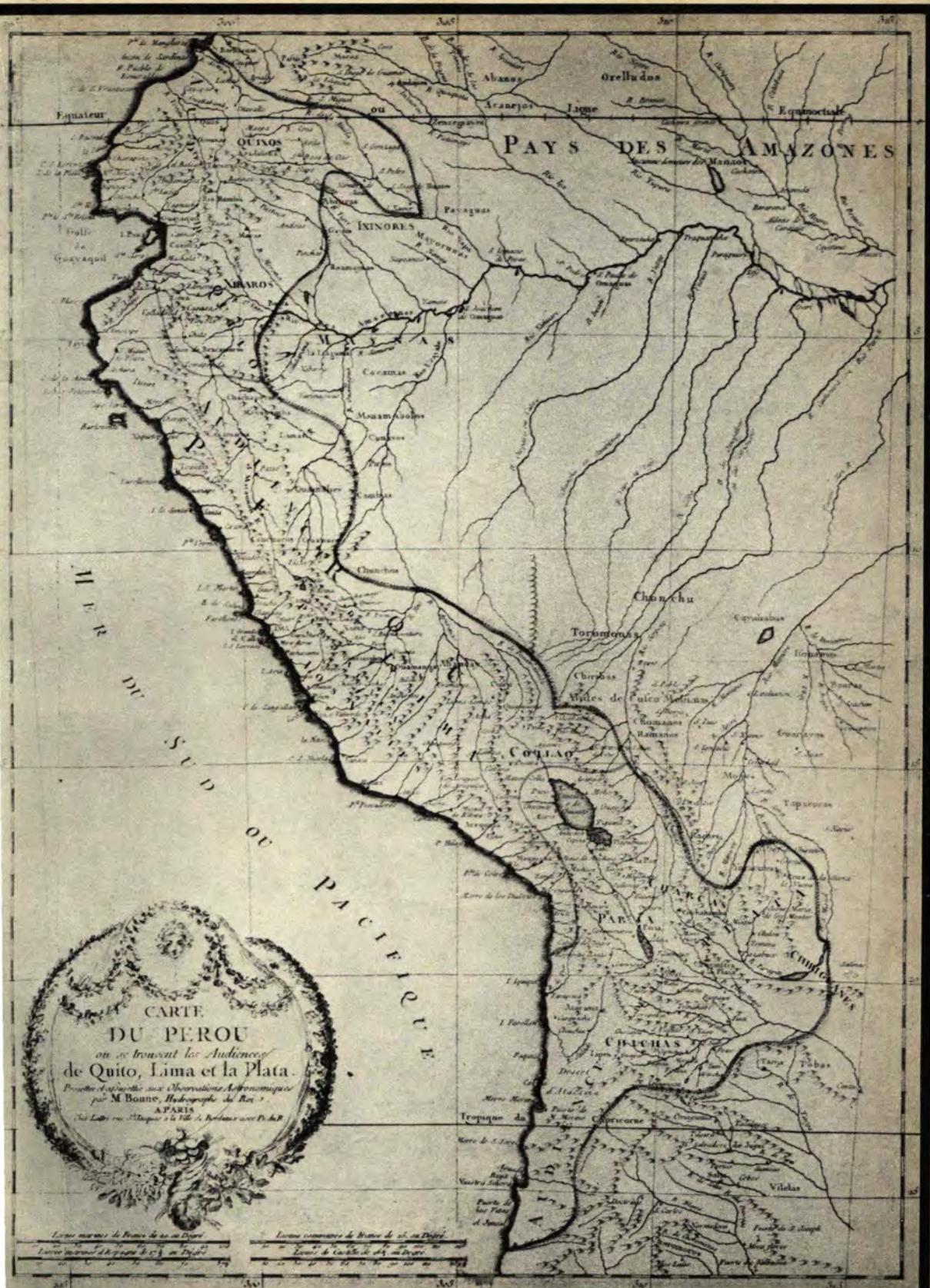


PEROU
OBLITERATIONS
POSTALES



DEUXIEME EDITION

1964



**CARTE
DU PEROU**
*ou se trouvent les Audiencias
de Quito, Lima et la Plata.*
*Projetée d'après les Observations Astronomiques
par M. Bouguer, Hydrographe du Roi.*
 A PARIS
chez Lesclapart, à la Vallée de Poissy, avec D. de R.

Planche 1 : Carte du Pérou sous la domination espagnole.

GEORGES LAMY AND JACQUES-ANDRE RINCK

PERU

POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

1857-1873

CLASSIFICATION
and QUOTATION

LYON
AUDIN ET Cie

1964

PREFACE

The preface of the first edition recalled that a study of the cancellations of Peru had never been attempted until that work appeared.

This assertion is correct. To my knowledge only the works of our English friends, particularly those of Major Barrington-Brown of Marnhull on the British Consular Post Offices in Peru, have supplied the precision on the particular chapter on the British postal cancellations used on British and sometimes Peruvian stamps in the harbours of Arica, Callao, Paita, Pisco, Yquique and Yslay.

The French Consular cancellations and above all the whole of the cancellations used in the Peruvian Post Offices during the period investigated, from 1857 to 1873, were a completely new field.

Messrs. Lamy and Rinck had the enterprise to produce the first edition, which today is happily augmented by this new edition in four languages instead of three. This brings to all philatelists complementary information on the forgeries, the postal tariffs of the Peruvian, British and French Consular posts and finishes with a new listing with coefficient quotations for all postal cancellations known today to the authors.

These fixed coefficients in the listing apply themselves to changing values, annually recorded in the general catalogues representing the fluctuation of the currency and the progressive and inevitable increase in the rarity of classic stamps.

The basing of the value of each cancellation on the catalogue value of the most common stamp of the period under study, which

is listed in the different currencies of the general catalogues used, is a very good method because the value of a certain cancellation is readily determinable by using a common basis of evaluation.

The classification and identification of the cancellations are undoubtedly facilitated by the reproduction of 170 types of cachets and of some interesting Peruvian postal documents.

The renowned competence of the authors on a subject of which they are well informed, not only from information gathered from the best sources, but also through the importance of their own collections, permits me to assure a merited and rapid success to this new production, which does its authors great justice.

Docteur E. OLIVIER,

Professeur honoraire à la Faculté
de Médecine de Paris,

Président de l'Académie de Philatélie.

INTRODUCTION

The appearance in May 1960 of « A Study of the Postal Cancellations » on the first issues of Peru was received far more favourably than we had expected, particularly as it covered completely new ground.

The first edition was out of print in less than three months, and we contemplated a second edition as soon as sufficient additional information was available. To-day this is possible. The circulation of the first edition has produced a very interesting correspondence with the leading specialists in France and abroad. Our records were also perfected by examination of the specialized collections of Messrs. J. Schatzkes of Paris, D. M. Bolton of London, Jose Caceres of Lima, Dr. Jaubert de Beaujeu of Tunis and S. Newbury of Chicago.

A second edition of « The Study of the Postal Cancellations of Peru » is herewith presented.

An important addition of ninety-four new cancellations and fifty-three new coloured cancellations previously not mentioned have been included in the new text. Some adjustments to coefficients have been made to rectify the real degree of rarity of some of the cancellations. Twenty-nine new types of cancellations have been added to the one hundred and forty-one reproduced in the first edition, and at the request of several correspondents a graphic reproduction of the abbreviated cancellations (type 24) of the series of offices HUA... which are sometimes difficult to identify, is presented on plate 48. Also by request, and to enhance the international character of this study, a German text has been added to the English and Spanish translations.

Preceding the catalogue a map has been drawn by ourselves indicating the territorial distribution of the twenty postal districts operating in Peru in 1870 and completing the text of the post offices mentioned.

We did not think it necessary to repeat in the new text in detail all recorded cancellations by districts as this information is found in the final listing.

The chapter on forged cancellations is the subject of new information and two plates of reproductions of forged cancellations have been incorporated in the text.

We wish to thank and offer our gratitude to all our correspondents who have, through their kind help and information, made it possible to present this second edition.

There are new cancellations yet to be discovered and also the origin of many of the 9th category « Registered Cancellations » and 10th category « Cancellations without Town Names ».

HISTORICAL NOTES

Until the end of the Spanish domination in 1825, when Peru regained her independence which she had lost since her conquest in 1553, that is for nearly three centuries, Peru comprised not only the present day Peru but also Equador and a part of Bolivia (plate 1).

Peru at that time was divided into three provinces. The first in the north, comprising Equador was the province of Quito, in the centre was the province of Lima and in the south the province of Plata comprising part of Bolivia.

The introduction of letter post dates from 1772, but prior to 1825 town cancellations were the exception. The cancellation Peru in large capitals of which 6 types, from 17 mm. \times 5 mm. to 28 mm. \times 10 mm. have been recorded between 1800 and 1820 (there were even more different types) were all struck in red, without any other indication of origin. They were found on covers emanating from La Paz, Guayaquil, Lima, Oruro and other places (plate 2).

On prepaid letters the cancellation Franca in large capitals was also struck in red without any further indication of origin. The authors have found the same type struck in black in 1840 and in blue in 1849.

Three different « Franca » cancellations have been recorded between 1798 and 1812. Only the scarcity of old Peruvian correspondences limits the field of pre-adhesive documentation, otherwise we would find a galaxy of different types of these cancellations, the manufacture of which was left to the initiative of the local post-

masters. An initiative which shows itself in the diversity of the following pre-adhesive town markings in large, medium or small capitals, often framed.

These townstamps are particularly familiar to us because we find many of them again as obliterators on the first issues of the adhesives.

The introduction of these handstamps was the reason for this short account of the pre-adhesive period of Peru, but before we close this chapter it seems appropriate to mention a forerunner of the adhesives of Peru, the « Franca » label (plate 3), which in fact was made from the handstamp. It was first recorded in March 1955 in « Le Philatéliste Belge ». This label was made from impressions of the Franca handstamp with full stop, 4.5 mm. high and 20 mm. long, struck in red on bright yellow paper with dividing pencil guide lines for the cutting up. Five covers have been found bearing this label. They all originate from Callao and are addressed to Lima (Thomas La Chambre archives). They bear dates between 16th March and 1st June 1849. They show neither manuscript nor handstruck rate markings.

The last one, dated 1 st June, bears the handstamp « Del Callao a Lima », struck in red.

Other covers of the same period have been found, of the same origin and archives but without label. They bear the transit handstamp struck in red and on the front the manuscript inscription 2 reales which justifies the use of the Franca label on the five covers quoted without rate markings.

This label was unknown to all authorities on the stamps of Peru which have been consulted, and in the absence of documentary evidence, an attempt was made to determine its origin.

Major Barrington-Brown F.R.P.S.L. rejected the supposition of the manufacture and affixing of the labels by postal staff, as it was easier in his opinion to apply the Franca handstamp directly to the letter, than to manufacture and stick on a special label.

He suggested the following plausible supposition, which was at first accepted : « A commercial firm at Callao had these labels made for its personal use with the only purpose of marking more conspicuously the prepayment of postage, which was normally done in

manuscript on correspondences during this period similar to the forwarding endorsements « By steamer X » or « Via Y ».

The recent find of a letter dated 1st April 1849 from Valparaiso to Lima, bearing a maritime forwarding endorsement of 16th April and showing on the front a red « Franca » handstamp, identical to that on the label, confirms that we have here in both instances the work of a postal official and not of a private person, and that both the label and the handstamp were applied on arrival at Lima and not at Callao as one would have assumed.

According to Doctor José Davila Condemaria, General Postmaster of Peru from 1849 to 1869 the total number of post offices open in 1870 was 166 divided into 20 postal districts and classified into 19 departmental head offices, 30 receiving offices and 77 delivery offices.

They are listed in detail to allow the determination of the relative rarity of a cancellation in relation to its class of office or to help the identification of an incomplete cancellation.

First district. — Head office Lima; 7 receiving offices: Callao, Yauco, Chiclayo, Iles de Chuscha, Capote, Chuscha-Alta, Chiclayo; 7 delivery offices: Chiclayo, Metucana, Lunahuasi, Yauco, Cerro Azul, Pueblo Nuevo, Miraflores.

Second district. — Head office Huacho; 4 receiving offices: Chiclayo, Supe, Barranca, Pativilca.

Third district. — Head office Casma; 2 receiving offices: Huancayo, Nipenesa, Santa; 2 delivery offices: Mollo, Saramon.

Fourth district. — Head office Trujillo; 6 receiving offices: Orisco, Huancachaca, Parico, Chiclayo, Lampayeque, San Pedro; 7 delivery offices: Ascope, Malabrigo, Huanchaco, San José, Santiago de Chuco, Guadalupe, Patate.

Fifth district. — Head office Cajamarca; 3 receiving offices: Hualgayoc, Chota, Cajabamba; 3 delivery offices: Celendia, San Juan, Mercedes, Contumaza, Casca.

Sixth district. — Head office Chachapoyas; 1 delivery office: Ayacucho.

POSTAL ORGANISATION

According to Doctor Jose Davila Condemarin, General Postmaster of Peru from 1849 to 1869 the total number of post offices open in 1870 was 166 divided into 20 postal districts and classified into 19 departmental head offices, 70 receiving offices and 77 delivery offices.

They are listed in detail to allow the determination of the relative rarity of a cancellation in relation to its class of office or to help the identification of an incomplete cancellation.

First district. — Head office Lima ; 7 receiving offices : Callao, Yauli, Obrajillo, Islas de Chincha, Canete, Chincha-Alta, Chincha-Baja ; 7 delivery offices : Chorillos, Matucana, Lunahuana, Yauyos, Cerro-Azul, Pueblo-Biejo, Miraflores.

Second district. — Head office Huacho ; 4 receiving offices : Chancay, Supe, Barranca, Pativilca.

Third district. — Head office Casma ; 3 receiving offices : Huarney, Nepena, Santa ; 2 delivery offices : Moro, Samanco.

Fourth district. — Head office Truxillo ; 6 receiving offices : Otusco, Huamachuco, Parcoy, Chiclayo, Lambayeque, San-Pedro ; 7 delivery offices : Ascope, Malabrigo, Huanchaco, San-Jose, Santiago de Chuco, Guadalupe, Pacasmayo.

Fifth district. — Head office Cajamarca ; 3 receiving offices : Hualgayoc, Chota, Cajabamba ; 5 delivery offices : Celendin, Jaen, San-Marcos, Contumaza, Cascas.

Sixth district. — Head office Chachapoyas ; 2 delivery offices : Bagua, Lamud.

Seventh district. — Head office Moyobamba ; 2 receiving offices : Loreto, Nauta ; 5 delivery offices : Yurimaguas, Pebas, Balsapuerto, Yquitos, Tarapoto.

Eighth district. — Head office Piura ; 2 receiving offices : Paita, Tumbes ; 11 delivery offices : Huancabamba, Ayabaca, Salitral, Morropon, Chulucanas, Colan, Amotape, La Huaca, Sullana, Querocotillo, Suyo.

Ninth district. — Head office Huaraz ; 7 receiving offices : Chiquian, Carhuaz, Yungay, Caraz, Huari, Pomabamba, Corongo ; 5 delivery offices : Chacas, Cajatambo, Recuay, Macate, Siguas.

Tenth district. — Head office Yca ; 3 receiving offices : Pisco, Palpa, Nasca ; 1 delivery office : Huaytara.

Eleventh district. — Head office Chala ; 5 receiving offices : Acari, Caraveli, Chaparra, Chaipi, Pullo.

Twelfth district. — Head office Coracora ; 4 receiving offices : Pausa, Puquio, Tintay, Chalhuanca.

Thirteenth district. — Head office Arequipa ; 1 receiving office : Yslay.

Fourteenth district. — Head office Camana ; 2 receiving offices : Aplao, Chuquibamba ; 4 delivery offices : Quilca, Cotahuasi, Ocona, Atico.

Fifteenth district. — Head office Tacna ; 5 receiving offices : Arica, Moquega, Locumba, Yquique, Tarapaca ; 4 delivery offices : Pisagua, Ylo, Mejillones, Torata.

Sixteenth district. — Head office Puno ; 1 receiving office : Lampa ; 2 delivery offices : Vilque, Desaguadero.

Seventeenth district. — Head office Cuzco ; 4 receiving offices : Abancay, Sicuani, Santa-Ana, Cullurqui ; 11 delivery offices : Combapata, Icharati, Urubamba, Abaspampa, Huiro, Babayoc, Vilcabamba, Yanatilde, Chinche, Laurayani, Quiquijana.

Eighteenth district. — No head office but one receiving office : Huancavelica ; 5 delivery offices : Pampas, Izcuchaca, Acombamba, Lircay, Castro-Virreina.

Nineteenth district. — Head office Ayacucho ; 2 receiving offices : Huanta, Andahuaylas ; 3 delivery offices : Cangallo, Lucanas, Parinacochas.

Twentieth district. — Head office Pasco ; 6 receiving offices : Huariaca, Huanuco, Llata, Tarma, Jauja, Huancayo ; 5 delivery offices : Concepcion, Aguamiro, Ambo, Carhuamaya, Junin.

A certain number of cancellations originating from offices not mentioned here, are in the listing ; they are the three post offices existing prior to 1870 but redundant at that date : Huaura, Pataz and Tingo. Huaura has the port of Huacho within a mile on the Pacific coast ; the development of the port was detrimental to the town and caused the transfer of the post office from Huaura to Huacho prior to 1870 with the classification as Head Office of the Second District. The same applies for the office of Pataz, which is not recorded by Condemarin but is found on the stamps of the first issues. This town, situated on the river Marañon saw great activity at the beginning of the XIXth Century caused by the exploitation of gold mines, which were abandoned gradually. This office was probably transferred to Parcoy, the capital of the province, also situated on the river Marañon and very near Pataz. This occurred also for Tingo, a town situated 30 km. to the south east of Chachapoyas to where its post office was probably transferred.

It is certain that several Peruvian post offices had only a short existence, particularly in the north of the country. Either they became obsolete due to the interruption of a particular activity, or to the invasion of barbarous Indians, or to natural catastrophes.

We also list forty-six post offices opened after 1870. We have seen cancellations from these offices on the perforated « lamas » of 1866, on the dinero green of 1866 and on the two 1873 values, the 5 c. railway engine and the 1 peseta yellow. All these values were still valid for postage till 1875-76. The probable distribution of these post office to the different districts of 1870 were :

First district. — Ancon, Ayaviri, Canta, San-Damian, San-Mateo, San-Luis, Tambo de Mora.

Second district. — Huaura, Puerto de Supe.

Third district. — Chimbotte, Puerto de Casma, Yautan.

Fourth district. — Chicama, Eten, Ferrenafe, Paijan, Pataz, Tayabamba, Yguanape.

Fifth district. — Cutervo, San-Miguel.

Sixth district. — Tingo.

Seventh district. — Lamas.

Eighth district. — Catacaos, Frias, Sechura.

Ninth district. — Chavin, Huailas, Llapo.

Eleventh district. — Jaqui, Lomas.

Thirteenth district. — Mollendo.

Fifteenth district. — La Noria, Pabellon de Pica, Pica.

