. It seems the potash ingredient of the ink reacted chemically with the gum turning the white paper into blue. The margin not gummed remains white. (Klaus E. Eitner).

### One of the largest blocks known

### Unused block of two reales



Block of ten with upper margin. Same thing, as one real with bluish paper, happens in this value, blue colour of paper was caused by the combination of gum and ink. There is another larger piece (3 x 4 stamps), sold in *Corinphila*, September 1985.

### One of the largest blocks known



# PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

## Reprints

Between 1861 and 1863 appeared new reprints from original plates, they were made upon requested of collectors. So the London printing company Perkins Bacon & Co received in total four demands from the PSNC agent. All four reprints are without gum and on white paper.

### First Reprint

They were sent on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1861, to Mr. Just, General Manager of PSNC. 30 pieces printed



**Second Reprint.** April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1862. 160 pieces printed



**Third Reprint.** October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1862, on vertically striped paper. 160 pieces printed



**Fourth Reprint.** July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

**1 Real** 160 pieces printed



**2 Reales.** 800 pieces printed of each value (5 sheets), except for two reales brown, they were 1200 pieces (7 sheets). This fourth reprint was the latest request from PSNC to Perkins Bacon & Co. for reprints





## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

It was issued on March 10th of 1858; by lithography system and 560,000 stamps were printed (3500 sheets and 160 stamps per sheet). Each sheet was composed by eight transfer blocks (2 x 4) of 20 stamps. All except position 16 have different characteristics. Position 16 is substituted by other positions and due to more than 13 stamps substitute position 16, it thinks more than one plate was used to print this issue.

#### Mints



Position 17



Position 20



Blue (15)



Yellowish paper (15)

#### Shades

#### Shades



Light blue ( positions 7-8)



Light blue. Positions 4-17-18 /12 (type 4 in position 16)

#### Transfer block





## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

#### Substituted transfer types

**1st Substitution.-** When lithographer composed the stone(s) of 160 stamps, with eight transfer blocks of twenty stamps (8 x 20), he replaced all 16 positions (may be it was faulty or missing) with other types of the transfer block. Up to now, transfer types below mentioned are known placed in position 16:

**2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20**

Transfer types in red are displayed in this exhibit.

Due to there are more than eight substitutions in position 16, it should have more than one printing stone. Percy Bargholtz<sup>1</sup> suggested two and we think there are more because at least 17 different substituted types have been found.



Positions **12-17** (12 in 16)



Positions **20-10** (10 in 16)



Positions **4-17** (4 in 16)



Positions **3-9** (3 in 20 and 9 in 16)



Positions **15-6** (15 in 20 and 6 in 16)



Positions **15-6** (Here it is shown two pairs of the same very scarce positions)



**26 August 1859.** Cover from Puno, with a pair one "dinero" first issue (internal rate), types 13 and 17, transfer type 13 in position 16. Both tied with pre-philatelic ring of Puno. Lamy 45

<sup>1</sup> *The Peruvian Lithographs of 1858-1862. First issue, One Dinero*, March 1984, Stamp Monthly



## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

#### Substituted transfer types

**2<sup>nd</sup> Substitutions.** - Type 16 was substituted in all places of printing stones. Others substitutions were made in some places of printing stones and their positions in the plate are not known.

- Substitution **position 20**, up to now are known: Transfer types **3, 5, 6, 9, 15**, (Hall & Hausburg reported 8 and 19, but they have not been seen by us ).Numbers in red are displayed in this exhibit.



Positions 15- 18 (15 in 20 and 18 in 16)

(Right) Vertical pair positions 15 and 3.  
Type 3 in position 20



Positions 5- 18 (5 in 20 and 18 in 16)

- Substitution **position 18**, up to now is known : Transfer type 20



Positions 17 -20, type 20 in position 18



Positions 20 - 19, type 20 in position 18



Strip of six with types 20 – 19 – 20 – 7 – 17 – 18, there is type 20 in position 18 and type 7 in position 16. First three stamps, one transfer block and the other three, another block on the right side

**Only two blocks reported with two substitutions**



## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

#### Substituted transfers

##### Registered use

The February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1858 tariff set up that the registered fee for single letters was one "peseta" (two dineros) all according to article 11<sup>th</sup>, fifth paragraph. Letters weighing more than half ounce paid two "pesetas"

Type 6 in position 16



November 21<sup>st</sup>, 1859 Letter from Palpa to Lima, the strip of four (types 1-6-11-6) is cancelled by Palpa dots (Lamy 24), on front round "certificado" of Palpa (Lamy 87) and straight "PALPA" (Lamy 1) all in blue-greenish colour, on reverse YCA hand mark indicating its crossing.

**One of the few registered letters known of this issue. Ex- Lamy**

Type 20 in position 16



July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Cover sheet from Tarma to Lima and Pasco dots (Lamy 24), on front "certificada" handwritten, but letter was not registered. Both stamps are type 20.



COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

ONE DINERO BLUE

Substituted types

Types 2 and 8 in position 16



December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1858 and September 20<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Two letters from Arequipa and Piura to Lima, both with a pair of substituted types, the former is a connection of reported blocks 8-1(positions 16-1) and the latter is 11-2 (positions 11- 16). **These are very rare.**

Type 18 in position 16



December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Cover sheet from Cerro del Pasco to Lima, both stamps tied with dots (Lamy 24). Pair of substituted type: Type 18 in position 16



## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

#### RED CANCELLATIONS

Red cancellations of first issue are very scarce



Huanta (Lamy 4) Pos. 15-11



Huacho

(Left) Trujillo (Lamy 1) not reported in red colour. Positions 7-12-17



¿Huamachuco? Positions 8-9-10



Pataz

Judicial wrapper with eight “dineros” as postage



February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Judicial wrapper from Cajabamba to Trujillo with three pairs ( 7-8, 11-12, 13-14) and two singles, all cancelled by Huamachuco hand stamp in red



COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

ONE DINERO BLUE

Cancellations



July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1858 Letter from Trujillo to Lima, the pair (types 13-14) were cancelled by manuscript lines, but when it arrived at Lima, it was struck with hand stamp Lamy 8.



March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1859. Cover sheet from Chiclayo to Lima, on front "2rs /deficit", indicating the postage was underpaid (letter with double rate). It was franked by a pair (positions 15-20) and cancelled by "CHICLAYO" hand mark, Lamy 4 in blue.



## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

#### Foreign destinations

The February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1858 tariff set up that the rate from or to Europe or America would pay half of the whole tariff (article 5<sup>th</sup>, second paragraph), with the exception of Panama, Guayaquil and Buenavetura (they paid whole rate).

#### To Italy



November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1859 (arrival). Cover sheet from Lima to Genova, on front "via Ynglaterra", but there are not English marks in letter, "15" decimes French accountancy mark and several Italian c.d.s. on reverse.

#### To United Kingdom



August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Cover sheet from Tacna to London on front c.d.s. Arica B.P.A., "2" handwritten (two shillings) English rate and on reverse, c.d.s. London in red September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1858.



## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE

#### Reduced rate for mail carried by ships

The February 13th, 1858 tariff, established that the rate for the correspondence carried by ships, would pay the same as paragraph fourth, it means half of whole tariff (article 9<sup>th</sup>).



October, 1858 (day missing). Cover sheet from Arica to Lima, carried by ship. The stamp type 6 has been cancelled by Lamy-Rinck cancellation, number 32.

Provenence: From Lamy collection

#### Reduced rate for distance

The February 13th, 1858 tariff, also set up that the rate for the correspondence between two post offices, whose distance is less than 25 leagues, would pay half of whole tariff (article 4<sup>th</sup>).

December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1859.

Cover sheet from Callao to Lima.

On front Callao c.d.s., Lamy-Rinck type 21; also Callao dots, type 24, cancelling the stamp of one "dinero" type 8.

Also manuscript "Tren de 4 1/4 12/3/59", meaning it was carried by train from Callao to Lima.





All your orders at American Institutions at the  
 at Chicago.

14  
 15  
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 18



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



sostiene la causa seguida por Coma contra Antonio Jarey en Com Batana  
 y admite un compromiso de lo dispuesto  
 aliz por abono de autuacion. Se almite un compromiso de lo dispuesto  
 en el segundo extremo del articulo 513 del Código de Enjuiciam. Paga porte.  
 Capitanes retiene 16 de 1858.

Det. accidental at  
de. Liberta

Epaphras



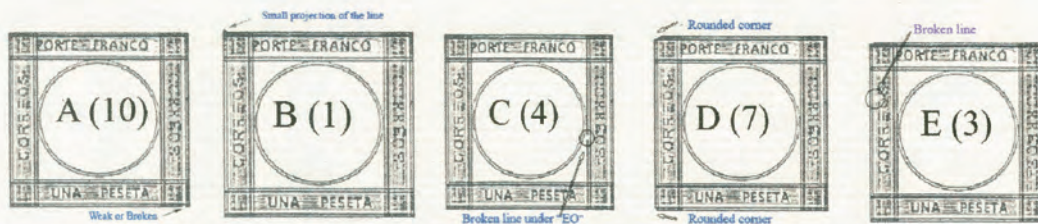
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63



# COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

## ONE PESETA RED

The printing stone was composed by blocks of 2 x 5. Hausburg identified them for first time and he numbered from 1-10; but they are also identified by letters A-K, in the proper order into the transfer block.



August, 6<sup>th</sup> 1858. Cover from Arica, double rate to Lima, with one peseta (position 7 ) and vertical pair of one dinero (positions 14 and 19), both first issues. These combinations are very scarce



# COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

## ONE PESETA RED



Unused



©

Vertical strip, positions 1-2, 1-2, "Tacna 23 Jul 1858"



Arequipa (D)



Ayacucho (D)



Ayacucho in red (H)



Chiclayo (K)



Jauja(I)



Lima (position C)



Lima dots (E)



Pasco (C)



Piura (C)



Trujillo (A)



Internal rate. May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Cover sheet from Tacna to Lima, with one peseta (position E ) simple rate



COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

ONE PESETA RED

DOUBLE RATE



January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Cover sheet from Arequipa to Lima. Double rate for internal mail ( two pesetas) with vertical pair (positions A-F or 10-5), tied with Arequipa dots (Lamy 24) in blue.

Less than five letters known with a pair



October 5<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Cover sheet from Iquique to Lima. Double rate for internal mail ( two pesetas) with horizontal pair of one dinero (positions 7-8) and one peseta stamp (position F or 5), tied with Yquique dots (Lamy 24) in black

Very scarce combination, three letters reported (both ex-Norman S.Hubbard)



COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

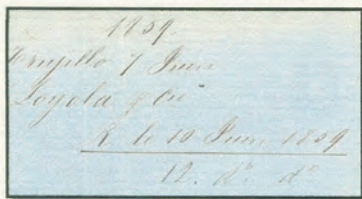
ONE PESETA RED

MARITIME MAIL

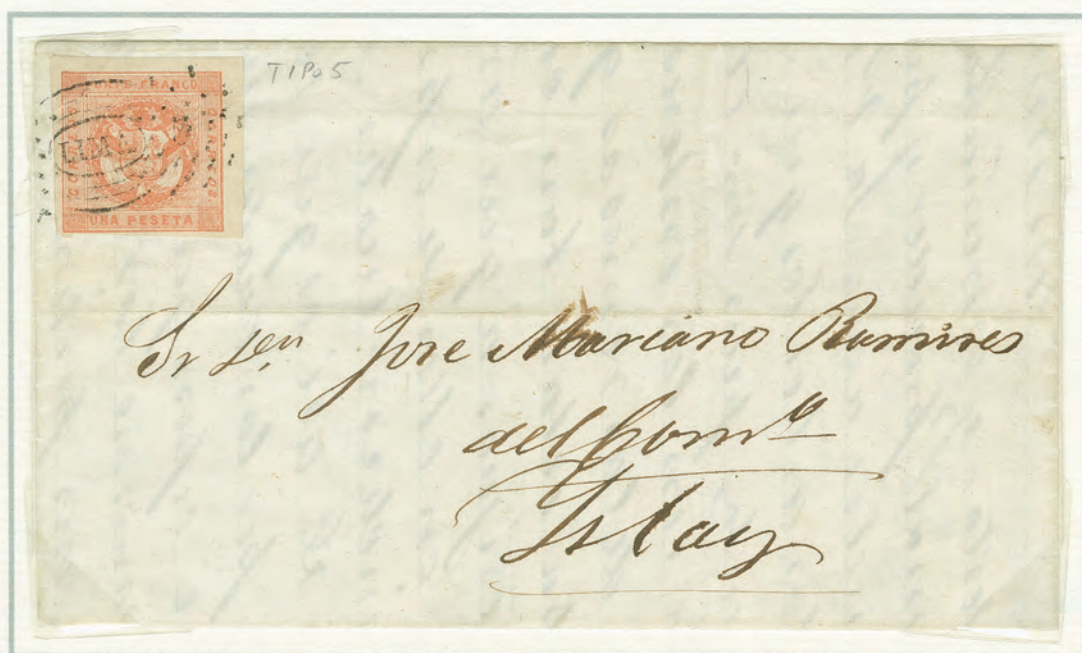


June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Cover sheet from Trujillo to Lima by maritime mail, "por vapor" handwritten on front. Simple rate for distances more than 25 leagues was one peseta

**This is the latest use known of peseta first issue** (Carlos Nicoletti, "El servicio postal...")



(inside) Date of letter a. m.



August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Entire letter to Lima to Ysalay, maritime mail, simple rate, one peseta



## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### ERROR MEDIO PESO RED

Error Medio Peso red was caused when one transfer stone of “medio peso” (a strip of five, A/B/C/D/E) was placed into a half transfer block of one peseta printing stone (5-2-8-6-9 Hall positions). Then, they were printed in red instead of yellow color.

5	2	8	6	9
A	B	C	D	E

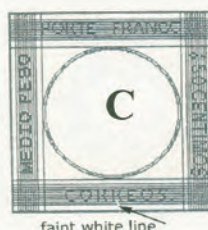
### TRANSFER BLOCK OF ERROR



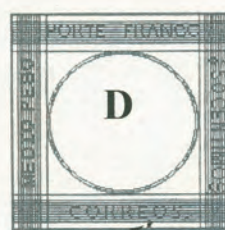
small spot



small projection



faint white line



coloured spot



no distinguishing charesteristics



Type A



Type B



Type C



Type D



Type E

### Columns

1	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
2	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
3	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
4	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
5	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
6	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
7	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
8	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
9	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
10	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
11	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
12	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
13	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
14	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9
15	10	1	4	7	3	10	1	4	7	3
16	5	2	8	6	9	5	2	8	6	9

Transfer block of Error Medio Peso Red was probably placed in row fourteen of left side of one peseta printing stone (according to Percy Bargholtz).

**Ferrari** block = Pink color

Small **Weinberger** block = Green color.

Present strips from past Large Weinberger block are: A-10-5 and B-1-2



## FIRST ISSUE

### "MEDIO PESO" ROSE RED ERROR

#### "SMALL WEINBERGER BLOCK"

**1.1.- Description.** Medio peso error in red color was caused by a mistake, when one (at least) transfer stone of "medio peso" (a strip of five) was placed into a transfer block of one peseta printing stone. Then, they were printed in red instead of yellow color. Only a very few items have survived.

**1.2.- Printing stones.** The printing stone of one peseta was composed by 160 stamps, sixteen transfer stones of ten. For some reason, one transfer block was damaged during the process to compose the stone; the lithographer changed the damaged by a new one, with one transfer stone of medio peso and a row of one peseta (5-2-8-6-9 Hall positions). Then, 155 stamps of one peseta and five "medio peso" were printed in red.

**1.3.- Small Weinberger block.** This block of six stamps is made up of two rows of two stamps of peseta and one of two stamps of "medio peso", positions C and D of Hall. See figure below. There only another block like this: "*The Ferrari block*". **They are the largest ones.** The former "*Large Weinberger block*" was cut in two vertical strips of three, with one error in each strip.

10	1	4	7	3
5	2	8	6	9
5	2	8	6	9
A	B	C	D	E

Normal block

Error block



**1.4.- History .** First mention of this piece came from the publishing company "Philateliques Etudes" by Didier Darteyre in 1930. One year later, Mr. Hall said that was sold by the Kholer firm to Mr. Weinberger, consul of Czechoslovakia. In 1997 it appears again, after thinking it was lost because of the Second World War, and Islander (Norman Hubbard) acquired it for his collection, and finally it was auctioned in 2008.

