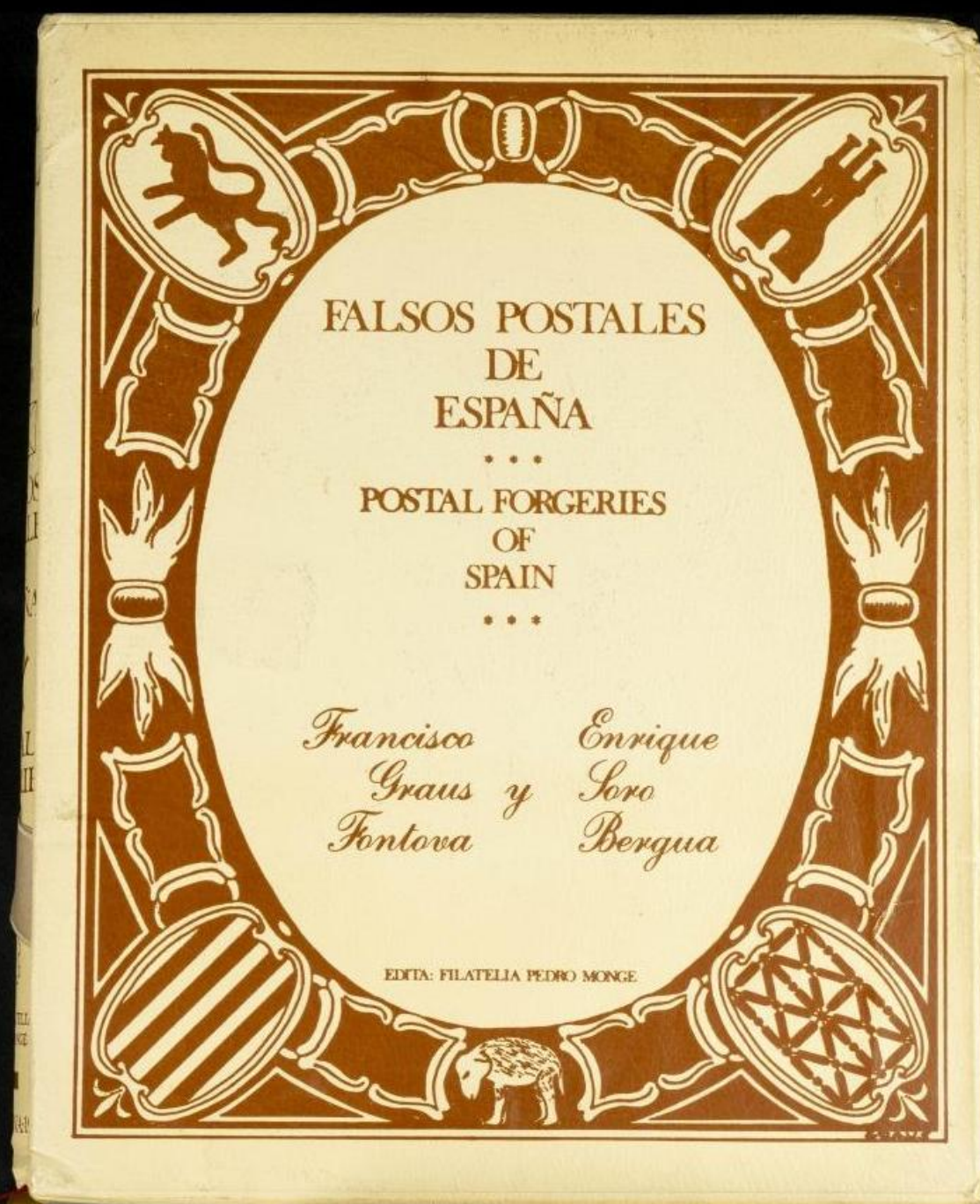


Lote: 36

Online Stamp Auction Spain and Colonies #129

1977. FALSOS POSTALES DE ESPAÑA. Francisco Graus y Enrique Soro. Edita Filatelia Pedro Monge. Barcelona, 1977. (se incluye la cajita con las fichas de plástico)



FICHAS TRANSPARENTES
DE
FALSOS POSTALES
DE
ESPAÑA

VERSION INGLESA TRANSLATOR
Richard Lewis Rice

MAQUETA DESIGN
Francisco Grasa Fontova

DIBUJOS GRAPHICS
Manuel Marín y Francisco Grasa

FOTOCROMOS PHOTOGRAPHY
Reproducción Cromex S.A.
Juegos Flacales, 172 - Barcelona
Coordinar: Jordi Segura Bernabéu

