



# Embossed Issues of Great Britain

The experimental editions explained



# Overview

The embossed issues were individually hand stamped on sheets. This laborious task was quickly replaced by technological advances with the introduction of engraved surface printed postage. However embossing remained for postal stationary long after its demise for postage stamps and revenue/fiscal issues until replaced with line engraved issues.



# What to know, what to look for?

On the one shilling and ten pence stamps, paper with embedded silk threads was used for postage only. These hand stamps also were used to prepare postal stationary so observations are key in determining correct assignment.

On the six pence stamps the postal issues do not have silk threads, but do have a watermark of VR. Postal stationary lacks this watermark.





This is Postal Stationary. It has easy to see die numbers whereas in Postage this is very difficult to see. Super wide margins also help us determine that it is from stationary.



Overlapping strikes are common.





Silk threads run vertically, usually spaced 5mm apart and 20mm between threads.

No threads = postal stationary except six pence (Where you check for the VR watermark instead.)