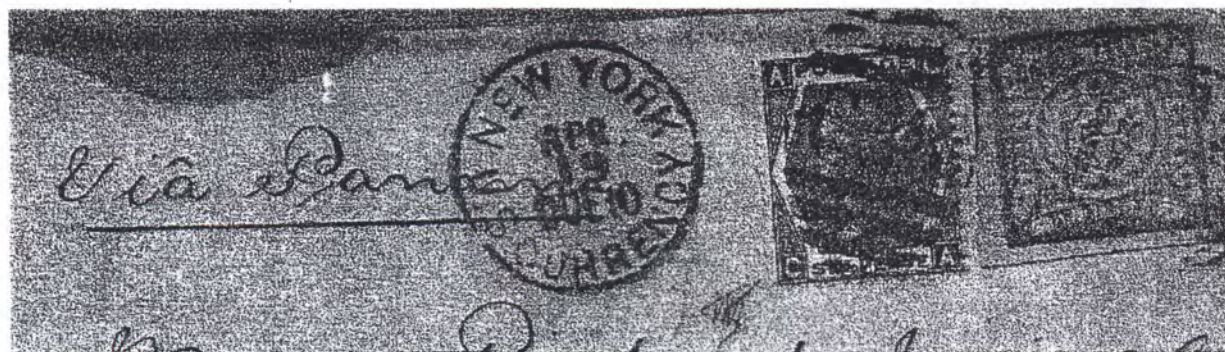


The Peru-GB Combination Frankings



Percy BARGHOLTZ
Philippe POTEL

Philippe's Preface

Dear reader,

Writing a book in english has been for me a challenge. Fortunately, I have been introduced to Percy , during the last Philexfrance. He was quickly enthusiastic about the project and we kept on the idea in spite of the kilometers.

Percy studies the peruvian Postal History since such a long time that, he obviously brought many informations to the first draft.

We disagree about several points * because our personality is different. I am sometimes slightly too enthusiastic. Percy is often sceptical and do not follow me when I build some nebulous theories.

I hope that this study will be of help for the postal Historians and I ask them to contact me or Percy in order to improve this draft.

Philippe POTEL le 30 Janvier 2000

* mainly about the 7 pence rate and the route through the Magellan Straits.

Percy's preface

Philippe and I met at Philexfrance 1999. Fortunately, his English turned out to be better than my French, so we were able to strike up a lively discussion about various points of postal history. When Philippe mentioned that he was working on a book about the Peru-GB combination frankings, I offered to help him since this is a topic on which I have spent considerable time. Now we are at the stage that the book is about to appear in print and I am glad that I have been able to make some contributions to it, primarily in the field of the postal rates and the analysis of the various covers.

Philippe's name and my name both appear on the front page, which means that we accept joint responsibility for the contents. However, it is still primarily Philippe's book. He has put much the largest part of the effort into it, and without him the book would not exist. There are also some points where we have agreed to disagree, for example concerning the degree of rarity of the combination covers, where I feel that the estimates of existing numbers are too low in several cases. Readers will also note that the authors in a few cases hold different views about the proper rate analysis. Let the debate continue! Hopefully, readers will help us improve the story in the future by providing information we do not yet have.

FOREWORD

Dear reader,

I am sorry but, first of all, I have to debate about the mixed frankings. There is mixed frankings and mixed frankings, there are many ways to consider the matter. In the following pages, I shall try to explain.

DEFINITIONS

The mixed frankings

They are a postal document bearing stamps of at least two postal services. Printed franks on postal stationery are to be considered as stamps when they pay a postal tax.

Categories

In order to simplify the subject, I think we must divide them in three parts:

- the mixed frankings before the Union Postale Universelle (UPU)
- Accidental mixed frankings before and during UPU.
- During the UPU rules

In this book, and in the next ones, I shall study especially the first period. Moreover, I call those, before UPU, the « TRUE MIXED FRANKINGS ».

BEFORE UPU

1) (TM) TRUE MIXED FRANKINGS

They exist when there is no agreement for exchange of fully prepaid letters between two postal administrations.

More common examples: Chine/others countries, Indian states/ british india, Peru/GB.

TM1= all the stamps are affixed by the sender or the postman in the office of departure. (see example next page)

TM2= stamps are affixed in transit. (see example next page)

TM1 EXAMPLE

(TM1= True Mixed Frankings, all stamps affixed on leaving)

ARGENTINA / GB

1871 Letter from Buenos Aires to Malaga (Spain) via London and, perhaps France.

Argentinian post : 5 centavos (to pay the domestic rate) tied by c1: BUENOS AIRES O.M. 14 AGO 71 (O.M.=Oficina Maritima)British Post Office in Buenos Ayres: 4p, 1p, 1sh. tied by B32 vertical oval of bars.

Postmark: INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID 6 (pence)

Reverse: British Post Office cds: BUENOS AYRES and LONDON (transit)

Spanish post: red tax mark 4R (4 reales due by the recipient) + faint arrival cds.

It was not possible to pay the british rate to spain with argentinian stamps, because Argentina and Great Britain had not concluded a postal agreement for this. On the contrary, Spain and GB had concluded a postal convention since 1858.

**TM2 EXAMPLE**

(TM2= True Mixed Frankings, stamps are affixed in transit)

CHINA / FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA

1897 Letter from Tien-Tsin to Neuchâtel (switzerland) via french P.O. in Shanghai.

Chinese post: 8 cents on 6 candareens, 2 pairs of 1/2cents on 3 candareens (=10 cents) tied by Pa-Kua with alongside:

TIENTSIN dollar chop cds 16 AUG 97

French Post Office in Shanghai: 25 centimes tied by c2 SHANG-HAI CHINE 20 AOUT 97

Before the adherence to UPU, a special system was in use in China. The sender had to affix the chinese stamps to pay the international rate and, in transit, a member of the post office's staff was to add the equivalent in foreign postage stamps without extra charge. (10 cents= 25 centimes)



2) (AF) ARRIVAL FRANKING

The arrival tax is paid with current stamps in addition of the starting franking.
More common examples: Greece. (*see example below*)

AF EXAMPLE

(AF= Arrival Franking)

AUSTRIAN LEVANT / GREECE

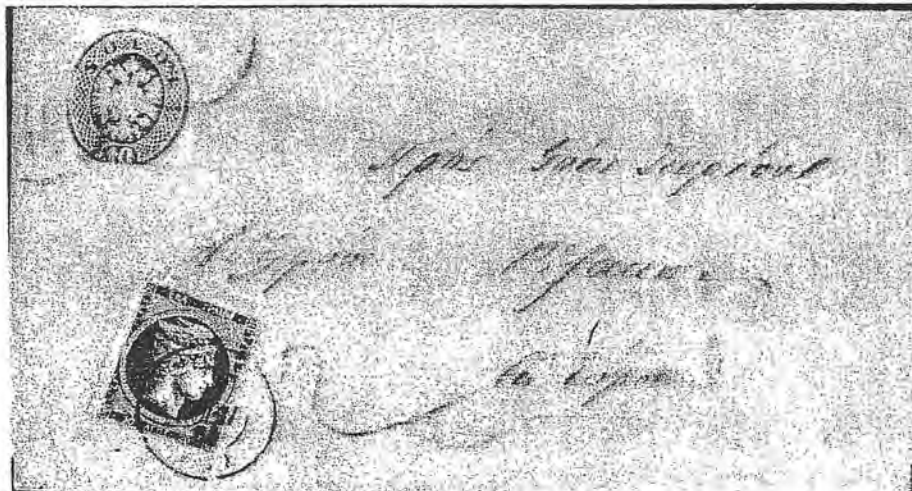
1864 Entire Letter from Kydhoniaes (turkish coast) to Syros (greek island) via Metelino.

Austrian Post Office at Metelino : 10 soldi tied with blue c1: METELINE 10 11

Greek Post Office at Syros: blue pencil mark « 20 »lepta and 20 lepta stamp affixed after the payment of the tax and tied by c2: SYROS INOEM 64

As often, the mail forwarded by the Austrian Lloyd was charged with the domestic tax on delivery.

This process lasted until the creation of the GENERAL POSTAL UNION / UNION GENERALE DES POSTES (first name of UPU) on 1st July 1875.



3) (PDS-nonUPU) POSTAGE DUE STAMPS BEFORE UPU

The arrival tax is paid with postage due stamps, but the rate is not an UPU rate.
More common examples: South America/italy

PDS-nonUPU EXAMPLE

(PDS-nonUPU= Postage Due Stamp before UPU)

ARGENTINA / ITALY

1876 outer from Buenos Aires to Sampierdarena (Italy) via Bordeaux and Paris.