**It is considered the most important piece of Peruvian philately.**



## FIRST ISSUE

### “MEDIO PESO” ROSE RED ERROR

#### “FERRARI BLOCK”

**Ferarri block.** This block of six stamps is made up of two rows of two stamps of peseta and one of two stamps of “medio peso”, positions A and B of Hall, (with faults). See figure below.

5	2	8	6	9
A	B	C	D	E
10	1	4	7	3
5	2	8	6	9

Error block

Normal block



**History**<sup>1</sup>. First mention of this item came from the Ferrari auction on 5 November 1923; it was sold as lot 303. Some years later appears in Thomas Hall collection, who illustrated the block in an important article in London Philatelist, Vol 40, N° 475, 1931, “The 1858 issue of Peru”. After that, in Luis Nosiglia collection (from Lima), according to Herbert Moll. Next known owner was J. Schatzkès, a French collector. In 1986 it was displayed in Ameripex by Norman S. Hubbard, in whose collection remained until the Siegel auction in 2008.

It got back on sale in April 2010 in Lugano Investphila auction where it joined to this collection.

**It is one of two known largest blocks with a pair of “Medio Peso” red**

<sup>1</sup> Percy Bargoltz census A1



## COAT OF ARMS

### ERROR MEDIO PESO RED

Double rate to Lima



Cover addressed to Lima, with 1 / 2 peso red (Bargholtz census Db8), it was supposed to be a local use; but in our opinion, it was sent to Lima without cancellation, in Lima was tied by Lamy 41 .  
First information about this letter was to be in Schatzkes collection

### Off cover pair



Vertical pair "se tenant" with "medio peso" red (type A) and one peseta (type 5), cancelled in Lima with Lamy 41 datastamp. The pair was not originally affixed to the letter. (Bargholtz census Ca5-F). It was illustrated first time in 1933, in "Centro filatélico del Peru" magazine. In London 1980 exhibition, it appeared affixed to this cover in Bustamante collection. Also, it was displayed in Monaco' 97 as a top item of his collection of Peru.

**Only five pairs se tenant known**



## FIRST ISSUE

### "MEDIO PESO" ROSE RED ERROR

#### "SE TENANT IN COVER"

This "se tenant" pair is made up of one stamp of peseta (position 1) and one "medio peso", position B of Hall. See figure below.

**History** . First mention of this letter came from the philatelic publishing magazine "Filatelia Peruana" n° 76 (1967), where it stated it was in the Leopoldo Callirgos collection. On the other hand, in 1933 the "Centro Filatélico del Perú" showed just the pair in its catalogue, and again in 1951, Filatelia Peruana n° 9, indicated it was in the Lopez de Romaña collection . Later, it was exhibited in London 1980 by Enrique M. de Bustamante, who he owned it until it was auctioned by David Feldman, in November 1998, and acquired by Klaus E. Eitner, who showed the letter in several exhibitions. The last sale was in the Corinphila auction in June 2009.

5	2	8	6	9
A	B	C	D	E
10	1	4	7	3
5	2	8	6	9

Error block

Normal block



**July 21<sup>st</sup> 1858.** Vertical pair "se tenant" with "medio peso" red (type B) and one peseta (type 1), cancelled with Tacna cds (Lamy 36). Bargholtz census Ca3 and n° 3 described by Moll. It seems it was franked as double rate (two pesetas = four dineros).

**This cover is the only one of the five known letters, with the red "medio peso" above.**

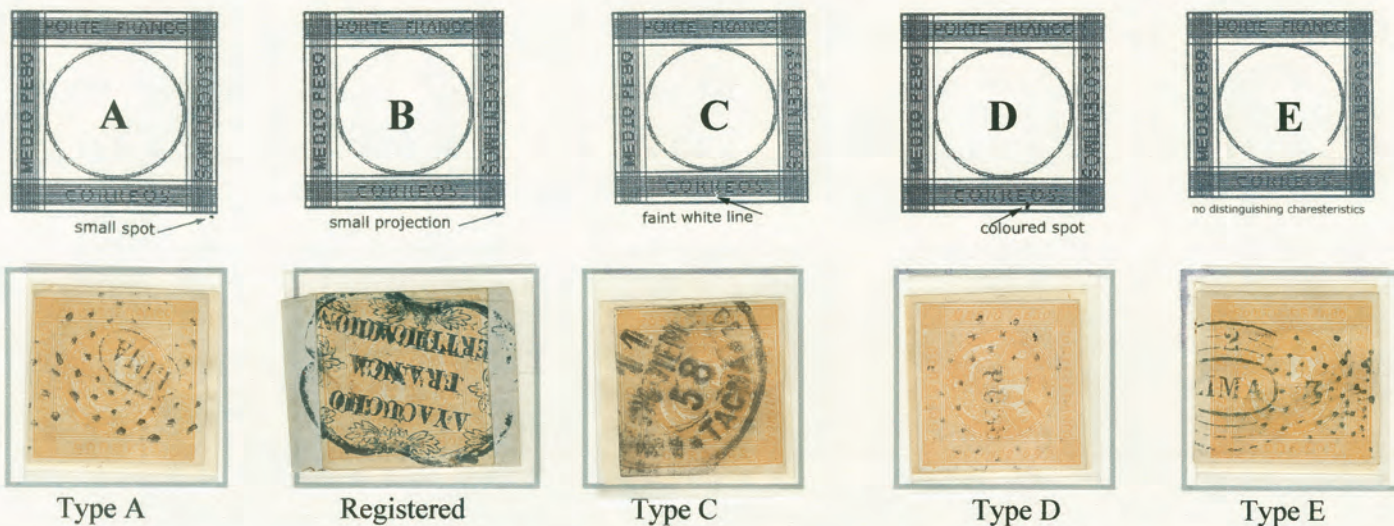


## COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

### MEDIO PESO YELLOW

Emilio Prugue had printed 250 sheets of 80 stamps on March 10<sup>th</sup> of 1858, of 100.000 stamps. However, this stamp according to June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1858 decree was not longer printed but its use was permitted<sup>1</sup>. Printing plate was composed by a basic block of five stamps repeated in two columns of 8 rows.

### TRANSFER BLOCK



### FOREIGN DESTINATION

#### TO CHILE TYPE "B"



Cover sheet from Yquique to Valparaiso, the stamp (type B) was cancelled by line manuscript and Yquique dots

<sup>1</sup> El contrato para la primera emisi3n del a3o 1858, Aldo Salvatecci en Filatelia Peruana, enero 1999.





A Sr. Presidente de la Ytma Corte Superior  
de Santa Fe

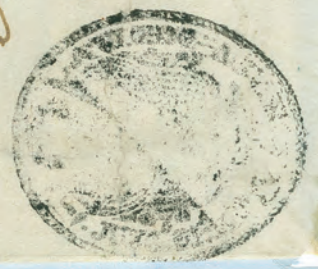


Trujillo.



A Señor Presidente de la Ytma Corte  
Superior de

Trujillo.





COAT OF ARMS. FIRST ISSUE

MEDIO PESO YELLOW

Foreign destinations

Double rate to Bolivia



October 6<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Tacna to Corocoro, double rate (two pesetas). Tacna c.d.s on front and Tacna strike (Lamy 24) cancelling the stamp.



October 18<sup>th</sup> 1858. Tacna to Corocoro, double rate (two pesetas). Tacna c.d.s strike on stamp "A" type.



## COAT OF ARMS. SECOND ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE-GREY

It was issued on November of 1858; by lithography system and 560,000 stamps were printed (3500 sheets and 160 stamps per sheet). It is not known transfer block of this issue. Mint multiples are very scarce, **only a few pairs in mint are known.**

Shades



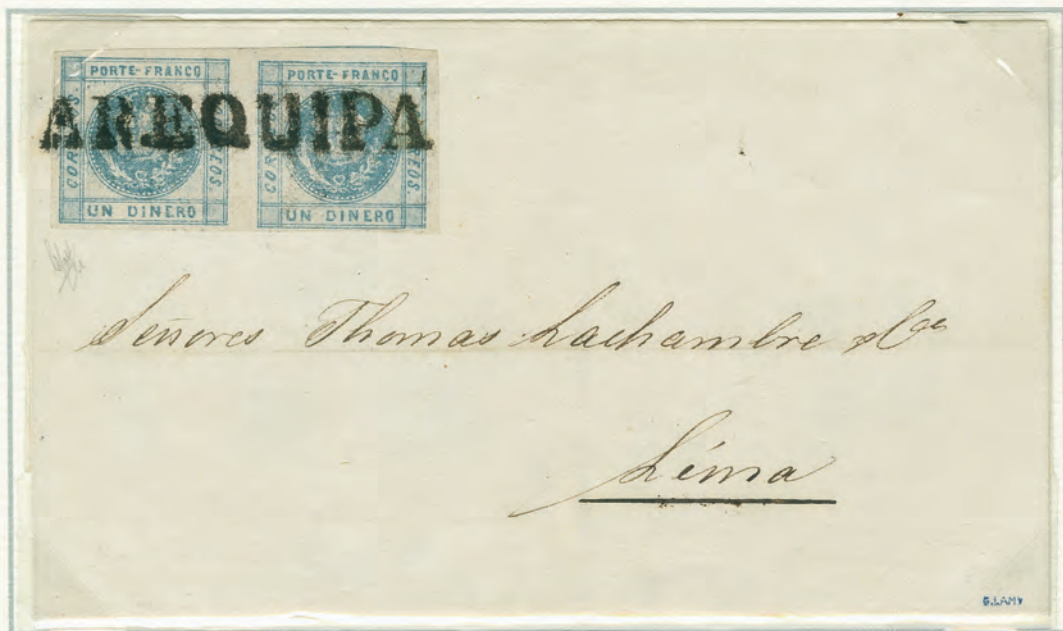
Mint in dark blue



Mint in blue



Light blue



February 21<sup>st</sup> 1860. Cover Sheet from Arequipa to Lima, simple rate. Stamps are cancelled with straight Arequipa (Lmay 1).

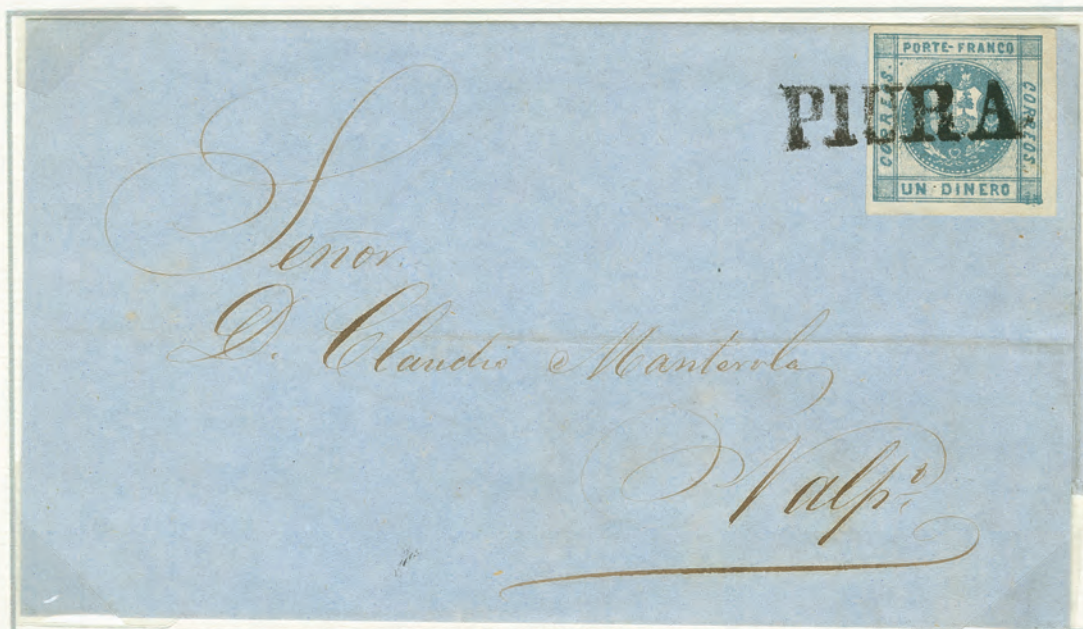


## COAT OF ARMS. SECOND ISSUE

### ONE DINERO BLUE-GREY

Foreign destination. Reduced rate

The February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1858 tariff set up that the rate from or to Europe or America would pay half of the whole tariff (article 5<sup>th</sup>, second paragraph), with the exception of Panama, Guayaquil and Buenaventura (they paid whole rate).



May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Cover sheet from Piura to Valaparaíso. One dinero as reduced tariff.

### Reduced rate

The February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1858 tariff set up that the rate carried by sailing ships would pay half of the whole tariff (article 9<sup>th</sup>, fourth paragraph). The next letter is an example of this tariff



February 6<sup>st</sup> 1859. Cover sheet from Paita to Lima, reduced simple rate, on front "1r" indicating the rate to pay



## ONE DINERO BLUE-GREY

### Double rate, with mixed franking

The February 13th, 1858 tariff (paragraph 2nd), set up that the double rate inside the Republic, whose weight was more than one ounce and less of one, would pay two pesetas (four dineros).



April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Cover sheet from Yquique to Lima, franked by two dineros and one peseta (position 10) of second issue, as double rate.

Both stamps are cancelled with Yquique dots cancellation.

It might seem that the pair of one dinero could be added; however, in such cancellations Lamy type 24, the points are often seen crossing the stamp and its imprint on the paper. This is the case.

### Maritime route

In some cases, the sender indicated the route that he wanted to send the letter

December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1859.

Cover sheet from Trujillo to Lima, simple rate, on front "por vapor" (by ship) indicating the way to carry the letter.

The pair of stamps of one "dinero" second issue is cancelled with the Lamy n°1 cancellation. (Ex-Lamy).





# COAT OF ARMS - SECOND ISSUE

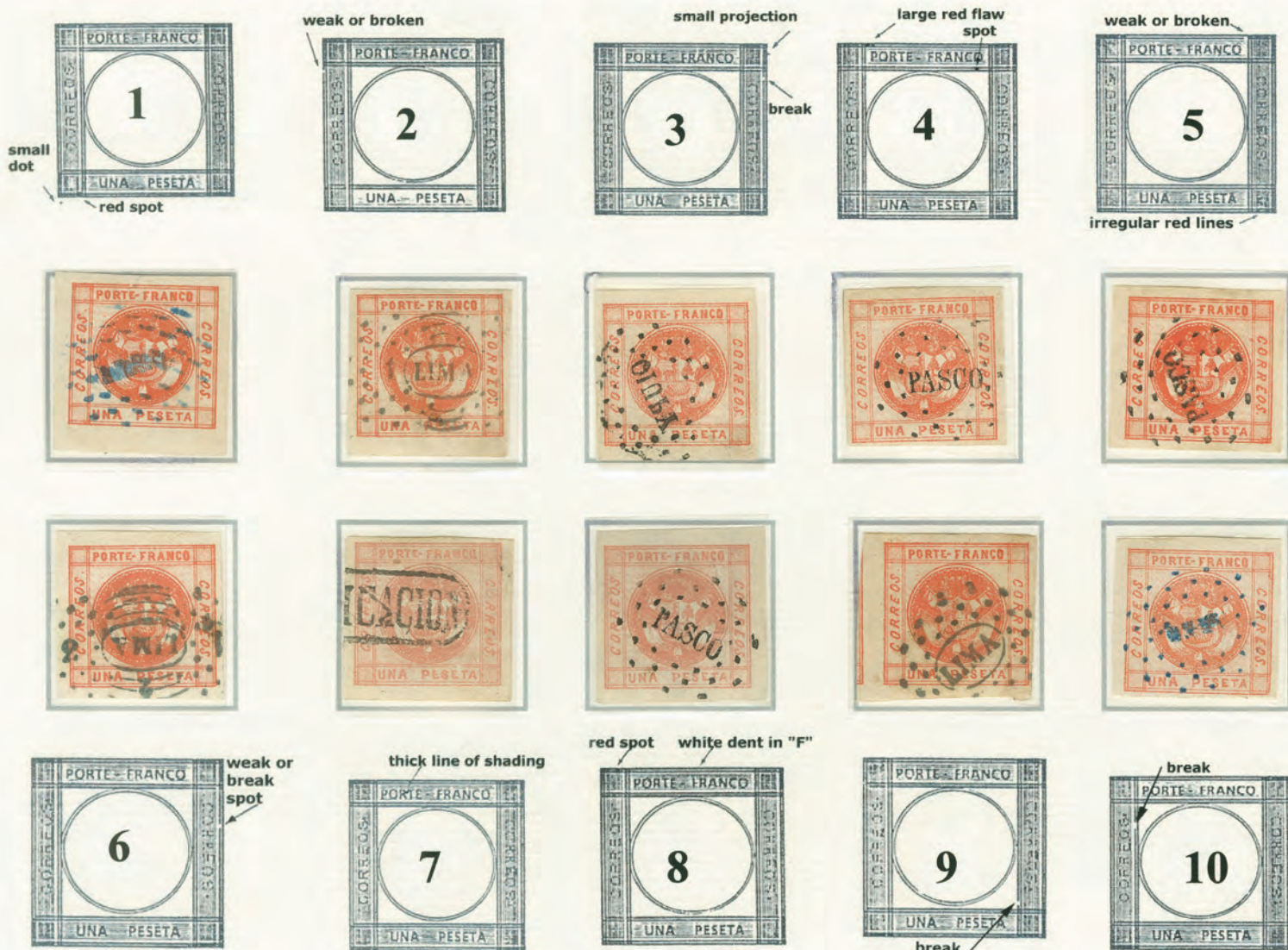
## ONE "PESETA". TYPE I

Two different types of this issue are known (little line in tree sector indicates type II). Lithographed by Emilio Prugue, in Lima. 875 sheets of 160 stamps were printed, composed by two horizontal x eight vertical transfer blocks of ten stamps as showed below; only a very small portion of these were sold. Only type I has been plated.

