

Comparison between the Definitive Stamps of two Crown Peculiar.

The first issues 1969 to 1976

The Crown peculiars are small areas of land, inherited or gained in some way. They belong to the Monarch, legally and by the constitutions of those lands, that Monarch is their ruler.

Most have been given, or had independent rule a long time ago – referring to their Monarch for the ‘seal’ on their decisions. That is not usually refused.

There are three – the Isle of Man (or Mann), the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey – and because Guernsey was the writers first, collecting, choice (accidentally), a comparison, of its stamps has been sought with its close neighbour Jersey. They came, originally as a parcel (one Bailiwick),, whilst the Isle of Man has passed into, out of, then back into the Monarch’s hands..

Definitive stamps are the only stamps necessary for a postal system to function – in GB they were the only stamps used from 1840 to 1924. Thus the writer chose to compare two neighbouring island Bailiwicks definitive stamps, assuming they were very similar.

Thus stamps of the islands of Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey, which also contains the islands of Alderney, Sark & Herm are considered

The islands had their first issue of stamps during the Second World War

1941–1944. Rouletted. White paper. No Wmk



1. light green



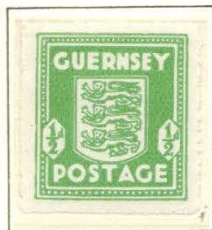
a. emerald-green



b. bluish green



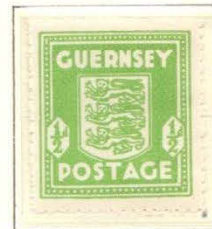
c. bright green



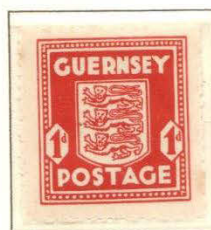
d. dull green



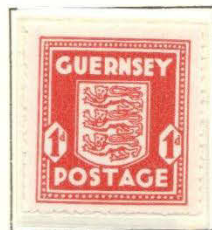
e. olive green



f. pale yellowish green



2. scarlet



a. pale vermilion



b. carmine



3

1942. Bluish paper. Wmk loops



Stanley Gibbons view of these stamps.

These were designed and printed on the island – there were 13 printings of the ½d. value and 15 printings of the 1d. value. Each can be identified by the imprint at the bottom of the sheets – the writer believes each printing was a different shade. The first printing of the 1d. was on 18/2/41 & ½d printing was on 7/4/41



A FDC showing the imprint.

Jersey's similar stamps came at differing times – these were also designed and printed on the island.



The ½d. value on 29/1/41 & the 1d. value on 1/4/41.

Ordinary, uncoated paper was used, but was extremely variable – paper was scarce and everything had to be used. Guernsey had printings on French bank note paper, whilst Jersey made only one printing of each value –

although classed as one printing it is probable that several print runs at differing times were made, a number of differing papers were utilised, which included a chalky surfaced paper.



Shades can be seen



Greyish paper



Shades can be seen

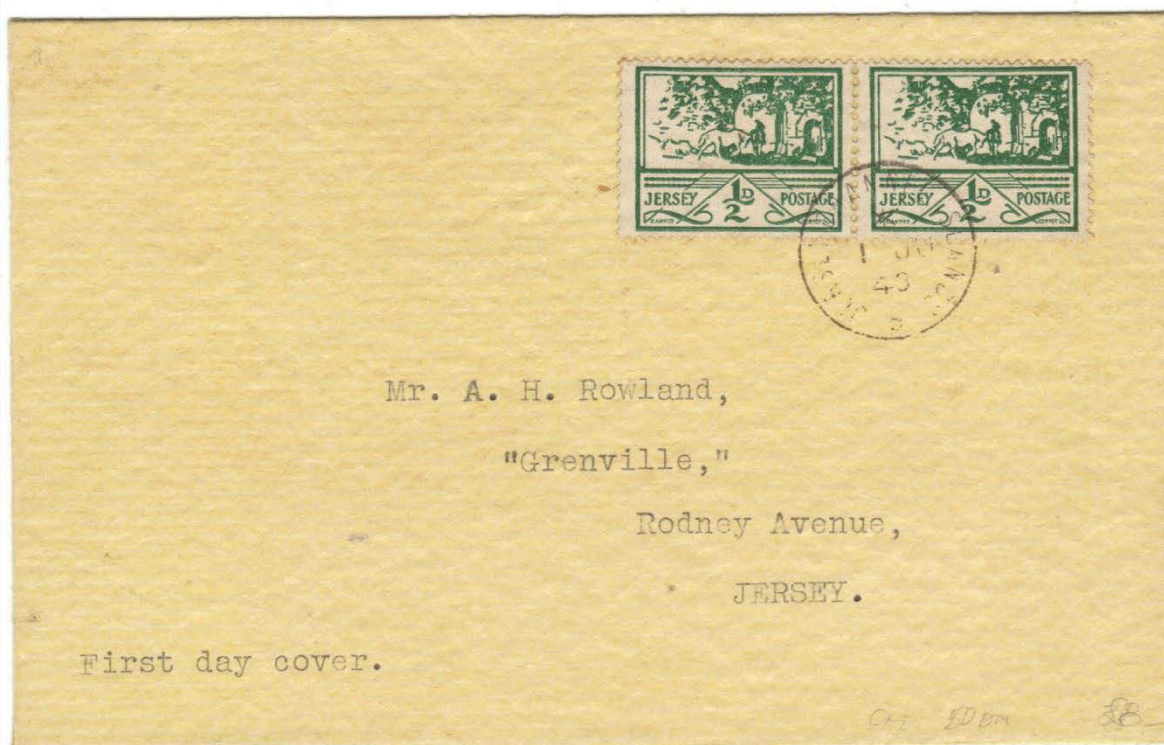
Greyish paper

Thin paper

Chalk surfaced paper



Whilst Guernsey made a lot of printings, Jersey made two much larger printings. However in 1943 a local artist, Edward Blampied, designed a set of stamps for Jersey, which were engraved and printed at the French Government Printing Works in Paris.



In Guernsey (1944), it was noted that multiple usage of lower value stamps could be a waste of a valuable commodity, thus the 2½d. value was introduced to save paper on 12/4/44.