Argentinian Post: 5 centavos to pay the domestic rate, tied by BUENOS AIRES O.M. ENE ... 1876

French maritime post on board of french packet «Orénoque »: octogonal BUENOS-AYRES PAQ.FR.

J N°2 10 JANV. 76 and mark T in a triangle, ten days after the french adherence to the GPU / UGP (it is the first use of this mark)

French Post Office « PARIS ETRANGER » (exchange office with Italy): on face, in blue pencil, 1 (rate)

80 (centimes, due to french post by Italian Post) 14 (décimes = 1L40, to pay by the recipient). On reverse, blue PARIS ETRANGER 6 FEVR.76

Italian Post: reverse TORINO travelling Post Office and on face two Postage Due Stamps 1L + 40centesimi

tied by SAMPIERDARENA 8 FEB 76

Entrance of Argentina into UPU: 1st April 1878.



4) (RTM) REDIRECTED TRUE MIXED FRANKINGS

The postal object has not reached the addressee, it is franked a second time to a new address or to be sent back. The regulations are varied. In some cases, there is no charge on them. (*see example below*)

RTM1= before july 1875

RTM2= after july 1875, redirected to or from a country outside the GPU.

RTM example

(RTM= Redirected True Mixed Frankings)

FRANCE / BADEN

1865 little letter from Colmar (France) to Baden, locally redirected.

French Post: 10c & 20c tied by large figures 1076 of Colmar and PD red, that means fully prepaid. First rate for letters less than 7,5 grams.

Post of Baden: 3 kreuzer for redirection in the country, tied by c5: 175 and c2 BADEN 24 FEB alongside.

Sometimes this sort of mail was forwarded without any supplementary tax.



PARTICULAR MIXED FRANKINGS
before and after UPU

5) (WM) WAR MIXED FRANKINGS

They exist when a war has cancelled the postal agreements or when the sender does not know what postal service will forward his letter. *(see example below)*

More common examples: France/Germany

WM example

(WM= War Mixed Frankings)

TURKEY / GREECE (WTM)

1898 cover from VOLOS (Thessaly-Greece) to Genova (Italy) via Pyraeus.

The Thessaly was under greek control since 1881, but during the war against Turkey, in 1897-98, the turks have occupied it for a period.

The sender has franked with greek and turkish stamps because he did not know what administration would forward his letter.



6) (CM) COMBINED MIXED FRANKINGS

In case of postal relations under convention, unusually and contrary to regulations, the sender uses stamps of two administrations to make the right rate. This sort of franking was sometimes accepted by the post. *(no illustration)*

7) (ACM) ACCIDENTAL MIXED FRANKINGS

When there is no reason. *(see example below)*

ACM example

(ACM= Accidental Mixed Franking)

FRANCE / GB

1867 letter from Paris to London

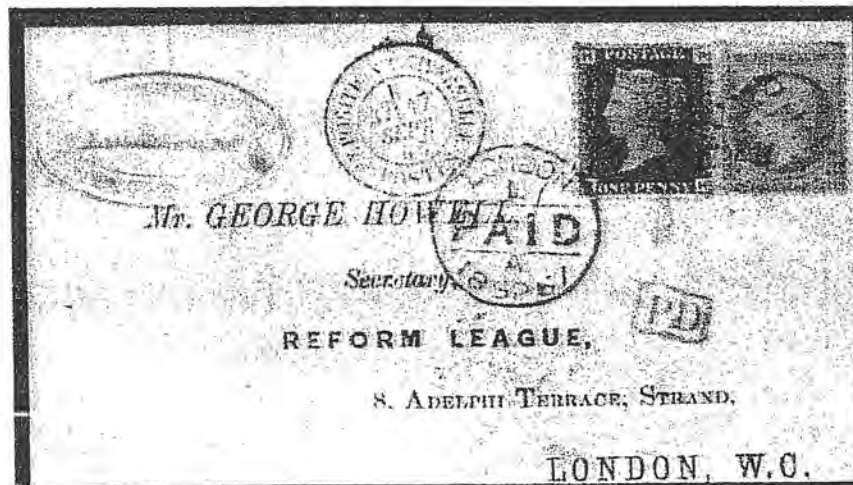
sender: french rate to GB=40c + 1penny which is unnecessary (except for prospective redirection ?)

French Post: cancel EU diamond of points + c2 EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE POSTES

17 SEPT. 67 + PD red.

British Post: PAID A LONDON L 18 SP 67

Explanation: Perhaps, the sender was for the friendship between France and Great Britain. This franking should be symbolic and it could be like a souvenir of the Universal Exhibition.



DURING THE UPU RULES

8) (RM) REDIRECTED MIXED FRANKINGS

In the treaty of Berne (1874), the Union Générale des Postes is very explicit concerning the redirections: « Article 7: no postage will be charged upon postal objects redirected within the Union. » Nevertheless, redirected mixed frankings can be found when the time for redirection is too long or when the object is put in the letter box without instructions and so on. (*see example below*)

RM example

(RM= Redirected Mixed Franking)

FRANCE / KOWEIT

1961 cover from Marseille to a seaman on board of Bearn at Koweit, redirected to Port-de-Bouc (France).

French Post: 20c sower of 1960 + 50c (Tlemcen de 1960) cancelled in Marseille (15 1 1961)

Post of Koweit: reverse, c1 KUWAIT SAFAT A.M. 19 JAN 1961

For the recipient: a label is affixed for address of redirection and a stamp of Koweit (60 naye paise) is affixed.

Post of Koweit: c2 KUWAIT 22 JA61

Three due marks have been cancelled (I am not a specialist of this period, so I shall not speak about them!)



9) (MM) MARITIME MIXED FRANKINGS during the UPU period

Circa 1900, unusual routages can be found from around the world by special austrian, german and italian packets. These circumstances needed occasionally a double franking: stamps of the country in which the ship was calling and stamps of her nationality (austrian, german or italian). (*no illustration*)

10) (PSD-UPU) POSTAGE DUE STAMPS during the UPU period

Owing to insufficient franking or redirection charge, the postal object is taxed in conformity with the Union regulations and rates. This taxation is made with postage due stamps or accidentally with normal stamps. *(see example below)*

PDS-UPU example

(PDS-UPU= Postage Due Stamps during the UPU period)

RUSSIA / GREECE

1890 Postal card stationery (3 kopecks) from Berdiansk to Athens.

Russian post: c1 BERDIANSK , c1 ODESSA in transit , T mark and handwritten 2½c (deficit in centimes).

greek post: 5 lepta postage due stamp (=twice 2½c) tied by greek illegible c2 and c1 ATHENAI alongside.

The russian UPU rate for postal cards was 4 kopecks (10 centimes), 1 kopeck (2½c) was lacking.



11) (AMM) AIR MAIL MIXED FRANKINGS

Mixed frankings concerning air mail surtaxes. *(no illustration)*

12) (RepM) REPLY MIXED FRANKINGS

These mixed frankings exist when a reply coupon (UPU stationery) is used with addition of stamps in order to make the right rate.

The PERU-GB Mixed Frankings

Franking of overseas letters from Peru, 1865 – 1879

Before Peru joined the UPU in 1879, almost all overseas mail to and from the country was carried by the British mail service. The first British postal agencies had been opened already in 1846, but it took until 1865 before British postage stamps could be used to prepay the postage. Prepayment had been possible before that also, but only in cash.

In 1865 British postal agencies existed in Paita, Callao, Islay and Arica. In 1868 additional agencies were opened in Iquique and Pisco/Chincha Islands, although the latter was closed again already after two years. In 1877 the Islay agency was moved to Mollendo. There may also have existed an agency in Pisagua during some period, although no evidence has been encountered in the records to prove this.

Special obliterators were supplied to the British agencies in 1865 together with the postage stamps. These were the well known C36 (Arica), C38 (Callao), C42 (Islay), C43 (Paita), D74 (Pisco) and D87 (Iquique) barred oval handstamps.

The reason for mixed GB/Peru franking

Peruvian postal regulations required inland postage to be paid on all overseas letters, also those that were mailed from a port where there was a British postal agency. A combination franking of Peru and GB stamps was thus the normal pattern for prepaid overseas letters. However, the letters did not have to pass physically through a Peruvian post office; it was possible for senders to hand them in directly at one of the British agencies. Those agencies were not supposed to accept letters without the required number of Peruvian stamps to pay the local postage, but in practice this was on many occasions disregarded. Thus, letters bearing only British stamps are found with some frequency.