FOTOCOPIACION TEXTOS
PHOTOCOPIATION OF TEXT
Fotocompocision Lloret S.A.
Cortegada, 199 - Barcelona
Coordinar: Josep Alcázar Sistiach

SERIGRAFIA SERIGRAPHY
Industria Gráfica Fontova S.A.
Mojón, 15 - Barcelona
Coordinar: Pedro Uja González

IMPRESO POR PRINTED BY
Gráficas San
Gran Via, 274 - Barcelona
Coordinar: José Batetón Rosende
Financiamiento: Llorens Segura Mullor
Oficio: José Pérez Fernández
Julio Sánchez Prieto

ENCUADERNACION BINDING
Vendepos
Mojón, 17 - Barcelona
Coordinar: Agostín López Maciá

Impreso en papel Sarrán - Printomat
Printed on "Sarrán-Printomat" paper.

DEPÓSITO LEGAL B-33.018-1977

C. Francisco Grasa Fontova



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JUSTIFICACION DEL TIRAJE

De esta obra han sido impresas dos ediciones. La primera sobre papel Printomat de 125 gr/m² encuadrada en Gualflex con un total de 1.050 ejemplares numerados correlativamente desde el n.º 4 al 1.050.

La segunda, de bibliófilo, sobre papel Printomat de 140 gr/m² encuadrada en piel con un total de 100 ejemplares numerados correlativamente desde el n.º 1 al C.

Además han sido impresos 30 ejemplares sin numerar y fuera de comercio, para colaboradores y direcciones oficiales.

JUSTIFICATION

This work appears in two editions. The first, on "Printomat" paper (125 gr/m²), is bound in Gualflex and consists of 1,050 copies numbered consecutively from 1 to 1,050.

The second, for collectors, on "Printomat" paper (140 gr/m²) and bound in leather, consists of 100 copies numbered consecutively from 1 to C.

A further 30 copies, not for sale and unnumbered, have been printed for collaborators and to comply with legal requirements.

EDICION NORMAL N.º 00033
NORMAL EDITION



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Litografía Lithography

En la impresión litográfica la tinta se transfiere al papel desde un grabado sin relieve de una piedra litográfica. La piedra es humedecida con agua. Las zonas con imagen grabada expelen el agua y admiten la tinta de imprimir; las zonas sin grabar expelen la tinta y retienen la humedad. En la actualidad la piedra litográfica ha sido sustituida por planchas metálicas; a este sistema de impresión se le da el nombre de "offset" y sus resultados son similares a la litografía.

is the process whereby ink is transferred to paper from a flat design on a lithographic stone. The stone is wetted with water. The zones where the image is engraved repel the water and retain the printing ink; the unengraved areas expel the ink and retain the water. Today the lithographic stone has been replaced by metal plates; this system of printing is called "offset" and produces similar results to those of lithography.

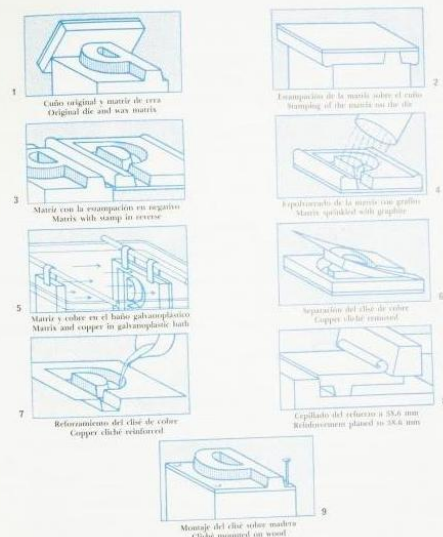


Alois Senefelder (1771-1834)
Inventor of the Lithography
Inventor of Lithography

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PROCESO DE REPRODUCCION POR GALVANOPLASTIA

GALVANOPLASTIC REPRODUCTION PROCESS



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ONLY FORGED TYPE - TECHNICAL INDEX N.º 21

* Watercolour design painted by hand. There are only two known specimens which show relative differences in the design. Recognizable by the defect in the profile of the queen (1), and by the crudeness of the strokes in the hair (2).

* White paper.

* Used in Granada.

* Scarcity Index:

Unused: 1

Used: -

NOTE

This forgery was discovered by the Post Office on October 6 1852. The forger paid a total of four letters with these stamps affixed, but they were never postmarked since the postmarkers were held back. Two of the forgeries were painted by hand on clean paper and the remaining two painted over used stamps previously erased with acid. We do not know the name of the forger, but we know that he was "...an inmate of the prison of this City" according to a Report by the Governor of Granada addressed to the Minister of the Interior, and dated November 16 1852.