Mint



This is the largest unused multiple recorded





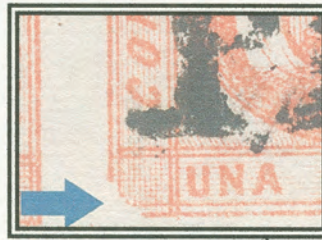
COAT OF ARMS. SECOND ISSUE

ONE PESETA RED

Straight cancellations



Block of Type II with outstanding printing flaw  
Piura cancellation (Lamy 1)



Printing flaw on 4<sup>th</sup> stamp



thin line on Type II



Front of letter from Trujillo with one peseta stamp type I, inland rate, and cancelled by Trujillo handstamp, Lamy straight type 1. **Ex-Lamy.**



# COAT OF ARMS - SECOND ISSUE

## ONE "PESETA". CANCELLATIONS

### TYPE I

Position 1



Lima

Position 2



Cuzco

Position 3



Tacna

Position 4



Yquique

Cuzco

Position 4



Caxamarca

Position 5



Lima



Lima



Lima c.d.s.



Arequipa

Position 6



Lima

Position 7



Tacna

Position 8



Lima

Position 9



Pasco



Lima

Position 10



Cuzco



Huari

### TYPE II



Paita



Trujillo



Arequipa



Lima



Chiclayo



Tacna



Del Sup. de la Junta  
 de Hacienda de la Prov. de Chota

Trujillo

Al Sr. Presidente de la Junta Superior  
 de Hacienda de la Prov. de Chota



Al Sr. Presidente de la Junta Superior  
 de Hacienda de la Prov. de Chota





COAT OF ARMS. SECOND ISSUE

ONE PESETA RED

Inland double rate

Tariff for letters more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce and less than one ounce and distances more than 25 "leguas", was two "pesetas".



January, 20<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Letter sheet from Tacna to Lima. The stamps (positions 1 -2) are cancelled with c.d.s Lamy 36.



November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1858. Letter sheet from Tacna to Arequipa. The stamps (positions 10 -5) are cancelled with c.d.s Lamy 36



## COAT OF ARMS. SECOND ISSUE

### ONE PESETA RED

The February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1858 tariff set up that the rate from or to Europe or America would pay half of the whole tariff (article 5<sup>th</sup>, second paragraph), with the exception of Panama, Guayaquil and Buenaventura (they paid whole rate).

#### Foreign destination. To France



November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Folded letter from Lima to Bordeaux. It was cancelled by boxed "CALLAO/VAPOR" (Lamy 62) and carried by English mail to Panama, "PANAMA TRANSIT" and B.P.A. cds of Callao.

On front "21" decimes French rate, to be paid by the recipient, and red English c.d.s., on reverse there are several data stamps: English "BK", Paris and Bordeaux c.d.s.

Very scarce use of pre-philatelic marking  
"CALLAO / VAPOR"

April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1860. Folded letter sheet from Yca to Lima. The stamps: one dinero first issue (position 7) and one peseta second issue (position 2), are cancelled with YCA (Lamy 7) marking.

Several explanations are given for this use: a) the sender posted the letter with one peseta and one dinero, (one dinero left) and "2" due was put on front, to be paid by addressee, b) three dineros would be the postage for triple rate of letters carried by sailing boats.

This letter is showed in  
Lamy's book, page 102





## COAT OF ARMS. SECOND ISSUE

### ONE PESETA RED

#### Cancellations



October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1859. Letter sheet from Chiclayo to Lima. It was cancelled by boxed "CHICLAYO" (Lamy 4) in blue.

The franking was one "peseta" (position 3 of the plate type 1), for internal rate inside the Republic.  
Ex- Lamy

#### Foreign destination. Simple rate to Colombia

The February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1858 tariff, set up that the rate from or to Panama, Guayaquil and Buenaventura would pay whole tariff (article 6<sup>th</sup>), instead of to pay half tariff as other destinations.

June 11th, 1859. Letter sheet from Lima to Bogota. The stamp, one peseta, second issue type 2, is cancelled with Lima figures 1-2 (Lamy 41). The letter was carried by English mail to Panama (cds English marking of Panama on front) and when it was received for the Colombian mail was put the tax-marking "15" (cents) and "PANAMA /DEBE", indicating the recipient had to pay the simple rate.

Only two letters are known with these markings





## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "DINERO". FIRST SETTING

The third issue of coat of arms has the most interesting compositions, Hall, in 1923, was the first philatelist that published the composition of the printing (160 stamps per sheet), one printing with three settings and two retouches and the characteristic of the transfer blocks: twenty stamps for first and second settings, forty for the third, unknown the first retouch and twenty the second.

**Characteristics of first setting:** Dark blue colour, distance between stamps less than one millimetre.

#### Mints



Position 20



Positions 16 and 17  
One of three mint pairs known

#### Reconstruction of a Transfer Block



Transfer Block was composed by 20 transfer types. This reconstruction contains seven pairs and a horizontal strip of three. It includes four connections: Left margin, types 15-11; right margin, types 5 and 1 and types 20 and 16; top margin, types 17 and 2. The extension at both left and right of the reconstruction should not be misinterpreted. A sheet only contained two horizontal transfer blocks



Mr. D. Antonio Rodriguez.  
 Calle de 3  
 Puerta. Lima.



Sr. Jefe de la Corte Superior de Justicia del Departamento de Tacna.



Corte Suprema

Tacna



# COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". FIRST SETTING

TRANSFER BLOCK OF 20 STAMPS

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20



**December 28, 1859.** Folded letter sheet from Lima to Arequipa with a pair (positions 17 and 18), cancelled by **Lima** dots handstamp in black (Lamy 37), and it was received on January 2<sup>nd</sup>.

**This is the earliest recorded usage of this issue on cover**

July 5, 1860. Letter sheet from Lima to Arequipa with strip of four (positions 12 to 15) and cancelled with Lima dots (Lamy 41).



**This is the largest franking recorded of first setting in non official letter.**



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "DINERO". SECOND SETTING

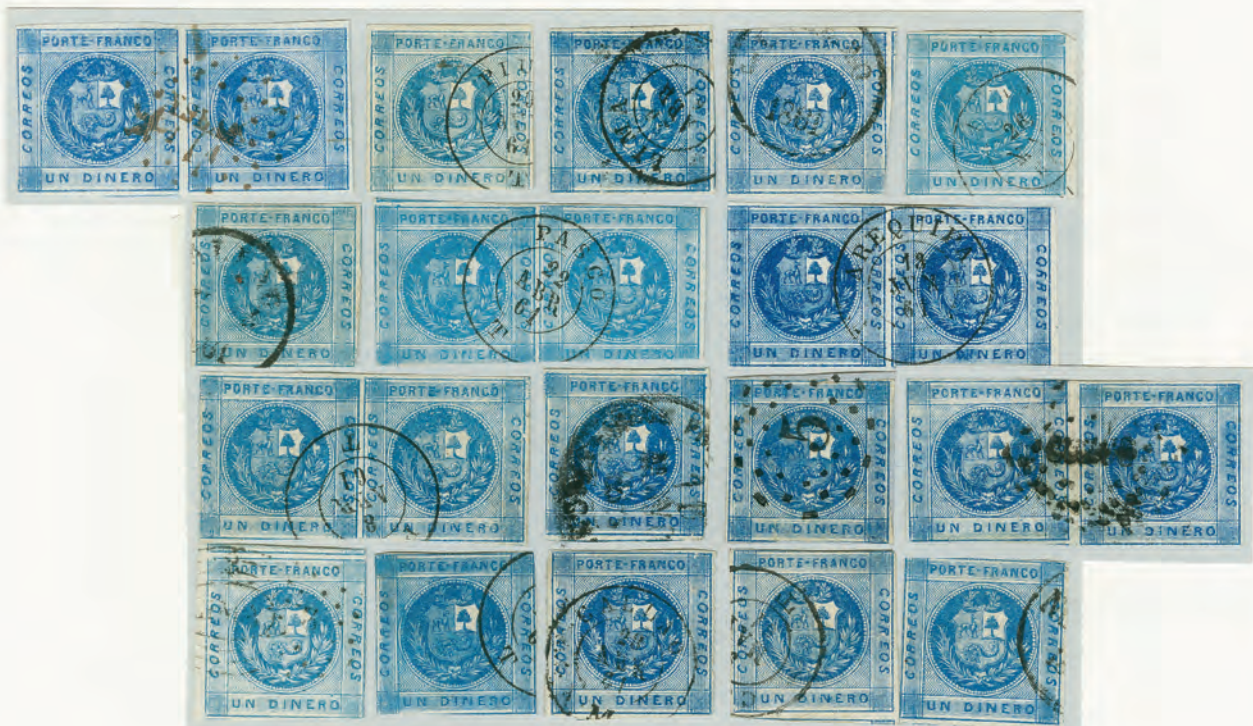
**Characteristics of second setting:** Light blue colour, distance between stamps less than one millimetre.

#### Differences in shade

Light blue colour is the characteristic of this issue, but some different shades took place



#### Reconstruction of a Transfer Block



Transfer Block was composed by 20 transfer types. This reconstruction contains five horizontal pairs. It includes four connections: Left margin, types 5-1; right margin, types 15 and 11. The extension at both left and right of the reconstruction should not be misinterpreted. A sheet only contained two horizontal transfer blocks



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "DINERO". THIRD SETTING

**Worn plate** (cornucopia on white background)

These stamps can be confused with first retouch, because cornucopia is on white.

However, the distance between stamps is as third stone

#### Mints



Blue



dark blue



Obragillo



Yca



Lima



September 30, 1861. Cover from Cajamarca to Lima, with pair of worn plate, positions 19 and 20



COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". SECOND SETTING

Characteristics of second setting: Blue colour, the distance between stamps is up to one millimetre.

TRANSFER BLOCK OF 20 STAMPS

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

Mint



Positions 3 and 4

The only multiple known in mint of this setting

REDUCED RATE FOR JUDICIAL LETTERS (Post offices less than 25 "leguas", law of February 23, 1858, first paragraph, articles 3 and 4).



May 24, 1861. Judicial wrapper from Tacna to Arica, with 30 stamps of second setting. The weight of the letter was 20 ounces (handwritten on front). Some stamps have holes of bookworm. The 23th of January 1858 tariff set up that the rate between post-offices less than 25 leguas will pay half of normal tariff. Then 4 "dineros" per ounce, first ten ounces = 40 "dineros" plus next 10 ounces, 20 dineros; Total 60 "dineros". Half of tariff = 30 "dineros"

This wrapper has the largest franking known of the second setting



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "DINERO". THIRD SETTING

#### Reconstruction of a transfer block

Transfer block, is composed of 40 different stamps in four lines of ten rows  
The space, between stamps is wider than previous settings; it measures about two mm.



This reconstruction contains eleven pairs. The space between the stamps can be seen in these pairs. Ten horizontal pairs and one vertical  
For a better identification their placement within the transfer block is shown below

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40



# COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". THIRD SETTING

THE TRANSFER BLOCK WAS COMPOSED OF 40 STAMPS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40



Block of five, positions as above mentioned.  
It is the second block known of this stone



January 3, 1861, Lima to Valparaiso. Lettersheet with full content with pair not cancelled.  
On front a tax mark "25" of Valparaiso.

This is the only multiple known in mint of this stone



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

The sheet was composed by 160 stamps, two rows and four columns of transfer block of 20 stamps. In this retouch the line in "EOS" of right "CORREOS" is missing. Background lines on Cornucopia. The issue started in November of 1861, but no item is known of this month.



Position 14



Connection block, positions  
10- 6 ; 15- 11; 20 -16



Position 16  
Llama on white background



Positions 1 , 2, 3 ,4



Positions 13, 14



Positions 12, 13 , 14



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "DINERO". FIRST RETOUCH

The characteristic of this retouch is cornucopia on white and the distance between stamps is less than one millimetre (the third issue has two mm.). Up to now the transfer block has not reconstructed, not even known.

This retouch in mint is the rarest one of first issues of Peru.



Block of six, upper margin. It can be appreciated the distance between stamps is less than one mm.

**This is the only recorded unused multiple of this retouch**



April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Judicial letter to Lima with two horizontal strips of four and one pair.

**This cover is the largest franking known of the first retouch in letter**



# COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

## TRANSFER BLOCK OF 20 STAMPS

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20



Two blocks of 2 x 5, with the reconstruction of transfer block of twenty, positions as above mentioned

**This is the only reconstruction with two unused blocks of ten known**



Letter from Paita to Lima, October 2, 1862, simple rate. 19 and 20 positions



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

Double transfer (Positions 11, 12 and 13)

11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20



Block of 2 x 5, positions as above mentioned

**This is one of the two double unused transfers blocks known**

Enlargement of double transfer



ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20



Block of 2 x 5 left and below sheet corner, positions as a.m..

**Only five unused blocks of ten known, four of them in this exhibition**



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

Double transfer (Positions 1, 8, 12, 13 and 15)



Position 15



Enlargement of double transfer

Mints



Position 1



Positions 12

13

Llama in white



Position 1



Double transfer in position 1



Position 12



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

FOREIGN DESTINATION (Bolivia)



May 19, 1862. Lettersheet from Tacna ¿? to Corocoro (Bolivia), double rate.

Block of four (positions 2, 3, 7 and 8).

**This is the only recorded block of four on cover**

**REDUCED RATE (Less than 25 "leguas")**



June 19, 1862. Lettersheet with full contain from Callao to Lima. The stamp is cancelled by grid of Lima and c.d.s. Callao. On cover there also are two strikes: one square "LIMA/ 3<sup>A</sup> /DISTRIB<sup>N</sup>." and other round "LIMA / CUART<sup>A</sup> /DISTRIB". The letter was planned to be carried at 9 :30 train, but at the end it was at 11:30 ( 3<sup>a</sup> distribution), the strike 4<sup>a</sup> distribution was a mistake



# COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "DINERO". 2<sup>nd</sup> RETOUCH

Insufficiently franked (foreign destination)



May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Letter Sheet from Tacna to Cochabamba (Bolivia). The stamps are cancelled by Tacna cds. The letter (simple rate) was insufficiently franked by a pair of third issue 2 on retouch stamps. The rate to Bolivia was 2 reales. On cover there is a handwritten "1r", indicating the amount left.

REDUCED RATE (Less than 25 "leguas")



April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Lettersheet with full contain from Callao to Lima. The stamp is cancelled by c.d.s. of Callao. On cover there is a mark of square "LIMA/1<sup>A</sup>/DISTRIB<sup>N</sup>." and handwritten "Urgente" and "7 1/2", indicating the letter had to be carried by the first train



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "PESETA". FIRST PRINTING

### Reconstruction of a Transfer Block

Transfer block of first printing is composed by 20 different types (4 x 5). Four vertical transfers by two horizontal blocks made a printing stone (160 stamps)



### Simple rate



November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1860

Cover from Huancayo, one peseta first printing, type 8 (clean impression). Ex- Lamy



COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "PESETA". FIRST PRINTING

CANCELLATIONS OF CUZCO

Ring in blue colour



March 12, 1860. Letter sheet from Cuzco to Lima with single stamp (position 20) cancelled by ring of Cuzco strike ( Lamy 48), and it was received the 18<sup>th</sup>

Ring in black colour



May 26, 1860. Letter sheet from Cuzco to Lima with single samp (position 14) cancelled by ring of Cuzco strike ( Lamy 48), and it was received the 30<sup>th</sup>



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "PESETA". SECOND PRINTING

**Characteristics of the second printing** Carmine-red colour

The distance between horizontal stamps is 2- 2,5 mm.