When letters were handed in directly at a British agency, the Peruvian stamps were of course uncanceled. While the clerk in the British Agency would often cancel the Peru stamps with the British obliterator, this did not always happen, which explains why the Peruvian stamps on combination covers sometimes are not cancelled. It is also known from official documents that such uncanceled Peruvian stamps were often removed from the letters by the addressee and sent back to Peru to be used again. Some of the overseas covers that are found without a Peruvian stamp may be explained in this way.

Overseas letters could also be handed directly to the pursers on board the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that carried the mailbags. The pursers also had British stamps to sell, if prepayment was desired. Such loose letters then joined the regular mail at Panamá, where the British stamps would be cancelled. This mechanism is probably the main reason for the existence of letters from Peru where the British stamps show the C35 Panamá cancel rather than one from an agency in Peru.

It is notable, that the British postal service in these years operated in Peru without the support of a formal postal agreement between the two countries. A postal convention had been negotiated in 1851, in which Peru claimed the right to charge postage on all letters, but this was left to lapse on 30 November 1857 and was never renewed. However, in practice the basic principles of the old agreement continued to be applied.

It should be noted also, that while the British service had earlier sometimes accepted not just overseas letters, but also letters to other countries along the West Coast, this was no longer the case in 1865. British mail was only for letters continuing beyond Panamá.

The tariffs for prepayment

The Peruvian postal tariff was unchanged throughout the period considered, at 10 centavos (one dinero) per $\frac{1}{2}$ onza. The Spanish onza was slightly more than a British ounce, but the difference was only about 0.5 gram. The same postage applied also to incoming letters from overseas countries, where it was charged to the addressee as postage due. Peru issued special stamps for this purpose in May 1874 so from then on there mixed franking occurred also on incoming mail.

The British tariff for outgoing letters included rates to many different countries. Information about these rates has been found in the files at Post Office Archives in London, in the form of comprehensive rate tables, which were printed in London and sent out to the British postal agencies at various points in time. The rates for the destinations that are most frequently encountered among the combination covers from Peru are shown in the Table below.

The rate for letters from Peru to Britain was the base for most of the rates to the other European countries. One penny was deducted from this, and then the rate from Britain to the respective country was added. For example, the rate for a single letter from Peru to Britain in 1865 was 2s and the rate from Britain to Prussia was 6d. The rate from Peru to Prussia was then in principle derived as $(2s - 1d + 6d) = 2s5d$, which is the amount shown in the table.

In the case of Prussia, the weight progression was straightforward with increases per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. In other cases, e.g. in the rate to Spain, there were two components, where one increased per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and the other per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. This reflects differences between the postal agreements, which Britain had with those two countries.

The rates for letters to France differed completely from the other European rates. They were a good deal lower than for the other countries, even taking into account that progression was entirely by the $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. In fact, it was cheaper to send a prepaid letter from Peru to France, via London, than to send the same letter to London!

No rate tables for mail from Peru of this type have been found in the archives for dates later than October 1872. However, when the General Postal Union (GPU) came into existence the 1st July 1875, the British rate to all European countries that were members of the Union was a uniform 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Using the same formula as before, the single British rate from Peru then became $(1s6d - 1d + 2\frac{1}{2}d) = 1s7\frac{1}{2}d$. The weight progression within the Union was uniform, with 15 gram increments. - France did not enter the GPU until 1 January 1876, but from then on the same rate applied to letters from Peru to that country also. It is notable, that this meant a considerable increase in the rate.

The single rate from Peru to Britain was lowered to 1s per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce on 1 July 1878. The new rate to the European GPU countries then became 1s $\frac{1}{2}$ d. After this followed a period of confusion and frequent changes in the rules for the British mail. On 1 October a uniform British postage of 6d on single rate letters from Peru to all European GPU countries, including Britain, was introduced. However, by early January 1879 the rates reverted to what they had been earlier, i.e. 1s to Britain and 1s $\frac{1}{2}$ d to the other European countries. The era of British mail from Peru finally ended in mid-June 1879, when Peru's UPU membership was finally recognised. After that, only Peru stamps could be used to prepay letters from Peru.

A frequent destination for letters from Peru was the USA. Britain served as an intermediary also for mail to that country, but prepayment by British stamps was possible only to Panama. From there, the US Post Office took over and postage for that service was usually paid by the addressee. The British rate from Peru to Panama remained at 6d per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce throughout the period.

Postal convention mail

As noted, the British mail service in Peru operated without a postal agreement and the question of prepayment only by Peruvian or only by British stamps never occurred. However, in the 1870's Peru concluded formal conventions with Germany and with France, which in both cases provided for an exchange of mails on the basis of mutually accepted prepayment.

The convention with Germany was signed in 1874 and became effective in early 1875. A few letters from Peru that were sent under the terms of this agreement, with full prepayment by Peru stamps, are on record. So far, however, no letter has been reported in the opposite direction, i.e. a letter from Germany with no postage due on arrival in Peru.

The convention with France was also signed in 1874, but the exchange of ratifications appears to have taken place only in March 1877. No letters sent fully prepaid under the terms of this convention have been recorded to date, neither from Peru to France, nor from France to Peru.

RATES FOR PREPAID LETTERS BY BRITISH MAIL FROM PERU

As listed in rate tables issued from London

	February 1865	February 1868	February 1870	September 1870	March 1871	October 1872
Great Britain, per ½ oz	2s	2s	1s6d	1s6d	1s6d	1s6d
France, per ¼ oz	10d	7d	7d	8d	8d	8d
Italy, per ½ oz	1s11d	1s11d	1s5d	1s5d	1s5d	1s10d
plus per ¼ oz	5d	5d	5d	5d	5d	-
Hamburg and Prussia, per ½ oz	2s5d	2s5d	1s11d	1s8d	1s8d	1s8d
Spain, per ½ oz	1s11d	1s11d	1s5d	1s5d	1s5d	1s5d
plus per ¼ oz	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d
USA*, per ½ oz	6d	6d**	6d	6d	6d	6d

For destinations where two amounts are shown (Italy and Spain), the postage to be paid is the sum of the two. For example, in 1865 a letter to Italy weighing under ¼ oz required 1s11d + 5d = 2s4d in postage, while a letter weighing ¼ - ½ oz cost (1s11d + 2 x 5d) = 2s9d, a letter weighing ½ - ¾ oz cost (2 x 1s11d + 3 x 5d) = 5s1d, etc.

s = shilling d = penny, pence

* British prepayment covers transmission to Panama only.

** There are some questions about this rate. For letters from the USA to Peru, the British charge was raised from 6d to 1s between October 1867 and March 1870. However, it appears that from Peru it remained unchanged.

INTRODUCTION TO the SECTIONS A B C D E
--

ABBREVIATIONS**RARITY CODE**

X= impossible

0kn= unknown up to date = 0 copy known

un= unique = 1 copy known

ext.rare= extremely rare = 2 to 6 copies known

very rare= very rare = 7 to 20 copies known

rare= rare, scarce = 20 to 50 copies known

q.rare= quite rare =50 to several hundreds

not very common = about 1 thousand

(?)= unknown to me but exist for sure.

(!)= I have not seen it actually, so this information is doubtful.

(dubious)= the authenticity is dubious

cbs= circle date stamp

-When I describe a mixed franking the succession of the countries shows the way of the letter.

For example: PERU >GB>USA means a letter franked by peruvian stamps, then after or in transit with british stamps and american stamps to reach USA.

ITALY > PERU means a letter franked with italian stamps from Italy, and franked with Peruvian stamps on arrival in Peru.

-Printed franks on postal stationery are considered as a franking when they really pay a postal service.

-Fragment of letters are taken in consideration, when the franking is complete, as far as we can see.

The estimates in dollars for fragments are about one fifth of the price on cover.

GENERAL NOTICES

I must quote two important documents, essential for the study of british offices in Peru:

- the General Post Office (London) **Proof books** that include an example of each postmark, struck before it was sent to Peru; so the reality of some postmarks is not to be disputed and the extreme scarcity of some of them is obvious (among the authors who have worked about this subject, I want to quote Joan Parmenter in his book « GB used abroad » of which I advise the reading)

-the studies of Major Barrington-Brown and of the Royal Philatelic Society who got back (in 1951) many of the **original dies** in use in the british Post Offices in Peru. These dies were kept in the British Consulate at Callao and are now entrusted to RPS, in London.

(see at the end of the book the bibliography and the acknowledgments)

All the categories of mixed and a scarcity guide (an attempt!) with estimates of extant copies.