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Auténtico

Genuine

Falso Postal

Postal Forgery



12A

2F

FALSO TIPO UNICO - FICHA TECNICA N.º 2F

* Diseño realizado manualmente con pincel a la acuada. Sólo se conocen dos ejemplares que presentan relativas diferencias de dibujo. Se reconoce por la imperfección del perfil de la reina (1), y por la torpeza de los trazos del pelo (2).

* Papel blanco.

* Usado en Granada.

* Índice de Rareza:

Nuevo: 1

Oblietado: -

NOTA

Esta falsificación fue descubierta por la Administración el día 6 de octubre de 1852. El falsificador pagó un total de cuatro cartas con estos sellos, que no llegaron a ser matasellados por haber sido retenidos los sobrescritos. Dos de los ejemplares falsos eran pintados a mano sobre papel nuevo, y los dos restantes repintados sobre sellos originales vaciados previamente desmenuados con ácido. Desconocemos el nombre del falsificador, pero sabemos que era "...un confinado en el presidio de esta ciudad", según sea un Oficio del Gobernador de Granada dirigido al Ministro de la Gobernación del Reino con fecha 16 de noviembre de 1852.

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from July 1 1856. And, so that the public could not claim ignorance, posters announcing this obligation were put up at conspicuous points in all post office buildings. If, despite this measure, uncancelled letters were discovered, they will not be delivered; and, the Post Office will announce such cases to the public by means of the Gaceta and other official periodicals, advising the interested parties as soon as the whereabouts of their letters is known. It was imperative that a stipulation of this magnitude, with such far-reaching consequences, should be accompanied by all necessary facilities to enable the public to purchase the stamps they needed. With this in mind, it was decided that "...letters to all stamps shall extend to all places selling tobacco or salt, to all sub post offices, to all towns or villages where neither tobacco nor salt is sold, nor to all sub post offices, the mayor thereof will, in turn, sign the back and add "NO HAY SELLOS". Letters thus endorsed will be delivered free. In the case of abuses, the retailer concerned would be liable, double the value of postage. Once it had been examined in minute detail, the original structure of what is now the Spanish postal system was introduced. From this moment on, any steps taken would go towards further improving a system which would have to cope with an ever increasing load of mail.

On the first day of 1855, the stamps for official mail were substituted by others of equal value but different design. A Circular dated March 11 1856 conferred each Treasury representative in each province to return to the Fábrica Nacional de Sellos all new stamps in their possession, corresponding to the year 1854. The new series, featuring the arms of Spain framed by an oval, retained its validity until July 31 1860.



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THE FORGERY

There were two reasons why postal fraud reached such spectacular proportions from 1855 onwards. On the one hand, the long duration of the April issued that year, on the other, the obligatory stamping of all letters. The latter was the cause of the considerable build-up in the volume of mail and the subsequent difficulty in examining and controlling it all. The former made things easier for the for many forgers who now joined the troupe of forgers already in existence.

Over a period of five years the Post Office issued dozens of Royal Orders, Circulars, and various official communications in its fight against the corrupt practices of a people who seemed to have made forgery and fraud their favorite pastimes. However, it was no longer just a case of cleaning used stamps, always a risky method, neither was it the simple waxing of the stamps' surface, easily detectable at a fairly casual glance, nor the craftsmanship of the Seville forger who, tired by the times of this issue of so much work, made his copies from only four engravings on a copper plate. On the contrary, the manufacture of forged stamps now began to acquire the proportions of an industry, with copies of the authentic clichés being used. Quality, as well as quantity, was achieved for the first time. Whereas other forgers were discovered, those who used this method, despite the massive scale on which their activities took place, passed by unnoticed.

After many years of study we have managed to detect fourteen different forgeries: thirteen of the 4 Cuartos stamp and one of the 2 Reales stamp. With regard to the latter, which always appears cancelled with crossed lines of ink, there is an interesting fact which might well explain the reason for the forgery. A Royal Order of September 28 1855 authorized Madrid newspaper publishing houses to pay in postage stamps for the delivery of papers to the provinces, the which will be cancelled immediately with a special ink which corrodes the ink of the actual stamp. This measure was extended, by a Royal Order of June 21 1856 and a Circular of June 13 1857, to include publishing houses in general and, in our opinion, could be a vital clue in the search for the great forgers of this and the following eras.

Though fraudulent practices were many and varied, the Post Office came to be aware of most of them. This leads us to the belief, after having studied the documents of the time, that other forgeries of which we have no knowledge were made during the period. The following pages are a testimony to the fertile imagination of forgers during the five years between 1855 and 1860.



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