American Bank Note Company: ungummed progressive plate proofs, gummed stamps



Scan of die 4211





Progressive essays on thick yellowish wove Vignette derived from die 4211







Engraved plates on thick yellowish wove Rose scarlet, blue green

Attributed to Charles F Steel, possibly falsely because Steel worked for the N.B.N.C.

Stamps
Engraved plate on stamp paper, perf 12, gummed
Black, rose scarlet, blue green, blue









The Woodcuts: typographic essays from crude woodcuts, authors unknown

Printed in sheets of nine: mixed denominations

Imperf plate on various horizontally laid papers







Blue on cream



Black on green

Imperf plate on various wove papers



Black on mauve

Green on white









Violet on

yellow



Typographic printing

Frame and lettering based on the 1861 design

Die No. 1570 on India (141 x 48 mm), sunk on card (150 x 58 mm)

Note the extra lathe work: may be the only blue-green example known on card



Die No. 1570 on India (141 x 48 mm), sunk on card (150 x 58 mm)

Note the extra lathe work: may be the only dark red-brown example known on card



Typographic printing

The N.B.N.C. began an extensive series of experiments in the 1860's with surface printing (typographic, lithographic) to reduce costs. These were combined with additional experiments to prevent re-use. **Mason** (1911, p. 32) suggests that the design for the essays '... looks like a **transfer on a stone of a print from the 1861 die** and intended for experiments with the grill.... engraved in relief for surface printing...'

Frame and lettering based on the 1861 design - examples of the quite crude experimental results

Die No. 1570 on stamp paper (113 x 42 mm)

Black is unrecorded in Scott, but Richard Drews showed a copy in Chicago (2010)



Colour inverted on thick white paper (118 x 38 mm): Blue green



Colour inverted on thick white paper (120 x 36 mm): Dark red brown



Typographic printing

Vignettes, lightly embossed: on soft white card printed through mat

i) On solid blocks of color



Die sunk (78 x 41 mm): does on face around eye Dull violet red



Die sunk (63 x 63 mm): lines on face around eye Dim orange-orange red

ii) On n 17 x 21 mm block of color

Die sunk (63 x 63 mm) on soft white card



Dim orangeorange red



Dim bluegreen blue

Typographic printing

Complete design die essays based on the 1861 3c stamp



Die lightly block sunk Black on ivory paper

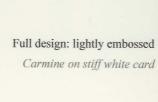


Die on India Dull violet red-red



Full design: lightly embossed

Light red violet on stiff white card





Typographic printing

Complete design, heavily embossed on India, cut away and sunk on card

Dull bluegreen





Blue

Uncatalogued colors





Brown

Carmine

Typographic printing

Plate proofs on white wove: imperf, gummed, some in fugitive ink*

3 entra 5

Dim red



Dim pale blue



Dim dark blue



Dusky violet red



Dim blue green



Research:

Wipe the stamp **once** lightly with damp cotton-wool dipped in warm water. The ink smudges on the dusky violet red stamp, but not on the dim pale blue one. In spite of the smudging, there is still a strong impression of the original design.

This is a fugitive ink, patent unknown.





^{*} Unfortunately, we cannot tell which stamps are fugitive and which aren't without damaging the stamps

Typographic printing

Plate proof bottom margin blocks with notes on white wove: imperf, gummed

Steel argued that the ideal stamp would combine surface printing with embossing.

This important series proves the point: the N.B.N.C. was experimenting with surface printing and embossing to both prevent fraud and cut costs. The top two blocks note 'not embossed'. The bottom strip notes 'embossed'.



Bottom left corner margin Dim blue

Bottom left corner margin Carmine



A plate block of the carmine typographic proof that has been subjected to 'all over grill' embossing. It makes the point that the experiments to prevent reuse and cut costs, were a single process.



Lithographic printing

Vignettes: various designs that were not used in the lithographic plate proofs

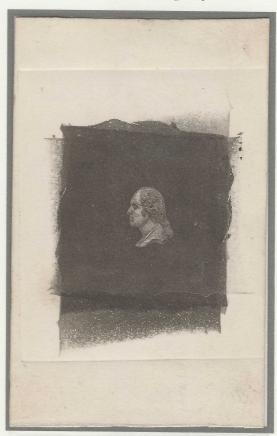
Black die on stiff thin card

Dots on face and neck



Black die on soft white card

Dots on face and neck, rough impression



Black die on stiff thin card

Face lined



Scan of the vignette designs



Dots on face and neck



Thick lines

Scan of the design on plate proofs



Lines and shading

Lithographic printing

Plate proofs: design derived from typographic essay but without rectangular frame around main design

Plate on hard white wove





Dark red, ungummed

Dim red, ungummed



Plate on white paper Deep yellow orange, gummed, perf 12



Pale red, gummed, perf 12



Plate on white paper





Light blue, gummed, perf 12

Carmine, gummed, perf 12





Plate on white paper, 'B' in corner Red, perf 12, gummed

Plate on white paper, 'A' in corner Red, perf 12, gummed

Lithographic printing

Plate proofs: various papers and shades





Lithographic plate on pelure paper

Dim red, imperf and perf 12, gummed

Lithographic plate on grey chemical paper Red, perf 12, gummed



A comparison of Typographic and Lithographic printing

Typographic printing



Plate proof on white wove Orange, ungummed

Lithographic printing



Plate on pale green chemical paper Green, gummed







Sketchy frame Fuzzy image

Color trials with Scarlet ink - circa 1868?

Wagshal suggests that the 3c Scarlet trial color may have been produced in the September 16-23 period when the N.B.N.C. was trying to find a color for the 3c that didn't have the weaknesses of the original pink. The proofs signed by MacDonough, however, suggest that the trials may date from the N.B.N.C.'s experiments of the 1867 – 68 period.

The stamp came onto the market illegitimately through the New York dealer, J. Walter Scott (after whom the Scott Catalogue is named), in the late 1870's. He sold it as a properly issued stamp. To legitimate his claim, Scott posted the stamp to himself. It was accepted for postage by a branch of the New York post office close to Scott's offices.

Die proofs, plate proofs and stamps



Imperf

Plate proof on India



e: PF. Scarlet trial colour: perf 12, used.

Sent to by the dealer, **J. Walter Scott**, to himself.

The cancel dates from the period, 1876 – 94; and was used by a branch of the New York post office close to Scott's offices.

Siegel suggests that there only five or six copies.

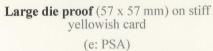




e:PF. Scarlet trial colour: perf 12, gummed.

This stamp is from the so-called Rothfuchs lot.

Carl F. Rothfuchs was a stamp dealer from Washington D.C. The U.S.P.O. gave him the stamps in 1893, probably for helping with the Chicago World's Fair. He cancelled them with **four black pen strokes** and released them onto the market, still gummed.





The left hand stamp has been initialed by 'J.M', presumed to be **James McDonough**, one of the founders of the N.B.N.C. The right hand stamp has been cancelled by vertical pen stripes.

The date, 31st January 1868, suggests that the 'scarlet' experiments date from late 1867 through 1868.

Only four stamps are known signed in this way.

This is the only known pair.



Printer's Imprint Block: plate proof printed directly onto card

A sheet contained 100 stamps. This is the top three rows of a sheet. Ex- Earl of Crawford

94

N.B.N.C. Liberty Heads (circa 1867): vignette and frame essays

Vignette engraved by: Alfred Jones Frame engraved by: D. S. Ronaldson

i). Frame and embossed albino vignette

On India pasted on card





Uncatalogued essay
Embossed Liberty head on card
Albino

Albino frame embossed on card



ii) Vignette on proof paper

Black





Bright blue

