

THE REST OF THE WORLD

Colombia—*contd.*

ANTIOQUIA

1868 FIVE CENTAVOS PLATE 126

Sperati is known to have made "die" proofs in black and in colour as well as unused and used reproductions.

For **comparison** use the genuine stamp.

The genuine stamp was printed by lithography and the reproduction by photo-lithography.

The **colour** and **paper** tests are not very effective as the reproductions are generally a good match. The **gum** on unused copies is yellowish and crackly.

BASIC TEST: C.

SPECIFIC TESTS

- (i) There is a spot of colour in the top left numeral in the centre of the figure on the right.
- (ii) There is a diagonal stroke through the first "O" of "CORREOS."
- (iii) The letters of "COLOMBIA" are very broken, both "O's" are broken at top and at bottom, the "L" at foot, the left side of the "M" is almost completely missing and the centre does not join the right leg, the loops of the "B" do not join the upright at top or at bottom, the top left serif is missing off the "I" and the left leg of the "A" is broken.
- (iv) There is a stroke instead of a dot after the "S" of "S.DE."
- (v) There are many weaknesses in "ANTIOQUIA," the "O" being broken at foot. There is a small nick in the top of the "Q" and the right side of the "U" is entirely missing.

CANCELLATIONS: Various manuscript types as illustrated (Plate 126).

BOLIVAR

1863 TEN CENTAVOS PLATE 127

Sperati is known to have made "die" proofs in black and in colour as well as unused and used

reproductions. The cliché is dated October 1951 but it is possible that this reproduction was made at a much earlier date.

For **comparison** use the contemporary 10 centavos rose.

The genuine stamp was printed by lithography and the reproduction by photo-lithography.

The **colour** of the genuine is dull green on greyish toned paper while the Sperati is in rather a brighter green usually on a white paper.

The **impression** of the genuine is quite clean whereas the Sperati is rough and spotty.

BASIC TESTS: C, F and D.

SPECIFIC TESTS

- (i) The dividing frame line has a number of breaks on each side.
- (ii) The head of the "E" of "DE" is solid.
- (iii) The right leg of the "M" of "COLOM" is broken.
- (iv) On the left side the "E" of "ES" is solid at the top and the "U" of "US" is filled with colour in the top half and this portion of the lettering is very crude.
- (v) The inner frame line at right is broken under the "I" of "BIA."

CANCELLATIONS: Various manuscript types as illustrated (Plate 127).

TOLIMA

FIVE PESOS PLATE 127

Sperati is known to have made "die" proofs in black and in colour as well as unused reproductions of this bogus stamp. It is probably one of his earlier works when this design was believed to be genuine.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Sperati is known to have made "die" proofs in black of the first four stamps of this country and probably made unused and used reproductions many years ago. No examples of these have been seen by the Expert Committee. The following comments apply to all four stamps.

Comparison should be made with the genuine.

The genuine stamps were type-set and the reproductions made by photo-lithography.

BASIC TEST: B. All signs of type setting which should be obvious in the genuine are missing in the reproductions.

THE REST OF THE WORLD

Dominican Republic—*contd.*

1865 HALF REAL (S.G.1) PLATE 127

The sheet position copied was the eleventh.

1865 ONE REAL (S.G.2) PLATE 128

Sperati made two different reproductions, one of which is position eight and is easily identified by the black spot over the top of the shield at the right, the black spot in the bottom right corner and the spots in the bottom left corner.

It has not been possible to identify the sheet position of the second imitation, although it should be readily recognized by the marks below the shield and the break in the bottom frame line.

1865 HALF REAL (S.G.3) PLATE 128

The sheet position is the sixth, from the top right corner of the sheet.

1865 ONE REAL (S.G.4) PLATE 128

Sperati copied the sixth position on the sheet.

SPECIFIC TESTS

- (i) The vertical and horizontal lines of shading in the four quarters are very broken in the original but in the reproduction they are even more broken.

1905 ONE PESO PLATE 128

Sperati is known to have made "die" proofs in colour and probably unused and used reproductions on genuine paper, although no examples of the last have been examined by the Committee.

For **comparison** use the genuine stamp of a lower denomination. The **paper** and **perforations** would be genuine.

The genuine stamp was typographed and the reproduction made by photo-lithography.

BASIC TESTS : *B, D, E, F and probably K.*

SPECIFIC TESTS

- (i) There are flaws in the black background over the top of "B" and under the left lower serif of the same letter in "REPUBLICA," the lower right serif of the "I" is extended and there is a white spot under the left leg of the "A."
- (ii) The small "O" to the lower left of the "D" of "DOMINICANA" has an extension that makes it look like a "Q."
- (iii) There is a vertical white flaw over the right leg of the "N" of "UN."
- (iv) The "E" of "PESO" is broken at the foot.

CANCELLATIONS: Genuine. See Chapter IV, page 28.

GUATEMALA

1881 TWO CENTAVOS INVERTED CENTRE PLATE 129

Sperati is known to have made "die" proofs in black and in colour, as well as unused and used reproductions on genuine paper. The clichés are dated August 1951 but were probably made much earlier. The 5 centavos with the same variety has been reported but no examples have been seen by the Expert Committee.

For **comparison** use the normal genuine stamp.

The genuine stamp was engraved and the reproduction made by photo-lithography.

The **colour** is a reasonable match. The **paper** and **perforations** are genuine.

BASIC TESTS: *A, D, E, F and K.*

CANCELLATIONS: Genuine. See Chapter IV, page 28.

SPECIFIC TESTS

None are really necessary as the difference between the engraving and the lithography is quite obvious.