Sixteenth district. — Azangaro, Huancane, Juli, Juliaca, Putina.

Seventeenth district. — Yanaoca.

Nineteenth district. — Otoa, San Juan de Lucanas.

Twentieth district. — Huallanca, Pilcomayo, Pozuzo.

POSTAL RATES

DURING THE PERIOD 1858-1873

A. PERUVIAN RATES.

- 1° The single rate of any letter less than half a Spanish ounce (14.5 g.) was 1 Real or 1 Dinero or 10 Centavos to any destination within Peru or abroad by land or sea.
- 2° The double letter rate up to 1 ounce (29 g.) was 2 Dineros or 20 Centavos or 1 Peseta.
- 3° An increase of 1 Dinero or 10 Centavos for any fraction of half an ounce up to 10 ounces.
- 4° Above 10 ounces (290 g.) the increase was 1 Dinero per full ounce.
- 5° Registration fee was 1 Peseta for any letters up to half an ounce weight, and 2 Pesetas for any letter heavier than half an ounce.
- 6° On 1st January 1866 the single letter rate was reduced to half the previous rate for letters between Lima, Chorrillos and Callao. For this reason the 5 Centavos « lama » perforated (Yvert N° 10) and the 5 Centavos « railway engine » (Yvert N° 14) were issued.
- 7° On 1st March 1873, the single letter rate for local mail within Lima was fixed at 2 Centavos, consequently the 2 Cent. ultramarine « lama » (Yvert N° 16) was issued. This stamp had a very short life as the local rate was reduced generally to 2 Centavos and the new value of 2 Centavos of the 1874 issue appeared.

B. BRITISH RATES.

The article in the « London Philatelist » of June 1953 « Postmarks of the British Consular Post-Office at Callao » by Major C. Barrington-Brown, recalls that on 23rd November 1868 Jose Davila Condemarin the Postmaster General of Peru reminded his personnel of the British rates for the transport of mail handed in at the Consulates by sea to America and Europe.

The cost of this transport had to be pre-paid in British stamps at the Consular Post Office, and all mail also had to bear the normal internal Peruvian postage as described in the previous paragraph.

The principal agencies of the Steamship Company and the pursers on board the ships of the P.S.N.C. also had British stamps at their disposal.

On 12th August 1851 a convention was signed at Lima between Peru and Great Britain for the regulation of mail communication between these two countries and/or between them and America or Europe despatched by British mail packets. The single letter rate not exceeding half an ounce (14.175 g.) fluctuated — from 1851 to 1868 by mail Packet 2/—, by private ship 9d. — from 1868 to 1870 single tariff 6d. — from 1870 to 1878 single tariff 1/6d. — after 1878 single tariff 1/—.

Two special reduced rates were agreed upon in the convention of 1851 for the transport of mail by British mail packets :

- 1° a rate of 6d. for mail from one port to another port within Peru or on the west coast of America.
- 2° a single letter rate of 1/4d. per half ounce for mail from one port of Peru to Martinique, Guadeloupe, the west coast of New Grenada, Equador, Chile or Bolivia.

C. FRENCH RATES.

At the beginning of 1872 when the French paquebot line « F » in the South Pacific was opened the postal rates to the port of disembarkation had been in force since 1 st July 1871 ; they were :

For prepaid mail :

- 1 Fr. 30 c. per 10 grammes for letters.
- 0 Fr. 35 c. per 40 grammes for samples.
- 0 Fr. 25 c. per 40 grammes for printed matter.

For unpaid mail :

- 1 Fr. 50 c. per 10 grammes for letters.
- 0 Fr. 40 c. per 40 grammes for samples.
- 0 Fr. 25 c. per 40 grammes for printed matter.

The rates for the West Indies as well as for the Pacific coast were not mentioned in the postal bulletin at the beginning of 1872. They were each 60 centimes per 10 grammes for letters between the ports of Panama, Guayaquil, Callao and Valparaiso through the French Consular Offices.

We are indebted for this information to Mr. Raymond Salles of Paris who also suggests that the inter Pacific rates were given in a note to the personnel in the French Consular Offices only.

At that time the value in gold Francs was :

1 Peso 5,25 fr., 1 Peseta 1,05 fr., 1 Dinero 0,53 fr., 1 Centavo 0,053 fr.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CANCELLATIONS

At the beginning of the study it has been mentioned that the handstamps of the pre-adhesive period have served as obliterations on the stamps of the first issues (plates 29 and 30). They are mostly in capital letters, large or small, often framed, sometimes in a rectangle with rounded corners and generally struck in black. These handstamps were used together with later types and some of them even at a very late date.

A certain uniformity in the postal cancellations follows those of the pre-adhesive period. The most frequent shows a single lined stamp in small capitals, generally abbreviated for names of places with more than five letters, and framed with a triple oval of points in quincunx (plate 10).

These are followed by datestamps of different types and dimensions with or without ornaments.

Amongst the Peruvian cancellations there is not the same diversity and fantasy as there are in the early Mexican types though several of them break the general rule by a particular frame or unusual ornamentation.

The mute cancellations i. e. the ones without indication of postal use or town name are not very frequent though they are very often met with for other North or South American countries where they are found particularly in the U.S.A. and in Brazil in quite a remarkable variety and where they are due either to the initiative of the local postmasters or were delivered by the American Bank Note Company together with the deliveries of the postage stamps.

The date limit for this study has been fixed at 1873 with the intention of studying only the cancellations on the imperforate stamps with the exception of the 1866 « Lama » issue which is included.

The cancellations have been divided into categories numbered 1 to 13 and belong to the 170 illustrated types on plates 36 to 47.

In the index the first column of figures following the name of the post office shows the number of the postal district ; the second column of figures shows the category of the cancellation and the third column shows the type of cancellation as illustrated on the plates. This facilitates the identification of each cancellation.

The differences of the 13 categories are :

1st category :

UNFRAMED STRAIGHT LINES IN CAPITALS, VARIOUS SIZES.

The types 1, 2 and 3 differ only in the height of the letters. These cancellations correspond mostly with the pre-adhesive types used before 1860 (plates 29 and 30).

2nd category :

STRAIGHT LINES IN CAPITALS IN A RECTANGULAR FRAME WITH MORE OR LESS ROUNDED ANGLES.

Huancavelica of type 89 in a rectangle of double scallops has the identical frame for its registration cancellation. In the first edition Cunuyaca of type 4 was given. This is now omitted as the identification of this cancellation is not certain.

3rd category :

STRAIGHT LINES IN CAPITALS IN SINGLE OR DOUBLE OVAL FRAME WITHOUT ORNAMENT.

All cancellations of type 7 have a single line frame except Huamachuco, La Noria, Lomas and Yguanape which have a double lined oval frame. Lima of type 8 is similar to the 4 previous cancellations but with very characteristic thick capitals (plate 18). Llpo (R.A.) of type 7 - The R.A. preceding the name of the office is an abbreviation for Receptoría indicating a delivery office.

Most of the offices opened after 1870 have used cancellations of type 7 (25 offices from 37 listed).

The Yca cancellation of type 7 shows a peculiar twofold strike. The strike of a straight line type recorded as type 1 of the first category and the addition of an oval frame. On plate 19 is a reproduction of a letter dated 7th April 1860, sent from Yca to Lima and franked with a 1 Dinero blue and a 1 Peseta rose (Yvert No. 3 and 5B). The twofold cancellation is particularly visible and the tax mark « 2 » is also framed. Examination of the ovals confirms the use of the same frame for the two town marks. The position of « Yca » differs in the two cancellations, it is further to the right and lower on the 1 Peseta. This is the only example of a twofold cancellation known to us other than the registration marks, where the words « Certificado », « Certificacion » or « Certificada » are sometimes struck perfectly in alignment underneath the name of the place. Plate 18 shows an example of a single strike of the large oval cancellation of Lima.

4th category :

STRAIGHT LINES IN CAPITALS IN AN OVAL ORNAMENTED FRAME, VARIOUS TYPES (plate 9).

Aguamiro of type 145, an eye in a double oval, represents the name of the office.

Lima of type 37 bis is smaller than type 37. The measurements of 37 bis are : oval 7×11 m/m, lettering 2.5×7.5 m/m. Type 37 measures : oval 8×12.5 m/m, lettering 3×9 m/m.

Lima of type 41 bis has in circumference the figures 1, 2 and 3, type 41 only has 1 and 2 placed on opposite sides. Yauli of type 16 in red mentioned in the first edition has been left out, a cancellation of this office is only known to us in type 24 of the 5th category.

5th category :

STRAIGHT LINES IN SMALL CAPITALS IN A TRIPLE OVAL OF POINTS (plates 11, 20, 22).

This is the most widespread type of cancellation on the early issues of Peru. Offices with names of five letters or more are generally abbreviated.

As mentioned in the introduction, plate 48 gives a graphic reproduction of the cancellations of type 24 of the 12 offices beginning

with HUA... which are sometimes difficult to distinguish. Huacho, Hualgayoc (spelt Gualgayoc), Huamachuco, Huancabamba, Huancavelica, Huancayo, Huanta, Huanuco, Huaraz, Huari (first type), Huari (second type), Huariaca, Huarmey.

Identification of the two types 24 and 24 bis of Huari is simplified by the illustrations ; type 24 with small letters, 2.25×11 m/m was first in use and was replaced by type 24 bis with larger letters of 3.75×12.5 m/m which is more common.

Yunque of type 24 is complete with normal lettering whereas type 24 bis is abbreviated with the first letter « Q » similar to an inverted « P ».

6th category :

DATESTAMPS, SMALL SIZE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE CIRCLE, WITHOUT ORNAMENT.

These can be found accidentally without date.

The letters « T » and « M » at the foot of the cancellations of types 26 and 27 stand for morning or afternoon collection.

7th category :

DATESTAMPS, MEDIUM OR LARGE SIZE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE CIRCLE, WITH OR WITHOUT ORNAMENT.

The head offices of the various districts, except Tacna which used since 1858 a cancellation of type 36, were issued slowly with a cancellation of type 33 bearing the inscription « Pral » at foot. This stands for « Principal ». Only the Lima cancellation bears the inscription in full.

Arica of type 32 bis differs from type 32 through the addition of the two fleurons at the sides. It is in fact identical to type 63 but with the inscription « Vapor » removed.

Lima of type 120 is a variation of type 31, the ornament at foot, a small Maltese Cross framed by two curved lines comes in three different states. The first in 1862 with large letters of 3.5 m/m the second, of type 120 bis, in 1866 with smaller letters of 3 m/m, and the third state, of type 121 ter, in 1871 with the year date in full and a smaller Maltese Cross.

Tacna of type 31 exists in two states with the name of the month on the first or second line of the cancellation.

8th category :

VARIOUS CANCELLATIONS WITH TOWN NAMES
(Plates 8, 21, 23, 24, 25, 35).

Lima of type 100 is the large railway datestamp of the « *Compañia de los Ferro-Carriles de Lima* » and has been recorded on a letter from Callao to Lima. This is the equivalent to the French T.P.O. cancellations which were used as obliterators on covers handed in at the departure of trains.

Lima of type 129 is an oval handstamp without date, with the inscription of type 100 written on three lines (plate 25).

Lima of type 43 black or blue ; the inscription « 3R » in this cancellation corresponds to the pre-adhesive postage due mark « 3 reales ».

This cancellation was used only occasionally after 1857 as arrival cancellation at Lima on stamps of the first issues. This was often the case on mail from Callao to Lima where a large part of the mail must have been handed in directly before the departure of trains.

This probably motivated the introduction of the T.P.O. cancellation of the type 100 previously described.

« *Lima administracion particular de Correos* » of type 56. This cancellation was used on official mail from the central postal administration at Lima to provincial post offices. It is seen mostly on the 10 cent, red « *Lama* » perforated issue of 1866. The delivery handstamps of Callao and Lima were used accidentally as arrival cancellation on uncanceled letters.

The « *Lima-Quinta-Distribuc* » cancellation of type 52 bis is different from type 52 as it is encircled with a sun ornament (see type 50) but with no fleuron above « *Lima* » and no point after « *Distribuc* ».

« *Pacasmayo* » of type 149 is a commercial mark of the Firm Belisario Chamocho of Pacasmayo. So far as we know, it is the only private mark admitted as a regular cancellation by the Peruvian Post Office ; we have only seen it struck in blue.

All the other marks of various firms, either inked or embossed, are occasional and almost always coupled with regular postal cancellations.

9th category :

REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS..

These are of different patterns but of two basic types.

a) *Straight line cancellation*, sometimes framed, in upright or sloping capitals, showing one of the three inscriptions « *Certificada* », « *Certificacion* » or « *Certificado* », certain post offices which had no registration cancellation used a similar manuscript endorsement. For a few other post offices, which are listed later, the registration was marked differently.

b) *Mute cancellations* : stars or roses, these two were used in the same way as the ones current in Mexico at the same time. They were struck not only on the stamps but also in the corners of the registered letters.

The straight line cancellations of type (a) were supposed to be struck on the letters beside the stamps, but as on this type of mail several had to be used, they frequently obliterated the stamps as well, as two or three stamps could be cancelled with each strike.

This is the reason why strips of the 1 dinero red or green bearing this type of cancellation, sometimes accompanied by a mute or a town cancellation, are not as rare as one would imagine.

It is however very much rarer to find them on covers (plate 31) because the envelope or the front of the registered letter was not handed to the addressee but kept by the postmaster as receipt of delivery of the contents of the registered item, and had to be signed for by the recipient either on the front or on the reverse.

It needed the dispersion of Post Office archives for these pieces to be known. Many of these archives however have been destroyed and the lack of complete documents prevents the identification of several of these cancellations.

As they could not normally be recovered from the archives of the commercial enterprises, they are very rare.

The identification of some straight line or dumb cancellations was only possible when they were on strips on which there was

also a cancellation of the place of origin. Therefore several of the listed cancellations could not be identified but where possible the origin is listed in brackets.

A variation exists of type 87 on plate 32, a circular handstamp with a star in the centre. The position of the letters is altered but the origin unknown.

The frame of « Certificacion » of type 89 is identical with the one mentioned in the 2nd category for Huancavelica.

Type 91 bis, origin unknown, differs from type 91 by its length of 36.5 m/m instead of 33 m/m and by a central eyelet in the oval above the letter « F ».

Type 92 bis, also of unknown origin, differs from type 92 of Trujillo by larger letters, 5.5 m/m high instead of 4 m/m. Type 76, listed from two places, Huancavelica and Chachapoyas, shows tighter segments of the star for Chachapoyas.

These dumb cancellations were sometimes used accidentally on non-registered mail (plate 5). They were used also to obliterate handstamps which were put on by mistake, such as « Certificada » or « Franca ».

The chapter on the Registered Cancellations is certainly very incomplete because each post office sending out registered mail regularly must have had its own handstamps. This explains the large variation of types but also quite a number of them must still be missing in the listing.

10th category :

VARIOUS PERUVIAN CANCELLATIONS WITHOUT TOWN NAMES.

With very few exceptions, such as the grill of Lima in its three states, the origin of these cancellations cannot be ascertained. For this it would need far more examples on complete letters. As much of the mail was cancelled on arrival only, it is very difficult to establish the origin of a cancellation without a town name. Nevertheless it seems probable that the majority of the cancellations of category 10 were used in the large office of Lima.

« Correos Peru » of type 3 on two lines is an administrative cancellation.

Type 71, « 40 Centavos » was found cancelling the stamps on a cover from Lima to Arica dated March 1867.

« Conduccion del Cartero Gratis » of type 73 was certainly used in Lima. It was struck on most of the letters addressed to Lima between November 1863 and September 1864 to inform the public of the free delivery service, and used accidentally on arrival, as cancellation of uncanceled mail. It seems that before November 1863 a delivery charge was made at Lima for mail, even if correctly franked, delivered by postmen. This cancellation was ordered to inform the public that this charge was no longer payable.

Type 74, name of the month only. So far recorded are Enero, Marzo and Junio, on loose stamps only. « Franca » of types 75 and 168 were used at Lima.

It is strange that the « Franca » cancellations, which were used frequently during the pre-adhesive period, were very rarely used later as obliterations. They are found again later during the time of the Pacific War indicating the prepayment of postage in cash as there were no stamps available during the period of the Chilean occupation, but this is outside our scope.

The grill of type 78 is frequently described in auction catalogues as originating from places other than Lima on letters addressed to that town. Only Lima used the three types of the grill either on mail from that town, as was normal, or as arrival cancellation on uncanceled mail.

The small grill of Lima of type 78 is very common in black, the double grill (type 78 bis) is of the same height but twice as long (17×57 m/m) and the third (type 78 ter) called the quadruple grill has the same height but is four times as long (16.5×112 m/m). The double and quadruple grills were certainly used to speed up the cancelling of administrative mail from Lima, franked with large numbers of stamps.

It will be remembered that type 83 is called the rosette of Chanta (plate 28) as this cancellation was first found on a letter dated 19th December 1866 bearing a 1 dinero red from a place, the name of which was Chanta, to Trujillo. The largest town of the province of Chanta is Hualgayoc and it is possible that this letter was posted from there. Chanta had no post office.

This cancellation could therefore have been used at Hualgayoc or as an arrival cancellation at Trujillo. However it is a rare can-

cellation, very pretty in its simplicity and a gem in any collection of Peruvian cancellations.

Type 93, a rectangle of large lozenges was attributed to Arica in the first edition, it was used at Lima.

Types 95 and 96 originated at Piura, the latter, consisting of four quarters of a circular cork cancellation shows slight modifications, due to the gradual wear of the four components. .

Types 97 and 97 bis were used at Yquique, the latter differs from type 97 (plate 27) but shows a St. Andrew's Cross in reverse.

Type 98, a rectangle of square points was used at Pisco. The framed numeral cancellations are of three different kinds :

— Type 101, large figures in a treble oval of points in quincunx.

Recorded are the figures 1, 4, 5 and 6, on covers from Islas de Chincha, Trujillo, Yslay and Paita to Lima.

— Type 103, small figure 10 in a quadruple oval small dashes.

— Type 128, number 3 in a sixpointed star of points (plate 6) recorded on a cover dated July 1858 from Yslay to Lima.

There is no definite opinion of the reason for these numeral cancellations. They may indicate a numbering into districts or postal sectors of certain important towns such as Lima. They were all struck on arrival on mail not previously cancelled.

« 5 c. » in a small circle of type 72 has only been found on a loose stamp — Origin unknown.

Initials « MZ » of type 107 was used accidentally as an obliterator on arrival of uncanceled mail.

It is found, not frequently, on the reverse of letters addressed to Lima in 1858 and 1859 and cancelled regularly at departure, which confirms that it was used at Lima. On stamps it is found cancelling a pair of the 1 dinero blue (Yvert N° 3) on a letter dated 7th June 1859 from Yslay to Lima (plate 34). We have also seen it on the reverse of a cover from Yslay to Lima, dated 22nd September 1858, franked with a 1 dinero blue (Yvert N° 3) and bearing the normal cancellation « Yslay » of type 24. Other handstamps on the reverse of covers bearing this cancellation have also been found on letters addressed to Lima. No interpretation of these initials can be given. It seems however that it was used at Lima indicating a certain maritime connection, but this is only an assumption.

