

CHAPTER THREE

THE REPRODUCTIONS MADE BY SPERATI

For the purposes of historical record, it is felt that this chapter is best divided into three parts:—

- (i) *The works of Mariano and Giovanni (Jean) de Sperati*
- (ii) *The work of Jean de Sperati*
- (iii) *A tabular record of the work of the latter which serves as an index to this volume.*

THE BROTHERS

The first record of Sperati's activities that is known to the B.P.A. was published in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* on the 8th April 1909, where on pages 155 to 158 considerable detail is given about the family. The following is a translation of the relevant portions of this article.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the illustration in this number of an approval selection which was sent to a collector in Belgium. With the exception of five stamps, all the others are forgeries and they are so accurate that it is worth while describing them. The photograph does not show the excellent colours, the astounding similarity of the paper even with the watermark, which, up to now, has been regarded as a very good protection against forgery because of the difficulties of imitation. The watermarks in these stamps are so good they they have deceived even some of the experts.

These forgeries indicate that an extensive business with considerable capital and machinery has been established since it would not be possible to manufacture the necessary papers with the Crown CA and the Italian crown watermark without considerable expense. The first sheet of these papers must have cost many thousands of marks. Apart from this expense the cost of manufacturing cancellations, obtaining the correct cancellation ink and the enormous

range of printing ink which would be necessary to provide a match for the original shade, would be considerable.

After the forgers had produced sufficient quantity of their forgeries they had to arrange for distribution of the material, usually the most difficult part of their work. Nevertheless, they found suitable representatives. We know of two but think their number is far greater. One can assume that a number of buyers will take these forgeries, which are all the more dangerous because they have so far not been drawn to the attention of collectors.

(Here the article deals with a forger named Damoiseaux whose activities were outside the scope of this publication. The article continues.)

The second of these gentlemen uses another approach; first of all he inserts a few advertisements in larger papers and in addition writes directly to collectors whose names and addresses he finds in the philatelic journals. He will write on a postcard as follows:—

“Dear Sir, I hear that you are a stamp collector and I have a proposition to make to you. I intend selling my collection and my stock and if you so wish I can send to you on approval a collection of rare stamps at an enormous discount from the catalogue price.

If you are not interested, perhaps you can let me know if any of your friends would like to buy.

*Yours, etc., M. de Sperati
Fermo. P. Livorno, Toscana.”*

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"*Fermo P*" is the rarely used abbreviation of "*Fermo à Posta*" which is the equivalent of "*Poste Restante*." The writer only had an accommodation address in order to get money from stamp collectors. If a customer accepts his offer he sends him an approval sheet similar to our illustration together with a letter:—

"I have received your postcard and thank you for accepting my offer. Enclosed is an approval sheet valued at 75 marks according to Yvert & Tellier 1908. I can give you a reduction of 65% on these prices or if you want to keep the whole sheet the price is 20 marks net. Payment by money order.

Yours, etc., M. de Sperati."

The stamps are so attractive and the offer is tempting that nine out of ten collectors keep the whole sheet and send the 20 marks. But if somebody returns the stamp to him and tells him it is a forgery, Sperati does not lose his temper but answers:—

"As you return one stamp to the value of 12 marks, I will let you have the remainder for 16 marks. Your expert is not quite right about the 80c. Tuscany. I can guarantee its genuineness. Very rarely do I send stamps of the Italian States abroad because they are very difficult to expertise. The 80c. Tuscany exists in various shades which are printed from different plates."

Yours, etc., M. de Sperati."

The highest degree of accuracy was achieved in the imitation of the stamps of San Marino. The colours are well matched and the indistinct watermark is perfect. All the more valuable stamps were imitated, both old and new, together with the provisionals and the postage dues. Our illustration shows their innocent appearance.

The Zanzibar 5f. is a complete forgery, stamp, overprint and cancellation. The stamp is very good, only the words "J. A. SAGE INV" are slightly smaller and this identifies the forgery.

The Spanish stamps are excellent, particularly the Don Quixote 10 pesetas which is a slightly more brownish shade. On the reverse is even the number "A 000.001" and it can only be detected by comparison. The Gibraltar are excellent and the watermark crown CA is one of the most clever reproductions that any forger has so far made, but these stamps are easy to detect. They lack the shiny surface which is peculiar to all stamps printed by De la Rue even after the stamps have been washed. Every advanced collector would be suspicious at once.

The article continues with the Editor's observations on the folly of buying stamps at a discount from catalogue and expecting them to be genuine.

The article goes on to say that the *Echo de la Timbrologie* published a report seen in the Italian paper *Stampa* giving an account of these proceedings against the Sperati family.