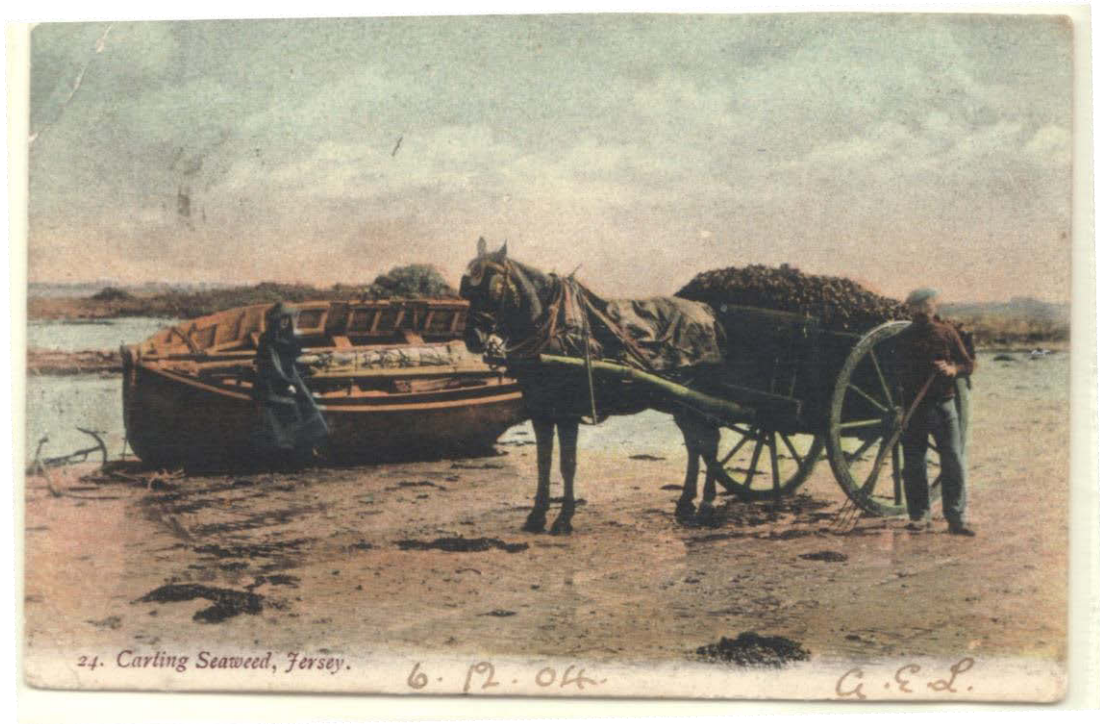
Interesting issues with many typo flaws, papers, and forgeries etc. – but not, it is suggested, really stamps of the islands, but stamps forced on the islands by circumstances outside their control.

The question of stamps for the islands came to the fore again in 1947/8, when it was suggested that there should be a special issue of stamps, to encourage tourism. Many arguments were made for and against and full details of the discussions can be seen in the British Postal Museum & Archive's records of the issue (Post 150 sub series).

Two important matters are noted – 'the islands did not want the revenue from stamp sales, but hoped only for an issue of stamps, with one design common to both islands'. The idea of transferring the postal administration of the islands into their own hands was smartly rebuffed.



10/5/48 The 3rd. Anniversary of the Liberation
Designed (1d.) J.R.R. Stobie & (2½d) drawing by E. Blampied
Photo. by Harrison



A typical scene of the brief remit scheme – a number of paintings, tinted colour postcards and black & white postcards exist on the islands.

This issue was not a success, the records show poor sales figures and a number of comments have been made for more specialised students – not included here.

These issues, plus the following issue, were not ‘Channel Islands’ stamps; they were not produced to service the postal system as definitive stamps invariably are – they were a) forced by circumstances or b) in general use throughout GB. When the Independent Issues were made all other stamps were banned from use in the Islands.

Regional Stamp Issue

In 1958 it was decided to give the regions of the British Isles some feeling of autonomy, by issuing special postage stamps for each region – Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales (including Monmouthshire) and the islands (Channel Islands & Isle of Man). These were to be exclusively sold in their regions and the equivalent GB stamps were only available from philatelic outlets. Conversely, Regional stamps would only be available from philatelic outlets in mainland GB.

Only three values (2½d, 3d & 4d) were issued for the islands, although there were changes in paper/coating & gum. Later phosphor bands were added.

In 1968 there was a definitive change - Coated paper without a watermark was introduced. Another value was required, after the introduction of the two tier postage system.

These stamps were used more over their ten year life, alterations were made to the papers, coatings, gums and phosphor bands (only such issues made, on the islands, with phosphor bands) in line with GB Regional stamps – but still not Islands stamps!

Jersey



3d. Deep Lilac
18/8/58



2½d. Carmine Red
8/6/64



4d. Ultramarine
7/2/66



3d. Deep Lilac
9/6/67 CB



4d. Ultramarine
6/9/67 2B



4d. Olive Sepia
4/9/68 CB



5d. Royal Blue
4/9/68 2B



4d. Vermillion
26/2/69 CB

Guernsey



3d. Deep Lilac
18/8/58



2½d. Carmine Red
8/6/64



4d. Ultramarine
7/2/66



3d. Deep Lilac
9/6/67 CB



4d. Ultramarine
6/9/67 2B



4d. Olive Sepia
4/9/68 CB



5d. Royal Blue
4/9/68 2B



4d. Vermillion
26/2/69 CB

Many variations of paper, gum, coatings and phosphor bands, in line with GB stamps. Owing to the actions, mainly, of collectors, these stamps were not used as they were intended.

Not Islands stamps.

Independent Issues

In 1967/8 the two islands were given the opportunity to form their own Postal systems, which until then had been run by the GB Post Office. GB stamps and all other necessary items, had been supplied and these islands formed part of the South Western Division of the Post Office. Most of the staff however were islanders, but local Post Offices apart, there was little property; but there was a small printing department on each of the islands.

This happened because the GB Post Office was losing money and it was claimed that forming it into a Corporation with a 90% control of its own affairs, would change things for the better. It did not, as the same people were concerned in its operation – but that is another story. Part of the change was to offer the Channel Islands the chance to form their own Postal Boards, who would run their own completely independent services.

Originally Alderney was against the change, but was persuaded to change its mind – an island with only 2000 people stopping the planned changes to so many more!!!

In 1969 plans came to fruition and the Independent Postal Boards of Jersey & Guernsey issued their own stamps. It is believed that booklets were available on Jersey, although there is some doubt – but on Guernsey the booklets followed some three months later.

A number of plans went astray, according to the censored information the writer has:

Much planned co-operation initially went ahead; joint visits were made to Philatelic Bureaux in GB and America. The same agent, Crown Agents, was appointed to handle the stamp and booklet production, with no written contract and to be paid on an agreed commission basis – this left the Postal Board to arrange the formation of their postal services and all that entailed – that in itself was a huge undertaking for islands which had formerly enjoyed a trouble free service from GB.