« Multada 20 Centavos » of type 116 in an ornamented oval. This is a postage due mark and was probably used at Lima.

« Cuartel General » of type 125 in an oval with triple ornaments seems to be a military cancellation.

« Oficio » of type 7 in capitals with oval frame, of unknown origin.

At a recent public auction of a large collection of Peru (March 1957) the cancellations of two covers were described as « unique and of great rarity ». They deserve a third qualification, that of abnormal.

The first cancellation is in the form of a circle of 15 mm. diameter, struck in black five times on a pair of 1 dinero blue (Yvert N° 3) franking a letter dated 9th October 1859 from Islas de Chincha to Lima. This is not a normal cancellation but a metal tube used as an obliterator.

The second abnormal cancellation is in the form of a disc of 14 mm. diameter with internal divisions, struck in black on a 5 centavos « railway » stamp (Yvert N° 14) and repeated on the cover dated 25th November 1871 from Callao to Lima. This in fact, is the small circular cancellation of the 4th delivery of Lima, type 51, sufficiently dirty to present a solid background instead of the lettering. As a photographic reproduction of these two pieces has been prominently displayed in the catalogue of this important sale, this information is necessary to explain their omission in the present listing.

11th category :

MANUSCRIPT CANCELLATIONS.

They are not rare on covers from Callao to Lima, where the stamps, particularly the 5 centavos « railway », are cancelled with three strokes or a cross either in ink or pencil.

They are rare however with manuscript town names which are sometimes accompanied by the date.

So far recorded : Aplao, July 1864, San Jose, May and June 1868, Lima, November 1868, San Miguel, June and August 1871. Ilo in capitals framed cantwise in a double rectangular frame, Cerro-Azul, Chincha-Alta, Yslay, Lima, Nepena, Sechura, Vilque.

12th category :

SHIP CANCELLATIONS.

Because of the natural development of the maritime postal service of a country with a coastline of nearly 3000 kilometers this chapter, like the one on Registration, could be in itself the subject of a complete study.

Examination of letters from Peru shows frequently that the cancellation obliterating the stamps does not correspond to the place of origin of the letter. To hasten the delivery of the mail, the letters must have been handed directly either to the British Consular Offices or to the Peruvian Coastal Steamers, stopping at the required place.

In the first case, the British cancellations, which will be dealt with later, simply obliterated the Peruvian stamp, and if the letter was addressed to a place abroad, the British Consular Office added the amount in British stamps for the additional postage by boat and transit from Panama to Colon.

In the second case of direct delivery of the letters to the ship, the mail was prepaid and the cancellation was applied on delivery by the receiving post office.

Sometimes the letters were delivered to a boat of the « Pacific Steam Navigation Company » which cancelled the stamps with their own administrative cachet, but this type of cancellation is very rare and is found only on issues after 1866. We shall return to this navigation company again in the chapter on Foreign Cancellations into which category the cancellations of these ships under British colours come.

Coming back to the official ship cancellations, they show either « Vapor » without any indication of its origin, or exceptionally, they have in addition the name of the place. It appears that only important ports, which had a special postal service for maritime mail, made use of these cancellations.

Without indication of the town the following have been recorded : Vapor type 65 in a double oval, origin Lambayeque (plate 12).

Vapor type 67 in a rectangular frame, origin Piura.

Another Vapor type 67 bis of the same type as 67 but without

frame and in red has been recorded on a cover from Yslay and in blue on a cover from Arequipa.

Vapor type 70 in red has smaller letters than type 67 and the rectangle has very rounded corners, origin Paita.

Vapor type 108 in blue, sloping capitals in rectangular rounded frame, origin Lima.

Vapor type 124 upright capitals in an oval frame scalloped with fleurons, recorded on a combination cover bearing a 1 dinero green together with Chile 10 centavos blue 1867 (Yvert N° 14) dated 17th May 1870 from Valparaiso to Lima (L. Dubus collection).

With town name the following have been recorded :

Arica-Vapor type 63, Callao-Vapor type 62, black or blue (plate 13), Callao-Vapor type 64 black or blue, Lima-Vapor type 68 black or blue, Lima-Vapor type 106 in blue, Paita-Vapor type 68, Pisco-Vapor type 68 in blue, Piura-Vapor type 68, Yca-Vapor type 68.

Chala-Vapor type 66 does not appear to be an official postal cancellation but an administrative marking of a boat under Peruvian flag, because the Chala paquebot of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (P.S.N.C.) was not in service prior to 1879.

The cancellation Vapor-Inca type 60 found in black on Yvert N° 8 franking a letter dated 31st October 1865 from Pisco to Lima appears to be of Peruvian origin and probably denotes a steamer of this name in service with the P.S.N.C. since 1856. The same cancellation has been found in red on other loose stamps.

In the absence of any definite proof it seems that this cancellation, probably not of an administrative type, was applied on arrival indicating the route of transportation. This opinion, which prevails for pre-adhesive paquebot cancellations is illustrated with a letter bearing the Bogota, Santiago, New-Grenada and Lima paquebot cancellation on plate 33.

The names of the boats which can be found during this period are : Chile, Peru, Bogota, Bolivia, New-Grenada, Santiago, Quito and Lima.

The letter « P » underneath the name appears to be the first letter of « Paid ». Until 1847-48 they were struck in red and after that date in blue, green or black.

It is possible that other cancellations bearing the name of boats can be found, as until 1858, when the first stamps were issued, the fleet of the P.S.N.C. comprised fifteen steamers.

These cancellations must have been used in the maritime post office of Lima, and they were struck either on arrival or departure from that office, the name of the boat indicating the forwarding of the mail by that particular steamer.

But the same cancellations with the name of the boat have been found on mail originating from Valparaiso addressed to San Francisco. This implies a call at Callao for franking purposes but does not seem very probable.

In this case it has to be assumed that all or a part of the ports of call of the P.S.N.C. were supplied with identical cancellations bearing the names of the boats and which were applied on the mail either on arrival or departure.

A much simpler and more likely solution is that each boat carried its own cancellation for cancelling mail which was delivered to it.

Quite frequently the manuscript annotations by the sender indicating the forwarding by a certain boat do not coincide with the strike of the boat name cancellation. These letters therefore suggest two different ways of carriage, the valid one being the one struck by the maritime post office.

13th category :

FOREIGN CANCELLATIONS.

They are frequently met with, and can be considered as accidental except those of the British offices which were operating until 1879 (plates 10, 16 and 17).

Letters prepaid with Peruvian adhesives for the inland postage were posted uncanceled at the British Consular Office, where they received if necessary, according to the manner of forwarding, a complement of British stamps for postage to their destination. All the stamps were then obliterated mostly with the numeral cancellation or less frequently with the British datestamp. An example is illustrated on plate 14 and shows the complexity of franking arrangements for mail from Peru at that time. This letter, sent from Callao, bears the compulsory Peruvian franking of 1 dinero,

required for letters posted at the British Consular Office on 4th August 1872 (British date stamp Callao on reverse). The British « C 38 » cancellation obliterates all the Peruvian and British stamps. The amount in British stamps represents the total postage to Lockford, N.Y.

The American stamps have been added by the British Consular Office at Panama in transit. The British Consular date stamp « Panama Aug. 20, 72 » on the cover proves this routing.

The American stamps were cancelled on arrival at the maritime post office of New York on 15th April 1872 with the maritime cancellation « New York Steam Ship ».

For letters coming from places where there was no Consular office, the Peruvian stamp, representing the inland postage, was obliterated by the normal local cancellation, and the complementary amount for overseas transport by a British boat was collected in cash by the Peruvian Postmaster.

Plate 15 illustrates this case. The cover, dated 13th September 1869 originated from the island of Guanape, where it was franked and cancelled. As it was addressed to Italy it needed an additional amount of 2/4d. This sum was paid in cash at the office of Guanape. This is shown in manuscript with the signature of the receiving postmaster, and it is partially covered by the franking with British Stamps affixed and obliterated at Callao with the numeral cancellation « C 38 ».

The Peru-Great Britain combination-covers where the Peruvian stamps are obliterated with Peruvian cancellations are rarer than those where all the stamps are cancelled at the British Consular Office.

The numbers of the British Consular Offices in Peru were : Arica C-36 type 134, Callao C-38 type 134-135, Yslay C-42 type 135, Païta C-43 type 135 (plate 16), Yquique D-87 type 134, Pisco D-74 type 134, the last being the rarest as this office was open for two years only, from 1868 to 1870. The busiest office was Callao which handled all the mail for ships under British control.

Letters without Peruvian stamps paying the inland postage were refused by the British Consular Offices. They insisted on the prepayment in Peruvian stamps.

Due to the intervention of Major Barrington-Brown, whom we have mentioned before in this study, and who knew that the postal equipment, obliterators and other marking were still kept at the British Consulate at Callao, the return of this material to England was granted by the Foreign Office and given in safe custody to the « Royal Philatelic Society » on 7th December 1951.

It consisted of a total of 18 markings, of which 5 were « C 38 » one being in duplex with the datestamp, three circular datestamps Callao, type 131, 132 and 133, one crowned circle « Paid at Callao », two « Paid to Panama » on two lines, two « Registered » cancellations, three « Insufficiently Prepaid » on three lines with central ornament, one « Late Fee » in capitals in a rectangular frame type 137 and a « D 74 » type 134 and its corresponding datestamp « Pisco and Chincha Islands ».

This last one with the date set on 4th May 1870 which was probably its last day of use.

A cover from Lima to Hongkong on plate 17 shows the British Paid at Callao struck in red in 1864 on a 1 dinero red (Yvert N° 8). Another interesting marking on this cover is the « Franca » type 110 struck in black in a double rectangular frame with rounded corners, a marking normally found on covers from Lima. Despite the double indication of prepayment, both British and Peruvian, a tax mark 1d. has been added as a complementary tax.

The search for cancellations in use in the various other British Consular Offices in Peru was in vain. They have probably been destroyed. One single cancellation of Paita has been handed to the Peruvian Post Office in that town, and this « C 43 » numeral has been used to obliterate Peruvian domestic mail at this office until 1902, that is for twenty-two years after the closing of the postal service of the consular office.

The recovery of the « Pisco » and D 47 cancellations at Callao must have been due to the fact that when this secondary office was closed in 1870 the archives were returned to the principal office at Callao.

Mail carried by French paquebots during this period was very much smaller. The « F » line of the South Pacific, connecting Panama with Valparaiso was only put into service on 1st March

1872 with 7 ports of call on the Peruvian coast : Paita, Lambayeque, Huanchaco, Callao, Yslay, Arica and Yquique.

According to M. R. Salles of Paris, an authority on the French maritime post, the first mail on the « F » line was carried on board the « Ville de Bordeaux » on 14th March 1872 on the Valparaiso-Panama journey.

The late opening of this line and its short life — it operated less than two years until February 1874 and completed only 25 voyages — are the reasons for the rarity of French cancellations prior to 1873.

However « anchor » cancellations type 140 and « Arica Paq. Fr. Ligne F N° 1 » type 141 datestamps have been found on Peruvian stamps from letters posted directly on board the French vessels.

There exist a paquebot N° 2 from Arica which is not mentioned in the maritime catalogue of François.

After February 1874 the boats of the « F » line were taken over by the British service calling at the Pacific Coast, and regrouped and renamed the « Pacific Steam Navigation Company » (P.S.N.C.).

This company, formed in 1840 with two wooden paddle steamers, the Chile and the Peru of 680 and 690 tons, owned more than 80 vessels in 1879 when it was absorbed into the « Royal Mail Steam Ship C° » ; this company is still operating to-day.

In the chapter on the ship cancellations, the reason for the use of the administrative cancellations of the vessels of the P.S.N.C. as obliterators has been mentioned. These cancellations in the form of a large double oval are not uniform.

The following ships' names have been found :

Arica, Atacama, Coquimbo (similar to type 104) and Cordillera (similar to type 105).

Chimborazo has also been found but on a loose stamp and the cancellation is too incomplete for illustration. Although in an oval, it is a different type from the other two.

The ship name « Inca » has been found in manuscript in red ink on the 1 dinero red of 1862 and « Bogota » in black ink on the 1 dinero green of 1868.

On the issued stamps of the P.S.N.C. (Yvert N^{os} 1 and 2) the normal cancellations of types 22 and 24 of Callao and types 22 and 37 of Lima have been found. Type 102, which despite its shape or aspect is not a cancellation of the British Consular Office, but a private cancellation of the P.S.N.C. has been seen only on the two stamps of this company : the 1 real blue on azured and the 2 reales brown on azured. They were put at the disposal of the Peruvian post on 1st December 1857 for the reduced route Lima-Chorrillos-Callao.

Though they were of private origin and not used by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, these two stamps were officially adopted by the Peruvian post for three months from 1st December 1857 to 19th March 1858.

The numeral cancellation « 6 » type 102, which is found on 15 % of all used copies of the two P.S.N.C. stamps, was not in our opinion, used by the Peruvian post. It used the normal cancellation already in service and did not have to resort to the private handstamps of the P.S.N.C. which did not indicate any place of origin.

Our personal opinion of type 102 is, that it served either as a trial obliteration for the officials who were to operate this new service or to cancel stamps order prior to the official issue of the stamps.

An analysis of all used items which were sold by public auction over a period of several decades, showed the five types of cancellations on these two stamps in the following proportions :

| | |
|--|------|
| Type 22 small circular datestamp of Callao | 2 % |
| Type 22 small circular datestamp of Lima | 35 % |
| Type 24 small framed capitals of Callao | 8 % |
| Type 37 small framed capitals of Lima | 40 % |
| Type 102 numeral « 6 » of the P.S.N.C. | 15 % |

The numeral « 1 » of type 101 was used later « par complaisance ».

Cork cancellations of U.S.A., Chile and Brazil as well as various French, type 139, British or other cancellations, types 136, 138, 142 and 143, struck on arrival or as entry marks, are found on mail uncanceled on departure. They are abnormal and fortuitous.

QUOTATION AND CALCULATION OF VALUE OF THE CANCELLATIONS

The figures in the last three columns of the listing correspond to the rarity coefficient of the cancellations in their different colours.

The coefficients range from 1 to 100. They have been carefully worked out taking into consideration the known numbers of cancellations in the largest collections. To determine the intrinsic value of any cancellation knowing its coefficient of rarity, the value of the coefficient unit has been fixed at the catalogue value of the most common stamp during the period under study, the 1 dinero green of 1868 which has a catalogue value in Yvert 1964 of 4 French Francs. It is therefore the figure of 4 F which corresponds to the value of each coefficient unit until the next catalogue quotation.

The value thus obtained is added to the catalogue value of the stamp which bears the particular cancellation. This of course, is still subject to the quality of the impression of the cancellation and the condition of the stamp.

For example, a stamp with a catalogue value of 12 F bearing a Lima cancellation of type 4, coefficient 1, will have a total value of $12 + 4 = 16$ F. If the same stamp bears the Lima cancellation of type 51, coefficient 70, the total value will be $12 + (4 \times 70) = 292$ F.

The coefficient 0 means that the cancellation does not merit any increase in value.

It is possible therefore to assess the value of each cancellation on each of the 19 stamps issued in Peru between 1857 and 1873.

The stamps of Great Britain used in the Consular Post Offices and the stamps of France used in the French offices abroad have been catalogued. To give a detailed and comprehensive listing of each cancellation on every value would need a tremendous amount of reference material, and if it could be done, it would take a considerable time.

QUOTATIONS OF STAMPS ON COVERS

The increase in value for stamps on covers is difficult to assess. The main supply of covers has come from the finds of the archives of Thomas La Chambre, Dreyfus and Patrone. This is all and it is very little.

On all these covers only cancellations from important places in the interior of the country or from ports were found. All places with which these firms had business relationships. Therefore the greatest part of delivery offices, examples of which are very little known on loose stamps, are not known on covers (plates 9, 21 and 23).

One admits easily that a stamp, of which only a small number of copies were printed and which is already rare in itself, such as the 1/2 peso yellow of 1858 (Yvert N° 3 B) (plate 8) would be difficult to find on a cover. But it is less easy to admit that certain values of Peru, which are catalogued at a very low price, are very rarely seen on cover, even from large trading places. In particular the 1 peseta yellow of 1871 (Yvert N° 15) and the 20 centavos brown perforated of 1866 (Yvert N° 12).

It is impossible to state the exact value of each cancellation on a cover, but it must be approximately 1,5 to 10 times more than the cancellation on a single stamp depending on the franking.

The following list gives the classification of the different stamps to 1873 used on cover in decreasing order of rarity and the corresponding coefficient.

| 1°/ | 2 reales brown red of the P.S.N.C. | 1857 | Yvert N° 2 | Coeffic. | R.R. | |
|------|------------------------------------|------|------------|----------|------|--|
| 2°/ | 1 real blue of the P.S.N.C. | 1857 | » 1 | » | 10 | |
| 3°/ | 2 centavos Lama ultramarine | 1873 | » 16 | » | 10 | |
| 4°/ | 1 peseta yellow | 1871 | » 15 | » | 6 | |
| 5°/ | 1/2 peso red (error of colour) | 1858 | » 3BA | » | 6 | |
| 6°/ | 1/2 peso yellow | 1858 | » 3B | » | 5 | |
| 7°/ | 1 peseta brown | 1862 | » 9 | » | 5 | |
| 8°/ | 20 centavos brown | 1866 | » 12 | » | 4 | |
| 9°/ | 5 centavos red railway engine | 1871 | » 14 | » | 4 | |
| 10°/ | 1 peseta red | 1858 | » 3A | » | 3 | |
| 11°/ | 1 peseta red or pink | 1858 | » 5 | » | 3 | |

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|---|----|---|-----|
| 12°/ | 1 peseta red or pink | 1860 | » | 7 | » | 2 |
| 13°/ | 1 dinero grey blue | 1858 | » | 4 | » | 2 |
| 14°/ | 1 dinero blue | 1858 | » | 3 | » | 2 |
| 15°/ | 1 dinero blue | 1860 | » | 6 | » | 2 |
| 16°/ | 10 centavos red | 1866 | » | 11 | » | 2 |
| 17°/ | 5 centavos green | 1866 | » | 10 | » | 1.5 |
| 18°/ | 1 dinero red | 1861 | » | 8 | » | 1.5 |
| 19°/ | 1 dinero green | 1868 | » | 13 | » | 1.5 |

If we take for example, the 5 centavos red « railway » of 1871 (Yvert N° 14) used on cover with the Lima cancellation of type 8, coefficient 20, the total value will be : 4 times the value of the same cancellation of cover : $4 (4 \times 20) = 320$ F plus 50 F the catalogue value of the stamp = a total of 370 F.

A further coefficient of 3 can be added to the above for covers bearing values of mixed issues. These are rare, the most frequent combinations being the two different types of dinero and peseta values of 1858 (Yvert N° 3-5) and the perforated values of 1866 with the 1 dinero green (Yvert 10-13).