After having studied the business practice of the Sperati's, the police are of the opinion that the head of the business lives in Pisa. Madame Sperati lived there for the past 10 months, believed to be the widow of a Colonel and sharing a small flat with her three sons, Massino, aged 31, Mariano, aged 27, and Giovanni, aged 24.

The family lived very quietly and had only a daily help who was allowed to come for a few hours. She was not permitted to enter the bedroom which was always kept locked. The young people rarely stayed at Pisa and if they were there, only for short periods.

On the morning of 12th March, Madame Sperati received a telegram "Maria is very ill, depart, visitors coming" and it was signed with a fictitious name, but was traced as coming from Mariano, whose flat in Turin had been searched by the police. Madame Sperati, with her two sons, left at once, supposedly to Naples, to the death-bed of a daughter-in-law. They were just in time, for the police at Pisa had a search warrant for the flat of these forgers. They had to force the doors and found in the flat a complete outfit for forging stamps of both old and modern issues. The whole material was put on two carts and driven to the police station. Amongst the material seized were printing presses, a colour grinder, large parcels of white paper on which stamps could be printed, various chemicals and a few hundred printing dies, some bearing the portrait of Victor Emmanuel III.

The following is a list of the stamps illustrated on the approval sheet:—

GIBRALTAR 1889 50c. on 6d. bright lilac, used
1895 2p. black and carmine, used

FRANCE—P.O.s IN ZANZIBAR 1897-1902 "50 ANNAS"
on 5 francs, mauve, used

BENIN 1892-93 4 centimes purple-brown on
grey, unused

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Stamp List—*contd.*

- MADAGASCAR 1904 10 centimes bisected on piece tied with three-line "Affranchissement exceptionnel (faute de Timbres)" and cancelled "DIEGO SUAREZ 7 MARS 04 MADAGASCAR"
- ICELAND 1873 4 skilling carmine, perf. 12½, used
- *ITALY—PARMA 1859 5c. green, unused
- KINGDOM 1879 2 lire vermilion, used
1889 5 lire red and green, used
- LEVANT 1874 2 lire scarlet, used
1908 "I PIASTRA 1" on 25 centesimi blue, used
- ERITREA 1903 Postage Due 1 lira overprinted "Colonia Eritrea," used
- SOMALILAND 1905 "Centesimi 40" on 10 anna lilac, used
- MONACO 1885 1 franc black on yellow, used, cancelled "11 JAN 86"
- RUSSIA P.O.s IN CRETE 1899 1 metalik rose (with stars), unused
- SAN MARINO—
- 1877 30 centesimi brown and 40 centesimi, used
- 1892 provisionals "Cmi 5" on 10c. blue (S.G. 10d.), on 30c. brown (S.G. 13), "Cmi 10" on 20c. vermilion (S.G. 15 and 17), all used.
- 1892-94 1 lira red on yellow, 2 lire brown on buff and 5 lire lake on blue, all used
- 1894 1 lire ultramarine, used
- 1897 Postage Due 1 lira rose and 10 lire rose, used
- 1903 2 lira bright violet and *5 lira steel-blue
- SPAIN—
- 1865 perf. 14 2 reales orange (or lilac) used
- 1870 *1 escudo 600 m. grey—or deep-lilac, *2 escudos blue and *19 cuartos yellow-green, all used
- 1905 Don Quixote 10 pesos orange used cancelled "17 MAY 05" and with serial number "A 000,001" on the reverse.

*These items are represented in the records acquired by the British Philatelic Association from Sperati.

There seems little doubt that at this time Mariano was the leader and according to the statement of Jean (Giovanni) de Sperati the latter did not start work on his own until 1911.

There are several interesting points that arise out of this article.

The collector in this generation will be amazed at the number of very common stamps that are only worth a few shillings and which were, according to the writer of the article, forgeries, but it must be remembered that many of these stamps were popular in 1908 and keenly sought after by collectors and probably worth more than they are today.

The compiler of these notes has not seen one of these approval selections, but it would appear that practically all the stamps were produced by methods similar to those subsequently used by Jean de Sperati. The watermarks were genuine, but at that time the author was not aware that the forgeries were made on paper from which the impression of a genuine common value had been removed. Many of the cancellations appear to be genuine, as far as one can judge from the illustration.

The comments on the French Zanzibar "50 ANNAS" on 5 fr. suggests the loss of white space referred to as a basic test in Chapter IV. The Parma 1859 5c. is apparently from a different sheet position to that imitated by Jean de Sperati at a later date and found in his records, and it is possible that the other forgeries represented in the records acquired by the B.P.A. are not identical with those that Sperati has been providing during the past 20 years. However, it is interesting to note the manufacture of the 1905 Don Quixote 10 pesos, for this stamp is not noted in Sperati's papers although a similar cancellation and a serial number that appears on the reverse is represented.