Legal changes had to be made and these were blamed for delays in stamp design and production – however it is believed that trouble with the agents (who at that time had considerable problems of their own), the chosen printer Geo. Harrison (who was rapidly going from bad to worse at this time) and the politicians of both islands, none of whom knew anything about stamp production.

In addition it is crystal clear that both Boards were determined to make the most of the opportunity to sell mint stamps to collectors worldwide (they knew nothing about stamp collection either) – this had nothing to do with postal services, but an overwhelming desire to profit from collectors gullibility.

The same numbers of values (designs) were to be made and it was agreed that Commemorative sets of stamps were to be issued on vesting day, in addition to the Definitive sets.

Unfortunately it all fell apart when Jersey decided to approach the Queen for a specially arranged portrait photograph, to use on their pictorial definitive stamps. She agreed and Cecil Beaton was commissioned to take the photos.

The complete story of the design and production of the first issues of stamps and booklets may never be known: the printers were taken over by de la Rue, who are supposed to have passed the archive material to the BPMA, but they deny any knowledge of such material. The CA has subsequently been privatised and the records lent, by them, to the British Library are incomplete, other records probably exist but they refuse to admit their existence. The islands records almost certainly hold proofs etc. – but not artwork. Although it is known that an uncut sheet of booklet stamps exists, its location is not known – much speculation of early proofs etc. has been made by the politicians of both islands.

First issue of Jersey stamps



The finalised First Issue.

The list was altered several times – details to be found in the partial minutes recorded elsewhere.

Thick paper

Scenes from Jersey, with borders to two sides only.

The effigy of the Queen's Head is from photos by Cecil Beaton (specially commissioned) and unique to Jersey – at this time

These are printed on two differing papers – Harrisons were having considerable trouble with their coating of paper. The initially used paper was thick, with a creamy coat and poor gum (PVAI). The second paper was thinner, with a whiter fluorescent coating, the adhesive was also PVAI but whiter.

VALUE PER ROW 3d
A IA IA IA IA

ELIZABETH CASTLE
JERSEY 1/2

ELIZABETH CASTLE
JERSEY 1/2

ELIZABETH CASTLE
JERSEY 1/2

ELIZABETH CASTLE
JERSEY 1/2

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 6d
IA IA IA IA IA

LA ROUGUE BIE
JERSEY 1

LA ROUGUE BIE
JERSEY 1

LA ROUGUE BIE
JERSEY 1

LA ROUGUE BIE
JERSEY 1

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 1s 0d
A IA IA IA IA

PORTELET BAY
JERSEY 2d

PORTELET BAY
JERSEY 2d

PORTELET BAY
JERSEY 2d

PORTELET BAY
JERSEY 2d

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 1s 6d
IA IA IA IA IA IA

LA CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE
JERSEY 3d

LA CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE
JERSEY 3d

LA CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE
JERSEY 3d

LA CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE
JERSEY 3d

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 2s 0d
A IA IA IA IA

MONT ORGUEIL BY NIGHT
JERSEY 4d

MONT ORGUEIL BY NIGHT
JERSEY 4d

MONT ORGUEIL BY NIGHT
JERSEY 4d

MONT ORGUEIL BY NIGHT
JERSEY 4d

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 2s 6d
A IA IA IA IA IA

ARMS AND THE ROYAL MACE
JERSEY 5d

ARMS AND THE ROYAL MACE
JERSEY 5d

ARMS AND THE ROYAL MACE
JERSEY 5d

ARMS AND THE ROYAL MACE
JERSEY 5d

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 3s 0d
IA IA IA IA IA IA

THE JERSEY COW
JERSEY 6d

THE JERSEY COW
JERSEY 6d

THE JERSEY COW
JERSEY 6d

THE JERSEY COW
JERSEY 6d

HALF

VALUE PER ROW 4s 6d
IA IA IA IA IA IA

ENGLISH CHANNEL
JERSEY 9d

ENGLISH CHANNEL
JERSEY 9d

ENGLISH CHANNEL
JERSEY 9d

ENGLISH CHANNEL
JERSEY 9d

HALF



Sterling issues

The lower values ½d to 1/9d were designed by V.Whiteley, printed by Harrison and perf 14. Values from ½d to 1/6d were in sheets of 60 (6 x 10) & 1/9d in sheets of 60 (10 x 6).

All were printed Upright

The ½d value was not needed for postal services – the coin had been withdrawn prior to the forthcoming decimalisation. However there were two printings, one on each type of paper – available 1/10/69.

The 1d. value had three printings on thin paper – 1/10/69, 18/2/70 & 15/4/70. There was also a printing, of 7/- & 10/- booklets on thick paper (1/10/69) – however margins apart, these can be determined by close examination which will show a cut edge at either top or bottom (booklets were formed from sheet stamps – but **cut** to size).

There was an initial issue of the 2d. value on thick paper(1/10/69), with a second (18/2/70) and a third on (15/4/70) thin paper.

The 3d. value initially (1/10/69) came on thick paper with a second printing (5/5/70) on thin paper.

The 4d & the 5d values were originally on thick paper (1/10/69) with a second printing of both on 15/4/70.

Two printings were made for the 6d value on thick paper 1/10/69 & 18/2/70, with a third printing on 27/5/70 on thinner paper.

The 9d & 1/6 values were on thicker paper originally (1/10/69), with a second printing (5/5/70) on thinner paper.

Finally the 1/- & 1/9 values were on thick paper originally (1/10/69), with a second printing (15/4/70) on thinner paper.

Figures from Crown Agents Requisition Book

½d	1,000,000 stamps	Sheets of 60 (all))	o/n 8/16712/1
1d	500,000	“)	
2d	250,000	“)	No date of delivery shown
3d	900,000	“)	
4d	7,000,000	“)	Note stating: Bureau. All of requirements to be addressed
5d	4,000,000	“)	
6d	300,000	“)	
9d	500,000	“)	Order for Booklets later
1/-	350,000	“)	
1/6d	400,000	“)	
1/9d	500,000	“)	

If requisitions were entered in the order they were made, this record indicates that Postage Due stamps were ordered first, First Commemorative issue second (date of delivery 20/8/69) and the definitive sheet issue third.

Obviously the islands' postal authorities were anxious to utilise the specially requested portrait of the Queen as much as possible and its usage continued until 1975 – the end of the 'First Issue'.

The booklets issues are still something of a mystery as there is only one reference to booklets in the information received from Jersey. However it is known that there were booklet vending machines on the Islands and the presumption has to be that these were originally for 2/- booklets – as issued in GB and that the same machines were used for the initial issues at least. *The more the writer considers these issues, the bigger the problems which arise – it should be considered that as there was a considerable delay experienced (a recorded fact) it is entirely possible that the higher value booklets may have had their covers printed and to have been made up on the Island.*

As subsequent issues were either sachets or larger booklets, there was an obvious change – but again no details are available.