FORGED STAMPS AND CANCELLATIONS

Apart from the two stamps of the P.S.N.C. (Yvert N° 1 and 2) and the 2 centavos « Lama » of 1873 (Yvert N° 16) whose value used is greater than unused, forged cancellations are found only on forged stamps or on stamps which had pen cancellations removed, for two reasons : Firstly, the mint stamps have a higher catalogue value and secondly, until quite recently nobody really appreciated the comparative rarity of Peruvian cancellations.

This is the case today, but if it will be so in future nobody knows.

It is necessary to know the distinguishing marks of the known forgeries to detect the forged cancellations on forged stamps.

Though this knoweldge exceeds the limit of this study, as the stamps themselves are not the subject of it, the distinguishing marks of the genuine stamps merit to be incorporated, because they form the easiest means to detect the forged cancellations.

We shall treat these in order of issue. The numerous forgeries of the two stamps of the P.S.N.C. are bad and not very dangerous

imitations and do not deceive anybody. The cancellations on them are pure fantasy: target cancellation of four concentric circles, diamond of large square dots, Paris star with number « 37 », oval of large diamond shaped dots, oval of parallel bars, etc.

Only one cancellation is a bad copy of a known genuine P.S.N.C. mark (type 102).

Of the following issue, the best forgery or better the most dangerous, is the « Sperati » imitation of the 1/2 peso yellow (Yvert N° 3B) and its error of colour in rose (Yvert N° 3Ba).

The colour of the forgery of the first stamp is light yellow orange, more yellow than the original which is more bistre than yellow.

The rose colour of the second forgery is more misleading. For both forgeries the examination of the letter « R » of « Franco » and the cancellations of the stamps are important.

In the forgery the letter « R » looks like an open « B » though the lower loop is not joined to the vertical line.

The cancellations which were made by Sperati for these two stamps are the following :

Type 2, large capitals Paita and Ata which is part of a town name not corresponding to any of the known cancellations.

Type 24, small capitals in an oval triple frame of points Lima, Pasco, Callao and Chach abbreviated for Chachapoyas, the original cancellation shows a small letter « S » over the « A » of Chach, in the forged cancellation, this is shown only as a larger point.

The forgeries of the following stamps have two reasons for being so widespread. The Steiger gang and the sale by tender by the Peruvian government of 1896 of important obsolete postal material with cancellations and stamps demonetized after 1880.

The Steiger gang worked extensively in forgeries at the end of the last century and samples of their work were presented to the postal museum in Lima.

This famous gang, composed of unscrupulous individuals, operated mainly by forging the departmental issues, from Ancash to Yca, which were issued during the Pacific War between Peru and Bolivia on one side and Chile on the other.

For this they used original material, stamps and surcharges which were public property, and the gang termed their products as « reprints ».

Through connections with post office personnel they also had access to some genuine cancellations and they used these not only to obliterate their reprints but also to cancel forgeries, partly of their own and partly of other people's manufacture, such as the 1 peseta values in brown and in yellow with embossed white centre, which were issued in 1862 and 1871. They also cancelled genuine examples and official reprints of the 2 centavos blue (Lama) of 1873 (Yvert N° 16) and probably forgeries of the same stamps.

In this study we shall only deal with these three values and their very numerous forgeries.

The forged 1 peseta brown or yellow shows the central embossed coat of arms very flattened. The easiest test is, together with the absence of embossing, the examination of the letter « F » in « Franco ».

In the forgery the top bar of the « F » is thin and the foot of the letter is enlarged by a coloured dot.

A heavy impression, particularly of the 1 peseta yellow can make the examination difficult. Another characteristic shows in the letter « C » of « Correos » at top right of the stamp. In the original this letter is broken in the centre, but this can disappear in an overinked stamp.

On forgeries of the 1 peseta brown, the following cancellations have been recorded, some of them are illustrated on plate 7 : of type 1 : Cuzco, Supe ; of type 4 : Canete, Caraz, Jauja, Mollendo ; of type 7 : Chala, Cuzco, Eten, Ferrenafe, Mollendo, Paita, Piura ; of type 24 in black or red : Camana, Lampa, Tacna, Tarma ; of type 25 : Arequipa ; of type 28 : Chala ; of type 33 : Pasco-Pral ; of type 39 : Ambo ; of type 40 : Ilo, Moquegua ; of type 56 : Lima Administracion Particular de Correos ; of type 78 grill of Lima ; Star of type 81 ; Certificado of type 91 ; large letter « T » in a circle which is normally found on later issues.

A forgery which had not been mentioned in the first edition is the 1862 1 dinero red which is certainly of the same manufacture as the forgeries of the 1 peseta brown or yellow and printed on

single strips, as the originals, with the Lecoq machine. They were manufactured after the sale of the postal material by the Peruvian Post Office in 1896. It is surprising that this forgery has never been mentioned before. It is probably due to the fact that the forgeries of this issue are mostly offered in a used state and the 1 dinero red is really a forged reprint. As it is of good appearance it remains hidden in the mass of genuine examples of this common stamp. It needed the study of the cancellations to detect it and through cancellations of post offices which were opened after 1870, similar to those used on the forged 1 pesetas brown and yellow, it attracted our attention.

The following forged cancellations have been found on this stamp, some of them illustrated on plate 7: Ambo of type 39; Caraz of type 4; Cuzco of type 1; Eten of type 7; Ferrenafe of type 7; Ilo of type 40; Juli of type 7; Lima of type 110; Mollendo of type 4; Paita of type 7 with ornaments at top and foot (this cancellation was in use during the occupation by Chile in 1881-1885). All the forged cancellations mentioned in the first edition on the two other peseta values should also be found on the 1 dinero forgery.

This forgery has the following characteristics. It is printed on thick paper in shade of vivid red-orange or rose-carmine with large margins, the coat of arms in the centre of the embossing is only outlined. The impression of the lettering and ornaments is generally flat. A certain sign, if it is not covered by the cancellation, is the broken lower loop of the letter « S » of Correos at the left of the stamp.

The cancellations applied with those sold in 1896 are not distinct and rather blurred due to long use and oxidization.

All cancellations on the 1 dinero red belonging to post offices opened after 1870 have to be rejected, the late use of this stamp being almost unknown to us.

The perforated « Lama » set of 1866 has been rather cleverly forged in lithography, but the impression lacks the fineness and the depth of the originals. The perforation is not correct and very defective. It seems that this set was produced at a later date than when the Steiger gang operated, because the cancellations found

on these forgeries consist of an oval, divided by seven parallel bars, a cancellation which is not found on genuine stamps.

Only one value, the most dangerous, remains to be examined, the 2 centavos « Lama » of 1873 (Yvert No.16). This stamp has already been mentioned in the beginning of this chapter. The forged cancellations can be found equally on genuine stamps, reprints of forgeries, and even more complicated, forgeries are sometimes found with genuine cancellations.

The absence of examples on complete covers for comparison which would facilitate the expertization, complicates this problem.

The genuine mint stamps have a more or less mottled impression on thick yellowish-white paper and a yellowish rather thick crackly gum. Colour : slate blue or pale to deep ultramarine. The frame line at the left is thinner than on the other sides, and tapers upwards.

The embossing of the reprints is sharper and the impression has been done more carefully on a whiter and thinner paper than that of the originals.

Mint, ungummed or with smooth white or yellowish gum, Colour : grey or dull ultramarine.

The frame line is equal on the four sides.

Two types of dangerous forgeries :

1st type : the outer frame line is too regular and thick on its four sides, the inscription « Lima » is in large letters, the right hind leg of the lama is in the axis of the letter A of « Lima », while in the originals and reprints this letter is framed by the hind legs of the lama, the letters N and T of the inscription « Centavos » are connected.

2nd type : same position of the right hind leg of the lama as in the first forgery, the inscription « Lima » is in larger letters, the extremity of the feet of the lama is accentuated horizontally resembling those of a camel, the tail is plumed and the embossing of the stamp strongly accentuated.

After the sorting into originals, reprints and forgeries, there remains the examination of the cancellation on the genuine stamps.

First of all, all cancellations other than Lima can be eliminated. This stamp was issued for the franking of local mail in this town,

and was sold only in Lima. Its use from any other place would need a franking with five copies to obtain the normal postage of one dinero or ten centavos. It is not impossible that somebody who had these stamps handy used them to frank a letter, but such a use would be very unusual, if it does exist at all.

Plate 26 shows a reproduction of the genuine stamp, the reprint and the forgeries as well as some of the forged cancellations.

Other forged marks exist, particularly backdated cancellations, as this stamp was replaced in 1874 by the perforated 2 centavos.

The expertization of a cancellation needs first of all comparison with a genuine impression, and after that examination of its own impression. The colour can be of help but the strike itself is the best guide. The old genuine cancellations, which were made either from iron or bronze and which were re-used by the forgers, suffered in the humid climate from the combined action of oxygen, water and carbon oxyde. The handstamps, particularly the iron ones, corroded more or less and are no longer clearly defined, giving blotchy or dotted impressions which are easily distinguished.

This remark is valid for the forged cancellations struck with genuine obliterations on all values but the 2 centavos Lama.

We mentioned in the first edition under the chapter of manuscript cancellation the 5 centavos « railway » on covers from Callao to Lima.

In fact, in a lot of 850 letters with stamps prior to 1873 from the archives Thomas la Chambre of Lima which was shown to us in Paris in December 1955, a lot which comprised the second rate pieces of this important archive, we found 65 copies of this stamp. 15 were cancelled normally with the grill or the datestamps of Lima or Callao, 3 were uncanceled, 47 showed pen and pencil strokes. On the other values in use prior to 1871 pen cancellations were almost non existent - 10 examples in 782 covers.

The high rate of pen cancellations on the 5 centavos « railway », a stamp which is not common on cover, resulted in the removal of the pen cancellation and the applying of a forged postal cancellation to the profit of the forgers.

We have found two examples of this type 54, one with a figure

31 instead of 3^A, the other with figure 7^A both with thinner letterings than the originals.

Comparison under a quartz lamp reveals the removed pen cancellation and confirms the work of a forger.

To end this chapter on forged cancellations, the existence of forged French-Peruvian combination covers must be mentioned. Genuine combination covers are very rare for the reason, already mentioned in the previous chapter, that the French « F » line linking Panama and Valparaiso in the South Pacific operated less than two years.

The forger, who was very clever with the manufacture of his postal markings, took, to simplify his work, genuinely franked and cancelled covers. To these he added French stamps and various corresponding cancellations. Such a cover from Yquique to Lima, properly franked with a 1 dinero green (Yvert No.13) cancelled Yquique type 5 and bearing on the reverse the arrival cancellation of Lima 19 mai 1871 was transformed into a combination cover by adding a French 80 c. Napoléon laureated (Yvert No.32) and a 20 c. Ceres (Yvert No.37) bearing the black anchor cancellation.

To explain the anchor cancellation, the octagonal « Yquique Paq. Fr.F.No.1 - 15 mai 1871 » was struck in black and a red framed « PP » struck partially on the French stamps completed the decoration.

The cover gives a favourable impression at first. The French cancellations are of good appearance despite some flaws in the position of the lettering in the lower inscription of the octagonal cancellation.

The first suspicion arises from the origin and the destination of the cover. Additional postage of 1 Franc for the transportation by a French vessel between two places in Peru is abnormal, the postage of 1 dinero was necessary and sufficient for such a journey by sea, either by Peruvian coastal boat or by one of the regular P.S.N.C. vessels.

The doubt is confirmed by the date of the letter, 15th of May 1871 whereas the line « F » only started in 14th March 1872.

Furthermore the octagonal cancellation with the inscription

« Yquique » has not been recorded in the book by Gilbert and François, only « Le Callao » and « Arica » are mentioned.

It is possible that there is a genuine cancellation of this type, the authors however only know it as a forgery.

Under the ultra-violet lamp, the fluorescence of the black cancellations, anchor and octagonal, shows a very pronounced reddishness and do not correspond with the softness of fluorescence of the old black inks.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the 1960 edition is still valid : - « Not everything will have been said in this study on the cancellations of the first issues of Peru ».

The cancellations of 3 receiving offices and 25 delivery offices mentioned by Condemarin in 1870 are not in our listing though several are known to us on issues later than those under discussion. The date of the opening of these offices is not certain.

It is also possible that not all post offices were issued with cancellation devices and several other discoveries have still to be made.

We should like to repeat our request for information on cancellations not yet recorded, in order to give this information to all specialists of the cancellations of Peru. Will all those interested in further documentation please communicate with our editors and printers (*) .

(*) AUDIN & C^{ie}, 3, rue Marius-Audin, Lyon 3^e (Rhône).

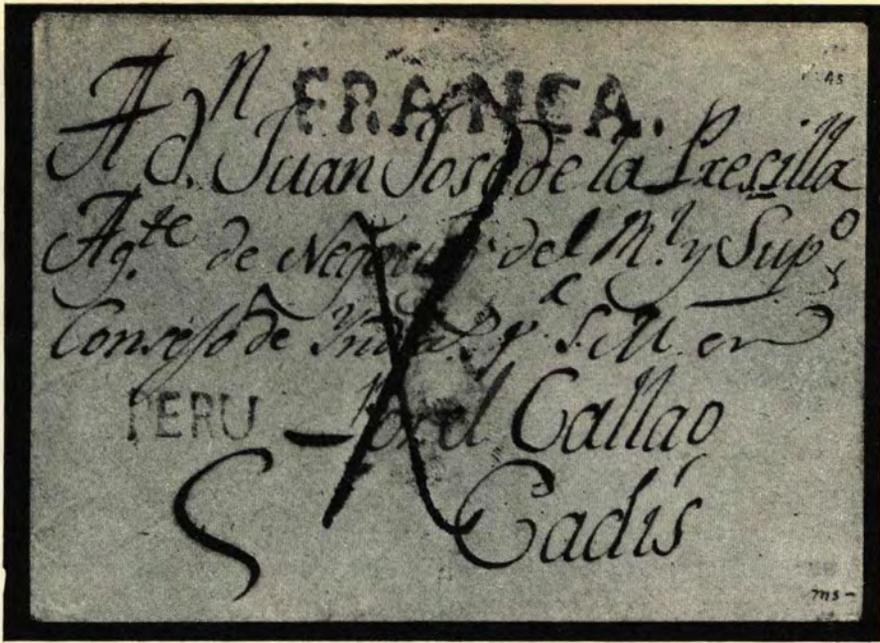


Planche 2 : Marque postale de la période espagnole (1800-1825).

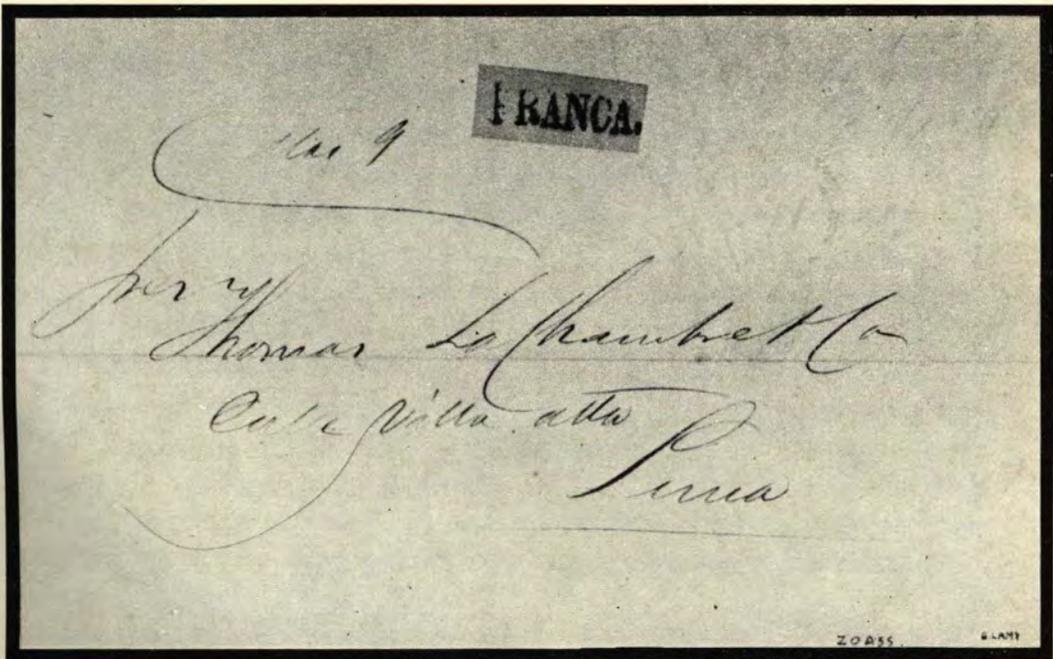


Planche 3 : Etiquette Franca.



"Etude des Obligations du PEROU" 2^e Edition

Reproduction interdite

RÉPARTITION DES VINGT DISTRICTS POSTAUX EN 1870

Planche 4



Planche 5 : Oblitération étoile à 10 branches.



Planche 6 : Oblitération chiffre 3.