	PERU >GB	GB >PERU
1-True Mixed	150 (?)	0
2-Arrival Franking	0	0
3-Postage due Stamps-nonUPU	x	8 (?)
4-Redirected True Mixed	?	0
5-War Mixed	x	x
6-Combined Mixed	0	0
7-Accidental Mixed	?	?
8-Redirected Mixed	300 (?)	200 (?)
9-Maritime Mixed	x	x
10-Postage Due Stamps-UPU	200 (?)	300 (?)
11-Air Mail Mixed	?	?
12-Reply Mixed	?	?

I shall study in the following pages:

1) the Peru>GB True Mixed Frankings (1865-1879)

1) True Mixed Frankings Peru>GB

These mixed frankings belong to the TM1 and TM2 categories.

TM2 category is very rare because these letters were from peruvian post offices in towns where there was no british post office. So, the sender paid cash the peruvian and english rates (in peruvian currency) and the british office, in transit (Callao), affixed the british stamps.

DATES

- 1846: British postal Agency at Callao opened.
- 1851 (13 Aug.): Postal Convention between Peru and GB. Effective from 1st December 1852.
- 1857 (9 Dec) to 1858 (28 Feb): attempt of franking with stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (PSNC)
- 10 March 1858: 1st peruvian issue.
- 1865: the british offices are supplied with british stamps.
- 1878 (1 June): the Republic of Peru signs the UPU postal convention, in Paris.
- 1879 (1 April): official entrance in the UPU.
- 1879 (5 avril): Beginning of the Pacific War.
- 1879 (1 or 15 June): Effective entrance in the UPU.

MAIN RATESPeruvian internal rates

- 1 dinero (10 centavos) for 1/2 spanish onza (ca.1/2 british ounce = ca.15 grams)
- Since 1st January 1866, a special rate of 5 centavos was available between Callao, Lima and Chorillos, by railway.

British rates to GB

-By packet,
via Panama

until 1 Jan. 1870	1 Jan 1870 to 1 July 1878	1 July 1878 to 1 Oct 1878	1 Oct 1878 to 28 Dec 1878	28 Dec 1878 to 1 June 1879
2 shillings	1 shilling 6 pence	1 shilling	6 pence	1 shilling

-By packet via the Magellan Straits:

until 1 Oct 1878	1 Oct 1878 to 28 Dec 1878	28 Dec 1878 to 1 June 1879
1 shilling	6 pence	1 shilling

By private ship: 6 pence

-this rate was occasionally used from GB to Peru, but, during the period of the mixed frankings, no letter has been recorded from Peru, except for a letter by packet through the Magellan Straits. (*see the F1 section*)

A1

PARTICULARITIES**The first mixed frankings**

In the Bustamante collection, there is a front of a letter from Arica (7 Sept 1865) to Germany, franked with 1 dineiro red of 1862 and a pair of 1 shilling + 4d + 1d cancelled C36. This front is, in my records, the earliest Peru-GB mixed franking.

A letter to New York, in the Bollen collection, is dated September 7th 1865, at Arequipa and received the british cds of Islay on the 8 or 9th September.

A1: Peru-GB mixed franking earlier than 1866 (ext.rare) = from \$1500.

A2

The last mixed frankings

I know three letters + several letters between February and June 1879.

-Cover from Arequipa via Mollendo (23 FE 79) to Hamburg (*see photo in the D10 section*)

-Letter from Callao to St-Louis (USA) via Panama (1 MAR 79). I did not see the date of the british P.O. at Callao, but I suppose that it is also 23 FE 79 (the journey between Callao and Panama was about 8 days).

-Cover from Lima (26 FB 79) to Hamburg. (*see photo next page*)

The most important last combination franking was in the Bollen collection. It was franked in May 1879, at Mollendo, with one 10 cvos & one 6 pence on a cover to New York. (*see the F2 section*)

A2: Peru-GB mixed franking, later than February 1879 (date of leaving) (ext.rare)= from \$1500

A2 example

1879 Cover from Lima to Hamburg , via Panama

Peruvian Post: 20 centavos, carmine of 1878, tied by c2 LIMA PRINCIPAL 26 FB 79

British Post at Callao: 3 singles of 4d (pl.16) tied by C38 + CALLAO cds on reverse.

British exchange office in London: T mark + 100 (centimes) in blue pencil marks + LONDON cds on reverse.

German exchange office in Hamburg: tax 160 pfennigs + Hamburg cds

due to GB: total of 22d (2 rates) less 12d already paid = 10d to GB = 80 pfennigs

german tax: 2 unpaid rates from UPU country (GB) = 2x 40 pf = 80 pf

TOTAL = 160 pfennigs

**A3****Registered letters**

The few examples are all from Callao and bear the british mark « REGISTERED ».

Although the other british offices in Peru were supplied of the same postmark, no example originating from these offices are known up to date.

The peruvian franking is normal, without increase.

(see D12 section for an example)

REGISTERED

A3: Peru-GB mixed franking on a registered letter

1870 & 1878
(ext.rare) = from \$1500

A4

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID

This mark, in use before the creation of UPU, is very interesting.

The tariffs from Peru were rather complicated and the deficits are sometimes hard to understand.



Obviously, it was used on letters franked with GB stamps.

I have recorded about 8 letters to France, 2 letters to USA, 2 to GB and one to Italy.

In some cases, what appears to be an insufficiently prepaid letter, can be an unpaid letter with only the late fee affixed by the postman, in accordance with the british regulations.

Usually, it was struck in red at Callao, Arica or Panama. One example is known in black, *see A7 section*.

In the case of Arica, we have to be circumspect: nearly all the mail from Arica transited through the british Office of Callao, though the handstamp could perhaps be struck at Callao. I have never seen it in another british office in Peru, although several other offices were supplied with it.

A4: Peru-GB mixed franking with the postmark INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID

1869-1875

(very rare) = from \$750

A4 example

1870 Entire Letter from Tacna to Castillon-Sur-Dordogne (France) via Arica, Panama, London.

Peruvian Post: 1 dinero green of 1868, tied by c2 TACNA PERU 22 AGOSTO 70

British Office at Arica: 1d + 4d + 9d (=1shilling 2 pence) tied by C36 of Arica + INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID in dark red, with pen notation of the deficit: « 7d »

British Office at Callao: on reverse, c1 CALLAO

British Exchange Office in London: accountancy marking GB 1F90c + London cds on reverse.

French Exchange Office on the Calais-Paris train: 24 décimes handstamp + c2 ANGL.AMB.CALAIS 26 SEPT.70
(The letter took a way by-passing Paris which was besieged by the Prussians)

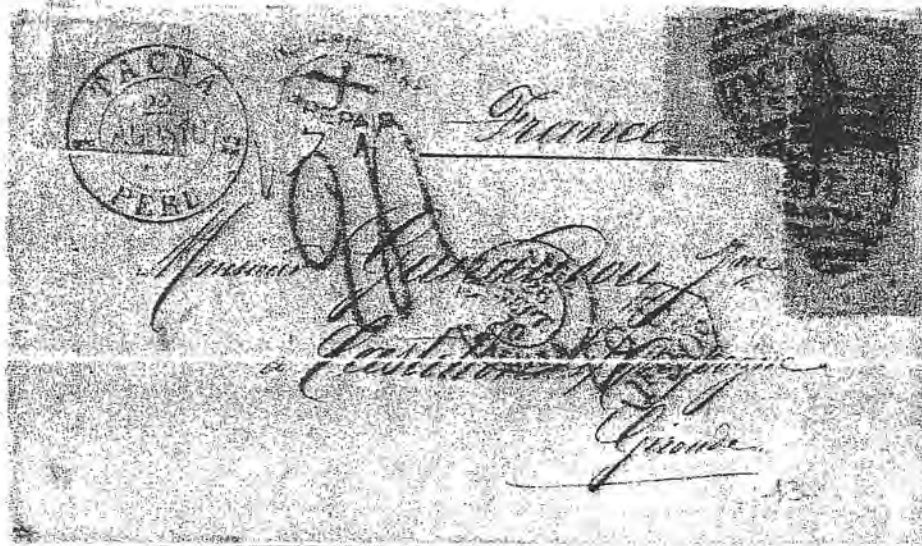
Between 1870 and 1875, a large part of the mail to France was franked with a 7 pence rate, which is, in my opinion (Philippe Potel), a questionable rate to France through the Magellan Straits by the new packet line from Liverpool. The british post office did not forward the mail from Peru to Valparaiso (except several cases), probably to support the Panama route (moreover, the Magellan Route was less safe because of the storms).