In the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* of the 7th August 1909, page 316, appears a further note regarding the Brothers Sperati.

When we wrote about the forgeries of the Brothers Sperati and illustrated an approval sheet showing how the Speratis despatched their wares, we omitted to point out that the approval sheet also is a forgery. This seems irrelevant at first, but it might get innocent people into trouble. We must point out to our readers that only members of the Society "Le Timbre" in

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Liège were allowed to mount their stamps on these sheets. Sperati imitated and used them without the consent or knowledge of the Society . . . Inspired by the success of the Speratis, others seemed to be following in their footsteps. We have received from Florence, forgeries which are not so good but could still deceive the unwary collector who wants to buy his stamps cheaply. Up to the moment of writing we have seen a set of Surinam 1873 which are rather crude and easily recognized: also the 6 kopecs light blue of Russian Levant which is much more dangerous, but which has not the secret marks of the genuine stamp. However, as this stamp is not easily obtained quite a few of the forgeries will find their way into the albums of collectors.

The writer is by no means certain that every stamp listed in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* is a forgery, although it is quite obvious from the records in the possession of the B.P.A. that a number of them were manufactured by one or other members of the Sperati family. However, the publication of this information can do no harm for the closer inspection of these stamps may now lead to their recognition when forged.

JEAN'S WORK

Jean de Sperati admits* that he was imitating stamps for his brother prior to 1909 and suggests that his first productions were the San Marino stamps mentioned in the earlier part of this chapter. It is possible that his brother made some of the other forgeries described in 1909 and therefore the list of reproductions that follows only contains those stamps which definitely can be attributed to Jean de Sperati because they are represented in the records acquired from him and now in the possession of the British Philatelic Association.

The purpose of the list is to summarize the known information and give the reader an overall picture of Sperati's output. The number of different reproductions of a stamp are an indication of the demand. The earliest date where a reproduction was recorded will show the enquirer whether the stamps that he is questioning come in the "Sperati period." If Sperati included the stamp in one of his collections then it

*See Chapter I.

is probably known to a considerable number of people. If the reproduction was made between 1930 and 1940 then the reproduction is likely to be of the highest standard. Alternatively, if it was only distributed in the latest supplements then the standard is probably poor.

If the reproduction is represented in Sperati's *Livre d'Or* (his private collection of reproductions in which each item either has been signed by an expert who has considered it to be genuine or is accompanied with a certificate of genuineness expressed by an expert committee) then it was good enough to deceive an expert and where the number indicates that three or more experts were prepared to sign the stamp as genuine, then the stamp needs greater respect! The column dealing with cancellations shows whether Sperati retained genuine cancellations or if he copied them.

No shades, multiple pieces, errors of colour (with one exception), tête-bêche pairs or varieties have been included in this list, which is thereby restricted to some 358 basic stamps (of which 77 were issued by the British Empire). Examination of the number of different reproductions adds 208 to this figure.

The following is obvious information which can be culled from the list.

Of the 358 basic reproductions recorded, at least thirty were made prior to 1920 and during the next decade the total was raised to approximately 105 (production rate—7.5 a year). In the 'thirties, another 120 brought the rate up to twelve a year for the period and between 1940 and 1947 (during six years of which Sperati was involved in his legal battles), 104 items appeared (12.75 a year). From 1948 to 1953 only twenty-nine new stamps were reproduced (less than five a year). During this period Sperati was spending more time on producing further copies of his earlier work, for which there was a considerable demand from collectors who had read of his "Philatelie d'Art" in both the lay and in the philatelic press.

In 1947 Sperati put collections of 195 signed reproductions on sale which found a market among those who needed these items for study as well as those who intended using them for criminal purposes. In 1950, a second collection comprising fifty other

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reproductions were offered and during the following year six further supplements, each containing six reproductions, were "published." In 1953, two supplements, each of six stamps, appeared.

Those who chose to buy these 281 items paid somewhere between £600 and £700 for a set. In this volume, the number of reproductions recorded is 566—over twice the number sold in his collections with their supplements.

Of the items in the collections, considerable quantities were printed, in a few instances as many as five hundred copies. On the other hand, of some reproductions only one or two examples are known, the stock (such as it was) having been absorbed in collections many years ago. From the records available, it would appear likely that Sperati made between 50,000 to 70,000 examples of his "works-of art."