Neither island had the capacity to produce stitched booklets, but it is believed that there was the capacity to print covers and make up some of the secondary issues on the islands. Again an area for research.

Value per row 12 / 6d.

Value per row £1 5s. 0d.



Value per row £2 10s. 0d.



The 2/6, 5/- & 10/- values only

had one printing 1/10/69.

However the £1 value had two printings,

the first issued on 1/10/69

and the second in March 1973. The

decimal printing can be

distinguished by the inscription on the

sheet edges and less certainly

by the shades.



The Higher Values were designed and printed by Courvoisier on Granite Paper with Polyvinyl Acetate adhesive by Photogravure.

First issue of Guernsey stamps



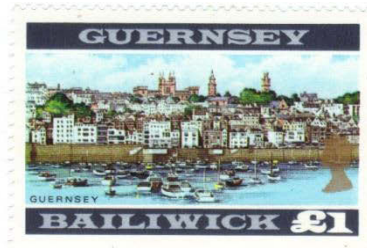
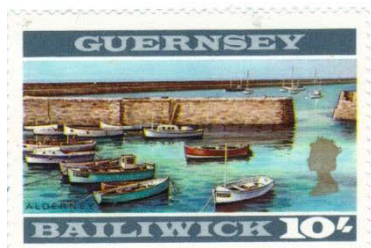
Designed by R.Granger Barrett Photo Harrison p14 1/2d. to 2/6d. Others by Delrieu p12 1/2

Guernsey's first issues were also printed on two papers and the whole design format is different to that used in Jersey.

The effigy of the Queen's Head was a small version of the Machin Diadem Head
This was not considered suitable, in small size, by GB postal authorities.



A serious error in the design of the 1d. & 1/6d values, meant that both had to be re-engraved to correct the Latitude (which originally placed Guernsey in the middle of Spain).



Later the two highest values were issued with a perf change from 12½ to 13½ x 13

All the lower values were in sheets of 60 – 2/5 x 6

Neither the ½d value, nor the 1½d. value were needed for postal services – the coin had been withdrawn in view of the forthcoming decimalisation.

This value was also subject to an attempt to corner the market, which also failed, being withdrawn from all but philatelic outlets after six days.

The Crown Agents Requisition Book shows that the initial order (8/16713/1(F)) was for 41,334 sheets (2/5 x 6) - 2,480,040 stamps, of this value. 24,000 sheets went to the Philatelic Bureau and 4,800 sheets went to America. Presumably the balance was delivered later. The second order was only some 5% as large and contained none of this value – which did not completely sell out by its final withdrawal date in 1972. SG inform us that 2,480,00 were sold. This is incorrect.

No delivery dates are listed – for this period – for most of the territories dealt with.

This information shows that there was only one 'printing', however two differing papers are seen, thus it was mixed. This may also apply to the other values as well. Harrison had problems with the paper and coating at this time – and it was at this time that the 'new Works Chemist' started his employment. He changed the paper and the coating in very quick time; thus the thinner paper was available about the time of vesting day.

SG state that as these stamps were not needed for postal purposes – the ½d. coin having been withdrawn in anticipation of the forthcoming decimalisation – the ½d (& 1½d) value were only available from Philatelic outlets. They then go on to say that they were withdrawn on 6/10/69!!!!

Obviously the story about the attempt to corner the market in this value must be more credible. These were put on general sale with other values and when what happened became obvious, the authorities then withdrew the stamps (after six days of sales). They were then only available from Philatelic outlets & did not sell out completely by withdrawal date.

Any specialist consideration of these stamps must consider how they were produced – if possible. Differing sources could be used – the records from the Stamp Committee of the Guernsey Postal Board, at that time an administration department – but this lot have got something to hide and refuse absolutely to divulge their records. The records from the Agents (in this instance the Crown Agents) – but at this time this GB Government Department has now been seen to be as crooked as a corkscrew – they lost £35 million during this period and just after and were subject to a Parliamentary Investigation, whitewashed and then privatised (if you cannot control them get rid of the problem!!!!) – their records are not available, even to those who try to use the Freedom of Information Act, because it is no-bodies job to enforce the law – you have to do it (and pay for it) yourself. The printer's records have disappeared, if they were ever kept. Thus are the dirty secrets of stamp production finance and production no longer available to anyone. The National Postal Museum, under Douglas Muir does not consider that it should take an interest – although these are British stamps, produced for a British Island, by a British printer.

So individuals have to make their own way – mine is now recorded

Study of the sheet issues starts with the Cylinder Blocks and Sheets (or panes) to hand, with questions of Direction of Printing, Press(s), etc.. Each 'cylinder' is actually a set – one for each colour printed. After consulting with Ian de la Rue Browne, it was considered that the Timpson press was the most likely press to have been used. However, that could only print four colours and the stamps with five colours would have been printed on a sheet fed press – a number of possibilities exist. It is considered that the sheet and pane numbers were printed for accounting purposes and that variations related to the destination of the sheets, Philatelic Bureaux, Dealers or Guernsey Post.

All flaws are listed separately.

1d. value The RB shows printing numbers as 15,000 & 3,750 sheets, with 2,500 sheets going to America. A second printing followed shortly afterwards (no date shown) of 20,834 sheets (167 to America) – presumably this was a 'corrected' printing, this may not have been issued immediately. Finally a printing of 2,750 sheets was made with other values; this certainly must have been the corrected latitude.

Numbers of stamps sold 1,560,971. This includes the incorrect & corrected latitude stamps, but not the booklet stamps.

The first cyl. 1A1A/1B1B was, apparently, a disaster. Examples of 1B1B have not been seen. Only thick paper examples seen from this cylinder. Flaws found so far are separately listed, but the two largest – extra line of latitude & wrong latitude went hand in hand and were eventually removed at the same time, following re-engraving for others faults.

The second state was a complete re-engraving of both cyls.- 2A2A/2B2B. The re-engraved cyl. numbers clearly show the original figs.& are 'messy'. Seen on thick & thin papers.

A further re-engraving took place to clean up the cylinders and **to alter the two largest flaws mentioned.** 2A2A/2B2B clearly different under magnification. Seen on thick & thin papers.

Finally a third cyl. 3A3A/3B3B was produced, also seen on both papers. With corrected latitude Unfortunately the actual dates of printing or issue are not known – but SGs listing cannot be accurate.