During this period, I have seen a number of letters from Peru, privately forwarded to Valparaiso and from there, by the british line to Liverpool.

The sender franked with 2 rates (less than 1/2 oz) of 7 pence, that is 1 sh 2d. According to the clerk at Arica (?), the letter weighed between 1/2 and 3/4 oz, so the rate would be 1 sh 9d (14d+7d deficit).

Did the letter forwarded through Panama or Magellan? It is hard to assert.

When it arrived, in France, at the french exchange Office, the postman, as the Anglo-French convention stipulated, treated it as unfranked and taxed it two unpaid rates 2x 1F20 = 2F40 (1 rate of 10 grams = 1F20; the letter weighed between 10 and 20 grams)



A5

PAID TO PANAMA

I know only two mixed franking with this postmark. Both were from Islay. It was struck in red on letters to USA between 1856 and 1867 and denoted that the postage after Panama was to paid by the addressee.

Islay was not the only british Office in Peru supplied with this die., almost every other offices had it.

PAID-TO
PANAMA

A5: Peru-GB mixed franking with PAID TO PANAMA marking

1865-66

(ext.rare) = from \$1500

A5 example

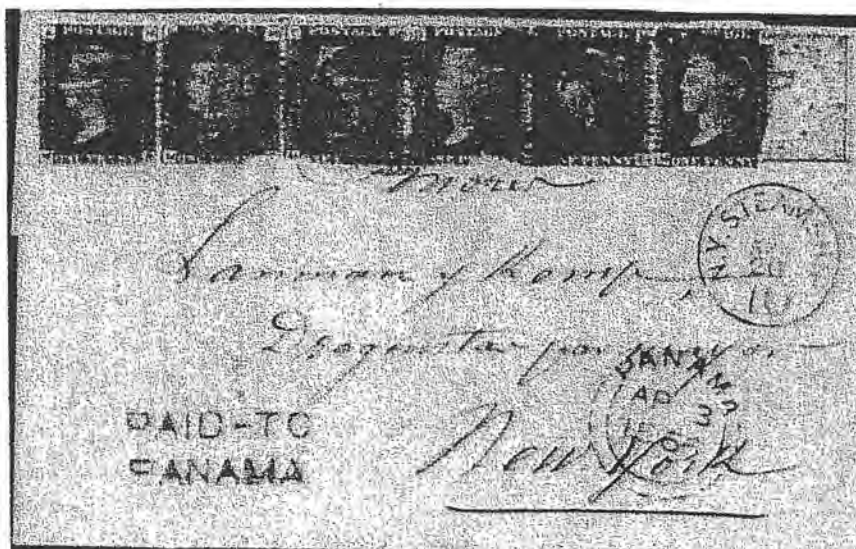
1866 Letter from Arequipa to New York, via Islay and Panama.

Peruvian Post: 1 dineiro rose of 1862 cancelled by YSLAI (illegible) in dots.

British Post at Islay: strip of six 1d tied by C42 oval of bars + Paid to Panama + Islay cds on reverse

British Post at Panama: double-arc PANAMA AP 3 1866

American Post in New York: c1 10 N.Y.STEAMSHIP APR 20 (10 cents to pay by the recipient)



A6

LATE FEE

I know only a fragment with a Peru-GB mixed franking and this postmark.

This fragment bears a pair of 1 dineiro green of 1868 and 4d + 2d, all cancelled LATE FEE and C38.

A few examples of this postmark are known, but with a tri-mixed Peru-GB-Italy franking.

The late fee was levied on letters brought to the post after the closing of mail bags. The fee was 6d and the postal instructions to Postmasters was to affixed necessarily the stamps paying the fee to avoid cases of malpractice by staff.

Late fee

A6: Peru-GB mixed franking with LATE FEE handstamp

(un) = from \$1500

A7

ACCOUNTANCY MARKINGS

What are accountancy markings?

The postal administrations had created special offices which were appointed by postal conventions between the countries and were specialised in dealing with incoming and outgoing foreign mail.

These offices were called **exchange offices**.

In order to inform the next exchange office, each one struck or wrote what was the cost (or the article) for which the letter had been forwarded.

The arrival exchange office used these informations to reckon the tax due by the recipient.

The exchange offices (and the accountancy markings) disappeared gradually with the adherence of all the countries to UPU.

They are very rare on Peru-GB mixed frankings because they were only struck on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters.

ANGLO-FRENCH ACCOUNTANCY MARKINGS

A7n°1



This mark was in use between 1866 and 1875 in black.

I know 6 examples of this mark on Peru-GB mixed frankings in 1870-75.

A7n°1 on Peru-GB mixed franking

1870-1875

(ext.rare) = from \$ 1.500

GB1F90 example

1875 cover from Lima to France ,via Callao, Panama, London.

Peruvian Post: 1 dineiro green of 1868 + LIMA PRINCIPAL 27 FB 75 alongside

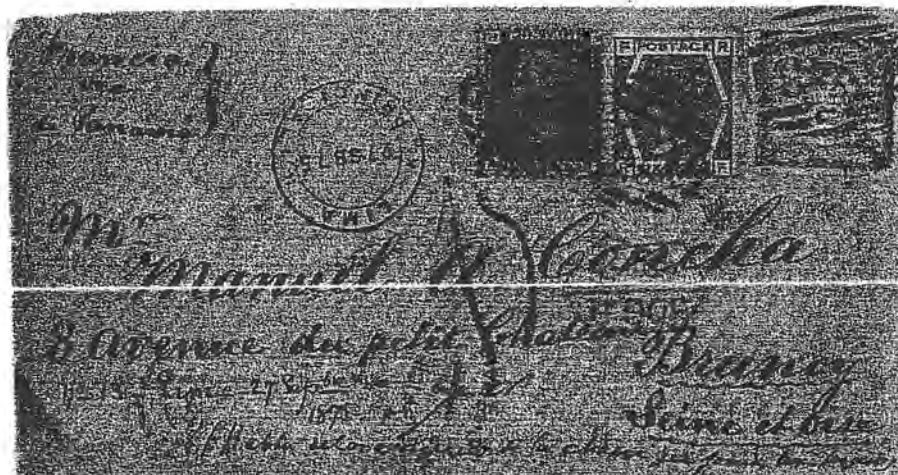
British Post at Callao: 6 pence + 1 pence tied by C38 + Insufficiently prepaid in red + CALLAO c1 on reverse.

London Exchange Office: GB 1F90 + London cds in red on reverse

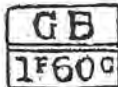
French exchange office (train Calais -Paris): 15 décimes (1F50 to pay) + faint cds on front.

The sender franked his letter with a hypothetical 7 pence rate. One more time, the british office treated it as underpaid. A pen writing « 1d » is written near the handstamp « Insufficiently prepaid », it is the deficit. The right rate was 8 pence for 1/4 ounce.

The Foreign Office, in London, struck the accountancy marking GB / 1F90, to inform the french exchange office that this letter came from the west coast of America and belonged to the mail for which the french post owed 1F90 per 30 grams.



A7 n°1 bis



I know this mark on 2 letters. On the other letter, the mark 1F60 has been cancelled with 2 strikes of the mark 1F90.

This mark is abnormal on mail from Peru, it is a mark struck on mail from Panama, West Indies or the Plata.

GB 1F60 example

1869-70 cover from Tacna to France.

peruvian post: 1 dinero of 1868 + TACNA PERU 27 DIC 69

British post at Arica: pair of 1d + 2 x 3d (=8d) + red c1 ARICA A DE O? 69 on the british stamps and alongside

British post at Panama: C35 on the british stamps and « Insufficiently prepaid » « 2d » (I suppose that it was struck at Panama, because the ink seem the same than C35) + c1 PANAMA TRANSIT A DE 2(?) 69

British Office in London: GB 1F60 (probably an error)

French exchange office in the train Calais-Paris: c2 ANGL. AMB.CALAIS 12 JANV 70 + 10 décimes (due by the addressee)

The consequences of the great earthquake and the tidal wave of 13th August 1868 are probably undervalued. The lost of the obliterator of Arica is a detail (see the B1 section), but the consequences for the harbours, the vessels and the maritime companies are perhaps of a great interest to enlight this period.

The stamps were cancelled a second time at Panama because the red cancel at Arica was too slight.

The London General Post Office has probably struck in error GB 1F60 as if the letter was originating from Panama though the rate was actually the rate from the west coast.