BRITISH EMPIRE

	Different reproductions	First recorded and where	Livre d'Or	Cancellations	Described in Chapter
Australia 1913 £2	1	1951 VI	—	G	V
Bahamas 1884 £1	1	E	I	—	F7 V
" 1902 £1	1	E	—	—	F7 V
Barbados 1886 5/-	1	E	—	L1	— V
Bermuda 1882 1/- (see Gibraltar)	—	—	—	—	— V
British Columbia 1865 5c.	1	1942 A	—	—	F4 V
" " " 10c.	1	1953 VII	—	—	F4 V
British East Africa 1890/94 4As.	1	E	—	L1	— V
" " " 8As.	1	E	—	—	F3 V
" " " 1R.	1	E	—	—	F3 V
British Honduras 1885 6d.	1	1944	—	—	F2 V
" " " 1/-	1	H	—	—	— V
British P.O.s in the Levant	—	—	—	—	F2 V
Cape 1883 CA 5/-	1	1951 B	—	—	F8 V
Ceylon 1883 4c. rosy-mauve	1	H	—	—	— V
" " 16c. . .	1	H	—	G	— V
" " 24c. . .	1	H	—	G	— V
" " 1885 5c. on 4c. . .	1	H	A	L1	G V
" " 5c. on 24c. . .	1	H	—	G	— V
" " 1888/89 2c. on 4c. . .	1	H	—	L1	G V
" " 2c. on 4c. . .	1	H	—	L1	G V
" " 2c. on 4c. . .	1	H	—	L1	G V
Cyprus 1894 45p.	1	E	—	—	G V
" 1903 9p. . .	1	1913	—	G	F3 V
" " 18p. . .	1	1911	—	G	F3 V
" " 45p. . .	2	E	B	—	G F3 V

In the table given above the following code letters and abbreviations are used:—

- A = Represented in Sperati's first collection, completed 1947.
- B = Represented in Sperati's second collection, completed 1950.
- E = Probably made prior to 1930.
- H = Probably made 1930-1939.
- J = Probably made 1940-1953.
- L = Represented in the *Livre d'Or*.
- X = Included the 1942 selection seized by the Customs Authorities.
- I = Included in Sperati's first supplement.
- II = Second supplement, and so on.

A year date signifies that the reproduction is known to have been on sale or printed in that year.

In the cancellation column—G=Genuine, F=Forgery, and the subsequent numeral indicates the number of different types of cancellation.

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	Different reproductions	First recorded and where	Livre d'Or	Cancellations	Described in Chapter
Dominica 1887 CA 1/-	1	E	—	—	F3 V
Gibraltar 1886 Jan. 2d.	1	E	—	—	V
" " " 6d.	2	E	—	—	V
" " " 1/-	1	1912	A L4	G	F14 V
" " Dec. 4d.	1	1913	—	—	F2 V
" " " 6d.	2	E	—	—	F2 V
" " " 1/-	1	E	A L1	G	F12 V
Gold Coast 1883 CA ½d.	1	E	—	—	V
" " " 1d.	1	1911	—	—	V
" " " 1889 20/-	2	H	A	—	F5 V
Great Britain 1880 2/-	4	H/J	A L2	G	V
Hong Kong 1863 90c.	2	1940	AX	G	F1 V
India 1854 ½A.	1	E	—	—	V
" " 1856 2As. Imp.	2	E	—	—	V
" " 1882/88 9Pi. Rose	1	H	—	—	V
" " " 1Rp. Grey	1	H	—	—	V
" " Gwalior 1885/96 9Pi.	1	H	—	L1 G	V
Lagos 1886 2/6	1	H	A L2	—	F4 V
" " 5/-	1	H	A L1	—	F4 V
" " 10/-	1	H	AX	—	F4 V
Malta 1860 ½d.	1	H	A L1	—	V
Mauritius 1848 1d.	1	E	—	—	V
" " 1860 CC. 9d.	1	E	—	G	V
" " 1879 CC. 13c.	1	H	A	G	V
" " " 38c.	1	H	—	G	V
Montserrat 1884 CA. 4d.	1	J	A	—	F4 V
Nevis 1876 6d.	1	E	—	—	F3 V
" " 1/-	1	E	—	—	V
" " 1880 6d.	1	E	—	—	V
Newfoundland 1857 4d.	3	H	A	—	F12 V
" " " 6d.	1	1920?	—	L1	F12 V
" " " 6½d.	1	H	A L1	—	F12 V
" " " 1/-	3	H	A	—	F12 V
" " 1860 2d.	1	H	—	—	V
" " " 4d.	2	H	A	—	F12 V
" " " 6d.	1	1939	A	—	F12 V
" " " 1/-	1	1943	A	—	F12 V
Papua 1910 2/6 Frame	1	1941	—	—	F1 V
St. Christopher 1890 6d.	1	H	—	L1	F2 V
St. Lucia 1886 6d.	1	1950	B	—	F3 V
" " 1885 1/-	1	1943	—	—	F4 V
Sierra Leone 1859 6d.	1	H	A	—	V
Southern Nigeria 1901 5/-	1	E	—	L1	F3 V
" " 1904 £1	1	H	—	—	F3 V
Tasmania 1892/99 £1	1	H	—	G	V
Tobago 1882/84 CA. 4d.	1	E	—	—	F4 V
" " " 6d.	1	E	—	—	F4 V
Tonga 1899 4d.	1	E	—	—	V
" " " 8d.	1	E	—	—	V
" " " 1/-	1	E	—	—	V
Transvaal 1900 VRI £5	1	E	—	—	V
Uganda 1896 5 Rs.	1	E	—	—	V
Western Australia 1902/11 £1	1	1940	—	G	V