The distance between vertical stamps is 1,5 - 2 mm.

First use: February 3, 1861

No transfer block known



Carmine



Block of four plus pair



February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1861. Letter sheet from Tacna to Lima, Tacna dots strike (Lamy 24)

This is the first date recorded of this printing



ONE "PESETA". FIRST PRINTING

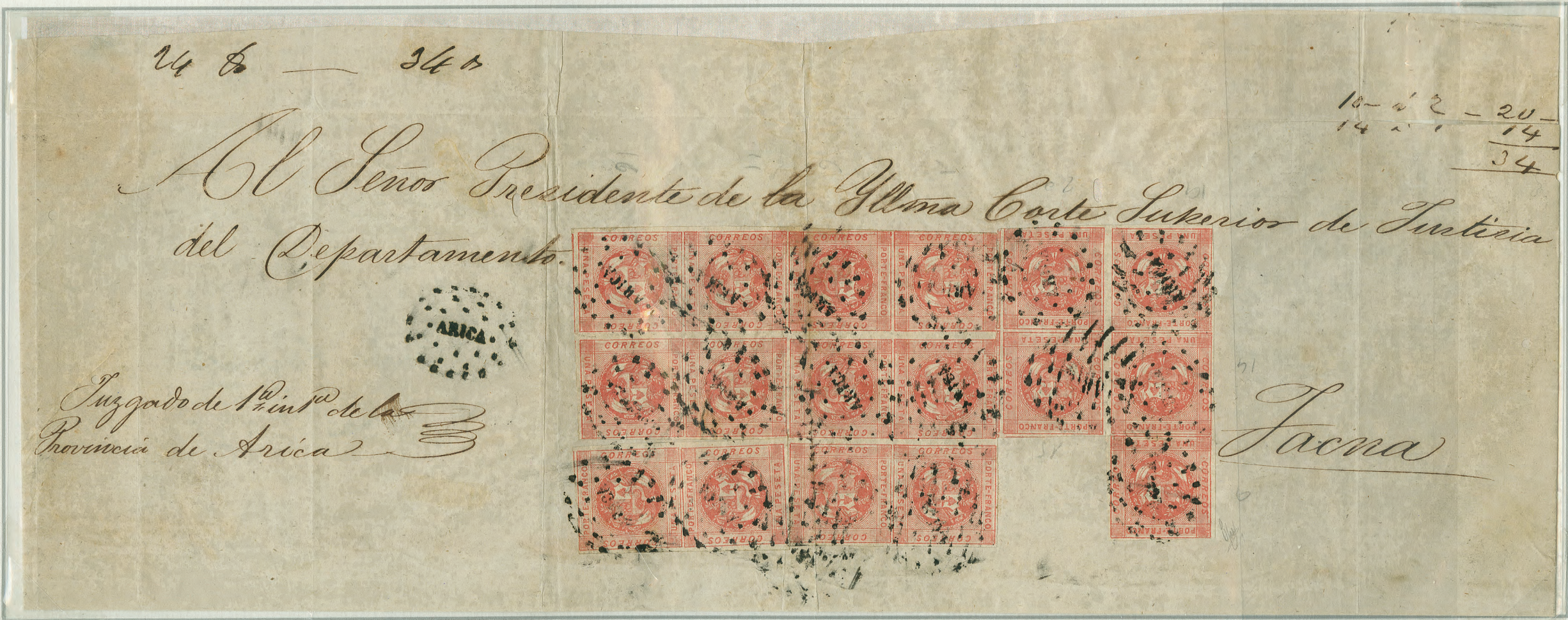
**Characteristics of the first printing:** Carmine-rose colour  
The distance between horizontal stamps is 1, 5 – 2 millimetres  
The distance between vertical stamps is about 0, 5 millimetres  
First use: January 1860

TRANSFER BLOCK OF 20 STAMPS

- The wrapper has these blocks:**
- Block of ten (positions 1-2-3, 6-7-8, 11-12, 16-17)
  - Block of two (positions 13-18)
  - Block of five (positions 9, 14-14, 19-20)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

**REDUCED RATE FOR JUDICIAL LETTERS** (Post offices less than 25 “ leguas”, law of February 23<sup>rd</sup> , 1858, first paragraph, articles 3 and 4).



Judicial wrapper from Tacna to Arica, with 17 stamps of first printing. The weight of the letter was 24 ounces (handwritten on front). The 23rd of January 1858 tariff set up that the rate between post-offices less than 25 leguas will pay half of normal tariff. Then 2 “pesetas” per ounce, first ten ounces = 20 “pesetas” plus next 14 ounces, 14 “pesetas”; Total 34 “pesetas”.  
Half of tariff = 17 “pesetas” . On front up-right there is a handwritten with this calculation

**This wrapper is one of the largest franking known of first printing**



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "PESETA". THIRD PRINTING

**Characteristics of the third printing:** Pale--rose colour  
Cornucopia and text on white background  
The distance between horizontal stamps is 1 mm.  
The distance between vertical stamps is 0,5-1 mm.  
First use: January 1861  
No transfer block known

### BLOCK OF 4 X 6 STAMPS



Block of 24 stamps cancelled by special grid of Lima 18 x 57 mm.  
**This is the largest recorded block of "peseta" third printing**



COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "PESETA". FIRST PRINTING

TRANSFER BLOCK OF 20 STAMPS

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20

REDUCED RATE FOR JUDICIAL LETTERS (Post offices less than 25 "leguas", law of February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1858, first paragraph, articles 3 and 4).



January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Judicial wrapper from Otusco to Trujillo, with 23 stamps of first setting. One block of twenty and a strip of three, the weight of the letter was 35 ½ ounces (handwritten on front). The 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 1858 tariff set up that the rate between post-offices less than 25 leagues will pay half of normal tariff. Then 2 "pesetas" per ounce, first ten ounces = 20 "pesetas" plus next 25 ½ ounces, 25 ½ pesetas; Total 45 ½ "pesetas". Half of tariff = 23 "pesetas"

This is the largest block known of first printing on cover



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "PESETA". RETOUCH FIRST SETTING

**Characteristics of first setting:** Red, rose colour  
The distance between horizontal stamps is 2 – 2,5 mm.  
The distance between vertical stamps is 1 -1,5 mm.  
First use: January 1862  
Transfer block of twenty stamps  
"O" in PORTE and "CO" Franco, bigger than others



Red pale colour. This block of ten is the largest unused block known of this retouch



November 25, 1862. Letter sheet from Cuzco to Lima , Cuzco dots strike ( Lamy 24).



# COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

## ONE "PESETA". FOURTH PRINTING

Characteristics of the fourth printing: Carmine-red colour

The distance between stamps is 0,5 – 1 millimetre

Transfer block of 20 stamps

First use: January 1861

### INTERNAL RATE

#### TRANSFER BLOCK OF 20 STAMPS

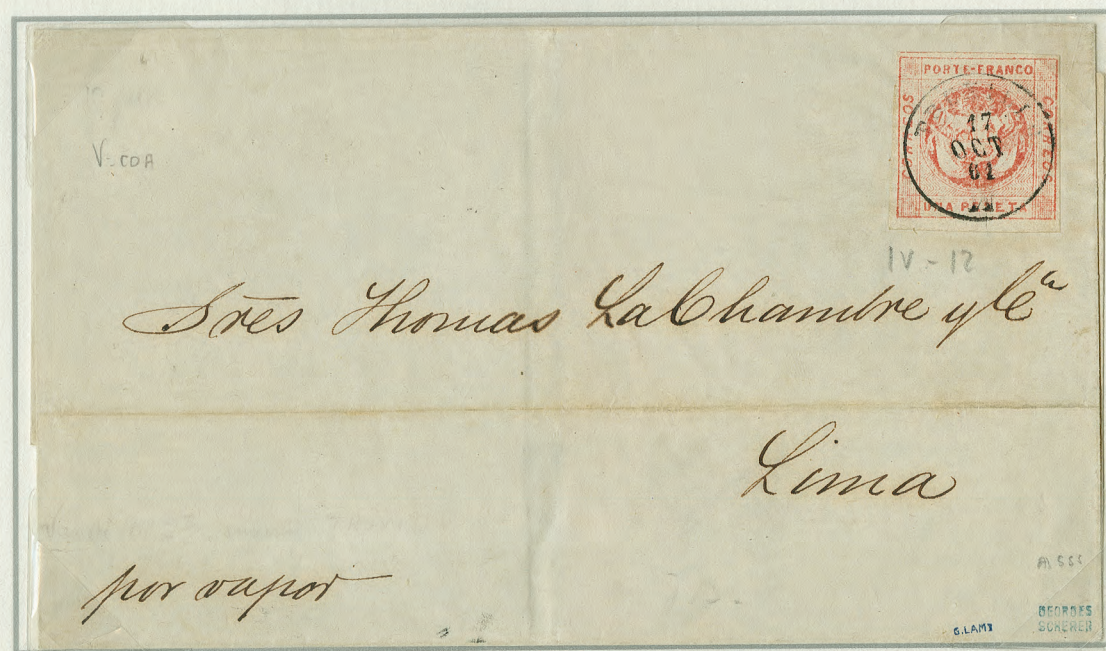
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

In grey colour are indicated the position of the stamps (beside) in transfer block



Judicial wrapper from Trujillo to Cajamarca, with 13 stamps of fourth setting. The weight of the letter was 6 ½ ounces (handwritten on front). The 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 1858 tariff set up that the internal rate was 4 "dineros" (2 pesetas) per ounce, first ten ounces. Then the rate was right applied.

This is the largest block known of the fourth printing in letter.



October 17<sup>th</sup>, 1861. Letter sheet from Trujillo to Lima, carried by steam ship, handwritten on front "por vapor", the stamp (position 12) is cancelled by c.d.s. of Trujillo (Lamy 26)



October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1861. Letter sheet from Tacna to Arequipa, simple rate, the stamp (position 5) is cancelled by c.d.s Tacna (Lamy 36).



COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

ONE "PESETA". RETOUCH FIRST SETTING

REGISTERED LETTER



*Lima de 19 Julio de 1862*



*Carlos Luján*

*Huarez*

August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Registered letter of linen from Lima to Huaraz, with franking of 43 stamps of retouch composed by one strip of thirteen, one of ten, two of eight and two of two. The tariff for registered letters was two pesetas, then the wrapper weighed (one stamp is missing) 31 ounces. This is the largest recorded franking in letter of this retouch.



## COAT OF ARMS - THIRD ISSUE

### ONE "PESETA". RETOUCH SECOND SETTING

#### Characteristics of second setting:

Bright red colour

The distance between horizontal stamps is 1,5 -2 mm.

The distance between vertical stamps is 0,5 mm.

First use: January 1862

Transfer block of twenty stamps

"O" in PORTE and "CO" Franco, bigger than others



(Above) Letter sheet from Chinchá to Lima, handstamp of CHINCHA (Lamy 1).

(Below) November 2, 1862. Letter sheet from Pisagua to Lima, with handstamp of this town (Lamy 24).



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" RED

### ROSE SHADES

Normal paper



"Pelure" paper



Proof



Joint coil



Cardboard paper



Frame sideways





## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

The first date of use of this issue was December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1862 (\*) and it was also the first stamp printed in Lecoq machine. This machine printed the stamps from a coil in a continuous way. About 3.200.000 stamps were issued from 1862 up to 1867. The last use known was in August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1869 (\*\*).



First printing (white paper)



Second printings (yellowish paper)



Coil joint, left over right



Last printings (greyish paper of bad quality)

(\*) Aldo Salvatcci in *Filatelía Peruana*

(\*\*) Carlos Nicoletti, *El Servicio postal y filatélico en el Perú*

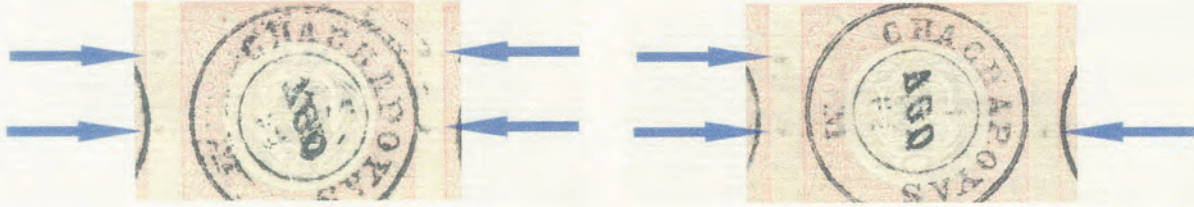


## LECOQ ISSUES

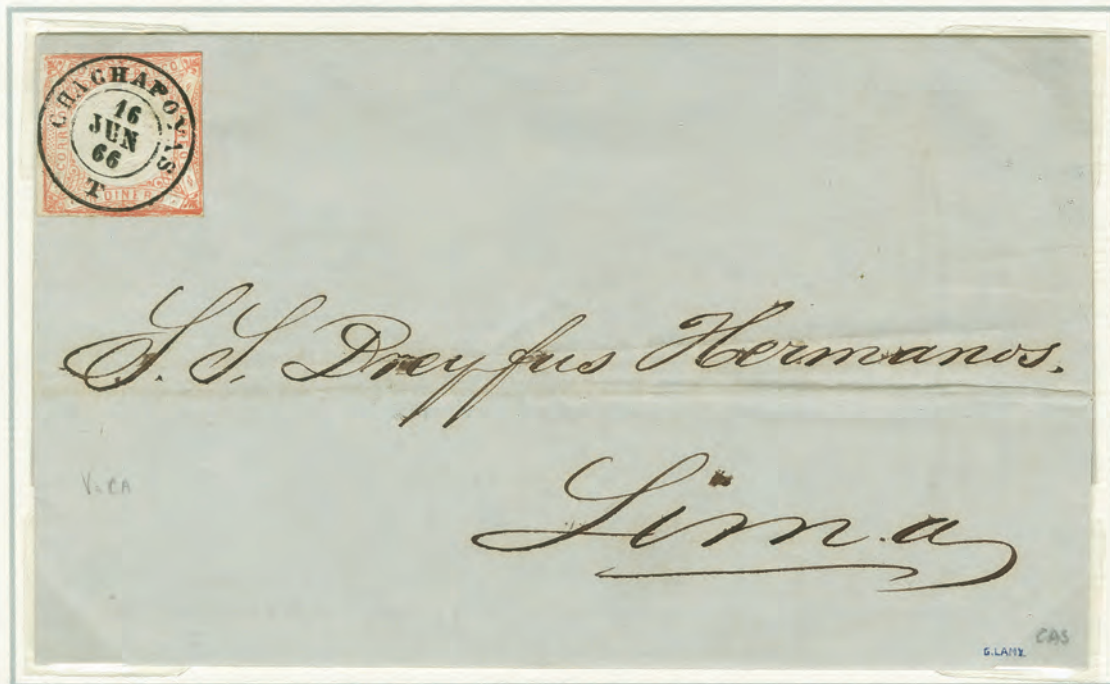
### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### CANCELLATIONS, CHACHAPOYAS

Between the stamps there are usually two indentations made of by the needle of the Lecoq machine when the coil is dragged in horizontal direction. In same cases there is only one.



Two strips of eight stamps cancelled by Chachapoyas c.d.s. Lamy type 27



June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1866. Entire letter from Chachapoyas to Lima, one "dinero" as a inland rate cancelled by Chachapoyas c.d..s. (Lamy 26)



## LECOQ ISSUES

ONE "DINERO" RED

FOREIGN DESTINATIONS

To France with "LIGNE A"



November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1866. E.L. from Lima to Paris, one "dinero" (inland rate),. On front c.d.s. Line "A" of French packet boat from Panama to France. The stamp in cancelled by lineal date strike; also "Panama transit" and "12" handstamp (French decimes), rate to be paid by the recipient. On reverse Paris c.d.s. handstamp

Only two letters known with this cancellation and the other is inland mail

Simple rate to Chile

December 7th, 1867 (inside). Cover. from Moro to Santiago de Chile, pair of stamps of "one dinero" cancelled by Moro mark (Lamy 50, 95 points).