The french exchange office taxed the letter as a letter from Panama. The normal tax through Panama was 1F20 unpaid.

One of my hypothesis for the low rates confusedly in force between 1869 and 1871 is a gratuity for the transportation of the mail between Peru and Panama, because of the temporary disorganization of the maritime services. If it would be the case, we will find the information in the contemporary newspapers.



(AFINSA, SOLER y LLACH Auction- Feb 2000)

A7 n°2

T 1-70 accountancy marking

T

1-70

This mark was in use between 1876 and 1878, in blue or black (blackish blue)
It complies with the UGP regulations: every unpaid or insufficiently paid mail will be striked with a T mark.

The amount is in francs and centimes and is the price to pay to GB for 15 grams.
I know only one example of this mark on Peru-GB mixed franking: on a 1876 letter.

A7n°2 on Peru-GB mixed franking

dec.1875-jan.1876

(un)= from \$ 1.500

A7 n°3

1876-1879 blue pencil marks + T

100

T

One letter is known with this mark. It is an insufficiently prepaid letter to France in 1876. *see F3 section*

I think that mark denoted that 1Franc was to pay to british Post.

I think that others letters with pencil markings of London Office may exist, but I have not seen any of them on Peru-GB mixed frankings.

A7n°3: anglo-french accountancy marking on Peru-GB mixed franking

jan.1876

(un) = from \$ 1500

A7 n°3 bis

T
50**T 50 blue ink mark**

One letter to France, known with this mark in dark blue.

Franking 10 cvos + 6d , taxed 10 décimes in France (Jan 1879).

A7n°3 bis: anglo-french accountancy marking on Peru-GB mixed franking

jan.1879

(un) = from \$ 1500

ANGLO-GERMAN ACCOUNTANCY MARKINGS

A7n°4

T
50**T 50 blue ink mark (as to France)**

I know two letters with this mark, in dark blue ,in 1878-79.

I think it denotes 50c due to british post (= 40 pf)

A7n°4 on Peru-GB mixed franking

1878-1879

(ext.rare) = from \$ 1.500

A7n°5

T

2 /100 blue pencil mark + T blackish blue handstamp (as to France)~
100

Two examples known on mixed frankings to Germany in 1879.

It appears to be the double rate, 2x 50c to pay to GB (*see photo A2 section*)

A7n°5 on Peru-GB mixed franking

1879

(ext.rare) = from \$ 1.500

ANGLO-US ACCOUNTANCY MARKINGS

Some accountancy markings were struck or written in the exchange office at Panama.

But, it is obvious that mostly the unfranked letters were concerned with them.

I know an insufficiently prepaid letter to New York (1872), franked with a strip of 3x three pence and one dineiro, green and with an handwritten « 6 cents » which is undoubtedly the amount due to british post.

(These marks need another study, with the Peru-GB-US mixed frankings and the routes and tariffs between Peru and USA)

ITALIAN CREDIT MARKS

I know two letters to Italy and paid to destination with a mark « 20 » (handwritten appearance).

I think that this mark denoted the italian share of the rate.

A8

Newspapers and Printed circulars

No examples of Peru-GB mixed frankings are known with these rates.

In the convention of 1851, the conveyance of nearly all the newspapers was free. May be, that is one of the causes. *(see annexe for text of this convention)*

A8: Postal Card, newspaper wrapper, printed matter franked with a Peru-GB mixed franking

(0kn) = never seen

A9

British stamps

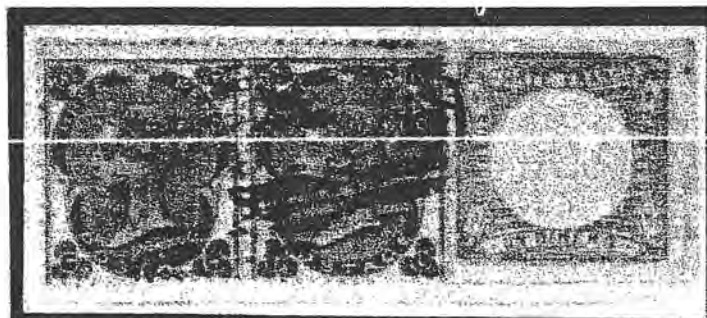
Obviously, some of them are very rare in Peru *(see for example, the Stanley Gibbons catalogues)*.

Among the most noteworthy frankings, there is a letter from Lima (1874) with 22 copies of the 1 penny red + 1 dineiro green of 1862.

A9: Scarce british stamps in Peru-GB mixed frankings *(see Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth catalogue)*

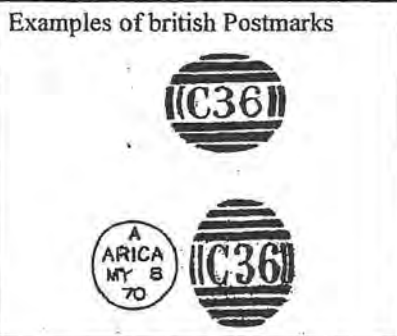
Example of a very scarce english stamp in use in Peru

The 3 pence, bright carmine-rose (plate 2) issued on 1st May 1862 is extremely rare used in Peru. I have never seen it on a letter. This piece with a pair and the 1 dineiro red, cancelled with an illegible C38 is perhaps unique!



B sections: Post Offices which have cancelled the stamps. For further details, read: « GB used abroad » by John Parmenter

B1 ARICA british postal Agency



The mail to Tacna (Peru) or to Bolivia went through the port of Arica and the British Consulate.

Covers known between 1865 and 1878.

Three ink colors: black, blackish blue, red (only for cds).

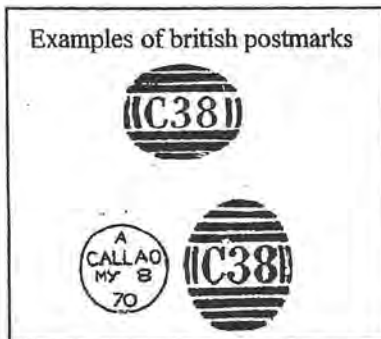
From August 1868 to April 1870: pen cancellations on British stamps because the C36 cancel was lost in the Earthquake. (mixed frankings = ext. rare)

Two examples, only, of the duplex (pictured at left) are known, both on mixed frankings.

see A4 section for an example

B1: ARICA british Postmarks on Peru-GB mixed franking 1865-1878 (very rare) = from \$750.

B2 CALLAO british Post Office



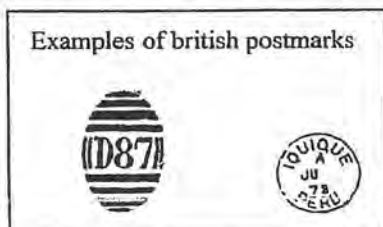
Callao was the port of Lima and the main British Post Office in Peru.

The duplex (pictured on the left) is extremely rare.

I know one small fragment with 10 pence and 5 centavos, « trencito » (train) tied by a blue C38.

B2: CALLAO british postmark on Peru-GB mixed franking 1870-1879 (q. rare) = from \$180

B3 IQUIQUE british postal Agency



(!) one or two postmarks are known in blackish blue.

B3: IQUIQUE british postmark on Peru-GB mixed franking 1870-1878 (very rare) = from \$750.

B4 ISLAY british postal Agency

Examples of british postmarks



The mail to Arequipa went through the port of Islay. In 1877, the British Consulate removed to Mollendo and new handstamps were sent to Mollendo. In 1877-79, the C42 obliterator was used with Mollendo cds. (see A5 section for an example)

B4: ISLAY british postmark on Peru-GB mixed franking 1867-1871 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

B5 MOLLENDO british postal Agency

Examples of british postmarks



Mollendo was a harbour, 14 km southward of Islay. (see D10 section for an example)

B5: MOLLENDO british postmark on Peru-GB mixed franking 1878-1879 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

B6 PAITA british postal Agency

Examples of british postmarks



The one circle cds is spelled PAYTA. Through Paita transited the mail of the Peruvian city of Piura. C43 obliterator was struck in black, but it has been seen in blue (!).

B6: PAITA british postmark on Peru-GB mixed franking 1867-1870 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

B7 PISCO & CHINCHA ISLANDS british postal Agency

A British postal Agency opened in 1868, in relation with guano trading, and have been discontinued in 1872.

Two cds's are known and one obliterator (D74) but only on one letter with 2 shillings and several loose

B7: PISCO & CHINCHA ISLANDS british postmark on Peru-GB mixed franking (unknown)

B8 PANAMA british post Office

Examples of british postmarks



Of course, Panama was not in Peru, but it was a very important British Post Office.