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OTHER COUNTRIES

	Different reproductions	First recorded and where	Livre d'Or	Cancellations	Described in Chapter
Argentina 1862 15c.	1	1946 A	—	F3	XII
" 1910 10p.	1	1947 A	—	G	XII
" " 20p.	1	1916 A	—	G	XII
Buenos Ayres 1858 2p.	1	H A	L1	F6	XII
" " " 3p.	3	1932 A	L3	F2	XII
" " " 4p.	1	1947 A	—	F3	XII
" " " 5p.	3	1947 A	—	F7	XII
" " " 4p.	1	1947 A	—	F5	XII
" " 1859 1p.	2	H A	L1	F5	XII
" " " 1p. head	1	H	—	F3	XII
" " " 2p.	1	H	—	F4	XII
" " " 4p.	2	1942 A	—	F14	XII
Austria Newspaper 1851 Yellow	1	1932 A	L2	G F20	XI
" " " Rose ..	1	1932 A	L2	G F20	XI
" " " 1856 Red	1	1947 A	—	F20	XI
" " Journal 1859 Head	1	E	—	L2	XI
" " " " " "	1	E	—	—	XI
Belgium 1878 5frs.	2	H AX	L2	G	XI
Belgian Congo 1891 10frs.	1	1947 A	—	F3	XI
Bolivia 1868 10c. Brown	2	1941 A	—	F3	XII
" " 500c. Black	2	H A	L2	F5	XII
Brazil 1843 60r.	1	1947 A	—	F8	XII
" " 90r.	1	J	—	F1	XII
Bulgaria E. Roumelia 1884 5p.	1	c. 1925	—	G	XI
Colombia 1861 2½c.	1	E A	L2	F7	XII
" " 5c.	1	H	—	F6	XII
" " 10c.	1	1947 B	—	F6	XII
" " 20c.	1	1947 B	—	F9	XII
" " 1p.	2	1929 B	—	F12	XII
" " 1862 10c.	2	H	—	F4	XII
" " 50c.	1	H	—	F4	XII
" " 1p.	1	H B	L1	F1	XII
" " 1864 1p.	1	H	—	L1 F2	XII
" " Antioquia 1868 5c.	1	1947 A	—	MSS	XII
" " Bolivar 1863 10c.	1	1951 B	—	MSS	XII
" " Tolima 1863 5p.	1	E	—	—	XII
Dominican Republic 1865 ½r. (a)	1	E	—	—	XII
" " " 1r. (b)	2	E	—	L1	XII
" " " ½r. (b)	1	E	—	—	XII
" " " 1r. (b)	1	E	—	—	XII
" " 1905 1p.	1	E	—	—	XII

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 J = Probably made 1940-1953.
 X = Included the 1942 selection seized by the Customs Authorities.
 I = Included in Sperati's first supplement.

B = Represented in Sperati's second collection, completed 1950.
 H = Probably made 1930-1939.
 L = Represented in the *Livre d'Or*.
 II = Second supplement, and so on.

A year date signifies that the reproduction is known to have been on sale or printed in that year.

In the cancellation column—G=Genuine, F=Forgery, and the subsequent numeral indicates the number of different types of cancellation.