1 DINERO rouge centre blanc



ORIGINAL



GUZCO



ETEN



MOLLENDO



PAITA

FAUX: TIMBRES ET OBLITERATIONS

1 PESETA brun ou jaune centre blanc



ORIGINAL



AMBO



CAMANA



CHALA



FERRENAFE



ILO



JAUJA



LAMPA



MOLLENDO



PASCO



SUPE



TARMA

FAUX: TIMBRES ET OBLITERATIONS

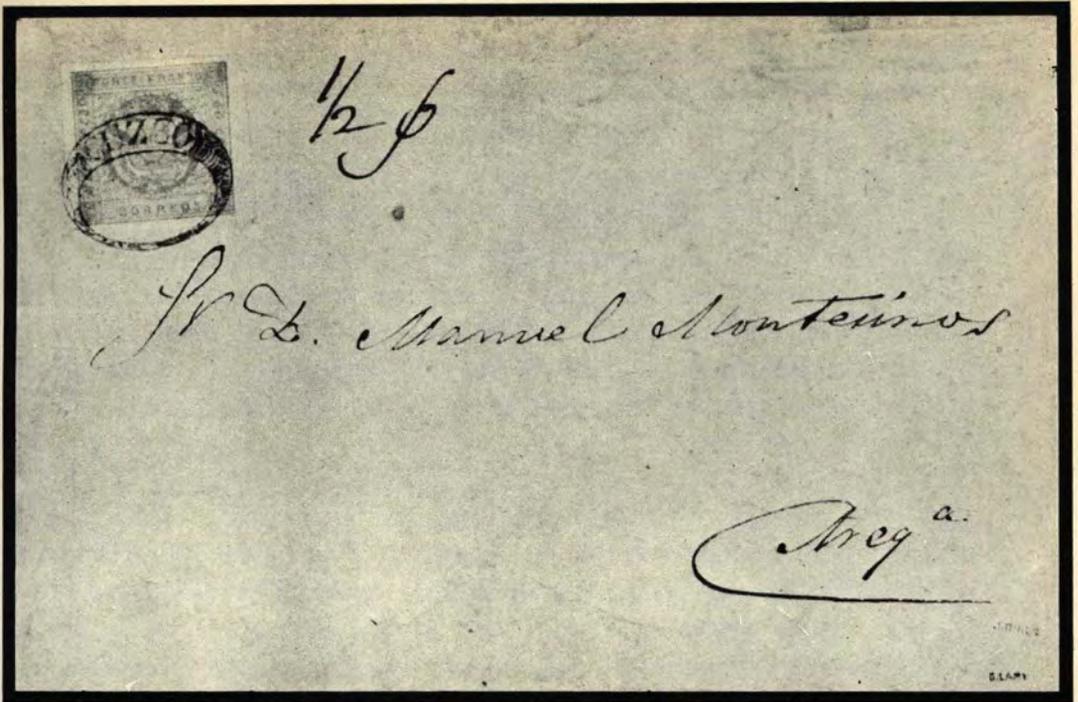


Plate 8 : Cancellation of Cuzco

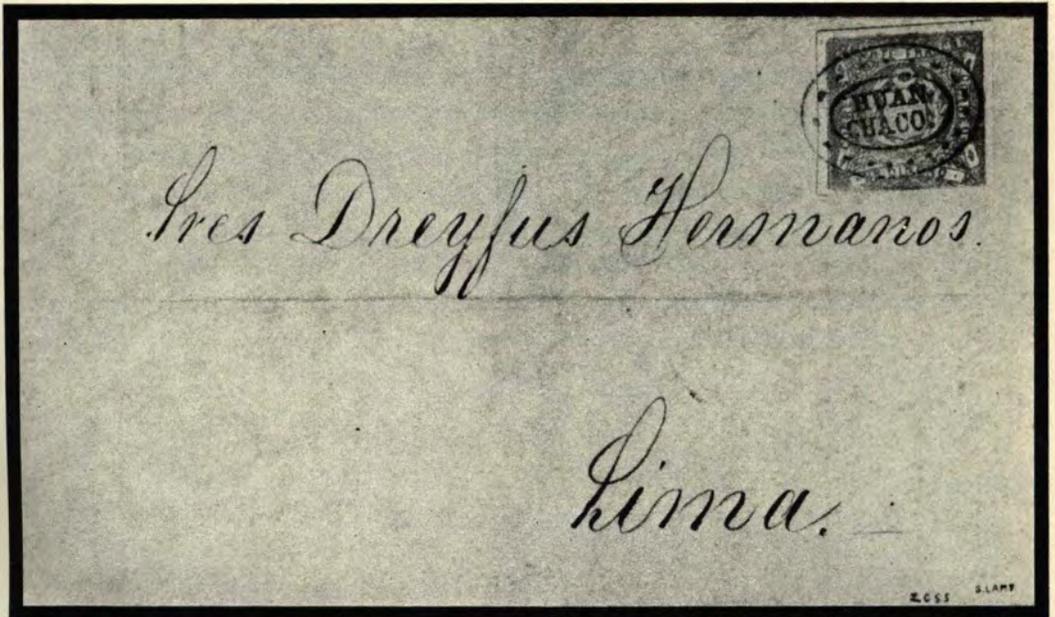


Plate 9 : Cancellation of Huanchaco



Plate 10 : Cancellation of the British Post Office at Arica



Plate 11 : Cancellation of Recuay

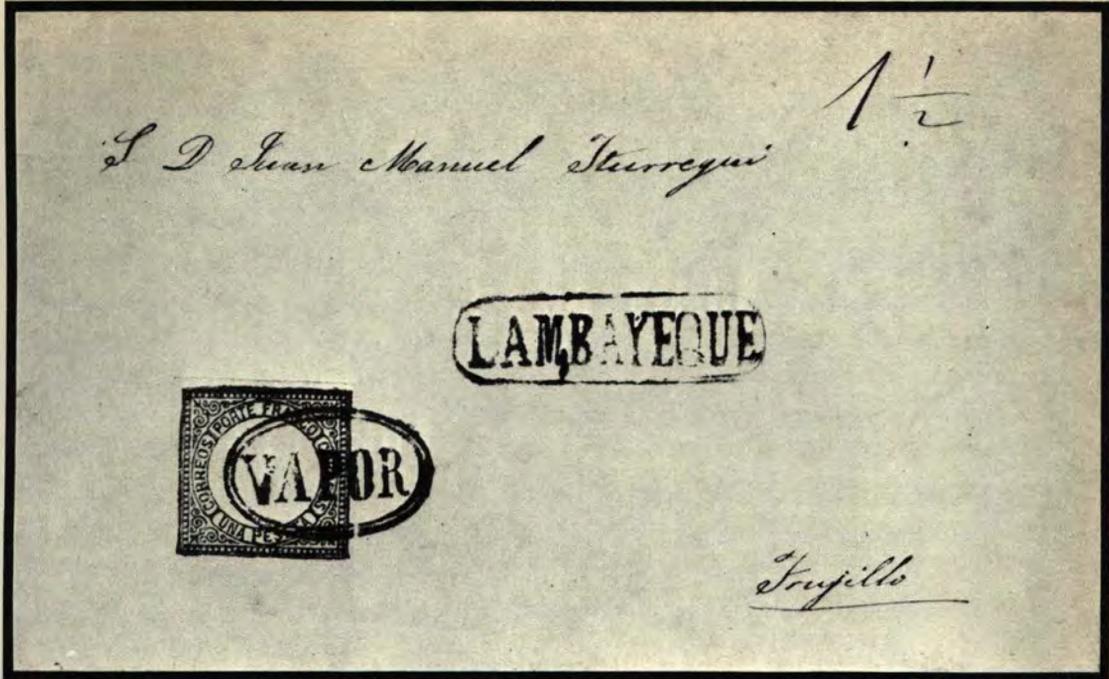


Plate 12 : Ship cancellation « Vapor » of Lambayeque



Plate 13 : Ship cancellation « Vapor » of Callao



Plate 14 : Triple combination cover Peru - Great Britain - U.S.A.



Plate 15 : Combination cover Peru - Great Britain

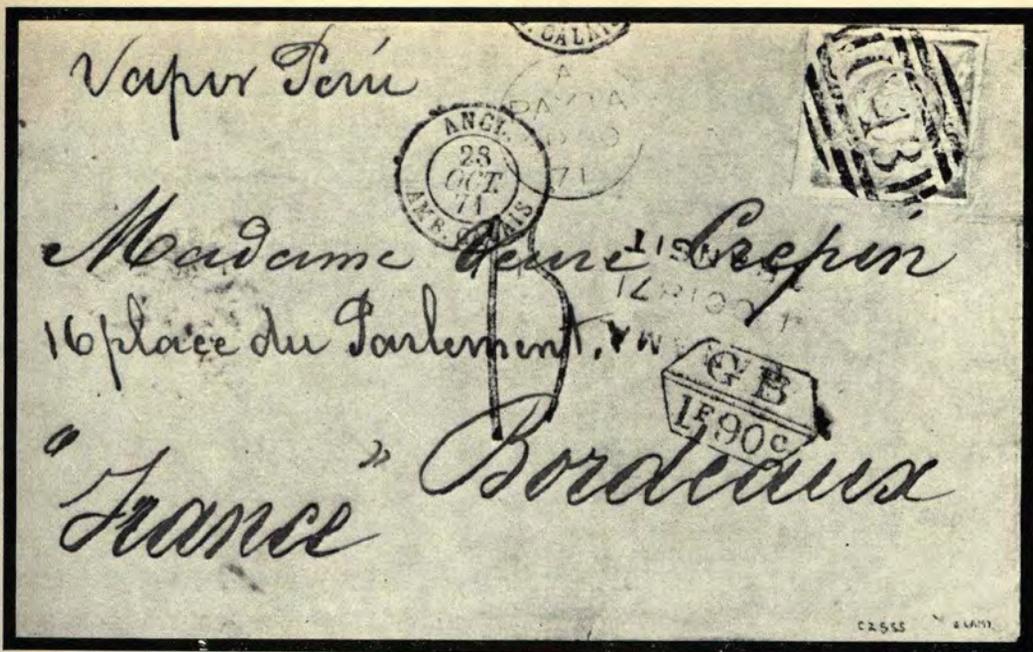
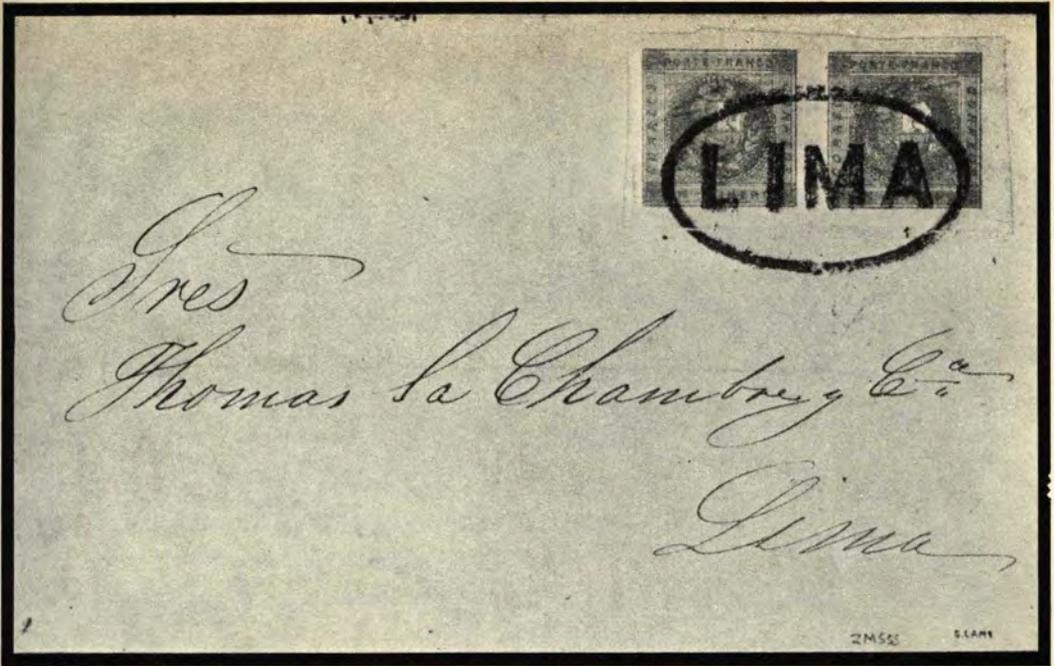


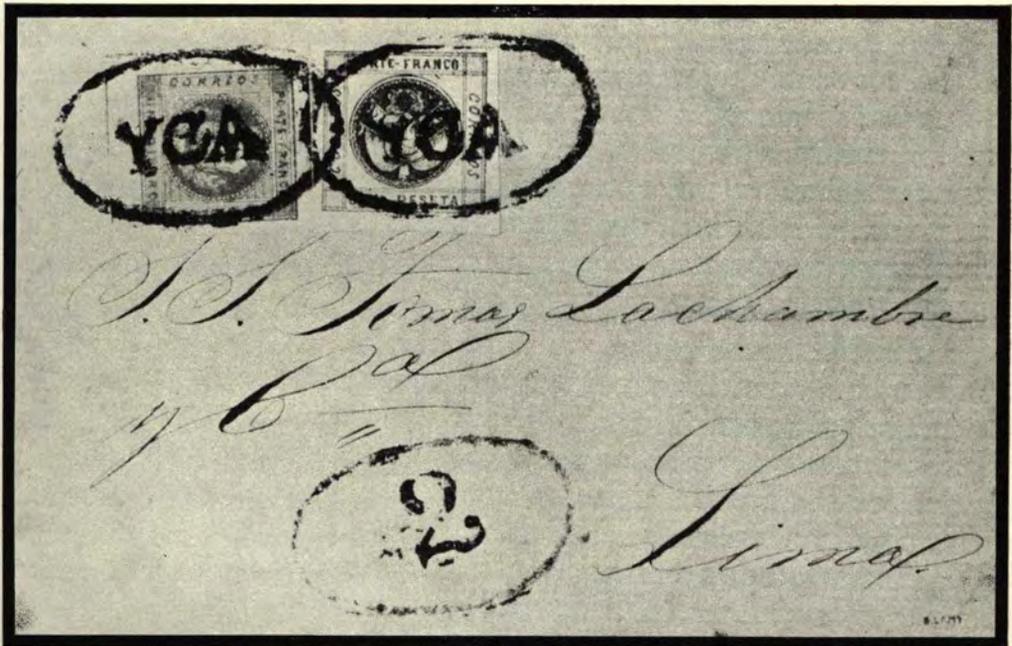
Plate 16 : Cancellation of the British Consular Office at Paita



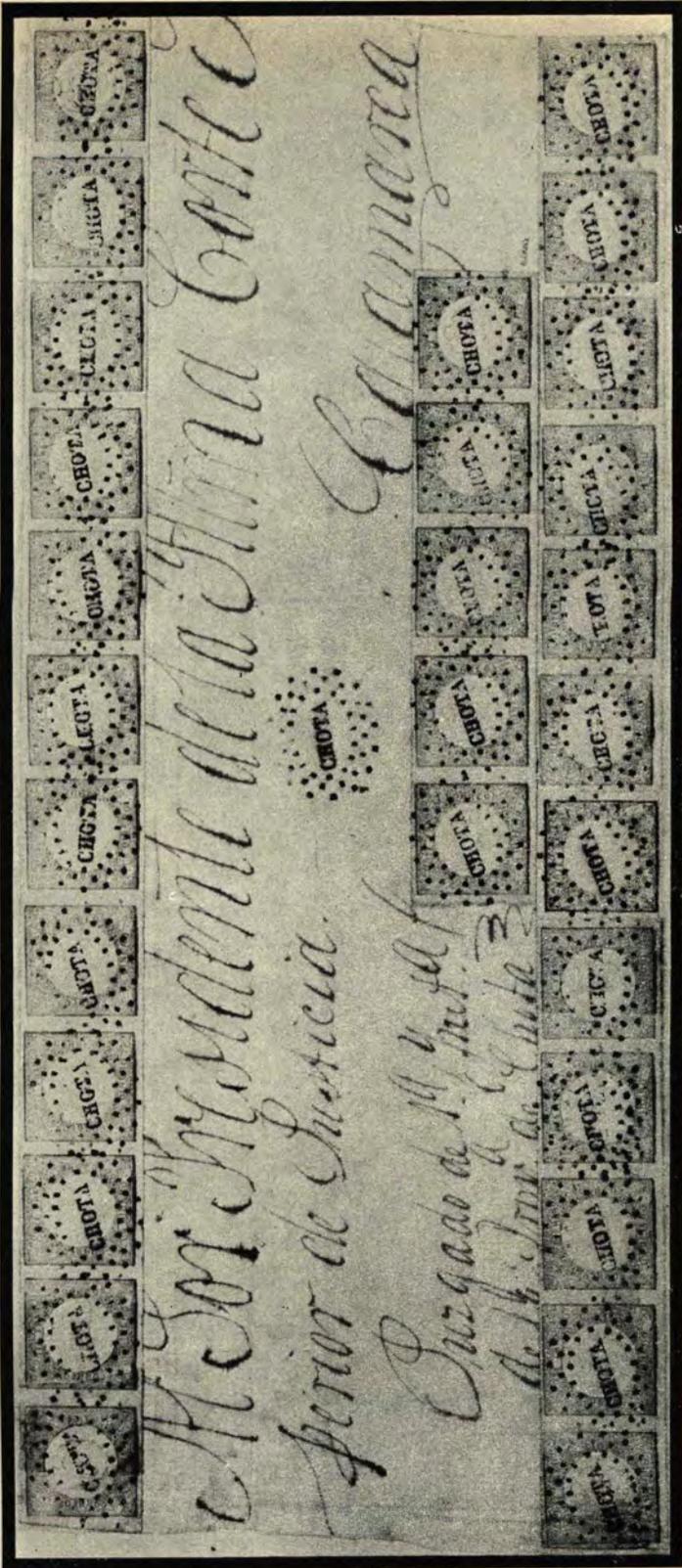
Plate 17 : Crowned circle cancellation of Callao



Platte 18 : Stempel von Lima in einem Arbeitsgang



Platte 19 : Stempel von Yca in zwei Arbeitsgängen



Platte 20 : Mehrfachfrankatur aus Chota



Platte 21 : Abstempelung von Moro



Platte 22 : Abstempelung von Yquique in rot



Platte 23 : Abstempelung von Tarapoto in blau



Sr. D. Manuel G. de Castrosana

Arequipa

Platte 24 : Abstempelung von Puno



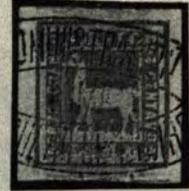
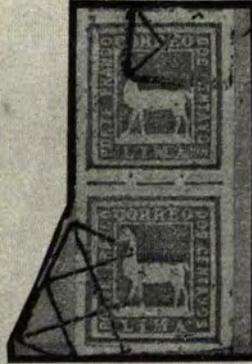
Srs. Dreyfus Hermanos
Lima