At Panama, the mail was sorted and sometimes, the agents cancelled the stamps affixed in Peru. That explains why some Peru-GB mixed frankings were cancelled by C351 obliterator.

B8: PANAMA cancellations on the stamps, on Peru-GB mixed franking 1872 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

B9**BRITISH CANCELLATIONS ON ARRIVAL**

These cancellations are possible: on letters sorted in United Kingdom with uncanceled stamps or on letters forwarded by private ship to a british port.

I know a **dubious** letter with 1 dineiro + 1 peseta brown ! with a pair of 1 shilling, cancelled by numeral 19 of London in 1867.

B9: British cancellation, on arrival, in Europe (dubious) 1867

B10**PERUVIAN POST OFFICES**

The Lima cancellation is the most common and I know

a dozen of copies with Tacna cds, but the other peruvian post offices are very rare.

I know one, two or three examples with these cancellations: Arica, Callao, Guanape, Islay, Yquique.

B10: Other peruvian cancellations than those of Lima or Tacna (very rare) add at least \$300.

C sections: the destinations

(The rates are often based upon examples, postal regulations & deductions. The student of british rates have to take into consideration the late fees which complicate things.)

C1 To United Kingdom

The rates different from 1 shilling 6 pence are extremely or very rare. (2 shillings, 1 shilling, 6 pence)
More than one rate, it is outstanding.
A mixed franking franked with 6 pence is known (*see F1 section*)

C1: Peru-GB mixed franking to United Kingdom (q,rare) = no premium

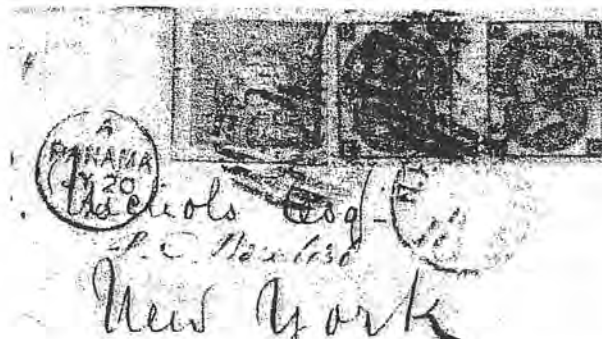
C2 To United States

This section is connected with a further part about tri-mixed frankings Peru-GB-USA.
The basic rate for less than 1/2oz is: 1 dineiro or 10 centavos for the peruvian rate, 6 pence for the british rate to Panama and 10 cents (or 5 cents after 1st July 1875) for the american rate.
In the case of Peru-GB mixed franking, the american rate is paid by the recipient.
Any other rate is extremely rare. *see also the front page*

C2 n°1: Peru-GB mixed franking to atlantic coast of USA (rare) = no premium
C2 n°2: Peru-GB mixed franking to pacific coast of USA (very rare) = add at least \$300

1870 fragment to New York

- sender: 1 din. green + pair of 3 pence
- british post at Callao: C38 on peruvian & british stamps
- british post at Panama: c1 PANAMA A JY 20 70
- (probably) US post in New York: N.Y.STEAMSHIP 10 (cents)



C3 To Italy (Adherence to UPU: 1st July 1875)

The main rates were:

- 2 shillings 4 pence for 1/2 oz.)	- until 1870	(ext.rare)
- 1 shilling 10 pence for 1/2 oz	- 1870 to 1876	(ext.rare)
- 1 shilling 3 pence for 1/2 oz	- 1874 to 1875 via Magellan Straits	(ext.rare)
- 1 shilling 8 pence for 1/2 oz	- ? 1876-77 via France (1/2d transit through France ?)	(ext.rare)
- 1 shilling 7 1/2 pence for 1/2 oz	- 1875 to 1878 via GB & Belgium	
	- 1876-1878 via France	(both routes, very rare)
- 1 shilling 1 1/2 pence for 1/2 oz	- 1878 (July to Oct) any route	(ext.rare)
- 6 pence for 1/2 oz	- 1878 (Oct., Nov, Dec)	(ext.rare)
- 1 shilling for 1/2 oz	- 1879 (up to June)	(ext.rare)

C3: Peru-GB mixed franking to Italy (rare/ very rare) = add at least \$100

C4 To Germany (adherence to UPU: 1st July 1875)

C4 example (see another example in A2 section)

1879 Cover from Arequipa to Hamburg, via Mollendo, Panama, London.

Peruvian post: the sender has affixed 2 pairs of the 5 cvos (sept 1877 issue). It is the double rate for less than 1 spanish once (ca. 1 british oz). But there is no peruvian cancellation, nevertheless, it has probably been forwarded by the peruvian post to Mollendo.

British Consulate at Mollendo: cancellation of the 1 shilling by C42 obliterator and strike of Mollendo cds on reverse (code A inverted, 23 FE 79)

British General Post Office – Foreign branch : (red cds on reverse (MR 29 79) Because of british and peruvian discrepancies, the adherence of Peru to UPU have been postponed; therefore the 6d rate is no longer in force since the beginning of 1879. The british office struck the T handstamp, because the rate is now 2 shillings between 1/2 and 1 oz.

The british office inscribed with a blue pencil, the accountancy markings: « 2 » that means 2 rates, and « 100 » that means 1 Franc due to the british Office (the french currency was the official currency within the UPU).

German Post: (Hamburg cds: 30 3 79) The tax in pfennig is written in blue pencil: « 160 ». In francs, it is 2 francs, that is 1F (=80 pf) + 2 unpaid UPU rates (2x40 pf = 80 pf = 1F)



The main rates were:

-2 shilling 5 pence for 1/2 oz	up to 1870	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling 8 pence for 1/2 oz	1870 to 1875	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling 7 1/2 pence for 1/2 oz	1875 to 1878	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling 1 1/2 pence for 1/2 oz	1878 (July to Oct) any route	(ext.rare)
-6 pence for 1/2 oz	1878 (Oct,Nov,Dec)	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling for 1/2 oz	1879 (up to June)	(ext.rare)

C4: Peru-GB mixed franking to Germany (rare/ very rare) = add at least \$100

C5

To France (adherence to UPU: 1 January 1876)

The main rates were:

-10 pence for 1/4 oz (double= 1/8d)	ca 1868 to 1870 (feb)	(ext.rare)
-7 pence for 1/4 oz (double= 1/2d) « phantom rate » <i>A4 & A7n^o1 sections</i>	1868 to 1876 Via Magellan packet or private ship(see	(ext.rare)
-8 pence for 1/4 oz (double= 1/4d)	1870 to 1876 via Panama	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling 7 1/2 pence for 1/2 oz	1876 to 1878 (July)	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling 1 1/2 pence for 1/2 oz	1878 (July to Oct) any route	(ext.rare)
-6 pence for 1/2 oz	1878 (Oct,Nov,Dec)	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling for 1/2 oz	1879 (up to June)	(ext.rare)

C5: Peru-GB mixed franking to France (rare/very rare) = add at least \$100

C6

To Switzerland (adherence to UPU: 1st July 1875)

The main rates were:

-1 shilling 7 1/2 pence	1875 to 1878 (July) Panama & Belgium route	(ext.rare)
-1 shilling for 1/2 oz	1878 (July to Oct) any route	(okn)

C6: Peru-GB mixed franking to Switzerland (ext.rare) = from \$1500

C7

To Canada (adherence to UPU: 1st July 1878, but 1st January 1879 for Newfoun-

I know 3 letters to Canada: 2 to New Brunswick and 1 to Nova Scotia

The main rate was:

-1 shilling	1875 to 1878	(ext.rare)
-------------	--------------	------------

C7: Peru-Gb mixed franking to Canada (ext.rare) = from \$1500

C8

To another town within Peru

Only one letter is known from Iquique to Lima. The peruvian rate is paid with one 5cvos Llamas & one 5 cvos trencito and british packet rate with 4 pence, all tied by D87 obliterator and alongside british cds: IQUIQUE AU 6 72

I have to report the Percy's opinion about this letter: « this is almost certainly a fake ». For me, this franking was possible, and in my opinion , but I had not expertized it, it could be genuine.

C8: Peru-GB mixed franking to another town within Peru (un) = from \$1500

C9

To Spain

(adherence to UPU: 1st July 1875)

I know one letter from Lima (July 1878) to Santander, franked with 10cvos arms + 1/2 pence + 1 pence + 1 shilling , with London transit. Another letter to Spain is pictured beneath.