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					Different reproductions	First recorded and where	Livre d'Or	Cancellations	Described in Chapter	
Finland	1867	1mk.	..	..	1	H	A	L2	G	XI
France	1849	10c.	..	..	7	1947	B	—	G	F34
"	"	15c.	..	..	6	1947	B	—		F31
"	"	20c.	..	..	3	1950	B	—		F8
"	"	40c.	..	..	3	1950	B	—	G	F6
"	"	1fr.	..	..	9	1942	A	—		F38
"	1852	10c.	..	..	3	1947	B	—		F5
"	1853	20c.	..	..	2	1947	A	—		
"	"	1fr.	..	..	15	1947	A	—	G	F23
"	1870	2c.	..	..	6	1947	B	—		F7
"	"	4c.	..	..	2	1947	B	—		F6
"	"	20c.	..	..	1	1947	IV	—		F10
"	"	30c.	..	..	2	1947	B	—		F22
"	"	80c.	..	..	2	1947	B	—		F4
"	Postage Due	1870 10c.	..	..	1	1947	B	—		F9
"	"	1871 40c.	..	..	3	1947	B	—		F8
"	"	" 60c.	..	..	2	1947	B	—		F5
"	Telegraph	1fr.	..	..	1	1947	B	—		F4
GERMAN STATES:										
Baden	1862	18kr.	..	..	5	H	A	L1	G	
"	"	30kr.	..	..	1	H	—	—	G	
Bavaria	1849	1kr.	..	..	3	H	AX	L5		F45
Bergedorf	1861	½s.	..	..	1	E	—	—		
Bremen	1855	3gr.	..	..	1	1947	A	—		F7
"	1856	5gr.	..	..	1	1946	AX	L1		F19
"	"	7gr.	..	..	1	H	A	—		F8
"	"	5gr.	..	..	5	1947	AX	—		F14
Brunswick	1852	2sg.	..	..	1	1947	A	—		F6
"	"	3sg.	..	..	1	1947	A	—		F6
Hanover	1860	½gr.	..	..	1	1947	AX	—		F3
"	1861	10gr.	..	..	2	H	A	—	G	F19
"	1863	3pfg.	..	..	1	H	A	L5		F16
Lubeck	1859	2sch.	..	..	1	1947	A	—		
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1856	5sch.	..	..	1	1947	A	—		F4
Oldenburg	1855	½gr.	..	..	2	H	A	L1		F20
"	1859	¼gr.	..	..	2	H	AX	L1		F26
"	"	2gr.	..	..	1	H	A	L6		F16
"	"	3gr.	..	..	1	H	A	L1		F21
"	1861	¼gr.	..	..	2	H	A	L1		F10
"	"	½gr.	..	..	1	H	A	L1		F40
"	"	1gr.	..	..	2	H	A	L1		F48
"	"	1gr.	..	..	1	H	A	L1		F6
"	"	2gr.	..	..	3	H	AX	L2		FA1
"	"	3gr.	..	..	2	1935	A	L1		F42
Saxony	1850	3pfg.	..	..	5	1935	A	L2		F25
"	1851	3pfg.	..	..	2	H	—	L2		F11
"	1855/56	10ngr.	..	..	2	1947	A	—		F13
Thurn and Taxis	1852/1858	½sgr.	1	E	—	—	G?	
Wurtemberg	1852	18kr.	1	1941	AX	—		F7
"	"	1875 2mk.	1	1947	A	—	G	

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	Different reproductions	First recorded and where	Livre d'Or	Cancellations	Described in Chapter
Greece 1861 1lep.	1	1947 A	L2	G	F3 XI
" 1896 5dr.	1	E	—	G	XI
" " 10dr.	1	E	—	G	XI
Guatemala 1881 2c.	1	1947 B	—	—	XII
Hungary 1871 2kr.	1	1914 A	L2	G	XI
" " 3kr.	1	1940 A	—	G	XI
" " 15kr.	1	1947 A	—	G	XI
ITALIAN STATES:					
Modena 1853 9c.	1	E	—	—	VIII
" 1859 10c.	1	1951 IV	—	—	VIII
Naples 1860 ½T. . .	5	H	A	L2	F14 VIII
Neapolitan Provinces 1861 2gr.	2	1947 A	—	G	VIII
Parma 1859 5c.	2	H	B	L2	F3 VIII
" " 40c. . .	1	H	B	L1	F3 VIII
" " 80c. . .	3	H	AX	L4	F3 VIII
Roman States 1852 50baj.	2	H	A	L2	F13 VIII
" " 1esc	1	H	A	L4	F13 VIII
Sardinia 1851 5c.	1	H	A	L4	F5 VIII
" " 40c.	2	H	A	L1	F5 VIII
" 1855-61 5c.	3	1947 A	—	G	VIII
" " 10c.	2	1947 A	—	G	VIII
" " 20c.	2	1947 A	—	G	VIII
" " 80c.	1	1953 VI	—	G	VIII
Sicily 1859 ½gr.	2	1947 A	—	—	F5 VIII
" " 5gr.	4	H	A	L1	F5 VIII
" " 10gr.	1	H	A	L3	F5 VIII
" " 20gr.	2	H	A	L1	F5 VIII
" " 50gr.	3	H	A	L1	F5 VIII
Tuscany 1851 2s.	1	1947 A	—	G	VIII
" 1857 1s.	1	1947 A	—	G	VIII
Italian Levant 1874 20c.	1	E	—	—	VIII
Luxembourg 1859 2c.	1	1950 B	—	—	F8 XI
" " 37½c.	1	1947 A	—	—	F8 XI
Mexico 1867 ¼r. . .	1	E	—	—	XII
" 1895 5p.	1	E	—	—	XII
" " 10p.	1	H	B	—	G XII
Monaco 1885 7sc.	1	E	—	—	F4 XI
Netherlands—cancellations only	—	E	—	—	F3 XI
Panama 1878 10c.	1	E	—	—	XII
Paraguay 1870 3r.	1	1947 A	—	—	F2 XII