1½d. value From Cyl. 1A1A/1B1B Only one printing on thick paper, although some singles appear to be on thinner paper. DoP up

Printing numbers were 16,334 sheets, 2,000 sheets went to America
980,000 stamps sold (SG). Also believed to be incorrect.

Although the deliberate 'run' was on the ½d. value, the 1d. and the 1½d. values got caught up too – this is the principal reason for so many of these values being available in panes (and sheets) today. The 1½d. stamps were withdrawn from sale, as were the ½ds and neither sold out.

2d. value From Cyl. 1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B, was in two printings. Although the first printings can be assumed to be mainly on thick paper, there is no proof of this and the later printings may also be mixed paper from the same cylinder DoP Up

7,000 & 3,750 sheets printed, 2000 going to America
574,610 stamps sold.

Thick & thin paper examples seen.

3d. value Two printings from cyl. 1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B. SG note Watermarked (CA) paper used – these are probably proofs or trials. Mixed paper used..DoP is Up.

7,000 & 2,750 sheets printed with 2,000 going to America

Thick & thin paper examples seen

The **4d. value**, which also appeared in booklets, had only one printing (but the largest) made from cyl.

1A1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B1B, on thick paper only. However the coating is variable. DoP is Up

116,500 sheets printed, with only 2,000 going to America.

2,782,490 4d stamps sold, not including booklets.

Similarly the **5d. value** also appeared in booklets and only one sheet issue was made from cyl.

1A1A1A1A/1B1B1B1B. This was also a large printing – DoP is Up

56, 500 sheets printed with America receiving 2,000

1,393,193 stamps sold.

The 6d., 9d. & 1/- values are similar, with two printings each, from a four coloured, two pane cylinder. Some of the smallest printings. It can be assumed that the bulk of the first printings would be on thick paper and most of the second printings on thinner paper – given the size of those second printings, these values, on thin paper, are amongst the scarcest of this issue. DoP is Up.

All had 7,500 sheets printed originally, with 2,000 of each going west: subsequently only 1,750 sheets of each value were printed.

456,275 6d, 374,975 9d & 435,773 1/- stamps were sold.

The 1/6d. value was a similar design to the 1d. value and printings from cyl. 1A1A/1B1B also gave the printer problems. The scope of the problem(s) does not appear to have been as great as the 1d.value but the two prominent flaws ‘extra line of latitude’ & ‘latitude value wrong’ appeared again. The printers solution to the problems was also different – only the green cyl. was re-engraved 1A2A/1B2B, but as with the 1d. value the major flaws were not corrected(??? one example of cyl. 1A1A (corrected latitude) has been seen)

The green cyl. was re-engraved a second time – cleaned up and flaws corrected. Finally a new cylinder was produced 2A3A/2B3B. DoP is Up 7,500 sheets were originally printed with 2,000 going to America. A second printing is noted shortly after (but no date shown (10,167 sheets – 167 to America)) – this was probably a corrected latitude printing. A final printing of 1,750 sheets was made with other values.

627,003 stamps sold – both incorrect and corrected latitude stamps included.

The **1/9d & 2/6d values** were also small, with one thick and one thin paper issue. DoP is Up 5,000 & 4,000 sheets were printed with 2,000 & 1500 going to America. Another 1,750 sheets of each value were in the final tranche.

255,111 1/ 9d & 225,732 2/6d stamps sold.

Whilst the 5/- value only had one issue, it was printed by Delrieu and very little can be stated about their printing(s) – they have not, as far as is known by the writer, been studied. The printing date (of these highest values) is at the bottom left hand corner of the pane with the sheet number on the right bottom corner. Very few of these higher value date blocks have been seen. The writer sees two differing papers used for all three values. DoP is Up.

The 10/- value had two issues, the second of which was a perforation change from 12½ to 13½ x 13, again no reason is known. DoP is Up.

Finally the £1 value had an original issue and two subsequent issues with the perf. change. DoP is Up. Subsequent issues, of all the higher values, with the date(s) on them have not been seen.

The adhesive used on the definitive issues, made on the Continent, is invariably Polyvinyl Acetate (correctly shortened to PVA).

No further information is available regarding the Continental printings

It is surprising to find that the Crown Agents records were so incomplete – but all the territories dealt with have similarly incomplete records. Obviously the original standards were disregarded as the CA slipped towards privatisation.

The first issue of booklets, in Jersey, had three values, 2/-, 7/- & 10/-. The 2/- value was from specially printed sheets of 48 – the higher values were made up from the first and last columns of the sheet printings.



Printed and made up by Harrison – no indication has been seen as to the designer – covers Typo, stamps Photo.

The sheet make up for the 2/- value is shown under:-



This was worked out by Lt.Col. G.N. A. Curtis M.A., during his specialised study – and confirmed when he saw a complete sheet (at an exhibition, during decimalisation)

Thus the extra single stamps – for a specialist collection are:-



Note the mis-registration of the colours on both inverted stamps

Elsewhere it has been suggested that the booklets, especially the 2/- value, were not available for vesting day.



This does not prove beyond doubt that the booklets were available, as the cancel could have been applied at any time

The designs of both covers and stamps makes the finding of flaws, if they exist, extremely difficult and at this time no serious study has been made of any booklet material ex Jersey. The inverted printing of the stamps produces a new variation for those who collect single stamps in a more specialised way.



This booklet has the cylinder numbers on all the 4d values, the bottom of the covers is longer than the stamps – it must be from the bottom row. It is an upright printing, thus can only be from columns 2, 4, 6 or 8. Normally cyl.nos. will be at the corners – thus this book is almost certainly from the bottom right hand corner of the sheet!

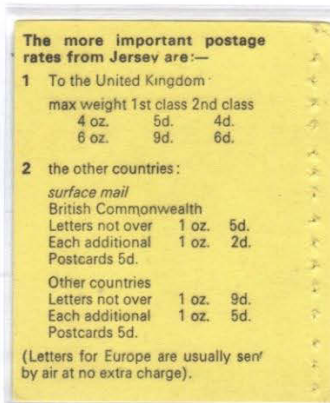
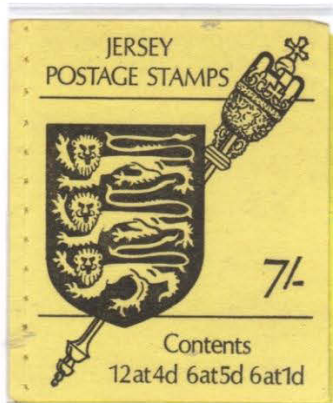
Further it can be seen that the colours are out of register, with the first and the last higher by some 0.5mm.

Finally the paper is chalky coated and whiter (fluorescent), but the gum is the same as nearly all the booklet stamps, creamy.