The postal treaty with Chile was signed in October 16<sup>th</sup> 1866 (Aldo Salvatecci. *Tratados postales del Peru*). Simple rate for letters was 20 cts or 2 dineros.





## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### BISECTED STAMPS. USE AS REDUCED TARIFF

The December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1865 decree set up the letters between Lima, Callao and Chorrillos would pay half of inland rate since January 1<sup>st</sup> 1866, this is, five cts (1/2 dinero), but no stamps of this value were emit, then the public split up the one dinero red stamp in two parts and this use was allowed (\*).



February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1866. Cover sheet from Callao to Lima, one "dinero" bisected, on front boxed "LIMA/1<sup>a</sup>/DISTRIBUCION"



April 11<sup>th</sup>, 1866. Cover sheet from Callao to Lima, one "dinero" bisected, on front boxed "LIMA/7<sup>a</sup>/DISTRIBUCION". The stamp is cancelled by grid of Lima.

(\*) An outstanding study of this use was published by Aldo Salvatecci in *Filatelía Peruana*.



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" RED

### REGISTERED CANCELLATIONS

"CERTIFICACION" of Chachapoyas Type 85 of Lamy



February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1867. Registered cover from Hunacavelica to Lima, five "dineros" for registered fees and one "dinero" simple rate. (December 1866 to January 1868 tariff).



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" RED

### REGISTERED CANCELLATIONS

"CERTIFICACION" of Moyobamba Type 99 of Lamy (attributed to Yquitos)



Type 92 of Lamy plus type 25



Type 92 of Lamy plus type 1



Types 82 and 27



Type 88



Type 152



Type 160



Not reported



Not reported





# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" RED

### REGISTERED CANCELLATIONS

"CERTIFICADO" de Moyobamba Type 114 of Lamy



"CERTIFICADO" de Caraz Type 90 of Lamy



Type 81 of Lamy



Type 81



Type 84 of Lamy



April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1867. Registered cover from Hunacavelica to Lima, five "dineros" for registered fee and one "dinero" simple rate. ((December 1866 to January 1868 tariff).



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### "FRAME SIDEWAYS" variety

This variety occurs when the frame is rotated 90 degrees relative to normal printing position. In the past was thought to be the embossed coat of arms that was turned, but now it has proven that has been the frame.

There are several ways to proof that the frame was rotated instead of the coat of arms. Klaus Eitner studied very well these proofs in his former collection of Peru. In the summary: If we have more than one exemplary, it concludes, because the upper part of the strip puts "CORREOS" in place of "FRANCO PORTE". Another conclusion developed by Mr Eitner was the outer horizontal frame-lines of the coil receive more ink than the inner part of the die. Finally, there are some marks (machine indentations) made by advance of the coil that shows that the frame was rotated.



Iquique dots cancellation (Lamy 24)



**May 9th, 1866.** Cover sheet from Tacna to Cochabamba, franked by a pair of one red "dinero" to pay the rate to Bolivia and tied by Tacna cds. Both stamps are the variety "FRAME SIDEWAYS".

**This is the only multiple known on letter of this variety**



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### FOREIGN DESTINATIONS. DEPARTURE FROM TACNA/ARICA

To France before the English prepayment (1865)



January 23<sup>rd</sup> 1863. Cover sheet from Tacna, via Arica to Angoulême (France), franked by one "dinero" for inland rate and cancelled by Tacna cds (Lamy 25).

On front Arica B.P.A. (JY/23/1863) Parmenter CDS-1, also "12" (French decimes) and boxed "2F87 5/10", accountancy mark between France and U.K. On reverse Bordeaux, London, Angoulême, Paris to Bordeaux and Paris c.d.s. handstamps.

A great part of the trade to Bolivia, went through Arica (port) and Tacna.

#### PAID TO ARICA marking

February 7th 1865. Cover front from Tacna, via Arica and Panama to Dordogne (France), franked with one "dinero", for inland simple rate and not cancelled

On front Arica B.P.A. (FE/7/1865) Parmenter CDS-1, also "PD", French marking indicating payment by the sender. London and French railway cds. Also crowned cds "PAID AT ARICA" indicating prepayment.



A few letters known with "PAID AT ARICA"



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" RED. LARGE FRANKING



Front of wrapper made of **linen**, from Chota to Cajamarca, franked by 29 stamps: one strip of twelve, coil junction on first left stamp; two strips of five; one strip of six and one simple.

This franking (29 dineros) corresponds to 19 ounces of weight. First ten ounces, twenty dineros; next nine dineros, nine ounces (half rate), total 19 ounces (January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1863 tariff).

This item is showed in Carlos Nicoletti's book as an outstanding piece.

October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864. Judicial wrapper from Otusco to Trujillo, franked by 34 stamps: one strip of thirteen, junction on seventh stamp; another strips of thirteen, junction on first stamp and one strip of eight.

This franking (34 dineros) corresponds to 24 ounces of weight. First ten ounces, twenty dineros, next fourteen dineros, fourteen ounces (half rate), total 24 ounces (January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1863 tariff).



These are two of the highest franking known of one dinero red issue.



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### FOREIGN DESTINATIONS

To France before the English prepayment (1865)



March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864. E.L. from Corocoro to Bordeaux, one "dinero" (inland rate),. On front Arica B.P.A. (MR/24/1864) , also "12" handwritten (French decimes) and boxed "2F87ct " accountancy mark On reverse Bordeaux, London and Paris c.d.s. handstamps

#### Simple rate to Spain. Guano war



October 22<sup>nd</sup> , 1865 (inside). E.L. from Lima to Castro Urdiales, one stamp of "dinero" and cancelled by c.d.s. Lima (Lamy 25) Nov-28-1865. The letter was delayed more than three months because of the Guano war and the blockade of Callao Port. It is known that Spanish warships departed Callao on February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1865 and due to there are not marks of English mail, the letter had to be carried by Spanish warship. Franca mark (Lamy 113). The letter paid eight reales in Spain (simple rate)

Letter to Spain with outstanding historical episode



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY CANCELLATIONS

The P.S.N.C. carried most of the maritime mail from Peruvian ports, until 1854 it were used straight marks to indicate the name of the steam ship. In one dinero red issue the name of the boat was handwritten on front of the letter, but in some cases it used a very beautiful mark. These are very scarce.

#### STEAM SHIP ARICA



September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1867. Cover sheet from Guadalupe to Lima, with oval mark "PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY/ STEAMSHIP ARICA". On reverse c.d.s. Lima, September 15<sup>th</sup>. Arica(1) was an steamship built in 1867 of 740 tons, in 1869 wrecked in Peru coast

#### STEAMSHIP INCA



October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1865. Entire letter from Pisco to Lima, one "dinero" as a inland rate cancelled by VAPOR INCA mark (Lamy 70 points)  
Inca (1) was an steamship built in 1856 of 290 tons that served until 1874



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" RED

#### MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU

From 1865 to 1879, most of the overseas mail was carried by the British mail service, with several agencies in all coast and different strike numbers were used: Arica (C36). Callao (C38), Iquique (D87), Islay (C42), Paita (C43), Pisco and Chincha islands (unknown). Peruvian rules established all inland letters would pay the postage according its weight, one *dinero* each half ounce, then, it is common in this period to find mixed frankings, of both countries.

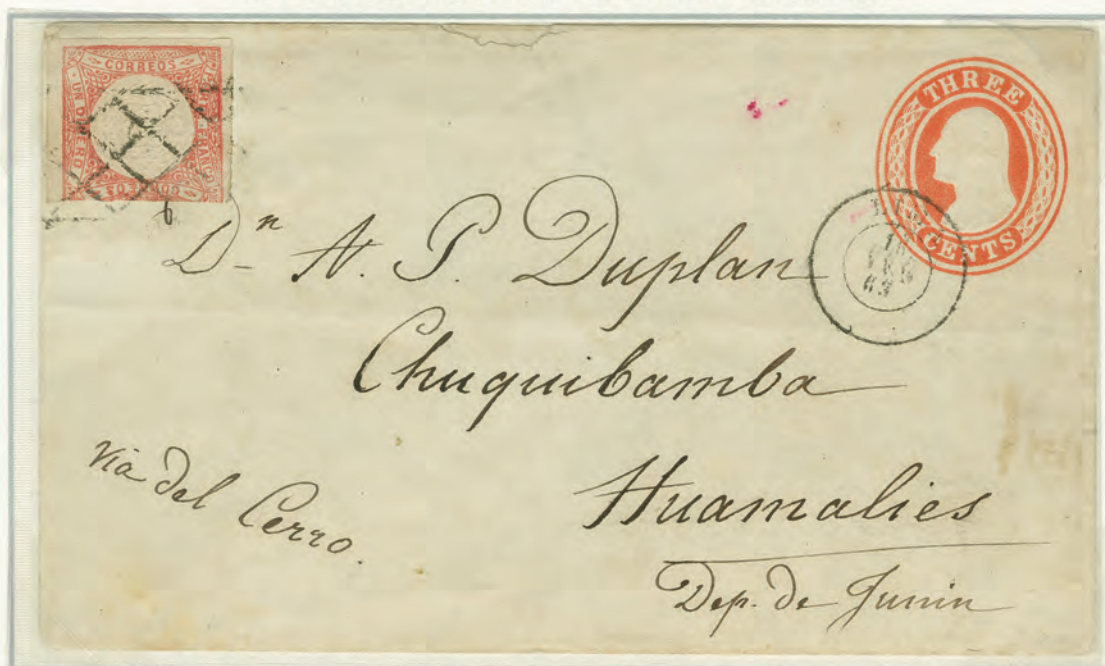
#### Simple rate to England from Islay (C42)



Arequipa, March 7<sup>th</sup> 1867. Cover sheet to New York from Islay B.A.(C42), one six pence English stamp (rate to Panama) and one "dinero" green of Peru (inland rate); all according to February of 1865 tariff. On front: round "10/STEAMSHIP" of USA mail handstamp; also "PAID TO PANAMA" (indicating the postage after Panama was paid by the addressee. Percy Bargholtz) and Panama c.d.s. On reverse ISLAY B.P.A. MR/9/1867

**Extremely rare letter with PAID TO PANAMA according Bargholtz and Potel studies**

#### MIXED FRANKINGS USA-PERU. Inland mail



February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1863. USA postal stationary envelope 3c (not accepted) with one dinero red to Chuquibamba (inland rate), cancelled by grid of Lima. **This is the only item known with this combination.**



## LLAMAS ISSUE

**Printing History.** - There were several printings, delivered by the America Bank Note Company in 1866, 1867 and 1874<sup>1</sup>. First two printings can only be distinguished on basis of dated cancels or covers with their registration notes inside. On the contrary, third printing appears with an unclear perforation

Proofs, imperforated and without gum

### FIVE CENTAVOS



Issue color (green)

### TEN CENTAVOS



Issue color (red)

### TWENTY CENTAVOS



<sup>1</sup> Several reprints of five and ten cents were issued in 1895, but this is not the period considered



# LLAMAS ISSUE

## FIVE CENTAVOS

### MINTS

First and second printing

Third printing



Well centered (very scarce)

First / second printing

Third printing

Unused strip of three



Clear perforation

unclear perforation

Third printing. On the left margin sheet inscription

### Foreign destination



April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1867. Letter from Tacna to Cochabamba (Bolivia), bearing a strip of four of "cinco centavos" (first issue), as simple rate to Bolivia.



# LLAMAS ISSUE

FIVE CENTAVOS

FOREIGN DESTINATIONS

To France with "LIGNE A"



August 8th, 1874. Letter sheet from Arica to Bordeaux. Ten cents (inland rate). The letter was forwarded privately from Arica to Callao, and then carried by English mail to Panama. On front Morton/Permanter CDS-2. In Panama by French mail, Line "A" of French packet boat from Panama to France. The stamp is cancelled by C-38 strike (no English prepayment); also "Panama transit" and "15" handstamp (French decimes) On reverse Paris c.d.s. handstamp.

Very scarce use of  
"Ligne A" cds

August 14th, 1876. Cover sheet from Lima /Callao to Bordeaux, with a pair of stamps of five "cents" (inland rate) cancelled by C-38 Callao English marking. The letter was carried by English mail (London red cds on reverse), also "AMB CALAIS" on front. "T 1-70" accountancy marking (price to pay to UK for 15 grams), according to UPU regulations for unpaid or insufficiently prepaid mail " also "23" handstamp (French decimes) due franking. On reverse several c.d.s. handstamps.



It is very scarce with no  
English stamps



## LLAMAS ISSUE

### FIVE CENTAVOS

#### USAGE FOR BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS OR PRINTED MATTERS

The September 22nd, 1865 agreement between Peru and Bolivia, added ten cents to the 1858 Peruvian tariff and modification of January 1863 (it was reduced half of tariff). For books or printed books would be: twenty cents up to eight ounces weight; thirty cents up to sixteen ounces.



April 17<sup>th</sup>, 1867. Folded letter sheet from Tacna addressed to Cochabamba, thirty cents as postage. On front the handwritten "Con periodicos" (with newspapers). It seems the letter could be carried with newspapers up to sixteen ounces.

Very scarce use of printed matters

#### 25 centavos postage?

August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1868. Folded cover sheet from Trujillo to Lima, with a strip of stamps of five "cents", cancelled by Trujillo cds marking.

The postage 25 centavos (2 ½ dineros) is a strange rate, could be a mail carried by sail ships, according to paragraph 9 of the 1858 tariff and its modification of January 1863 (it was reduced to half tariff); then it represents **five times** the simple rate.

Other possibility was, to carry newspapers, in this case it is a **twenty ounces weight** (50 centavos /2 = 25 for twenty ounces).

Other possibility, 5 cts missing for triple rate.





## LLAMAS ISSUE

### TEN CENTAVOS

This value was issue in July 1867 to replace one dinero red of the Lecoq issue and to pay normal rate for single letters. There were two printings.

#### First printing



Thick paper  
Clear perforation

#### Second Printing



Thin paper  
Unclear perforation

#### Unusual measures

These first perforations were deficient and made different sizes of stamps



High



Normal



Narrow

#### Registered use



August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1875. Registered letter from Huancavelica to Lima, with a strip of four of "ten centavos", **right margin** and a single. Stamps are tied with a Huancavelica datstamp and mute Lima strike (very scarce). It is a double rate letter according to the February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1874 tariff. 30 ctvos registration fee and 20 ctvos double rate.

**One of the few registered letters known with two marks**



**LLAMAS ISSUE**  
**REGISTERED LETTERS**

**5 and 10 centavos**



**January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1868.** Registered letter cover from Huancavelica to Lima. Eleven stamps of 5 cts of "Llamas" issue, all tied by "HUANCAVELICA" dots in blue, also star markings in corners. Single rate according to December 1866 January 1868 tariff: 50 cts for registration fee and 10 cts for postage (one stamp is missing).



**September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1874.** Registered cover from Huancavelica to Lima, twenty stamps of 10 cts of "Llamas" issue, all tied by "HUANCAVELICA" cds, star markings in corners and CERTIFICATION marking. 17 times the rate according to February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1874 tariff: 30 cts for registration fee and 170cts for postage



# LLAMAS ISSUE

TEN CENTAVOS. CANCELLATIONS (DOTS AND STRAIGHTS)



AMBO



ACARI



CHOTA



CORONGO



HUANUCO



HUARI



JAUJA



PAITA



PALPA



PISCO



TACNA



TRUXILLO



YCA



YSLAY



YSLAY



ARICA



CONCEPCION



ETEN



LAMBAYEQUE



HUAYTARA



MOLLENDO



OBRAJILLO



OTUSCO



PISAGUA



PAITA



ARICA



SANTA



TRUJILLO



YSLAY



# LLAMAS ISSUE

TEN CENTAVOS

Registered letters

Tariff for registered letters in the first period of use of Llamas issues was one peseta (2 dineros) per simple rate and two pesetas for letters weighing more than half ounce, except from February 27 1866 until January 1868, in which the registration fee was five dineros (50 cts).



May 24th, 1868. Wrapper from Huancavelica to Lima, with a strip of three and two single stamps of the first printing. The registration fee for double rate was 40 centavos and the double letter rate of 20 centavos, would have meant a total rate of 60 centavos. Probably it was affixed one 10 centavos stamp in the left side and now it is missing.



