Note about perforations of all subsequent issues: Beginning with the 1867 issue, genuine stamps were perforated 14.1 (holes per 2 centimeters). This perforation does not change throughout the Spanish Dominion era. Any stamp with a perforation that gauges other than 14.1 is a forgery.

Issues of 1868 (Scott 31-34) and 1869 (Scott 38-41):

The genuine stamps of these issues are of a new design with the Queen's effigy in a circle and the word "Ultramar" in the cartouche at the top. Postal and philatelic forgeries exist of all values. Characteristics of the forgeries are poorly drawn lettering, diadem of the queen's crown malformed, and a hooked nose on the queen's effigy. Some forgeries are known perforated 14.5

1868 - Scott 31-34 Stamps Dated 1868:



Example of Genuine

1869 - Scott 38-41 Stamps Dated 1869:



Overprints of 1868 (Scott 35-37) and 1869 (Scott 42-45):

Dangerous forgeries of these issues exist because the forged overprints were applied to genuine stamps. Genuine overprints are in "Fat Roman" typeface, were applied by hand using a rubber stamp and generally present a smudged appearance. Forgeries are usually crisp and clean, and the letters are thinner and more widely spaced. It is only by checking each letter and spacing with that of a genuine copy can the genuineness of a copy be determined with any certainty.

Overprint of 1868 (Scott 35-37):



Overprints of 1869 (Scott 42-45):



Issue of 1870 (Scott 46-49):

The design is of a woman's head with a mural crown in an oval, representing the Republic. Forgeries are generally coarse in appearance and/or lithographed, and the perforation is not 14.1.

Sperati forged the 5 centavo by chemically cleaning genuine stamps of the issue. This gave him genuine paper and perforations. The paper in this forgery turned yellowish and the background shading is not quite correct. A key to identifying this Sperati forgery is the broken line in the frame above the first "R" of "Correos."



Issues of 1871 (Scott 50-53) and 1874 (Scott 58-62):

The design of the genuine of these issues is that of a seated woman representing "Spain." The figure is holding a staff that is composed of two distinct lines and well drawn, as is the olive branch held in the woman's right hand. Forgeries of these issues are generally lithographed and pin-perforated 13, and the staff is a single heavy line with a crude top. In one forgery of the 50c. value, the "0" of "50" is flattened and shorter than the "5." Another forgery of the 50c. has the olive branch above the wrist of the figure instead of held by the thumb of the hand.

1871 - Scott 50-53:



Example of Genuine

1874 - Scott 58-62:



Example of Genuine



Forgeries