Platte 25 : Eisenbahnstempel von Callao-Lima

2 CENTAVOS LAMA



ORIGINAL



FAUSSES OBLITERATIONS SUR REIMPRESSIENS



1^{er} état FAUX type 1 2^e état

FAUX type 2



FAUX type 1 (1^{er} état) sur Enveloppe

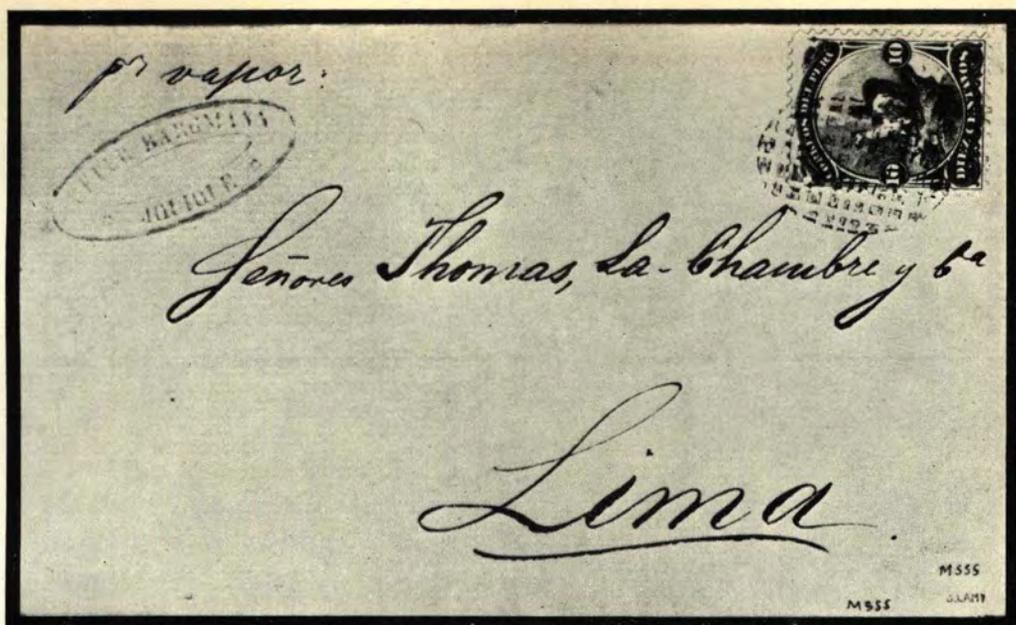


Lámina 27 : Obliteración oval de puntos cuadrados de Yquique

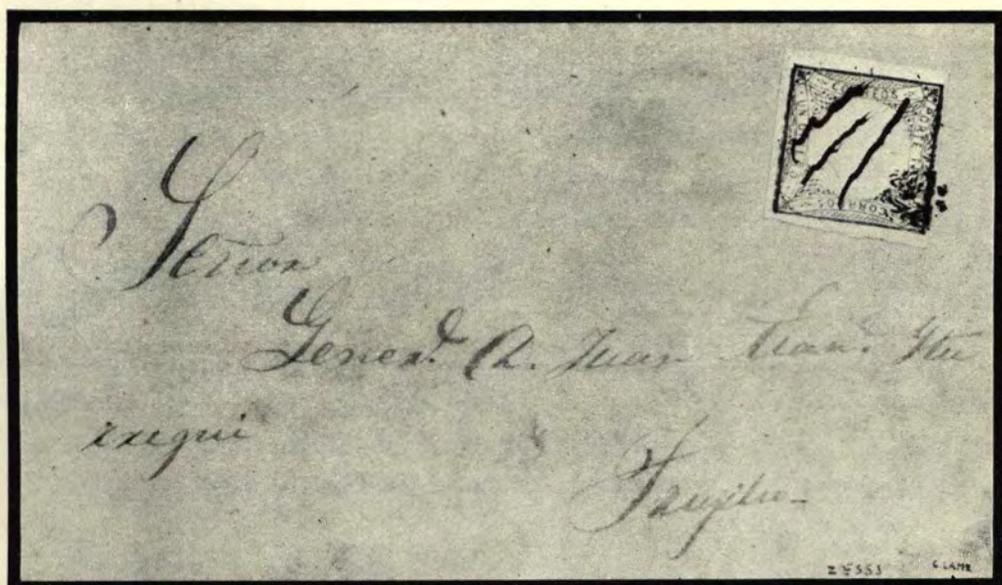


Lámina 28 : Obliteración rosetón de Chanta

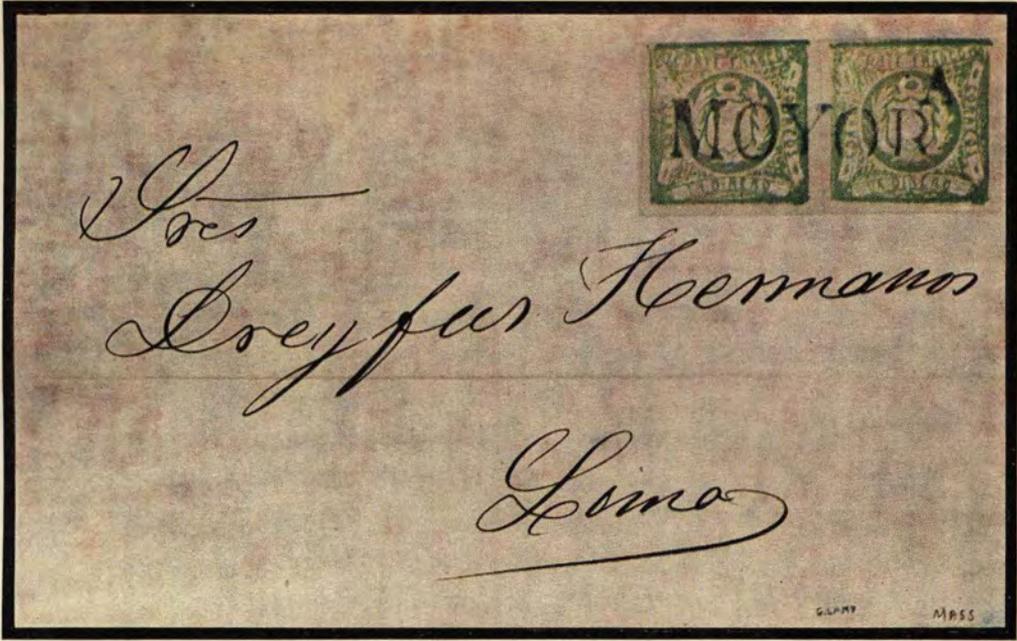


Lámina 29 : Obliteración abreviada de Moyobamba

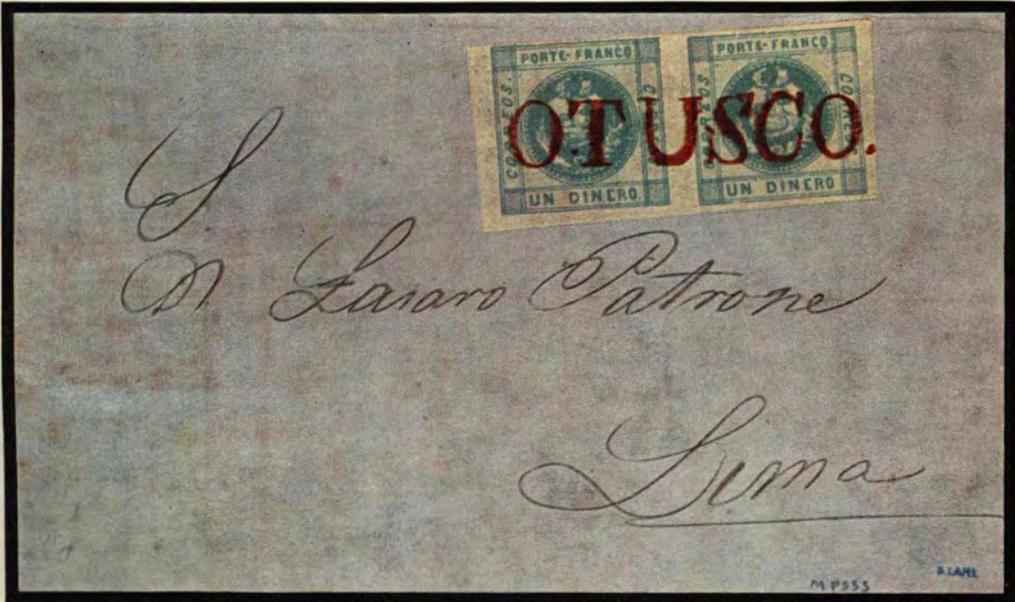


Lámina 30 : Obliteración de Otusco

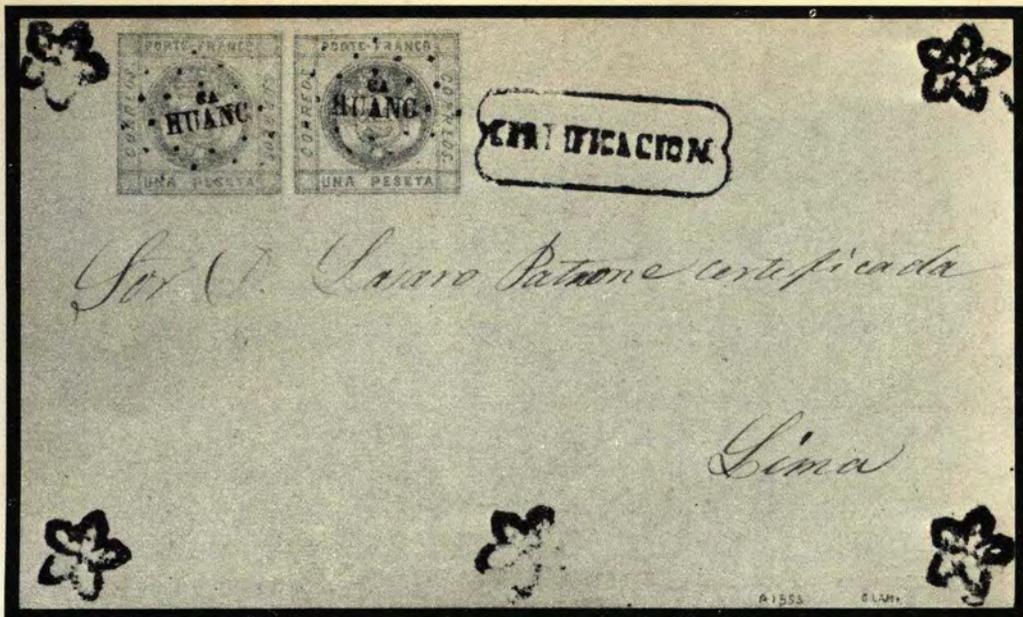


Lámina 31 : Tipo de carta certificada de Huancavelica



Lámina 32 : Tipo de carta certificada de Palpa

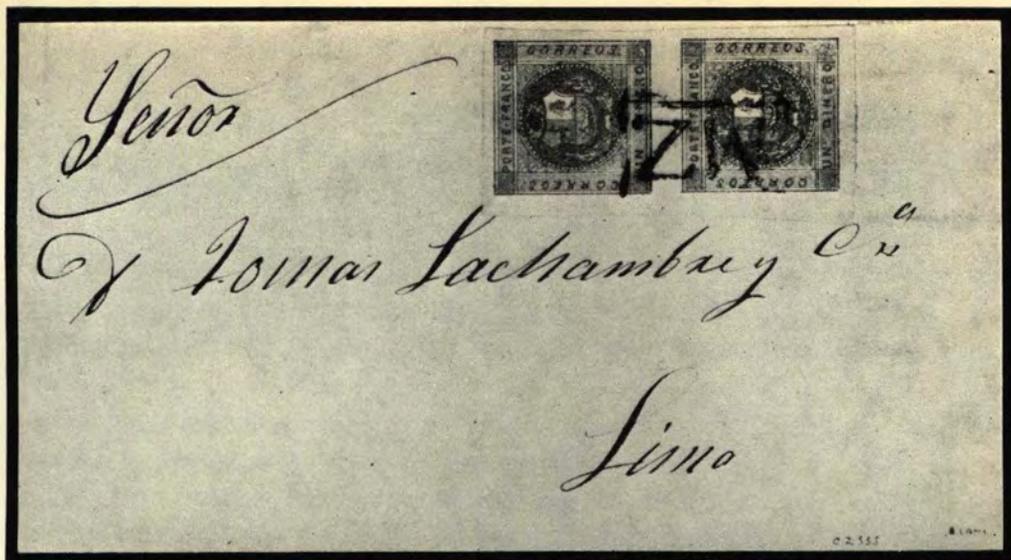
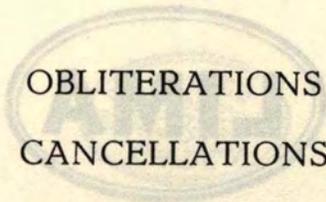
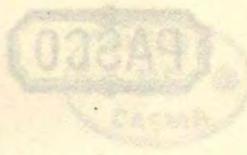
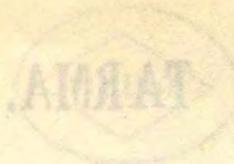


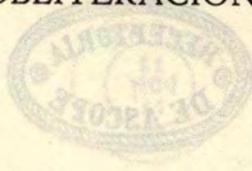
Lámina 34 : Obliteración MZ encuadrada



Lámina 35 : Obliteración Lima Sexta Distribución



OBLITERATIONS
 CANCELLATIONS
 ABSTEMPLUNGEN
 OBLITERACIONES



Plancha 36 : types 1 à 15.
 Of. 2 57 pages 25 27 29

PIURA

TARMA.

HUANCAYO

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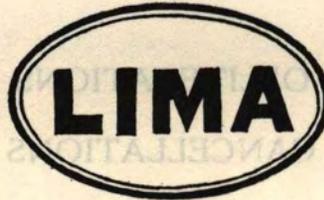
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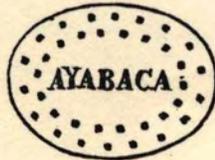
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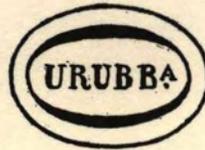
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Planche 36 : types 1 à 15.



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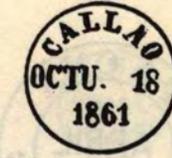
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Planche 37 : types 16 à 30.



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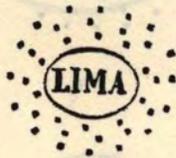
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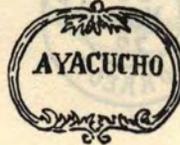
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Planche 38 : types 31 à 45.



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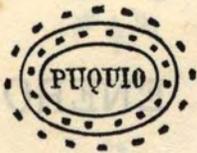
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PASCO
CERTIFICACION
FRANCA

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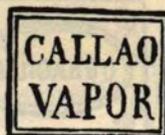
Planche 39 : types 46 à 59.



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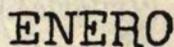
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Planche 40 : types 60 à 74.



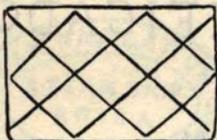
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CERTICADO

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CERTIFICADA

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CERTIFICACION

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Planche 41 : types 75 à 88.



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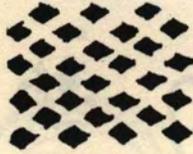
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CERTIFICADO

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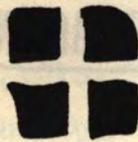
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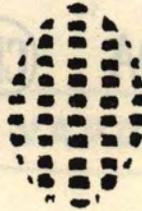
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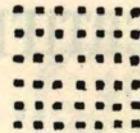
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Planche 42 : types 89 à 100.



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111

CERTIFICADA

112



113

Planche 43 : types 101 à 113.



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CERTIFICACION.

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Planche 44 : types 114 à 126.



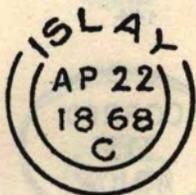
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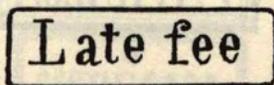
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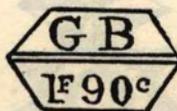
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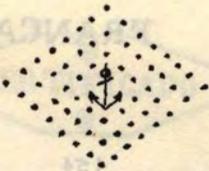
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Planche 45 : types 127 à 141.



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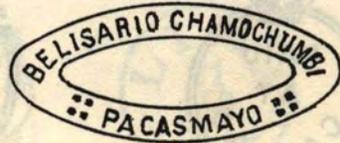
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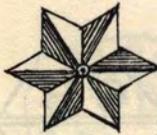
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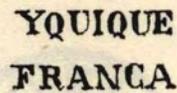
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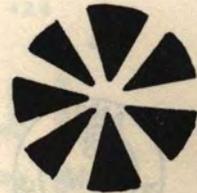
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Planche 46 : types 142 à 155.



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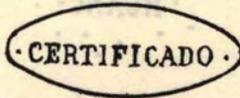
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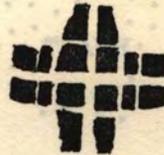
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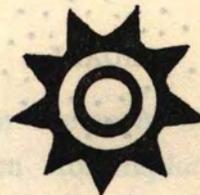
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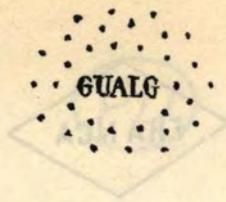
VAPOR

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Planche 47 : types 156 à 170.



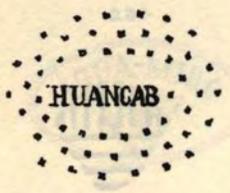
HUACHO



HUALGAYOC



HUAMACHUCO



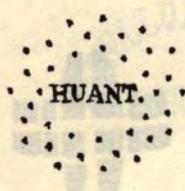
HUANCABAMBA



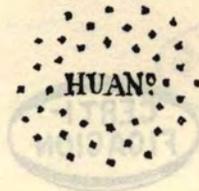
HUANCAVELICA



HUANCAYO



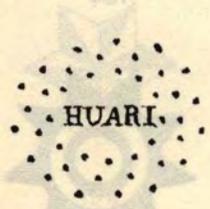
HUANTA



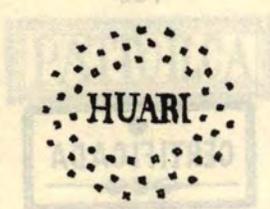
HUANUCO



HUARAZ



HUARI 1st type



HUARI 2^d type



HUARIACA



HUARMAY

Planche 48 : Reproduction des cachets en abrégé de la série des HUA.
The abbreviated cancellations of the HUA... series
Abgekürzte Stempeltypen beginnend mit HUA.
Reproducción de los matasellos abreviados de la serie de los HUA.

A

Répertoire des bureaux postaux
indiqués dans l'étude et cotation en coefficient
des différentes oblitérations citées.

Listing of the Post Offices
mentioned in the text and coefficient quotations
of the different recorded cancellations.

Verzeichnis der in der Studie angeführten Stempeln mit
Bewertungs-Verhältniszahlen der verschiedenen Abstemplungen.

Repertorio de las oficinas de Correos
indicadas en el estudio y valoración en coeficiente
de las diferentes oblitéraciones citadas.