May 25th, 1868. Registered wrapper from Huancavelica to Lima, one strip of seven tied by Huancavelica c.d.s. in blue colour, also "CERTIFICACION" mark and stars. Triple rate, four stamps for registered fees and three as postage.  
One of the highest franking of registered letters of this stamp.



# LLAMAS ISSUE

TEN CENTAVOS. CANCELLATIONS (C.D.S. AND MUTE)



Arica



Callao



Callao



Chala



Cajatambo



Red Casma



Blue Huacho



Huacho



Huancayo



Iquique



Pasco



Puno



Tacna



Tacna - Peru



Trujillo



Administración /Lima/Particular



Lima - 1867



Lima - 1868



Lima 1875



Single grille of Lima



Double grille



Lima



Unknown



Certification



Lima



Not recorded



# LLAMAS ISSUE

TEN CENTAVOS

PERU-GB COMBINATIONS FRANKINGS

ARICA CDS.3 and C-36



April 24th, 1878. Letter sheet with text from Arica to Genova. Ten cents (inland rate) and GB stamps: three six pence stamps, one penny (torn and rebuilt) and one half penny, adding up 1 shilling 7 1/2 pence, according to the tariff to Italy (between 1875 and 1878), carried by English mail. On front, Arica CDS.3 (Morton-Parmenter), not recorded in use and London cds. The stamps are cancelled by C-36 strike of Arica. On reverse Genova hand stamp.

This is the only recorded use on letter of Arica CDS.3 hand-stamp

CALLAO FORWARDING AGENT, C- 38 OF CALLAO, AND PANAMA GB CDS

October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1875. Letter Cover from Lima /Callao to Philadelphia, with a 10 cents stamp (inland rate) and six pence GB stamp (according to the October 1872 tariff), both cancelled by C-38 of English agency of Callao. The letter was forwarded privately by Crosby & Co (listed in K. Rowe) to Panama by English mail and delivered to USA agency in Panama who carried to N.Y. (cds on front), and charged by 5 cts due. On reverse Philadelphia November 12, 1875 cds.

This is the only recorded combination of forwarding agents and Peru-GB stamps





## LLAMAS ISSUE

TEN CENTAVOS

Double rate to Bolivia



1868 c.a. Folded letter sheet without text from Tacna to La Paz. Thirty centavos (double inland rate) according to Peru and Bolivia agreement of September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1865.

The letter has been franked by a strip of three of ten cents, first o second printing.

Carried by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company

November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1874. Folded letter sheet to Callao, with ten centavos stamp of Llamas issue, for inland rate. There is not any marking of PSNC rate

The stamp has been cancelled by intaglio oval PSNC cancel posted on board steamer.

This is the only recorded letter with this kind of intaglio oval marking of PSNC





# LLAMAS ISSUE

## TWENTY CENTAVOS

### First printing



Thick paper  
Clear perforation

### Second Printing



Thin paper  
Unclear perforation



**First printing.** Multiples of 20 ctvos  
are very scarce

### Unusual measures



High



Normal



Low

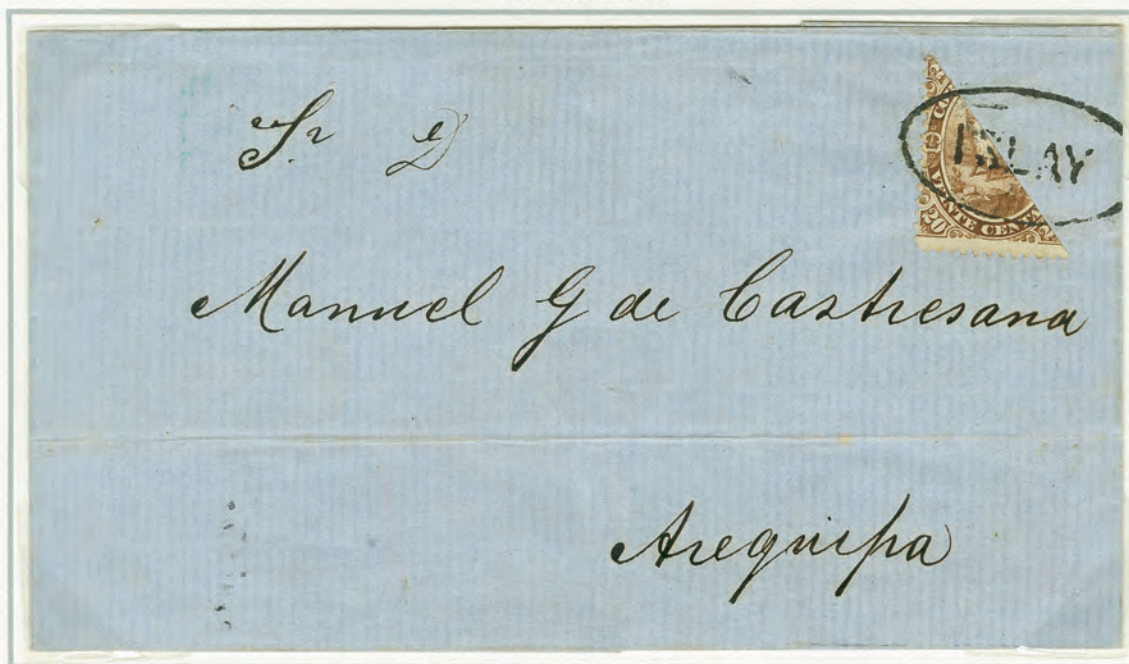


Broad



Narrow

### Bisected use



September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1868. Coversheet from Yslay to Arequipa, with a half stamp of “veinte centavos”, the stamp is tied with Yslay strike. The stamp has been bisected to fulfil with inland rate..

**Very scarce use of bisected stamp**



Chile and Peru established a postal treaty on August 12, 1866. No special regulations were made, the same as some Central-American countries, later on.

## To Chile



**June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1876.** Letter envelope from Pabellón de Pica to Coquimbo (Chile) The letter was carried by ship and received by Chilean mail ( on reverse " PUERTO DE COQUIMBO / 26/06/ 1876 / CHILE") handstamp. Half stamp of 20 cts (bisected) as simple rate, tied by scarce marking "PABELLON DE PICA / CORREOS". On front "Hurjente" (Express, with spelling mistakes). There is no indication the amount due to pay by the recipient.

## A very scarce marking to Chile with bisected

## To Guatemala



**October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1876.** Letter envelope from Lima to Retalhuleu (also named World Capital) department of Guatemala, via Champerico (in the coast). The letter was carried by ship and received by the Guatemala mail ( on reverse " CORREOS DE GUATEMALA / 11/29/ 1876 / PAQUETES"). Half stamp of 20 cts (bisected) as simple rate, tied by "LIMA/ PRINCIPAL" cds. On front "2" handstamp, to indicate the amount due to pay by the recipient.

## A very scarce destination to Guatemala



**LLAMAS ISSUE**  
**TWENTY CENTAVOS**

**Registered letters**

The February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1874 decree, published on April 6<sup>th</sup> of same year set up the same rate for all kind of registered letters: 30 cts (3 dineros).



**May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1874.** Registered letter cover from Chiclayo to Trujillo, one pair of twenty and one of ten cents of "Llamas" stamps issue, all tied by "CERTIFICACION" marking of Chiclayo, also star markings in corners.  
Double rate: 30 cents for registered fees, and twenty as postage.



**January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1878.** Registered cover from Huancavelica to Lima, with one pair of twenty cents stamps, tied by "Huancavelica" cds and star markings in corners, also "CERTIFICACION" marking of Huancavelica, single rate: 30 cents for registered fees, and ten as postage.



# LLAMAS ISSUE

TEN AND TWENTY CENTAVOS

MULTIPLES ON COVER



**December 18th , 1877.** Wrapper from Huancavelica to Lima, with one strip of three and one single. The registration fee was 30 centavos and the five times rate is 50 centavos that means a total amount of 80 centavos (1874 tariff).

On front "CERTIFICACION" marking of Huancavelica and stars of registration on corners. On reverse, signature of the senders and on front, of the recipient.

**One of the largest known registered covers, with the 20 centavos "Llamas " issue.**



**June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1868.** Wrapper from Otusco to Trujillo, with one horizontal block of 18 stamps of 10 centavos. On the left margin there is across two lines with the printer's name "COMPAÑIA AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO NUEVA YORK". All stamps are cancelled by Otusco dots cancellation (Lamy 24), and the wrapper correspond to a weight of 4 ½ ounces.

**One the largest multiples known of this issue.**



**LLAMAS ISSUE**  
**TWENTY CENTAVOS**

**POSTAL STATIONERY. Registered letters**

First Postal Stationery envelopes were issued between 1875 and 1878 and printed by American Bank Note Company; they were used in conjunction with Llamas stamp issues.



**October 28th , 1877.** Registered letter envelope of 10 cts (Moll n° 3) from Pasco to Callao, with one twenty cents of Llamas issue and 10 cts coat of arms green, all tied by "PASCO/PRINCIPAL" cds of Pasco, also straight "PASCO/CERTIFICACION/FRANCA" marking. On reverse Lima 10/29/1877 cds and the handwritten "no contiene billetes" (no money inside), signed by the sender. Inside the recipient signature.  
Simple rate: 30 cents for registered fees, and ten cents as postage.



**May 24th , 1878.** Registered letter envelope of 20 cts (Moll n° 4) from Pasco to Lima, with one twenty cents of Llamas issue and 10 cts coat of arms green, all tied by "PASCO/PRINCIPAL" cds of Pasco, also straight "PASCO/CERTIFICACION/FRANCA" and boxed registered number 480 of Lima, markings. On reverse 5/27/1878 cds of Lima and the handwritten "no contiene billetes" (no money inside), signed by the sender, also the recipient signature. Double rate: 30 cents for registered fee, and twenty as double postage.



## LLAMAS ISSUE

### Mail to foreign destination (USA)



July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1875. Folded letter sheet with text from Lima to New York. Ten cents (inland Peruvian simple rate) and six pence GB stamps, according to the British tariff to USA (between 1875 and 1878), carried by British mail. The sender put two stamps (English and Peruvian), but in the office of the latter only cancelled its stamp (Lima cds). The letter was forwarded to Panama by British mail, and its mail office in Panama cancelled the GB stamp with C-35 marking, and put a Panama British cds of August 3rd, on front. It was delivered to USA agency in Panama who carried the letter to New York and the recipient paid 5 cents due.

### Mail carried by railway<sup>1</sup>



January 26th, 1870. Letter sheet from Callao to Lima, with a 5 cents Llamas stamp; simple rate according to the tariff between cities less than 25 leguas, and cancelled by railway stamp also "Urgente" handwritten on front

<sup>1</sup> El Servicio Postal y Filatelico en el Perú, by Carlos Nicoletti Gonzales



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### "CERTIFICADO" CANCELLATIONS

"CERTIFICADO" de Moyobamba Type 114 of Lamy



"CERTIFICADO" of Paita (Not recorded)

"CERTIFICACION" of Chachapoyas



"CERTIFICACION" of Chachapoyas Type 85 of Lamy



April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1869. Fragment of letter with 20 stamps of one "dinero" green: two strips of ten, one pair of two and two singles. The registration fee was four dineros (weight more than half ounce), twenty "dineros" weighed five ounces (every ounce four dineros), 1858 tariff.

One of the largest registered piece of one "dinero" green



## MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU

### Simple rate to England from Callao (C38)



### Simple rate to France from Arica (C36)



Tacna July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1870. Letter to Gironde (France) sent by Arica B.A. Seven pennies English stamps and one *dinero* green of Peru; all according to February of 1870 tariff. On reverse c.d.s Callao JY-12-1873



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### Registered letters



March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1874, registered wrapper from Huancavelica to Lima, one strip of five and one of four, all tied by Huancavelica c.d.s. in black colour, also "CERTIFICACION" mark and stars. Quintuple rate, four stamps for registered fees and five as postage. The 1874/2/23 tariff was not applicable until its publication.



Registered cover from Yquitos to Callao, one strip of nine, all tied by boxed "CERTIFICACION" Moyobamba mark. Quintuple rate, four stamps for registered fees and five for postage. Also Moyobamba (Lamy 1) and Chachapoyas (Lamy 24) mark, indicating registration points.

These are two of the highest franking known on registered letters of one dinero green



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### MIXED FRANKINGS PERU-ITALY

Simple rate to Italy.



March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1871. Cover from Lima to Verolanouva, one "dinero" (simple rate), 2,30 liras in Italian tax stamps (simple rate). On front "tassa L 2,30" handwritten. On reverse six handstamps: Lima, Callao B.P.O (MR-29-71), Brescia, Milano, London cds in red and Verolanouva (May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1871)

### Forwarded letter to Italy. Double rate



October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1871. Cover from Lima to Genova, two stamps of one "dinero" (double rate), the letter was delivery to forwarding agent (the stamps are not cancelled), 3,40 liras Italian tax stamps. On front: "24" (decimes) handwritten, French mark and forwarding stamp of "HOURQUET POILO and C<sup>ie</sup>" **Not in Kennet Rowe book**. On reverse London c.d.s. in red (OC-23-71) and Genova c.d.s (October 31, 1871)

This letter was carried privately to Panama and delivery to British mail







# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU. Insufficiently prepaid mark



Letters with postage less than tariff were considered as insufficiently paid and it was applied a mark of "Insufficiently prepaid" as a.m (\*). Only a few letters from Peru are recorded with this mark



Lima, April 13<sup>th</sup> 1872. Cover to Dordogne (France) sent from Callao B.A.(C38), seven English stamps of one penny and one "dinero" green of Peru. The March 1871 tariff set up the rate to France was eight pence. On front: Lima c.d.s., insufficiently prepaid mark, "GB 1f 50c" accountancy mark, c.d.s "AMB Calais"; handwritten: "15" decimes, "via de Panama", and others. On reverse c.d.s Callao AP-14-72, London c.d.s red. MY. 13-72, Paris a Perigueux c.d.s , Paris c.d.s, St. Vincent de Connezag and others.

(\*) See the outstanding study of Percy Bargholtz and Philippe Potel "The Peru-GB Combination Frankings" 2000.



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" GREEN

TWO LETTERS SENT THE SAME DAY AND SAME ROUTE

TO ITALY



July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1869. Cover sheet from Callao to Genova, one "dinero" green stamp, cancelled by Callao-English cds, for inland Peruvian rate and carried by English mail to London (August 14<sup>th</sup> cds on reverse). GB- France boxed accountancy marking (1F90c) and AMB Calais cds

On front, also 28 "decimes" (French double rate) to be paid by recipient. On front boxed "F \* 58" (Salles 3223) Convention France-Italy of 1869. Several markings on reverse.

TO SWITZELAND

July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1869. Cover sheet from Callao to Switzerland, one "dinero" green stamp, cancelled by Callao-English cds, for inland Peruvian rate and carried by English mail to London (August 14<sup>th</sup> cds on reverse), via Panama. Two shillings rate (on front) from Peru to England, and 2,70 francs rate (in crayon) to Switzerland, to be paid by the recipient.

A very scarce possibility to find two letters sent the same day and route





# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### MIXED FRANKINGS PERU-ITALY

Triple rate to Italy.



November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1869. Cover from Lima to Genova, three stamps of one "dineri" (triple rate), 4,20 liras Italian tax stamps. On front: "GB 1F90c" Anglo-French accountancy marks, "F58" Convention mark, also Callao c.d.s. B.P.O (NO-28), Genova c.d.s. and "AMB Calais". On reverse square Genova data stamp of **January 6, 1870**.

**First week of issue of the Italian tax postage stamps.**



August 13<sup>th</sup>, 1871. Cover from Lima to Genova, four stamps of one "dineri" (fourfold rate), 9 liras Italian tax stamps. On front: "92" (decimes) handwritten, French mark. On reverse Callao c.d.s. B.P.O (AU-13), Genova c.d.s.

**This is one of the largest franking to Italy with Peruvian and Italian stamps**



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" GREEN

MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU. Insufficiently prepaid mark

INSUFFICIENTLY  
PREPAID

Simple rate to France from Callao (C38)



Lima, September 27<sup>th</sup> 1875. Cover to Brunoy (France) from Callao B.A.(C38), seven pence English stamps and one "dinero" of Peru. The October 1872 tariff set up the rate to France was eight pence. On front: Lima c.d.s (SB)., insufficiently prepaid mark, "GB 1f 90c" accountancy mark; handwritten: "15" decimes, "1 d" due, "via de Panama", and others. On reverse Callao (SP-28-75), London (OC- 30-72)and Brunoy c.d.s .