The main rates were:

-1 shilling 7 1/2 pence

1876 to 1878

(un)

-1 shilling 1 1/2 pence

1878 (July to Oct) any route

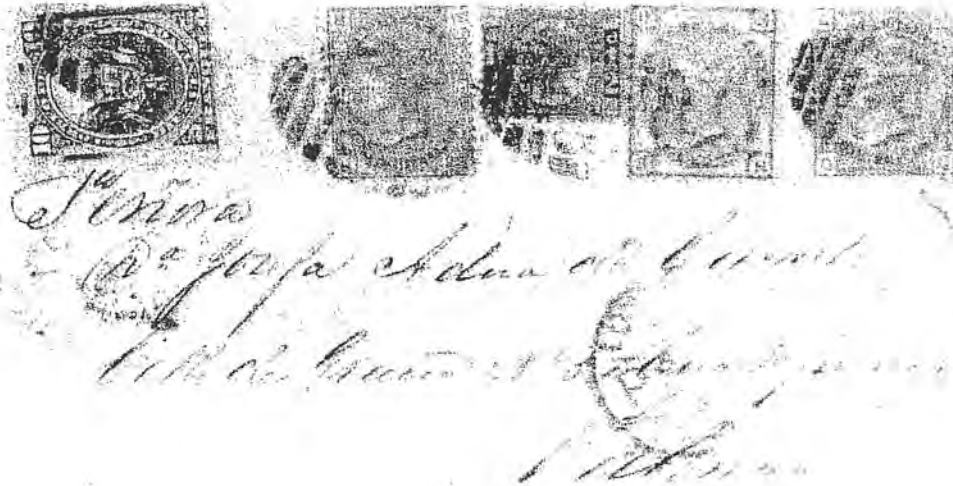
(un)

C9: Peru-GB mixed franking to Spain (un) = from \$1500

1877 cover to Valencia (Spain)

C 38 obliterator

rate = 1 sh. 7 1/2d = 1 sh.5d to LONDON + 2 1/2 UPU rate.



D sections: peruvian stamps in Peru-GB combination frankings

D1 1 dineiro rose or red (issued on November 18th 1862)

(see A5 & A9 sections to see examples)

D1: Peru-GB mixed franking with 1 dineiro of 1862 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

D2 1 peseta brown (issued on January 15th 1863)

I know an outstanding mixed franking with this stamp and the 1 dineiro green, in combination with 8 british stamps, on a letter from Tacna to Germany (1873). I also know a fragment with it.
A cover is known with a mixed franking of 1shilling (pair) + 1 peseta brown + 1 dineiro red, but it is doubtful.

D2: Peru-GB mixed franking with 1 peseta of 1863 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

D3 1 dinero green (issued in 1868)

Example:

Peruvian post: LIMA 1873 cds on 1 dinero green

British post: C38 of Callao on 6 pence grey (pl.12)

American post: due handstamp cds = 10 cents to pay by the recipient (for the american rate Panama to New York)



This stamp is the most common (with the 10cvos arms) in the mixed frankings, but some rarities exist:

- 2 letters with a pair of 1 dinero and a 1 shilling british franking to USA (one is in Glassco coll.)
- with the 1 peseta brown (see D2 section)
- two singles on a fragment with three singles of 1 peseta yellow of 1872 and two singles of 2 shillings (see photo in the D8 section)
- Perhaps more than one exist with the variety « printed on a join of paper ».

D3: Peru-GB mixed franking with 1 dineiro of 1868 (q.rare) = from \$150

D4 **5 centavos Llamas, green** (issued on June 6th 1866 and re-issued in 1873 & 1874)

The 1st printing is only known on one mixed franking in 1872.
The second printing is only known in pairs and bands of 3.

D4: Peru-GB mixed franking with 5 cvos Llamas (very rare) = from \$750

D5 **10 centavos Llamas, red** (issued on July 8th 1867 and re-issued in 1873 & 1874)

About 20 combination frankings known, but only one with the first printing.

D5: Peru-GB mixed franking with 10 cvos Llamas (rare) = from \$350

D6 **20 centavos Llamas, brown** (issued on July 8th 1867 and re-issued in 1873 & 1874)

Example: fragment with 20 cvos brown, llamas, with 1 shilling & three singles of 6 pence grey, all tied by C38 of Callao.



The first printing is unknown in mixed franking.

Some outstanding frankings are known:

- three cases are known with a bisected usage
- on a front to USA (1877), there is a band of 4, together with a band of 4 of the 1 shilling.(coll.Glassco)

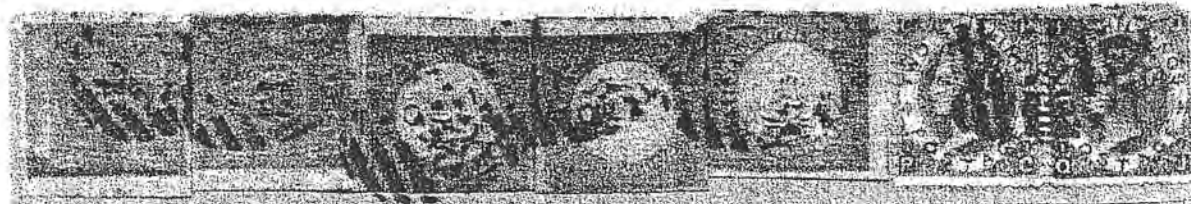
D6: Peru-GB mixed franking with 20 cvos Llamas (ext.rare/very rare) = from \$750

D7 **5 centavos « trencito » red** (issued in June 1870)

I know only two examples:

- a small fragment where it is cancelled together with one 9 pence, by a blue C38.
- A well-known letter from Iquique to Lima, with 5 cvos Llamas and one 4 pence.

D7: Peru-GB mixed franking with 5 cvos trencito (ext.rare) = from \$1500

D8 1 peseta yellow (issued in January 1872)

Fragment with three singles of 1 peseta and two singles of 1 dineiro, alongside two singles of 2 shillings, all tied by C38 obliterator.

I know only two examples with this stamp:

-the fragment above.

-a letter (1876) franked with the 1 peseta bisected with four british stamps alongside. (coll.Hearn)

D8: Peru-GB mixed franking with 1 peseta of 1872 (ext.rare) = from \$1500

D9 2 centavos Llamita (issued on 1st March 1873)

No mixed franking is known with this stamp, anyway only two examples of this stamp on letter are known.

D9: Peru-GB mixed franking with 2 cvos « Llamita » of 1873 (Okn) unknown

D10 5 centavos Arms, blue (issued in September 1877)

One example is known, it is two pairs with 1 shilling on a letter to Germany via Mollendo (1879) (see the photo in the C4 section). Another example exists in the Bollen collection.

D10: Peru-GB mixed franking with 5 cvos Arms, blue of 1877 (un)/ ext.rare= from \$1500

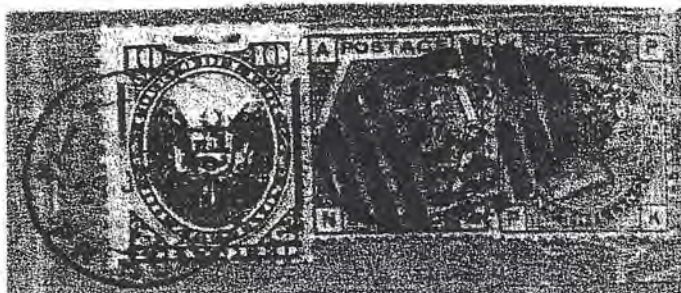
D11 10 centavos Arms, green (issued on November 15th 1876)

It is the most common with the 1 dineiro of 1868. I have seen it in pair or two singles, but no more. I don't know any spectacular franking with this stamp.

D11: Peru-GB mixed franking with 10 cvos Arms, green of 1876 (rare/q.rare) = from \$150

Example of D11

Fragment with 10 cvos, tied by LI-
MA PRINCIPAL 27 JU 78, with 1
shilling & 6 pence cancelled C38 of
Callao.

**D12 20 centavos Arms, carmine (issued in 1878)**

There is an outstanding combination with this stamp bisected with five british stamps on a registered letter from Callao (July 30th 1878) to Germany. On a tri-mixed Peru- GB-USA, there is a pair + 1 single of the 10 cvos.

D12: Peru-GB mixed franking with 20 cvos Arms of 1878

(ext.rare) = from \$1500

D13 10 centavos red, stationery envelope

A few examples are known in 1878.

D13: Peru-GB mixed franking with 10 cvos red, stationery envelope

(ext.rare) = from \$1500