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| ABANCAY | XVII | 5 | 24 | 30 ²⁰ | | 60 ³⁰ |
| ABANCAY | XVII | 8 | 109 | 65 | 25 ⁷⁵ | |
| ABASPAMPA | XVII | | | | | |
| ACARI | XI | 5 | 24 | 70 | | |
| ACOBAMBA | XVIII | 5 | 24 | 70 | | |
| AGUAMIRO | XX | 4 | 145 | 95 | | |
| AGUAMIRO | XX | 5 | 24 | 20 | 25 | |
| AMBO | XX | 4 | 39 | 45 | | |
| AMOTAPE | VIII | | | | | |
| ANCON | I | 3 | 7 | 70 | | |
| ANDAHUAYLAS | XIX | 2 | 4 | | | 80 |
| ANDAHUAYLAS | XIX | 5 | 24 | 30 ²⁰ | | 70 ⁶⁰ |
| APLAO | XIV | 2 | 4 | | 70 | |
| APLAO | XIV | 4 | 39 | 70 | | |
| APLAO | XIV | 8 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 |
| APLAO | XIV | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| AREQUIPA | XIII | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | |
| AREQUIPA | XIII | 5 | 24 | 2 | 5 | |
| AREQUIPA | XIII | 6 | 25 | 0 | | 80 ⁷⁰ |
| AREQUIPA | XIII | 7 | 31 | 2 | 2 | |
| AREQUIPA (Pral) | XIII | 7 | 33 | 4 | 10 | 50 |
| ARICA (Correo de) | XV | 3 | 147 | 100 | | Vert |
| ARICA | XV | 5 | 24 | 4 | 10 | |
| ARICA | XV | 7 | 31 | 13 | | |
| ARICA | XV | 7 | 32 | 3 | 8 | |
| ARICA | XV | 7 | 32 bis | 50 | 50 | |
| ARICA | XV | 8 | 40 | 25 | | |
| ASCOPE (Receptoría de) | IV | 4 | 11 | 55 ⁴⁰ | | |
| ATICO | XIV | | | | | |
| AYABACA | VIII | 4 | 13 | 85 ⁷⁵ | 80 ⁷⁰ | |
| AYACUCHO | XIX | 5 | 24 | 2 | 10 | 70 |
| AYACUCHO | XIX | 6 | 25 | 2 | | |
| AYACUCHO | XIX | 6 | 26 | 2 | 4 | |
| AYACUCHO (Pral) | XIX | 7 | 33 | 8 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| AYACUCHO | XIX | 8 | 44 | 40 | 40 | |
| AYAVIRI | I ^{XVI} | 3 | 7 | 60 | | |
| AZANGARO | XVI | 3 | 7 | 85 | | |
| BABAYOC | XVII | | | | | |
| BAGUA | VI | | | | | |
| BALZA PUERTO | VII | | | | | |
| BARRANCA | II | 3 | 7 | 50 | | |
| BARRANCA | II | 5 | 24 | 80 | | |
| CAJABAMBA | V | 8 | 47 | 30 | | |
| CAJAMARCA | V | 1 | 2 | 5 | | 60 |
| CAJAMARCA | V | 5 | 24 | 2 | | |
| CAJAMARCA (Pral) | V | 7 | 33 | 10 | | |
| CAJATAMBO | IX | 1 | 3 | | | 70 |
| CAJATAMBO | IX | 3 | 7 | | | 85 |
| CALLAO | I | 6 | 21 | 5 | 10 | |
| CALLAO | I | 6 | 22 | 0 | 0 | |
| CALLAO | I | 5 | 24 | 0 | 0 | |
| CALLAO | I | 6 | 25 | 2 | | |
| CALLAO | I | 6 | 26 | 3 | | |
| CALLAO | I | 6 | 27 | 3 | | |
| CALLAO | I | 7 | 31 | 0 | | |
| CALLAO (Correo-Perú) | I | 7 | 38 | 7 | 7 | |
| CALLAO | I | 4 | 41 | 7 | 10 | |
| CALLAO (3 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 115 | 60 | | |
| CALLAO (4 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 118 | 60 | | |
| CALLAO (5 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 119 | 70 | | |
| CALLAO (6 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 50 | 70 | | |
| CAMANA | XIV | 5 | 24 | 30 | | 60 |
| CAMANA | XIV | 4 | 39 | 40 | 40 | |
| CANETE | I | 2 | 4 | 75 | | |
| CANGALLO | XIX | 3 | 7 | 95 | | |
| CANTA | I | 5 | 24 | 80 | | |
| CARAVELI | XI | 5 | 24 | 40 | | |
| CARAZ | IX | 1 | 1 | 80 | 70 | 90 |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| CARAZ | IX | 2 | 4 | 50 | | |
| CARAZ | IX | 5 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| CARHUAMAYO | XX | | | | | Lilas |
| CARHUAZ | IX | 5 | 24 | 60 | | |
| CASCAS | V | 4 | 14 | 70 | | |
| CASMA | III | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 85 |
| CASMA | III | 5 | 24 | 10 | 15 | |
| CASMA | III | 6 | 25 | 2 | | |
| CASMA | III | 6 | 26 | 5 | | |
| CASMA | III | 6 | 27 | 5 | | 40 |
| CASMA (Pral) | III | 7 | 33 | 10 | | |
| CASTRO-VIRREINA | XVIII | | | | | |
| CATACAOS | VIII | 3 | 7 | | 70 | |
| CELENDIN | V | 4 | 14 | 95 | | |
| CERRO-AZUL | I | 3 | 7 | 70 | | |
| CERRO-AZUL | I | 4 | 15 | 60 | 80 | |
| CERRO-AZUL | I | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| CHACAS | IX | 3 | 7 | 90 | | |
| CHACAS | IX | 5 | 24 | 80 | | |
| CHACHAPOYAS | VI | 2 | 4 | 7 | 10 | |
| CHACHAPOYAS | VI | 5 | 24 | 2 | | |
| CHACHAPOYAS | VI | 6 | 25 | 2 | | |
| CHACHAPOYAS | VI | 6 | 26 | 2 | | 60 |
| CHACHAPOYAS | VI | 6 | 27 | 2 | | 60 |
| CHAIPI | XI | 4 | 57 | 95 | | |
| CHALA | XI | 1 | 1 | 65 | | |
| CHALA | XI | 3 | 7 | 40 | | |
| CHALA | XI | 5 | 24 | 20 | 10 | |
| CHALA | XI | 6 | 28 | 10 | 10 | |
| CHALA (Pral) | XI | 7 | 33 | 7 | | |
| CHALHUANCA | XII | 3 | 7 | 75 | | |
| CHANCAY | II | 4 | 12 | 40 | 40 | 70 |
| CHANCAY | II | 5 | 24 | 90 | | |
| CHAPARRA | XI | 4 | 57 | 90 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| CHAVIN | IX | 3 | 7 | 90 | 90 | |
| CHICAMA (Receptoría de) | IV | 8 | 69 | 95 | | |
| CHICLAYO | IV | 2 | 4 | 10 | 8 | |
| CHICLAYO | IV | 5 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 50 |
| CHIMBOTE | III | 2 | 4 | 65 | | |
| CHIMBOTE | III | 3 | 7 | 50 | | |
| CHINCHA-ALTA | I | 1 | 1 | 20 | | |
| CHINCHA-ALTA | I | 5 | 24 | 25 | | |
| CHINCHA-ALTA | I | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| CHINCHA-BAJA | I | 4 | 12 | 60 | | |
| CHINCHE | XVII | | | | | |
| CHIQUIAN | IX | | | | | |
| CHORRILLOS | I | 5 | 24 | 90 | | |
| CHORRILLOS | I | 6 | 25 | 50 | | |
| CHORRILLOS | I | 6 | 27 | 50 | 60 | 85 |
| CHOTA | V | 5 | 24 | 12 | | |
| CHULUCANAS | VIII | | | | | |
| CHUQUIBAMBA | XIV | 4 | 59 | 70 ⁸⁰ | 80 ⁹⁰ | |
| COLAN | VIII | | | | | |
| COMBAPATA | XVII | 4 | 14 | 65 | | |
| CONCEPCION | XX | 4 | 9 | 30 | | |
| CONCEPCION | XX | 5 | 24 | 35 | | |
| CONTUMAZA | V | 4 | 16 | 65 | | |
| CORACORA | XII | 4 | 12 | 40 | 50 | |
| CORONGO | IX | 5 | 24 | 30 | | |
| COTAHUASI | XIV | 4 | 12 | 75 ⁸⁰ | | |
| CULLURQUI | XVII | | | | | |
| CUTERVO | V | 3 | 7 | 85 ⁷⁵ | | |
| CUZCO | XVII | 1 | 1 | 18 | | |
| CUZCO | XVII | 1 | 3 | 60 | | |
| CUZCO | XVII | 3 | 7 | 20 | | |
| CUZCO | XVII | 5 | 24 | 3 | 6 | |
| CUZCO | XVII | 6 | 25 | 2 | | |
| CUZCO | XVII | 6 | 26 | 1 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| CUZCO | XVII | 8 | 48 | 20 | 25 | |
| DESAGUADERO | XVI | | | | | |
| ETEN | IV | 3 | 7 | 60 | | |
| FERRENAFE | IV | 3 | 7 | 60 ³⁰ | 65 ⁶⁰ | |
| FRIAS | VIII | 3 | 7 | 80 | | |
| GUADALUPE | IV | 4 | 12 | 60 | | 100 |
| HUACHO | II | 5 | 24 | 25 | | |
| HUACHO | II | 7 | 30 | 8 | 10 | 60 |
| HUACHO | II | 7 | 122 | 60 | | |
| HUACHO (Pral) | II | 7 | 33 | 10 | | |
| HUAILAS | IX | 3 | 7 | 95 | | |
| HUALGAYOC | V | 1 | 1 | 25 | | 25 |
| HUALGAYOC | V | 5 | 24 | 60 | | 40 |
| HUALLANCA | XX | 3 | 7 | 70 ²⁵ | | |
| HUAMACHUCO | IV | 3 | 7 | 35 | | 30 |
| HUAMACHUCO | IV | 5 | 24 | 40 | | 30 |
| HUANCABAMBA | VIII | 3 | 7 | 75 | | |
| HUANCABAMBA | VIII | 5 | 24 | 60 | | |
| HUANCANE | XVI | 3 | 7 | 60 | | |
| HUANCANE (Receptoría) | XVI | 8 | 69 | 60 | | |
| HUANCAVELICA | XVIII | 2 | 4 | | | 60 |
| HUANCAVELICA | XVIII | 5 | 24 | 3 | 10 | |
| HUANCAVELICA | XVIII | 6 | 25 | 1 | 6 | |
| HUANCAVELICA | XVIII | 6 | 26 | 4 | | |
| HUANCAVELICA (Pral) | XVIII | 7 | 33 | 8 | | |
| HUANCAVELICA | XVIII | 2 | 89 | 80 | | |
| HUANCAYO | XX | 1 | 3 | 15 ²⁰ | | |
| HUANCAYO | XX | 5 | 24 | 5 | | 50 ²⁵ |
| HUANCHACO | IV | 4 | 10 | 60 | 50 | |
| HUANTA | XIX | 2 | 4 | 45 | | 65 |
| HUANTA | XIX | 5 | 24 | 15 ²⁵ | 25 ³⁵ | 70 ⁷⁵ |
| HUANUCO | XX | 5 | 24 | 6 | | |
| HUARAZ | IX | 1 | 1 | 30 | | |
| HUARAS | IX | 5 | 24 | 8 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| HUARAS | IX | 6 | 25 | 4 | 20 | |
| HUARAS | IX | 6 | 26 | 3 | | |
| HUARAS | IX | 6 | 27 | 10 | | |
| HUARAS (Pral) | IX | 7 | 33 | 10 | | |
| HUARI | IX | 5 | 24 | 70 | | |
| HUARI | IX | 5 | 24 bis | 20 | 35 | |
| HUARIACA | XX | 3 | 7 | 80 | | |
| HUARIACA | XX | 5 | 24 | 40 ²⁵ | 50 ³⁴ | |
| HUARMEY | III | 5 | 24 | 35 | 25 | |
| HUAURA | II | 1 | 1 | 65 | | |
| HUAYTARA | X | 4 | 14 | 70 ²⁰ | | 90 |
| HUIRO | XVII | 4 | 17 | 90 | | |
| ICHARATI | XVII | 4 | 16 | 100 | | |
| ILO | XV | 8 | 40 | 30 | | 85 |
| ILO (Receptoría de) | XV | 4 | 146 | 80 | | Lilas |
| ILO | XV | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| ISLAS DE CHINCHA | I | 5 | 24 | 15 | 25 | |
| IZCUCHACA | XVIII | 8 | 58 | 80 ²⁰ | | |
| JAEN | V | 4 | (39) ¹³¹ | 70 | 80 | |
| JAQUI | XI | 5 | 24 | 100 | | |
| JAUJA | XX | 2 | 4 | 10 | | |
| JAUJA | XX | 5 | 24 | 7 | 10 | |
| JULI | XVI | 3 | 7 | 60 ²⁰ | | |
| JULIACA (Receptoría de) | XVI | 8 | 69 | | | 60 ²⁰ |
| JUNIN | XX | 4 | 39 | 100 | | Lilas |
| LA HUACA | VIII | | | | | |
| LAMAS | VII | 4 | 39 | 90 | | |
| LAMBAYEQUE | IV | 2 | 4 | 70 | | |
| LAMBAYEQUE | IV | 4 | 111 | 60 | | |
| LAMBAYEQUE | IV | 5 | 24 | 8 | | |
| LAMPA | XVI | 5 | 24 | 30 ²⁰ | 40 ³⁴ | 70 |
| LAMUD | VI | 4 | 12 | 70 | | |
| LA NORIA (Estacion de) | XV | 3 | 7 | 80 | | |
| LA NORIA | XV | 3 | 7 | 80 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District District Bezirk Distrito | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| LAURAYANI | XVII | 4 | 59 | 95 | | |
| LIMA | I | 1 | 1 | 20 | | |
| LIMA | I | 1 | 2 | 6 | | |
| LIMA | I | 2 | 5 | 10 | 20 | |
| LIMA | I | 3 | 8 | 20 | | |
| LIMA | I | 6 | 22 | 10 | | |
| LIMA | I | 6 | 25 | 10 | 20 | |
| LIMA | I | 6 | 26 | 2 | 10 | |
| LIMA | I | 6 | 27 | 1 | 2 | |
| LIMA (Correos) | I | 7 | 29 | 0 | | |
| LIMA | I | 7 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| LIMA | I | 7 | 120 bis | 3 | 3 | |
| LIMA | I | 7 | 120 ter | 5 | 5 | |
| LIMA (Principal) | I | 7 | 33 | 2 | | |
| LIMA | I | 4 | 37 | 1 | 5 | |
| LIMA | I | 4 | 37 bis | 20 | | |
| LIMA (Chiffres 1-2) | I | 4 | 41 | 1 | 6 | |
| LIMA (Chiffres 1-2-3) | I | 4 | 41 bis | 5 | | |
| LIMA (3 R) | I | 8 | 43 | 75 | 75 | |
| LIMA (1 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 54 | 60 | | |
| LIMA (2 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 54 | 60 | | |
| LIMA (3 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 54 | 50 | | |
| LIMA (4 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 51 | 70 | | |
| LIMA (5 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 52 | 70 | | |
| LIMA (5 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 52 bis | 70 | | |
| LIMA (6 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 53 | 75 | | |
| LIMA (7 ^a Distrib.) | I | 8 | 54 | 40 | 30 | |
| LIMA (Administracion Particular de Correos) | I | 8 | 56 | 8 | | |
| LIMA (Ferro-Carriles) | I | 8 | 100 | 40 | | |
| LIMA (Ferro-Carriles) | I | 8 | 129 | 95 | | |
| LIMA | I | 8 | 110 | 25 | | |
| LIMA | I | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| LIRCAY | XVIII | | | | | |

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|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| LLAPO (R ^a) | IX | 3 | 7 | 90 | | |
| LLATA | XX | 5 | 24 | | 35 | 35 |
| LOCUMBA | XV | 1 | 1 | 70 | | Lilas |
| LOCUMBA | XV | 5 | 24 | 75 | | |
| LOMAS | XI | 3 | 7 | 50 | 50 | |
| LORETO | VII | | 174 | 100 | | |
| LUCANAS | XIX | | | | | |
| LUNAHUANA | I | 5 | 24 | 60 ⁷⁵ | 75 | |
| MACATE | IX | 4 | 20 | | 75 ⁸⁵ | |
| MALABRIGO (Receptoria) | IV | 4 | 11 | 60 | | 90 |
| MATUCANA | I | 3 | 7 | | | 80 |
| MATUCANA | I | 5 | 24 | 75 | | 75 |
| MEJILLONES | XV | 5 | 24 | 50 | 60 | |
| MEJILLONES | XV | 8 | 40 | 70 | | |
| MIRAFLORES | I | | | | | |
| MOLLENDO | XIII | 2 | 4 | 10 | | 70 |
| MOQUEGUA | XV | 5 | 24 | 10 | | |
| MOQUEGUA | XV | 8 | 40 | 12 | | |
| MORO | III | 8 | 50 | 95 | 80 | |
| MORROPON | VIII | | | | | |
| MOYOBAMBA | VII | 1 | 1 | 40 | | |
| MOYOBAMBA | VII | 5 | 24 | 7 | 10 | |
| MOYOBAMBA (Pral) | VII | 7 | 33 | 7 | 10 | |
| NAUTA | VII | 4 | 39 | 75 | | 75 |
| NAZCA | X | 1 | 2 | 90 | | Lilas |
| NAZCA | X | 5 | 24 | 50 | 50 | |
| NEPENA | III | 5 | 24 | 30 | 50 | |
| NEPENA | III | 11 | manuscrit | 20 ³⁰ | | |
| OBRAGILLO | I | 4 | 16 | 50 | 40 | |
| OBRAGILLO | I | 4 | 111 | 70 | | |
| OBRAGILLO | I | 5 | 24 | 25 ³⁵ | 30 ⁴⁰ | |
| OBRAGILLO | I | 8 | 46 | 75 | | |
| OCONA | XIV | 5 | 24 | | 95 | |
| OTOCA | XIX | 4 | 16 | 95 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| OTUSCO | IV | 1 | 1 | 45 | | 35 |
| OTUSCO | IV | 5 | 24 | 15 | | 40 |
| PABELLON DE PICA Receptoria de Correos de) sur 4 lignes | XV | 1 | 3 | 60 | 60 | |
| PABELLON DE PICA (Correos) <i>sur 2 lignes</i> | XV | 8 | 148 | 95 | 95 | |
| PACASMAYO | IV | 8 | 149 | | 60 | 75 |
| PAIJAN | IV | 3 | 7 | 60 | | 80 |
| PAITA | VIII | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 50 |
| PAITA | VIII | 5 | 24 | 7 | | 60 |
| PALPA | X | 1 | 1 | 80 | | |
| PALPA | X | 5 | 24 | 25 | 25 | |
| PAMPAS | XVIII | 4 | 16 | 80 | | |
| PAMPAS | XVIII | 5 | 24 | | 50 | |
| PARCOY | IV | 5 | 24 | | | 85 |
| PARINACOCHAS | XIX | | | | | |
| PASCO | XX | 2 | 6 | 20 | | |
| PASCO | XX | 5 | 24 | 3 | | |
| PASCO | XX | 6 | 25 | 3 | | |
| PASCO | XX | 6 | 26 | 2 | | |
| PASCO (Pral) | XX | 7 | 33 | 5 | | |
| PASCO (Franca) | XX | 8 | 121 | 70 | 75 | |
| PATAZ | IV | 1 | 1 | 70 | | 60 |
| PATIVILCA | II | 2 | 151 | 90 | | |
| PATIVILCA | II | 5 | 24 | 15 | | |
| PAUSA | XII | 3 | 7 | | 85 | |
| PEBAS | VII | | | | | |
| PICA | XV | 3 | 7 | 90 | | |
| PILCOMAYO | XX | 3 | 7 | | 90 | |
| PISAGUA | XV | 5 | 24 | 20 | 25 | |
| PISAGUA | XV | 8 | 40 | 10 | 20 | |
| PISCO | X | 1 | 2 | 80 | | |