Double rate to France from Arica (C36)



Tacna, August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1870. E.L. to Dordogne (France) from Arica B.A.(C38), fourteen pence English stamps and one "dinero" green of Peru. The October 1872 tariff set up the double rate to France was sixteen pence. On front: "GB 1f 90c" accountancy mark; C36 strike; handwritten: "24" decimes, "7" due, "and others. On reverse c.d.s Callao AU-26-75, London c.d.s red. SP- 26-72, Dordogne c.d.s.



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### FOREIGN DESTINATIONS

#### Simple rate to Belgium



January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1876. Envelope from Lima to Anvers, one "dinero" (simple rate),. On front 1-70 (accountancy mark) and T (unpaid), also "22" handwritten (French decimes). On reverse Anvers, London and French c.d.s. handstamps

#### Trinle rate to Spain



June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1870. Envelope from Lima to La Coruña, one stamp of "dinero" and one 20cts "Llamas" issue. The letter was carried by English mail via Callao ( JY-27-70), London (JY- 27-70) and delivery August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1870, due to there was not a postal treaty between both countries, a 20 "reales" due was applied.

**Letters to Spain with one "dinero" green are very scarce**



## LECOQ ISSUES

ONE "DINERO" GREEN

MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU

Double rate to Holland from Callao (C38)



June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1873. Front of cover from Lima to Utrecht, two "dinero" green stamps, cancelled by Lima cds (inland rate) and four GB ten pence stamps ( tied by C-38 strike) and according to October of 1872 tariff; double rate  $2 \times 1s10d = 40d$  (3s4d). On front: London red cds and PD (paid to destination) handstamp.

This is the only recorded letter from Peru to Netherland with Peru-GB mixed stamps.

To Scotland from Iquique (D-87)



April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1874. Letter cover from Iquique to Glasgow, via Callao (cds on reverse). One "dinero" green stamp for inland rate, also one shilling and six pence British stamps, all cancelled by D-87 cancellation. Simple rate according to October of 1872 tariff: 1 shilling 6 pence.

Few letters known to Europe from Iquique



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE "DINERO" GREEN

### MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU.

Simple rate to England from Callao(C38)



Lima, July 14<sup>th</sup> 1872. Envelope to London sent from Callao B.A.(C38), one shilling six pence English stamps and one "dinero" green of Peru; all according to March of 1871 tariff. On reverse c.d.s Callao JY-14-1872 and London c.d.s. (AU-12-72) in red.

### REGISTERED LETTER to USA



Envelope to USA, via Panama and St Thomas (Jamaica). According to February 1870 tariff, the simple rate was 6 pence, the balance 1sh 6 pence for registered fees. Stamps are cancelled by C-38 strike On front: "Panama transit" and Callao c.d.s. strikes, and lineal "REGISTERED" mark in red. **Only few examples are known** according to Percy Bargoltz and Philippe Potel study



# LECOQ ISSUES

ONE "DINERO" GREEN

MIXED FRANKINGS GB-PERU.

Simple rate to USA from Islay (C42)



Cover from Islay to Brooklyn (USA), two three pence English stamps and one "dinero" of Peru. The September 1871 tariff set up the rate to USA was six pence. On front: Panama c.d.s (MR-29-71) B.P.O., and C-42 strike, Islay mark (Lamy 24), also "steamship" strike of the ship from Panama to USA. On reverse Islay (SP-28-75), double circle of B.A (Lamy 130).

Simple rate to USA from Islay (C42)



Arequipa, January 21<sup>st</sup> 1873. E.L. to Boston from Islay B.A.(C42), six pence and one "dinero" green. The October 1872 tariff set up the double rate to USA was six pence. On front: "Islay" strike (Lamy 7); C42 strike, and "steamship" strike of the ship from Panama to USA, and "via de Panama" handwritten. On reverse c.d.s Islay B.P.A.



## LECOQ ISSUES

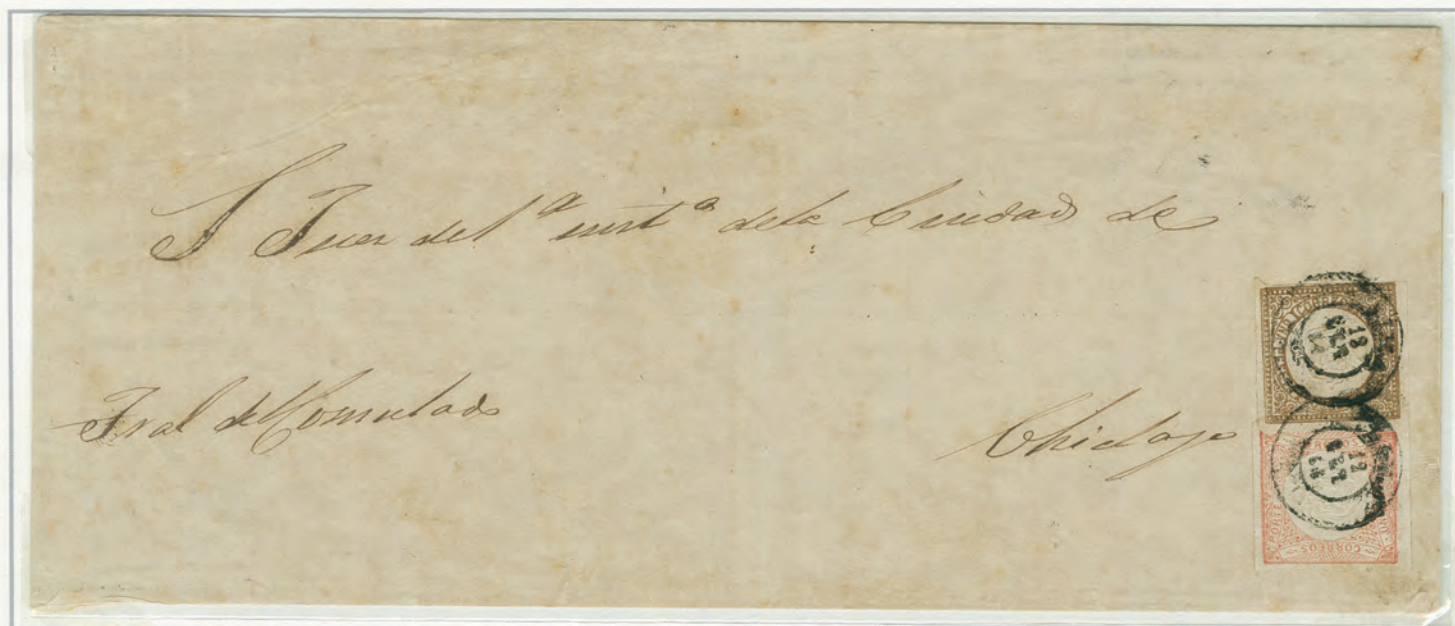
### ONE "PESETA" BROWN

### UNUSUAL COMBINATIONS

One peseta brown was used to pay large franking. In this case it is showed triple franking used with one dinero red



June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1864. Entire letter from Arequipa to Lima, triple rate, inside the letter it explains that it sends accounts attached. On front the strike "CONDUCCION/ DEL CARTERO/ GRATIS" "Dinero" red stamp have a coil join.



September 12<sup>th</sup>, 1864, judicial cover sheet from Lima to Chiclayo, triple rate. Size of the letter according to postage.



## LECOQ ISSUES

### FIVE "CENTAVOS" RED. "TRENCITO"

Mr. Davila Condemarin, General Postmaster of Peru ordered on January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1870 (see document below) to make one new stamps of five "centavos" to carry out with the tariff between Lima, Callao and Chorrillos, published December 29<sup>th</sup>, 1865, with the Lecoq machine.

Red



Pale red



Pair with coil joint



Unique item known with double printing



Strip of five with coil joint between four and five stamps



Decree addressed to the General Postmaster, Dávila de Condemarin, approving employment of 5 cents **Trencito**

MINISTERIO  
DE  
GOBIERNO, POLICIA  
Y  
OBRAS PUBLICAS

98 ✓  
Lima Set. 15. de 1869

Sr. Director General de Correos

En la consulta elevada p. V. S.  
sobre el porte de la correspondencia entre  
esta Capital Callao y Chorrillos, ha re-  
caído con fha 4. del actual el supre-  
mo dictamen que sigue:-

Vista la presente consulta de  
la Direccion General de Correos: se



## LECOQ ISSUES

FIVE "CENTAVOS" RED. "TRENCITO"

REDUCED TARIFF



January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1872. Entire letter from Callao to Lima, rate of 5 ctvos as reduced tariff since 1865/12/29

## FOREIGN DESTINATIONS. BOLIVIA



March 12<sup>th</sup>, 1874. Double letter from Tacna to Cochabamba (Bolivia), 30 "centavos" rate. It is according to September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1865 treaty between Peru and Bolivia. Scarce use of "Trencito" out of Callao and Lima



## LECOQ ISSUES

### FIVE "CENTAVOS" RED. "TRENCITO"

#### Mail transportation by railway

According to several contracts between the Peru government and railway Licensee Company, Lima and Callao, mail transportation by railway was free of cost for the Peruvian post. In 1870 the "Trencito" stamp was issued to fulfil with the tariff between to cities. Some special and beautiful hand marks were used to cancel this stamp. One of them has oval shape with the next inscription: "COMPANIA DE LOS FERRO CARRILES DE LIMA".



September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1870. Entire letter from Callao to Lima, on front "Urgente" and "11" handwritten, indicating distribution number (\*). The stamp is cancelled by round mark.



The other is round with month /date/year



Railway oval mark (Lamy 95 points)



July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1872, entire letter from Callao to Lima, cancelled by boxed "LIMA/ 3<sup>a</sup> /DISTRIB<sup>o</sup>" (\*)

(\*) Several articles explaining these marks have been published by Aldo Salvatecci in "Filatelia Peruana"



# LECOQ ISSUES

## ONE "DINERO" GREEN AND TRENCITO

### MIXED FRANKINGS PERU-GB-USA

Some stamps of **Lecoq** machine were used in combination with stamps of these other two countries in letters from Peru to USA. This situation is extremely scarce and it there is not enough studies and researches to know the circumstances how these letters have circulated. It is known Peruvian regulation set up the inland rate was 10 cts (1 dinero or 1 real). Also the English tariff to carry the letters from one Peruvian port to Panama was six pence per half ounce from 1865 to 1879. If the letter was received in USA post office in Panama and a steamship carries it to USA, the tariff was ten cts per simple rate and a steamship mark was struck on the letter. When the letter is received in USA, without this latter mark, usually stamps according to the tariff were put (10 cts per simple rate) and cancelled.



(Above) October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1870. Envelope from Callao to New York, carried by a forwarding agent of Callao (on reverse its stamp), the letter was carried to N.Y. privately (stamps not cancelled), in N.Y. a stamp was put and cancelled. (Below) The letter was delivery to B.P.A. in Callao (C-38 cancellation), it was considered as a fourfold rate (2 sh), carried to Panama (c.d.s Panama), and San Francisco and the recipient paid fourfold USA rate, strip of four of ten cts. **Both Ex-Glasco**

**This letter has largest mixed franking known with Peru-GB-USA stamps**



**LECOQ ISSUES**  
**ONE PESETA ORANGE**  
**FOREIGN DESTINATIONS. FRANCE**



April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1872. Cover from Lima to Montpellier, delivery to English mail (Callao B.P.A. April 26<sup>th</sup>, 1876), via Panama and London (May 30<sup>th</sup>) and insufficient payment (T-1,70) "23" charge, c.d.s. arrival to Montpellier June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1872.

**FOREIGN DESTINATIONS. GERMANY**



February 8<sup>th</sup>, 1873. Letter from Tacna to Hannover bearing one dinero green and one peseta orange as inland triple rate. The B.P.A. in Arica considered as double rate and 3s 10p in stamps were put (4 pence stamp is missing). Several hand stamps and marks on front and reverse, also C-36 of Arica



## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE PESETA ORANGE

First news about the issue of one peseta orange was a communication of General Postmaster of Lima in "*El Comercio*" newspaper, on December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1871<sup>1</sup>. The earliest recorded use of this stamp is January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1872.

### PROOFS



Black on light brown paper



Black on bluish paper



Trujillo (Lamy 24)



Strip of four Lima June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1873



Part of judicial wrapper from Caxamarca to Celendin (town between Cajamarca and Chachapoyas) with strip of eleven of one peseta, cancelled by Lamy type 13

<sup>1</sup> Carlos Nicoletti in "*El servicio postal y filatelico en el Perú*", page 212, 2008, Lima





# LECOQ ISSUES TWO CENTAVOS "LLAMA

This value (two centavos) was issued to pay local postage within Lima for single letters. Local rate was changed on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1873 from five to two cts.

This issue was printed in vertical process instead of right to left coil direction and it has coloured cuts in the space between two stamps instead of indentation holes.

This strip of 40 stamps shows that the coil used in Lecoq machine (at least for this issue) was composed by strips of 40 cm long and it represents 17 stamps every coil joint. In this case, positions 3, 20 and 37 in this strip.

**It was described by Moll as the most important piece of this issue.**



Beginning and  
final of coil joint  
on 37<sup>th</sup> stamp



Above) **Llama**, strip of twelve stamps on intense blue colour, no coil joint in this piece.

(Below). Strip of eleven of one dinero green. One of the largest strips of this issue. Cancelled by grid of Lima.

Coil joint  
on 20<sup>th</sup>  
stamp



Coil joint on  
third stamp





## LECOQ ISSUES

### ONE PESETA ORANGE

#### BISECTED USE

On September 8<sup>th</sup>, 1876 was published an authorization to bisect 20 cts stamps (and one peseta) due to exhaustion of 10 cts stamps (Aldo Salvatecci, *Tratados postales del Perú*), this authorization ended on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1876, but it was allowed some time more.



November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1876, cover from Cuzco with 1pta bisected as a simple rate of inland mail

#### USE AS REGISTERED LETTER

According to April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1874 publication, the registered tariff changed to 30 cts for all kinds of letters



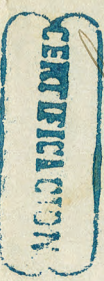
February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1877. Registered postal stationery of 10cts from Pasco to Lima, bearing one peseta orange and 10 cts. Coat of arms. It corresponds with simple rate (10cts) and registered fee (30 cts.)





Don Luis Felipe Garcia, con poder para  
le dirige el oficio don Mariano Manilla.

En m. p. d.



L. rina











CERTIFICADO  
Nº 727  
LIMA.

Sr. D. Apolinario  
Ruiz

CERTIFICACION

Lima



CERTIFICADO  
Nº 108  
LIMA.

Sr. D. Andres Ma  
latesta

CERTIFICACION

Ayacucho



CERTIFICACION

Sr. D. A. Boggiano.

34. Calle de Palacio

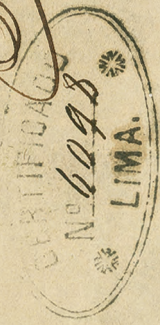
Lima







*Sua Excelenzza*



*Il Ministro Italiano  
in-rimia*









Italia

R  
Lima  
CHILE.  
1.º 1503.



Ministero degli Affari Esteri



Lima



St. Don Remigio Franco.

JULI







Señor

José

Alejandro Guiso

Cruz

CARTAGENA  
14/11  
APRIL



241



Genar. D. Elias Cortas

PERU.  
1799

Ecuador

Curto

160





Front and backside of the cover





Front and backside of the cover

















Front and backside of the cover





6078

Henry Hechler Esq.

29

184 Argyle Street



Halifax N.S.

Canada.



Herrn



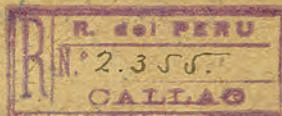
13

Cornelio Toris.