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Peru 1858 ½p. Yellow	1	1952 VII	—	F7	XII
" " ½p. Red	1	1952 VII	—	F7	XII
Persia 1870 2kr. . .	1	E	—	—	XII
" 1875 2sch. . .	1	H	L2	—	XII
Portuguese Colonies—Mozambique 1881 20r.	1	E	—	—	XI
Roumania 1858 108p. . .	1	H	A	F1	XI
" " 5p. . .	1	H	B	L4	F10
" " 80p. . .	1	H	A	L2	F10
" 1871 10b. . .	1	H	—	L1	—
" 1872 50b. . .	1	H	B	L1	—
Russia—Wenden 1864 2k. . .	1	E	—	—	XI
" 1865 2k. . .	1	E	—	—	XI
" 1871 2k. . .	1	E	—	—	XI
—Levant 1865 2k. . .	1	1935	L2	F	XI
San Marino 1903 11. . .	1	1914	—	G	XI
" " 51. . .	1	1908	—	G	XI
Spain 1850 12c. . .	1	1942	BX	—	F1
" " 5r. . .	1	1947	A	—	F17
" " 6r. . .	2	1926	A	L1	F17
" " 10r. . .	1	1940	A	L1	F17
" 1851 12c. . .	1	1943	A	—	G
" " 2r. . .	2	1916	AX	—	G
" " 5r. . .	1	J	A	—	G
" " 6r. . .	1	1930	A	L1	G
" " 10r. . .	3	1914	A	L1	G
" 1852 12c. . .	1	J	A	—	G
" " 2r. . .	7	H	A	L1	G
" " 5r. . .	2	H	A	L3	—
" " 6r. . .	4	H	A	L2	—
" 1853 12c. . .	1	H	A	L2	G
" " 2r. . .	1	H	A	L5	G
" " 5r. . .	1	H	A	—	G
" " 6r. . .	1	H	A	L4	G
" 1853 Madrid 1c. . .	2	1942	A	—	G
" " 3c. . .	2	1942	AX	L1	G
" 1854 2c. . .	1	H	A	L2	G
" " 1r. . .	3	1920	A	L1	G
" " 5r. . .	1	H	A	L1	G
" " 6r. . .	1	H	A	L1	G
" " 2c. on azure	1	H	A	L1	G
" " 1r. Pale blue	4	1920	A	—	G
" 1860-61 19c. . .	1	1940	A	L1	G
" 1864 19c. . .	2	H	A	L2	G
" 1865 4c. Imperforate	1	1942	A	—	—
" " 12c. " . .	1	1950	B	L3	G
" " 19c. " . .	2	1942	X	L4	G
" " 1r. " . .	1	H	—	L2	G
" " 19c. Perforated	2	J	A	—	G
" " 1r. " . .	1	J	A	—	G
" 1866 19c. " . .	1	1946	A	—	G
" 1867 19c. " . .	1	1946	A	—	G

THE REPRODUCTIONS MADE BY SPERATI

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Spain— <i>contd.</i>					
" 1868 19c.	2	1919 A	L6	G	IX
" 1870 19c.	1	1908 A	L3	G	IX
" " 1,600esc.	1	1908 A	L3	G	IX
" " 2esc.	1	1908 A	L1	G	IX
" 1872 4p.	1	1946 A	—	G	IX
" " 10p.	2	H A	L4	G	IX
" 1873 4p.	1	1946 A	—	G	IX
" " 10p.	2	1940 A	—	G	IX
" 1874 4p.	1	H A	L1	G	IX
" " 10p.	1	1946 A	—	G	IX
" 1875 4p.	1	1942 A	—	G	IX
" " 10p.	1	1940 A	—	G	IX
" 1878 20c.	1	1912 —	—	G	IX
" " 40c.	2	E —	—	—	IX
" " 4p.	1	H A	—	G	IX
" " 10p.	2	H AX	L1	G	IX
" 1905 cancellations	—	—	—	—	F4 IX
SPANISH COLONIES:					
Cuba 1870 5c.	1	1920 —	—	—	F2 IX
" 1878 10c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" 1879 10c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
Elobey 1906 15c. on 3c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
Fernando-Poo 1868 20c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
Philippine Islands 1854 10c.	1	1921 A	L2	—	F6 IX
" " 1855 5c.	2	H A	L2	—	F3 IX
" " 1863 1r.	1	1929 A	L1	—	F9 IX
" " " 2r.	1	H A	—	—	F3 IX
" " 1872 16c.	1	H —	L2	—	IX
" " 1874 1p. 25c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " 1875-79 25c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " " 100m.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " " 200m.	1	E —	—	—	IX
Puerto Rico 1890 4m.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " " 6m.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " " 8m.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " " 40c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " " 80c.	1	E A	L1	—	F7 IX
" " 1891 80c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
" " 1897 80c.	1	E —	—	—	IX
Rio de Oro 1907 4p.	1	E —	L1	—	IX