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|--|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| | | | | | | 70 |
| PISCO | X | 5 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 40 ⁷⁰ |
| PIURA | VIII | 1 | 1 | 3 | | vert |
| PIURA | VIII | 3 | 7 | 30 | | |
| PIURA | VIII | 5 | 24 | 1 | | |
| PIURA | VIII | 6 | 26 | 2 | 4 | |
| PIURA | VIII | 6 | 27 | 2 | | |
| PIURA (Perú) | VIII | 7 | 34 | 7 | | |
| POMOBAMBA | IX | 5 | 24 | 30 | | |
| POZUZO | XX | 4 | 16 | 60 ⁷¹ | | 60 ⁸⁰ |
| PUEBLO BIEJO DE CANETE | I | 4 | 15 | 80 | 80 | |
| PUERTO DE CASMA | III | 4 | 19 | 40 | | 50 |
| PUERTO DE CASMA | III | 8 | 40 | | 55 | |
| PUERTO DE SUPE | II | 8 | 46 | 50 ⁴⁰ | | |
| PULLO | XI | 4 | 57 | 70 | | |
| PUNO | XVI | 1 | 1 | 50 | | |
| PUNO | XVI | 3 | 7 | 20 | 30 | |
| PUNO | XVI | 5 | 24 | 7 | | |
| PUNO | XVI | 6 | 25 | 10 | 15 | |
| PUNO | XVI | 6 | 26 | 3 | 8 | |
| PUNO | XVI | 6 | 27 | 10 | | |
| PUNO | XVI | 8 | 45 | 50 | | |
| PUNO (Pral) | XVI | 7 | 33 | 10 | | |
| PUQUIO | XII | 4 | 57 | 90 | | |
| PUTINA | XVI | 8 | 49 | 100 | | |
| QUEROCOTILLO | VIII | | | | | |
| QUILCA | XIV | | | | | |
| QUIQUIJANA <i>note & lines</i> | XVII | 4 | 14 | 85 | | |
| RECUAY | IX | 5 | 24 | | 100 | |
| SALITRAL | VIII | 4 | 13 | | 80 | |
| SAMANCO | III | 4 | 10 | 75 | 75 | |
| SANTA | III | 1 | 1 | 35 | | |
| SANTA | III | 5 | 24 | 60 | | |
| SANTIAGO DE CHUCO | IV | 4 | 23 | 60 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District District Bezirk Distrito | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| SAN DAMIAN | I | 5 | 24 | | | 100 |
| SAN JOSE | IV | 4 | 16 | 75 | | |
| SAN JUAN DE LUCANAS | XIX | 3 | 7 | | | 90 |
| SAN LUIS | I | 1 | 3 | 100 | | |
| SAN MARCOS | V | 3 | 7 | 100 | | |
| SAN MATEO | I | 3 | 7 | 80 | | |
| SAN MIGUEL | V | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| SAN PEDRO DE LLOC | IV | 1 | 1 | 20 | | 50 |
| SAN PEDRO DE LLOC | IV | 5 | 24 | 15 | | Vert |
| SANTA ANA | XVII | 4 | 39 | 60 | | |
| SECHURA | VIII | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| SICUANI | XVII | 4 | 18 | 50 | 80 | 80 |
| SICUANI | XVII | 5 | 24 | 50 | | |
| SIGUAS | IX | | | | | |
| SULLANA | VIII | | | | | |
| SUPE | II | 1 | 1 | 60 | 80 | |
| SUPE | II | 1 | 3 | | 75 | |
| SUPE | II | 3 | 7 | 60 | | |
| SUPE | II | 5 | 24 | 60 | | |
| SUYO | VIII | | | | | |
| TACNA | XV | 1 | 2 | 90 | | |
| TACNA | XV | 5 | 24 | 2 | 4 | |
| TACNA | XV | 6 | 25 | 1 | 3 | |
| TACNA | XV | 6 | 26 | 2 | 3 | |
| TACNA | XV | 7 | 31 | 5 | 3 | |
| TACNA (Perú) | XV | 7 | 34 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| TACNA | XV | 7 | 36 | 3 | | |
| TAMBO DE MORA | I | 2 | 5 | 70 | 60 | |
| TARAPACA | XV | 5 | 24 | 75 | | |
| TARAPOTO | VII | 8 | 42 | 65 | 75 | |
| TARMA | XX | 1 | 2 | 15 | | |
| TARMA | XX | 5 | 24 | 4 | 11 | 70 |
| TAYABAMBA | IV | 3 | 7 | 75 | | |
| TINGO | VI | 5 | 24 | | | 100 |

220

SP iniciales

IV

11

manuscrito

20

Tarapaca

XV

11

"

20

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| TINTAY | XII | 1 | 3 | 80 | | |
| TORATA | XV | 3 | 7 | 90 ⁷⁵ | | |
| TRUJILLO | IV | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| TRUJILLO | IV | 6 | 25 | 1 | | |
| TRUJILLO | IV | 6 | 26 | 1 | | |
| TRUJILLO | IV | 6 | 27 | 1 | | |
| TRUJILLO (Pral) | IV | 7 | 33 | 7 | | |
| TRUJILLO | IV | 4 | 37 | 5 | | 95 |
| TUMBES | VIII | 5 | 24 | 30 | | |
| URUBAMBA | XVII | 4 | 14 | 70 ⁷⁵ | 75 ⁸⁰ | |
| VILCABAMBA | XVII | | | | | |
| VILQUE | XVI | 4 | 39 | 65 | | |
| VILQUE | XVI | 5 | 24 | 75 | | |
| VILQUE | XVI | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| YANACOA | XVII | 3 | 7 | | 90 | |
| YANATILDE | XVII | | | | | |
| YALI | I | 5 | 24 | 35 | 40 | |
| YAUTAN | III | 4 | 16 | 90 | | 95 |
| YAUYOS | I | 5 | 24 | | 95 | |
| YCA | X | 1 | 1 | 15 | | |
| YCA | X | 3 | 7 | 20 ³⁰ | | |
| YCA | X | 5 | 24 | 4 | | |
| YCA | X | 6 | 25 | 2 | | |
| YCA | X | 6 | 26 | 8 | | |
| Y. GUANAPE | IV | 3 | 7 | 30 | 30 | |
| YQUIQUE | XV | 2 | 5 | 10 | | |
| YQUIQUE | XV | 5 | 24 | 3 | 10 | 90 |
| YQUIQUE | XV | 5 | 24 bis | 6 | 20 | |
| YQUIQUE (Pral) | XV | 7 | 33 | 8 | | |
| YQUIQUE (Perú) | XV | 7 | 35 | 5 | | |
| YQUIQUE | XV | 8 | 40 | 60 | | |
| YQUIQUE (Franca) | XV | 1 | 154 | 90 | | |
| YQUITOS | VII | 4 | 39 | 60 | 75 | |
| YSLAY | XIII | 1 | 1 | 65 | | |

| Nom du Bureau Name of Post Office Name des Postortes Nombre de la Oficina | District | Catégorie de classement Classification category Einteilung Categoría de clasificación | Type du cachet Type of cancellation Type des Stempels Tipo del matasellos | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| YSLAY | XIII | 1 | 2 | | 90 | |
| YSLAY | XIII | 3 | 7 | 25 | | |
| YSLAY | XIII | 5 | 24 | 2 | 6 | |
| YSLAY | XIII | 11 | manuscrit | 20 | | |
| YUNGAY | IX | 1 | 1 | 75 | | |
| YUNGAY | IX | 5 | 24 | 25 | | |
| YURIMAGUAS | VII | 4 | 14 | 70 | 75 | |

B

Répertoire et cotation en coefficient
des oblitérations citées dans l'étude
et non répertoriées au chapitre précédent.

Listing and coefficient quotations
of cancellations recorded in the text
and not listed in the previous chapter.

Verzeichnis der im vorangegangenen Abschnitt nicht angeführten
Abstemplungen mit deren Bewertungs-Verhältniszahlen.

Repertorio y valoración en coeficiente
de las obliteraciones citadas en el estudio
y no repertoriadas en el capítulo precedente.

| Désignation | Catégorie de classement | Type du cachet | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Désignation | Classification category | Type of cancellation | | | |
| Bezeichnung | Einteilung | Type des stempels | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| Designación | Categoría de clasificación | Tipo del matasellos | | | |

1° CACHETS DES RECOMMANDES — REGISTRATION CANCELLATIONS
EINSCHREIBESTEMPEL — MATASELLOS DE LOS CERTIFICADOS

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|----|----|----|
| AYACUCHO FRANCA-CERTIFICACION | 9 | 123 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| PASCO CERTIFICACION FRANCA | 9 | 55 | 60 | | |
| CUZCO FRANCA CERTIFICADO | 9 | 61 | 90 | | |
| CERTIFICADO PIURA | 9 | 127 | | 40 | |
| ETOILE à double traits (HUANCAVELICA et CHACHAPOYAS) | 9 | 76 | 10 | 20 | |
| ETOILE à 5 branches (LIMA) | 9 | 79 | 15 | 15 | |
| ETOILE à 10 branches (LIMA) | 9 | 81 | 5 | 10 | |
| ETOILE à 8 branches (YSLAY) | 9 | 81 bis | 10 | | |
| ETOILE à 6 branches | 9 | 152 | 30 | 35 | |
| ETOILE à 6 branches ombrées (MOQUEGUA) | 9 | 150 | 40 | | |
| ROSACE (AYACHUCO) | 9 | 80 | 30 | | |
| ROSACE (PIURA) | 9 | 86 | 30 | | |
| ROSACE (JAUJA) | 9 | 88 | 25 | | |
| CERTIFICADO (HUAURA) | 9 | 82 | 70 | | |
| CERTIFICADO (PALPA) | 9 | 87 | 50 | 60 | |
| CERTIFICADO (CARAZ) | 9 | 90 | 40 | 40 | |
| CERTIFICADO (CUZCO et CAMANA) | 9 | 91 | 20 | | |
| CERTIFICADO | 9 | 91 bis | 40 | | |
| CERTIFICADO | 9 | 92 | 10 | | |
| CERTIFICADO | 9 | 92 bis | 15 | | |
| CERTIFICADO (LIMA) | 9 | 94 | 25 | | |
| CERTIFICADO (MOYOBAMBA) | 9 | 114 | 25 | | |
| CERTIFICADO | 9 | 160 | 40 | | |

| Désignation | Catégorie de classement | Type du cachet | Coefficient de rareté | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Désignation | Classification category | Type of cancellation | Rarity coefficient | | |
| Bezeichnung | Einteilung | Type des stempels | Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit | | |
| Designación | Categoría de clasificación | Tipo del matasellos | Coeficiente de rareza | | |
| | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| CERTIFICADO | 9 | 169 | 30 | | |
| CERTIFICADA | 9 | 77 | 20 | | |
| CERTIFICADA | 9 | 84 | 15 | 20 | |
| CERTIFICADA | 9 | 112 | 15 | | |
| CERTIFICADA (HUARMEY) | 9 | 166 | | 65 | |
| CERTIFICACION (CHACHAPOYAS) | 9 | 85 | 15 | | |
| CERTIFICACION avec point terminal | 9 | 85 bis | 20 | | |
| CERTIFICACION (HUANCAVELICA) | 9 | 89 | 70 | | |
| CERTIFICACION (YQUITOS) | 9 | 99 | 40 | 50 | |
| CERTIFICACION | 9 | 117 | 35 | | |
| CERTIFICACION (JAUJA) | 9 | 163 | 90 | | |

2° CACHETS SANS NOM DE VILLE — CANCELLATIONS WITHOUT TOWN NAME
 STEMPEL OHNE ORTSNAME — MATASELLOS SIN NOMBRE DE CIUDAD

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------|----|----|----|
| FRANCA | 10 | 3 | 40 | 40 | |
| FRANCA | 10 | 75 | 40 | | |
| FRANCA | 10 | 113 | 40 | | |
| FRANCA | 10 | 157 | 40 | | |
| FRANCA | 10 | 168 | 40 | | |
| CORREOS PERU | 10 | 3 | 80 | | |
| OFICIO | 10 | 7 | 80 | | |
| 40 CENTAVOS | 10 | 71 | 70 | | |
| 5 C. | 10 | 72 | 80 | | |
| CONDUCCION DEL CARTERO GRATIS | 10 | 73 | 75 | | |
| ENERO (ou tout autre nom de mois) | 10 | 74 | 50 | | |
| PETITE GRILLE DE LIMA | 10 | 78 | 0 | 5 | 80 |
| DOUBLE GRILLE DE LIMA | 10 | 78 bis | 40 | 40 | |

| Désignation | Catégorie de classement | Type du cachet | Coefficient de rareté | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Rarity coefficient | | |
| Désignation | Classification category | Type of cancellation | Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit | | |
| Bezeichnung | Einteilung | Type des stempels | Coeficiente de rareza | | |
| | | | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| Designación | Categoría de clasificación | Tipo del matasellos | | | |
| QUADRUPLE GRILLE | | | | | |
| DE LIMA | 10 | 78 ter | 75 | | |
| ROSETTE DE CHANTA | 10 | 83 | 100 | | |
| POINTS LOSANGES | 10 | 93 | 15 | | |
| CROIX DE MALTE | 10 | 95 | 15 | | |
| CACHET QUATRE QUARTS | 10 | 96 | 10 | | |
| POINTS RECTANGULAIRES | 10 | 97 | 20 | | |
| POINTS RECTANGULAIRES avec croix | 10 | 97 bis | 25 | | |
| POINTS CARRES | 10 | 98 | 20 | | |
| CHIFFRE 1 | 10 | 101 | 75 | | |
| CHIFFRE 4 | 10 | 101 | 70 | | |
| CHIFFRE 5 | 10 | 101 | 50 | | |
| CHIFFRE 6 | 10 | 101 | 60 | | |
| CHIFFRE 10 | 10 | 103 | 15 | 25 | |
| CHIFFRE 3 (étoile) | 10 | 128 | 70 | | 100 |
| INITIALES M Z | 10 | 107 | 90 | | |
| MULTADA 20 CENTAVOS | 10 | 116 | 80 | | |
| CUARTEL GENERAL | 10 | 125 | 100 | | |
| CROIX évidée | 10 | 126 | 50 | | |
| CROIX QUATRE QUARTS | 10 | 144 | 20 | | |
| CROIX ancrée à 8 branches | 10 | 153 | 15 | | 60 |
| ROSACE à 7 branches | 10 | 155 | 15 | | |
| ROSACE à 6 branches | 10 | 155 bis | 15 | | |
| CERCLE triple barre | 10 | 156 | 10 | 15 | |
| CROIX en négatif | 10 | 158 | 10 | | |
| ROSACE festonnée 6 branches | 10 | 159 | 25 | | |
| COQUILLE | 10 | 161 | 20 | | |
| CROIX festonnée 8 branches | 10 | 162 | 15 | | |
| CROIX de gros points | 10 | 164 | 15 | | |
| CROIX ornée | 10 | 165 | 20 | | |
| ROUE à 9 dents | 10 | 167 | 50 | | |

| Designation | Catégorie de classement | Type du cachet | Coefficient de rareté Rarity coefficient | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Designation | Classification category | Type of cancellation | Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit Coeficiente de rareza | | |
| Bezeichnung | Einteilung | Type des stempels | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |
| Designación | Categoría de clasificación | Tipo del matasellos | | | |

3° OBLITERATIONS MANUSCRITES — MANUSCRIPT CANCELLATIONS
HANDSCHRIFTLICHE ENTWERTUNGEN — OBLITERACIONES MANUSCRITAS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|--|----|--|----|
| Traits de plume ou crayon | 11 | | 0 | | 10 |
| Nom de ville seul | 11 | | 20 | | 40 |
| Date seule | 11 | | 10 | | |
| Nom et date | 11 | | 40 | | |

4° OBLITERATIONS PAQUEBOTS — SHIP CANCELLATIONS
SCHIFFSTEMPEL — OBLITERACIONES PAQUEBOTES

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|--------|----|----|----|
| ARICA VAPOR | 12 | 63 | 20 | | |
| CALLAO VAPOR | 12 | 62 | 35 | 40 | |
| CALLAO VAPOR | 12 | 64 | 70 | 70 | |
| CHALA VAPOR | 12 | 66 | 90 | | |
| LIMA VAPOR | 12 | 68 | 90 | 90 | |
| LIMA VAPOR | 12 | 106 | | 90 | |
| PAYTA VAPOR | 12 | 68 | 60 | | |
| PISCO VAPOR | 12 | 68 | 90 | 90 | |
| PIURA VAPOR | 12 | 68 | 90 | | |
| YCA VAPOR | 12 | 68 | 90 | | |
| VAPOR INCA | 12 | 60 | 70 | | 80 |
| VAPOR | 12 | 65 | 60 | | |
| VAPOR | 12 | 67 | 40 | | |
| VAPOR | 12 | 67 bis | | 50 | 70 |
| VAPOR | 12 | 70 | | | 70 |
| VAPOR | 12 | 108 | | 70 | |
| VAPOR | 12 | 124 | 70 | | |
| VAPOR | 12 | 170 | 50 | | |

| Designation | Catégorie de classement | Type du cachet | Coefficient de rareté | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Rarity coefficient | | |
| Designation | Classification category | Type of cancellation | Verhältniszahl der Seltenheit | | |
| Bezeichnung | Einteilung | Type des stempels | Coeficiente de rareza | | |
| Designación | Categoría de clasificación | Tipo del matasellos | Noir Black Schwarz Negro | Bleu Blue Blau Azul | Rouge Red Rot Rojo |

5° OBLITERATIONS ETRANGERES — FOREIGN CANCELLATIONS
 AUSLAENDISCHE STEMPEL — OBLITERACIONES EXTRANJERAS

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| CHIFFRE DE LA P.S.N.C. | 13 | 102 | 10 | | |
| ARICA | 13 | 104 | 90 | | |
| Bateaux de la P.S.N.C. { ATACAMA | 13 | 104 | | 90 | |
| { COQUIMBO | 13 | 104 | | 75 | |
| { ETEN | 13 | 104 | | 90 | |
| { QUITO | 13 | 104 | 90 | | |
| { CORDILLERA | 13 | 105 | 90 | | |
| ARICA à date | 13 | 130 | 20 | 70 | 90 |
| ARICA à date | 13 | 131 | 30 | | |
| CALLAO à date | 13 | 131 | 8 | 25 | |
| CALLAO à date | 13 | 132 | 10 | | |
| ARICA port payé | 13 | 133 | 100 | | |
| CALLAO port payé | 13 | 133 | | | 90 |
| Chiffre C 38 CALLAO | 13 | 134 | 5 | | |
| Chiffre D 87 IQUIQUE | 13 | 134 | 60 | 90 | |
| Chiffre C 38 CALLAO | 13 | 135 | 12 | | |
| Chiffre C 43 PAYTA | 13 | 135 | 50 | | |
| Chiffre 19 (transit LONDRES) | 13 | 136 | 60 | | |
| Chiffre 12 (arrivée LONDRES) | 13 | 142 | 60 | | |
| LATE FEE | 13 | 137 | 60 | | |
| G.B. 1 f 90 c. | 13 | 138 | 60 | | |
| G.B. 2 f 87 5/10 c. | 13 | 138 | 70 | | |
| PD anglais | 13 | 143 | 60 | | |
| ANGL. AMB CALAIS | 13 | 139 | 60 | | |
| Ancre française | 13 | 140 | 40 | | |
| ARICA PAQ. FR. N° 1 ou 2 | 13 | 141 | 90 | | |
| CALLAO PAQ. FR. N° 1 ou 2 | 13 | 141 | 85 | | |

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| 41. » » 75 » 88 | 201 |
| 42. » » 89 » 100 | 202 |
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