7/- & 10/- values.

Made up from specially printed strips of covers and stamps from first and/or last columns of sheets.

Cuts were made to facilitate the removal of the top and/or bottom margins and these are seen as I½V cuts at top and bottom of both upright and inverted panes. Since we know that two forms of separation existed for all stitched booklets at this time - guillotines and rotary knives - it may be more precise to list these variants as Is½V. Note that although 50% of panes were fastened into covers as inverted, the printing was, naturally, upright. These stamps were in pairs and the mass, after stitching was separated by guillotines - thus we already have a plethora of variants.





Air Mail
 Near and Middle East, N. Africa
 Letters per ½ oz. 1/0d.
 N. and S. America, West, Central,
 East and S. Africa, India, Hong
 Kong
 Letters per ½ oz. 1/6d.
 Australia, New Zealand, China,
 Japan
 Letters per ½ oz. 1/9d.

3 Registration to the U.K.
 For compensation up to £100:
 3/0d.; up to £200: 3/3d.; up
 to £300: 3/6d.; up to £400:
 3/9d.

4 Registration to other Countries
 For compensation up to £3 8s
 (maximum): 3/0d. (Compensa-
 tion is payable generally only in
 the event of total loss).

THE JERSEY PHILATELIC SERVICE
 P.O. Box 304, 6a Colomberie,
 Jersey, Channel Islands

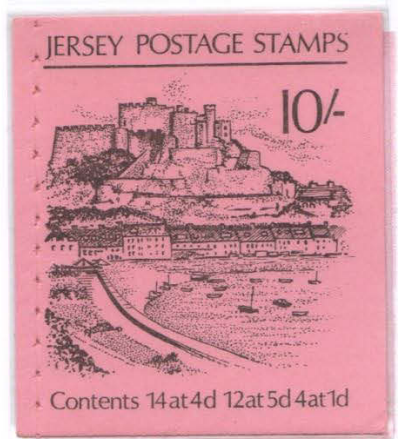
Please send me details of your services

Name

Address

Please use block capitals for name, etc.

Half the production had the margins on the right and were stitched into the covers inverted.



The more important postage rates from Jersey are:—

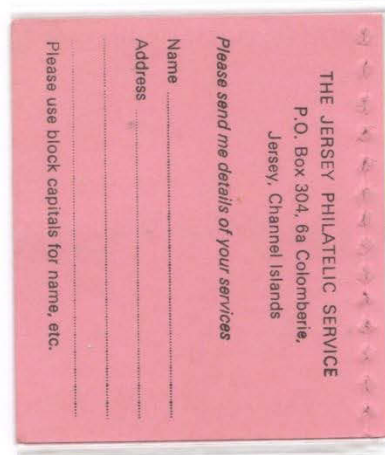
1 To the United Kingdom:
 max weight 1st class 2nd class
 4 oz. 5d. 4d.
 6 oz. 9d. 6d.

2 the other countries:
surface mail
 British Commonwealth
 Letters not over 1 oz. 5d.
 Each additional 1 oz. 2d.
 Postcards 5d.
 Other countries
 Letters not over 1 oz. 9d.
 Each additional 1 oz. 5d.
 Postcards 5d.

(Letters for Europe are usually sent by air at no extra charge).



Half the production had the margins on the left and were stitched into the covers upright.



This gives us variants described as CTTT(m) - TTCT(m) for the three values with margins at left, but for those with the margins at the right they are - CT(m)TT - TT(m)CT. Where C is a Cut (guillotined) edge and T is a Torn edge. Again it is suggested that these variants should reflect the fact that two types of 'cutters' exist, thus should be IsTTT(m) & TTIsT(m) or IsT(m)TT & TT(m)IsT.

Whether a collector wishes to go down this specialist road is a personal decision - but these variants are pointed out for those who do wish to add variants to their collection. These variations have existed on stitched booklets from their inception. Of course the format of the panes is different and these can be added without detail if preferred. But....



Arising from these booklets are a multitude of separation variants – not listed here as this consideration is of differences in design and make up.

The CA Requisition book shows that the original order was for 14,500 x 1d, 35,000 x 4d and 22,500 x 5d sheets – a note states 'middle of sheets to be retained until required by Jersey. Also stated 'Bureau 7/- booklets 5,000, 10/- booklets Nil'!!

No mention of the covers ???? Another mystery!

The first issue of booklets in Guernsey were simpler (?). The same designs as the sheet issue, with varying numbers of the contained values for higher value booklets.

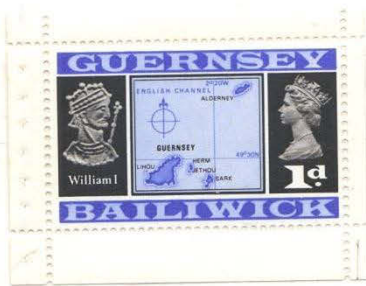
Stamps printed by Photo and covers by Typo. Harrison & Sons, High Wycombe, GB

The worst printing ever made by this printer, contains hundreds of flaws, both large and small; on both covers and stamps.

Naturally the largest flaws are the multi positive flaws found on all the enclosed values as well as the sheets values.

All the same size with differing covers, but more of the same value stamps for the higher values.

<p>Guernsey Post Office Stamps 2/- Trooper, Royal Guernsey Cavalry (Light Dragoons) 1814</p>	<p>Stamp feature 1d</p> <p>The 1d. value features a map of the Bailiwick and William the Conqueror (1066-87) who, as the Duke of Normandy (of which the Channel Islands were a part) successfully invaded England.</p>	<p>Stamp feature 4d</p> <p>Henry V depicted with the Guernsey Lily on the 4d. value was the victor of Agincourt, during whose reign England reached the zenith of her power in France and placed the Channel Islands at the centre of the Anglo-Gallic empire.</p>	<p>Stamp feature 5d</p> <p>The 5d. value features the Guernsey seal and Guernsey Lily respectively with Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). It was during this great Queen's reign that Sark was resettled and Elizabeth College was endowed.</p>
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<p>Guernsey Post Office Stamps 4/- Officer, St. Martin's Company (La Milice Bleue), Guernsey 1720</p>	<p>Guernsey Post Office Stamps 6/- Colour Sergeant of Grenadiers and Rifleman, East (Town) Regiment, Guernsey 1833</p>
---	--

The paper was thick with poor quality gum.

Very many flaws on both covers and stamps – multi positive flaws are the same for sheet and booklet stamps.

However the well-known 'incorrect latitude' flaw was retouched before these were printed.