München V

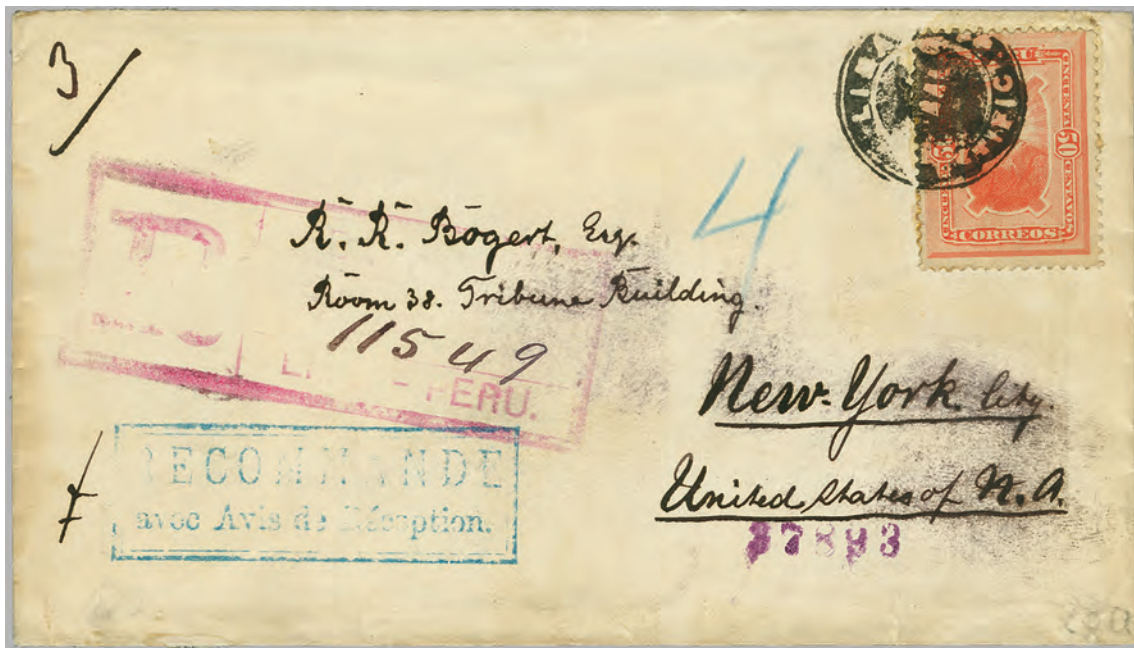
Hermania













ROSENTHAL & STAUDT, CORACORA, CHALA (PE

Certificado.  
via Panama,

Don Don Georg Alfred Forsteker.

19a. Stauenerthorstrasse 19a.

Russish  
Russia.

2538  
Bismarck

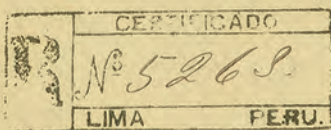
paid  
Germany.





J. N. MIRANDA y Cia.  
STAMP DEALERS  
LIMA, - PERU.

RECEIVED  
NOV 25 1899  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Señor  
C. H. McKeel 18634



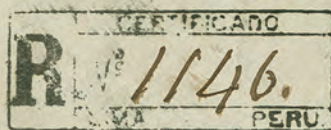
23539  
107-109-1011-Boons St.

U. S. A.

St Louis Mo



3351  
6096  
Edward J. Parker Esq.  
— 57 Huron St. —



12587  
Toronto.

Certificada 6096

Canadá.









Front and backside of the cover





Front and backside of the cover





Front and backside of the cover















Berlin / NW

MS. B. Septemb<sup>r</sup>. July 2. 3. m. 7. d. m.  
By St. Francis's & Kingman  
MS.

### Front and backside of the cover





















Front and backside of the cover





Front and backside of the cover













Front and backside of the cover





Front and backside of the cover





Front and backside of the cover



RECOMMANDÉS

No. 10405

LIMA—PERÙ



 Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1861

Dr. ~~Walter~~ ~~Hoffmann~~  
Sr. Calle Rodriguez Peña 128.

Buenos Aires.

*Argemone*.













A circular library stamp in blue ink. The text "EMILIO THÖL" is curved along the top inner edge, and "PUNO." is curved along the bottom inner edge. In the center of the stamp is a horizontal line with a small dot in the middle, resembling a stylized eye or a compass line. There are small star-like symbols on either side of the central line.

Arequipa

Via Panama p<sup>r</sup> first Str.



Meß<sup>er</sup> Sprinckmoller & Meyer

126<sup>th</sup> Wandsb. Alhaupee

Hamburg  
Germany



ARE  
C. SPRINGMOLLER  
AREQUIPA

Simoes

Thomas Lachambe, & Co.

Lina



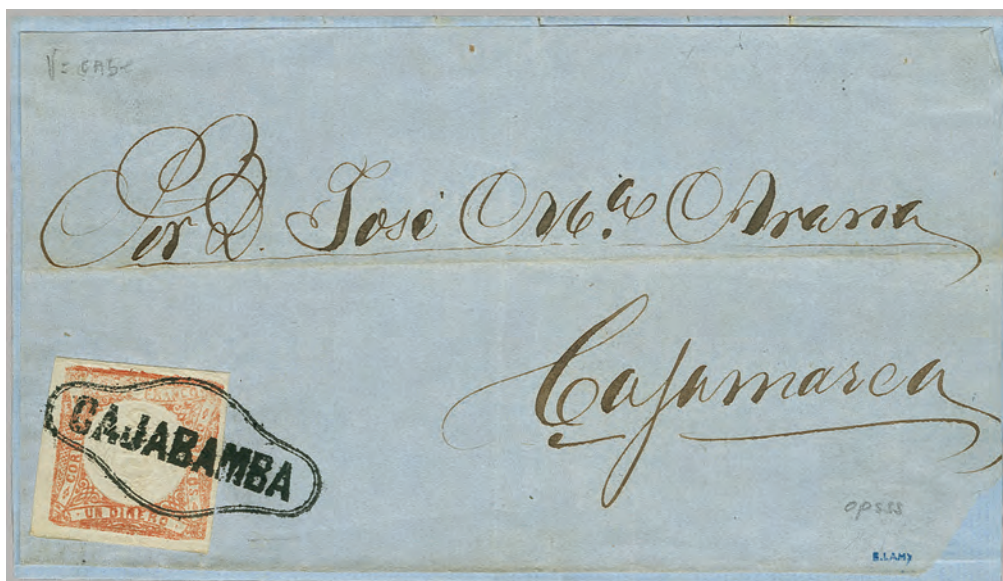




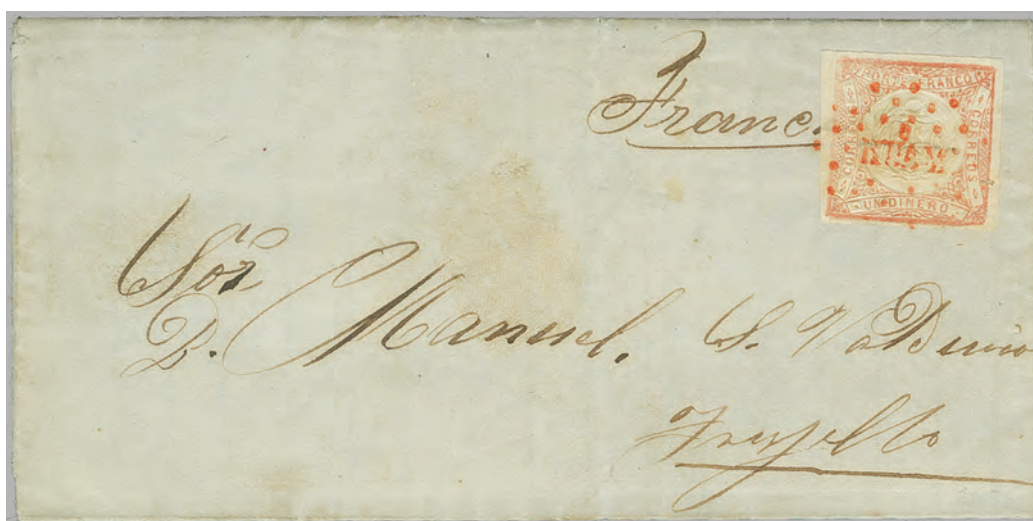




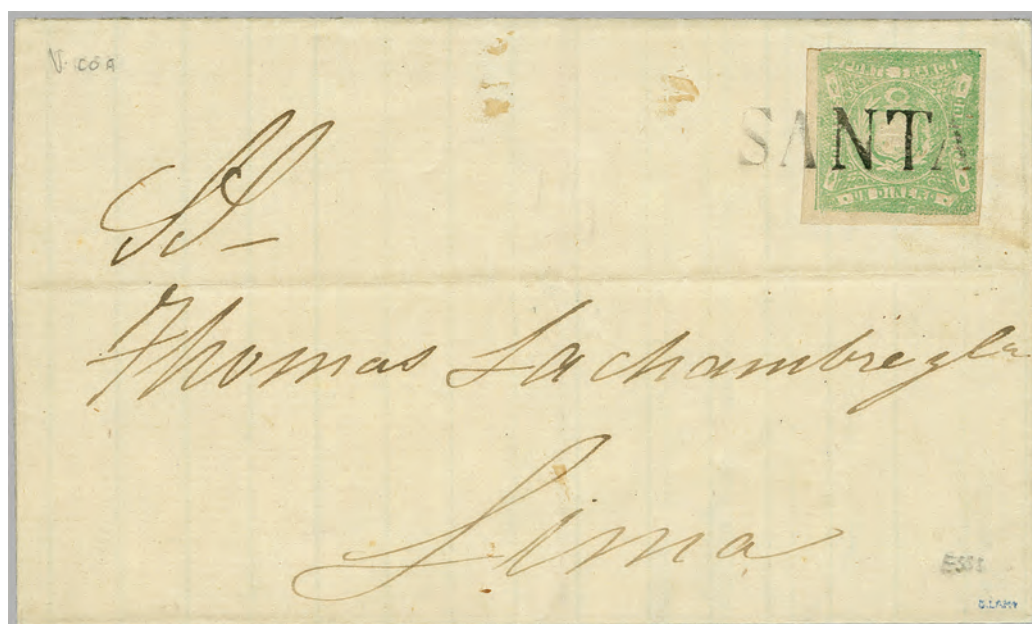
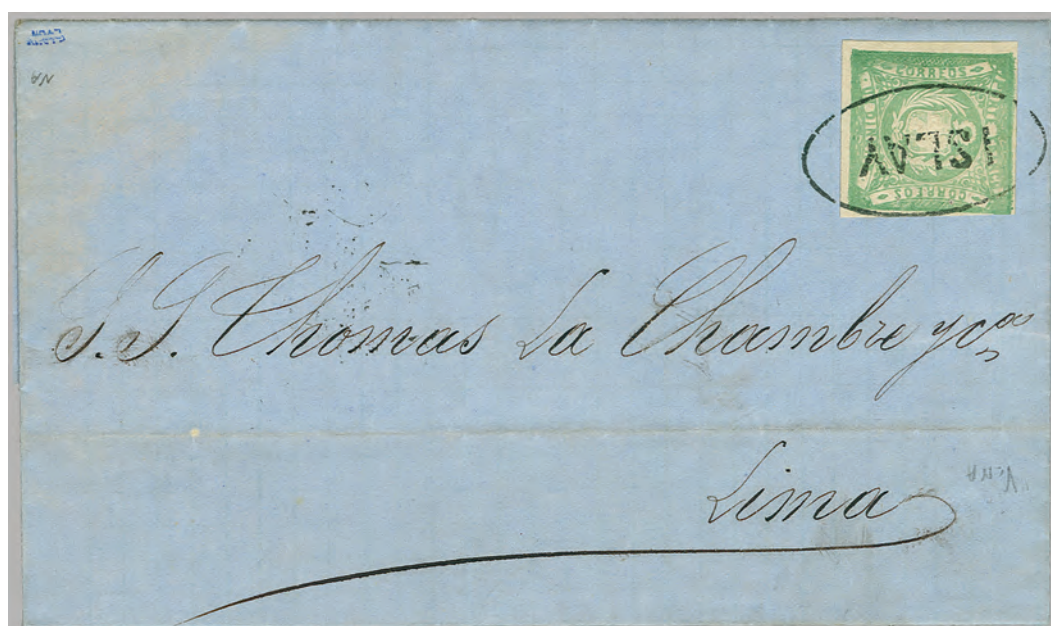




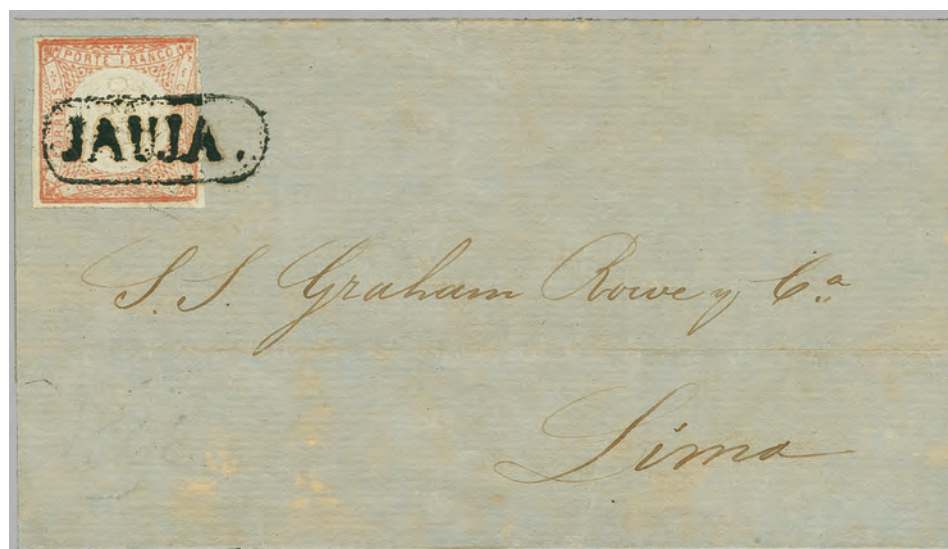
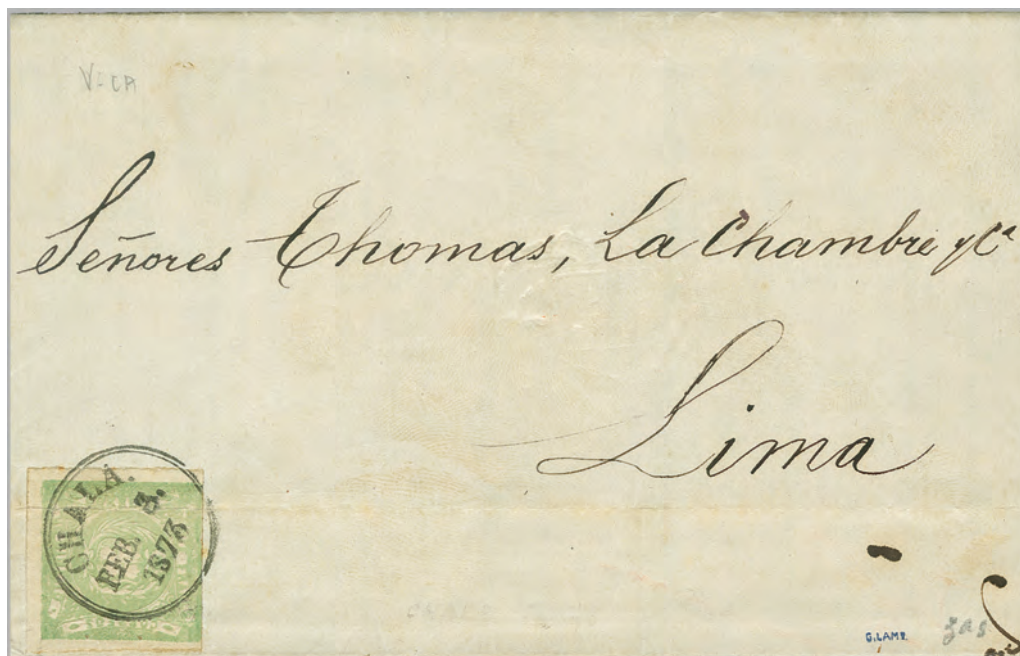














PERU

Postage

Oct. 1895

10¢

OA 562 26078



INDEX COPY

*Or with specimens.*

Change of color of 1867 issue

Color-Orange



PERU

Postage

Feb. 1895

5¢

OA 512 26079



LAMAR'S PERUVIAN ST.P.  
26079  
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

*Or with specimens*

INDEX COPY

Change of color of 1866 issue  
Color-Lake or Claret





Trujillo

de la Universidad de la Habana

Señor Presidente de la Honra



Contiene el expediente de que se trata en el  
por D. Pedro Villena con el D. Mariano Calle  
nos pagar el parte por el que el D. Villena por  
del aumento sobre ingresos. Dado en la Habana  
24/1/64

Camacho

N.º B.º