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Sweden 1855 3sk. bco. Green	2	1932 A	L2	G	XI
" " 3sk. bco. Yellow	1	H A	—	G	XI
" " 24 sk. bco.	2	1932 A	L3	G	XI
" 1862-69 17 öre	1	H AX	L2	G	XI
" Official 1889 opt.	1	E	—	—	XI
Switzerland—Zurich 1843 4r.	6	1942 A	—	F6	X
" " " 6r.	5	H A	—	F6	X
" Geneva 1843 5c. + 5c.	2	1949 II	—	F10	X
" " 1845 5c.	1	1949 II	—	F11	X
" " 1847 5c.	1	H A	—	F10	X
" " 1849 4c.	2	1944 A	—	F8	X
" " 1850 5c.	1	H A	L2	F11	X
" Neuchâtel 1850 5c.	2	1945 A	—	F3	X
" Winterthur 1850 2½c.	2	H A	L1	F6	X
" Poste Locale 1850 2½r.	10	1943 A	—	F16	X
" Orts Post 1850 2½r.	4	1945 VI	—	F9	X
" Rayon I 1850 5c.	2	1949 I	—	F5	X
" Rayon II 1850 10c.	5	1951 V	—	F5	X
" Rayon I 1851 5c.	2	1951 V	—	F3	X
" Rayon III 1852 15c.	2	1949 —	—	F3	X
" " " 15r.	2	1949 II	—	F4	X
Turkey 1886 5 paras	1	E	—	G	XI
" " 25 piastres	2	H B	L1	G	XI
" 1901 50 piastres Int.	1	E	—	G	XI
" " 25 piastres Ext.	1	E	—	G	XI
" " 50 piastres Ext.	1	E	L1	G	XI
" 1905 50 piastres	1	E	—	G	XI
" 1908 50 piastres	2	E	—	G	XI
" 1909 50 piastres	1	E	—	G	XI
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
New York 1845 5c.	2	H A	L2	F6	XII
Providence 1846 5c.	1	H A	L2	MSS	XII
General Issue 1847 10c.	1	H A	L2	F6	XII
N.Y. City Despatch 1841 3c.	1	1950 III	—	F2	XII
Confederate States 1862 10c.	1	1951 VI	—	F6	XII
" " 1863 10c.	2	1947 A	—	—	XII
Hawaii 1862 2c.	1	H	—	—	XII
" 1883-86 50c.	1	1949 —	—	F1	XII
" Interisland 1863 1c.	2	1950 B	—	F1	XII
" " 1864 1c.	1	1953 —	—	—	XII
" " " 2c.	3	1935 A	L3	—	XII
" " 1865 1c.	1	1942 —	—	—	XII
" " " 2c.	1	H	L1	—	XII
" " " 5c.	2	1929 —	—	—	XII
Uruguay 1856 60c. I	3	1935 A	L6	MSS	XII
" " 60c. II	1	1950 VII	—	MSS	XII
" " 80c.	2	H A	L2	MSS	XII
" " 1r.	4	1932 A	L2	MSS	XII
" 1858 120c.	2	J A	—	—	XII
" " 180c.	2	1935 A	L4	F6	XII
" " 140c.	4	1935 A	L1	F7	XII

THE REPRODUCTIONS MADE BY SPERATI

					Different reproductions	First recorded and where	Livre d'Or	Cancellations	Described in Chapter
Uruguay— <i>contd.</i>									
"	1859	60c.	"	"	2	J	—	—	XII
"	"	80c.	"	"	2	H	A	L1	F8 XII
"	"	100c.	"	"	4	1941	A	—	F12 XII
"	"	120c.	"	"	1	1929	A	L1	F2 XII
"	"	180c.	"	"	1	1949	—	—	XII
"	"	240c.	"	"	3	H	A	L1	F7 XII
"	1862	60c.	"	"	1	1949	VII	—	F1 XII
"	"	80c.	"	"	1	J	A	—	F9 XII
"	"	100c.	"	"	1	J	A	—	F7 XII
"	"	120c.	"	"	1	H	A	L1	F9 XII
"	"	180c.	"	"	2	H	A	L1	F7 XII
"	1864	6c.	"	"	1	J	—	—	F4 XII
"	"	8c.	"	"	1	J	—	L2	F6 XII

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