Two Printings were made very close together, under the same requisition order; 2/- 50,000 (3,000 to America), 4/- 10,500 (500 to America) & 6/- 3,000 (500 to America). Followed by 53,000 x 2/-, 10,500 x 4/- & 15,500 x 6/-.

Although the booklets were similar and did not raise a multitude of variants, they were the worst booklets ever produced by Harrison. Studies have shown hundreds of flaws on covers and booklet stamps.

Multi positive flaws are seen on these booklet stamps which are repeated on the sheet stamps and an initial study of sheet stamps indicates a large number of flaws will be found there too.

A second issue of booklets was made on 29/6/90, using the second, thinner paper.

Assumed to have been made, principally, because of the poor adhesive on the original issue. This paper was whiter, more fluorescent and the gum was also whiter.

Although there were new front covers and the higher values were printed in colour, the original formes were used for the other three covers – thus the new front covers had a completely new range of flaws, whilst the other covers saw the old flaws repeated with additions.

The same cylinders were used to print the stamps, probably cleaned and a similar range of flaws enables these booklets to be identified.



The first printing of these booklets was small – 4,500 x 2/-, 2,500 x both 4/- & 6/-

This was immediately followed by a second printing of the two higher (coloured) booklets – 4/- x 9,000 & 6/- x 3,000.

The next change, for both islands, was due to decimalisation – however the changes, in Jersey, were not to the designs, although the values on these were changed around and one extra was produced – the changes were to the formats.

Jersey 1971 to 1975

The designs remained basically the same - with one new one - only the values were changed.

Although this issue was end dated 1974 a number of values were printed after that date, in 1975.

There were a number of differing gums used, PVAI, PVAI plus dextrin and the high values which SG state had GA - the writer believes this to be Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA).



The designs were the same plus a new one for the 6p – but the values were swopped around.

As in GB the higher values were introduced early – in 1970. The majority of the lower values appeared on 15/2/71. Printed on OCP/PVAL.

The ½p value had two more printings (3/12/73 & 1/11/74) – the last of these had Dextrin added to the gum.

The 1p value had only one subsequent printing (21/4/75).

Neither the 1½p nor the 2p values had subsequent printings.

The 2½p value had a subsequent printing (OCP/PVAIDex) on 1/11/74.

Two other printings followed the initial one for the 3p value, on 1/8/72 & 1/7/74 – the last had Dextrin added to the gum.

The 4p value had the greatest number of printings, five - the initial one, followed by issues on 1/10/73 (OCP/PVAL), then 1/4/75 & 30/10/75.

The 4½p, 5½p values came with a change in paper as well as gum FCP/PVAIDex on 31/10/74.

Another value with a large number of issues was the 5p – three subsequent printings, issued on 26/1/75, 1/4/75 & 30/10/75 –

The 6p, 7½p & 9p values only had the initial printing

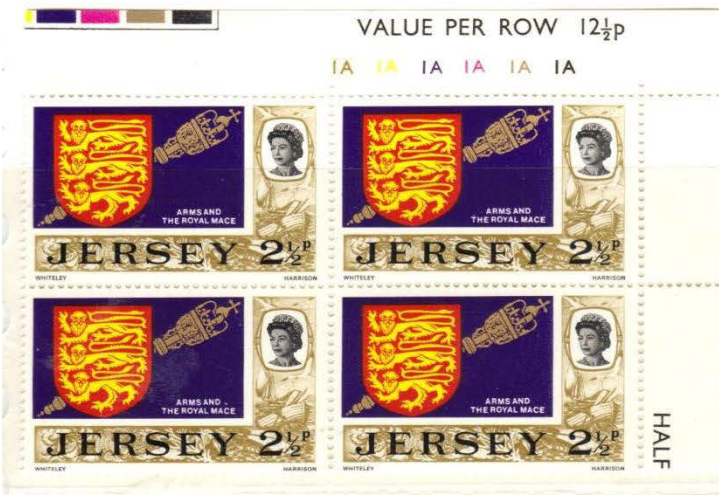
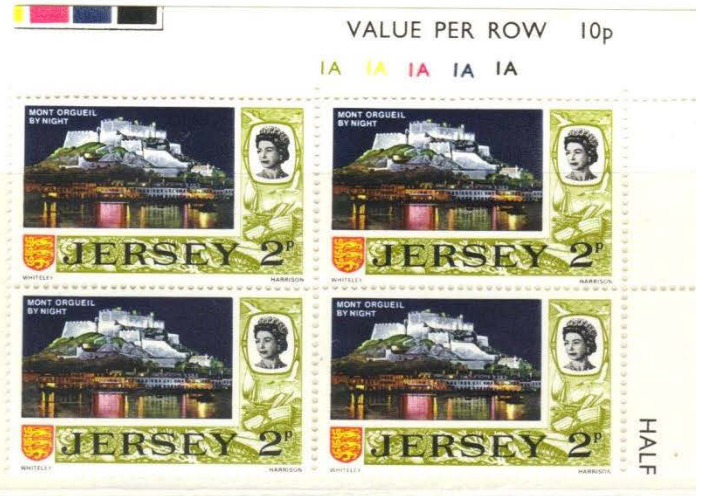
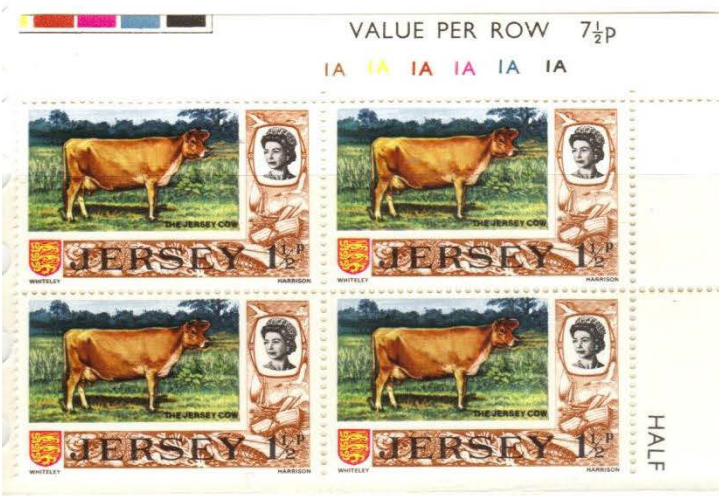
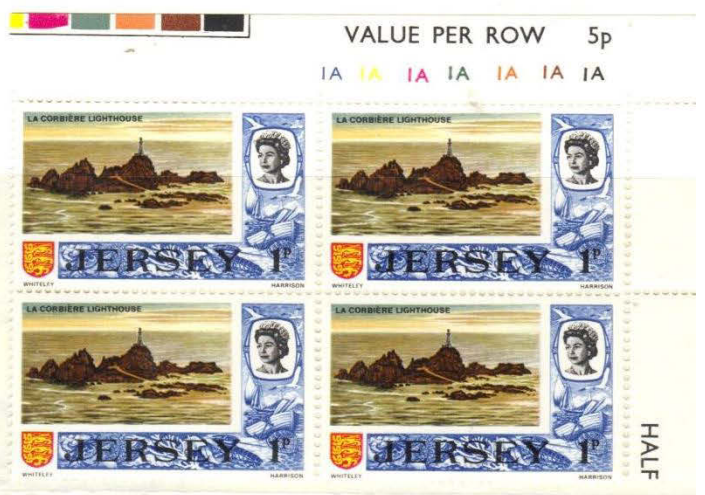
Although this issue was end dated 1974 a number of issues were made after that time – in 1975.

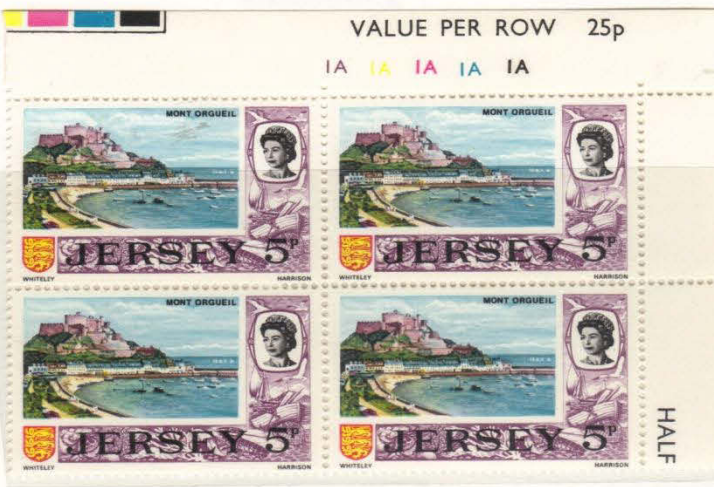
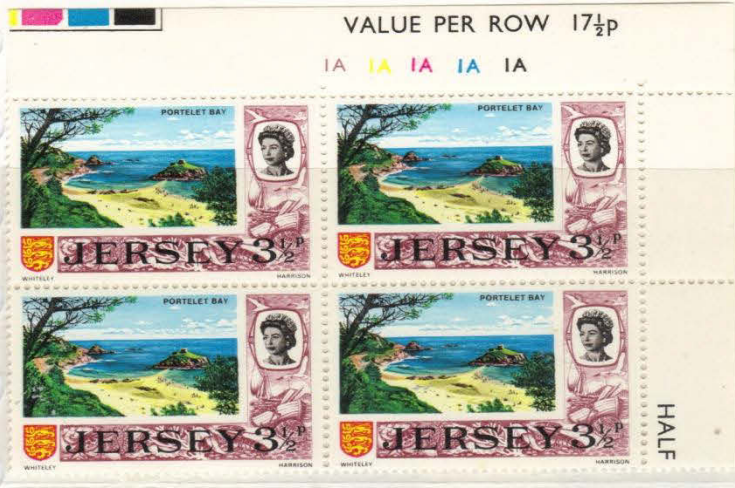
There were a number of different gums used, PVAL, PVAIDex and the three higher values which SG state are GA – the writer believes this is Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA).

Decimal Issues.

The writer is gradually getting to grips with the specialised study of Jersey definitive issues, however due to a prior interest in Guernsey stamps and booklets from both islands, this is incomplete – however a listing (until 1976), with comments, is included.

All these appear to be OGP/PVAI







These values are on Fluorescent Coated Paper with PVAI+Dex adhesive



This is a lower fluorescence – Ordinary Coated Paper with PVAI(?)

SG state that these are on Granite Paper with Gum Arabic – these are believed to be with Polyvinyl Acetate adhesive.

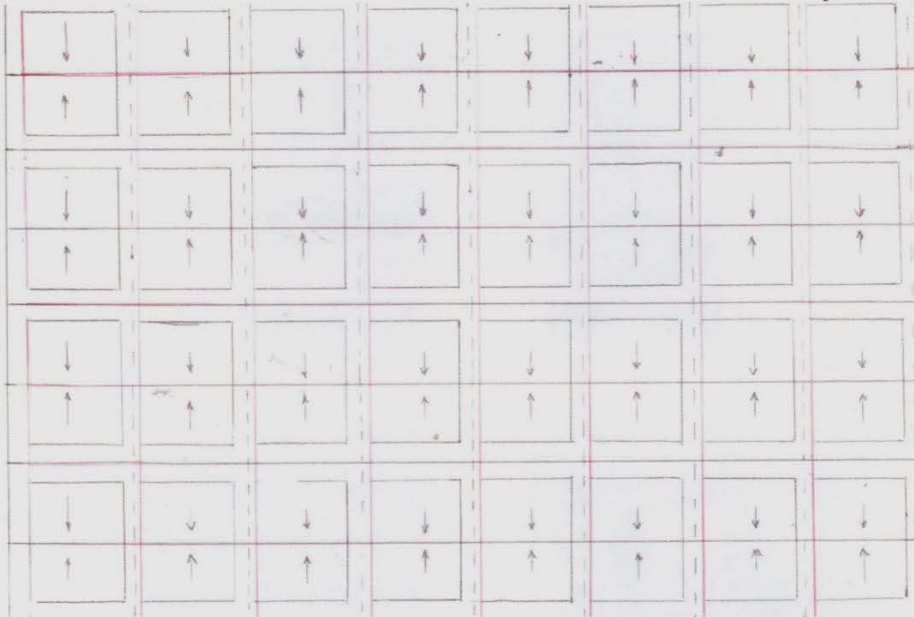


Higher values Photo by Courvoisier



The £1 value was issued March 1973

Second booklet issue Decimal 15th.February 1971



An altered cutting layout adopted for the 10p value of booklet, probably as above – but since the type of press used is not known, somewhat of a guess

Ordinary Glazed Paper with PVA used.



Air Mail
 Near and Middle East N. Africa
 Letters per ½ oz. 1/0d.
 N. and S. Africa, West, Central,
 E. and S. Africa, India, Hong Kong
 Letters per ½ oz. 1/6d.
 Aust., N. Zealand, China, Japan
 Letters per ½ oz. 1/8d.
 3 Registration to the U.K.
 Compensation up to £100. 3/0d.;
 up to £200. 3/3d.; up to £300.
 3/6d.; up to £400. 3/8d.
 4 Registration to other Countries
 Compensation up to £3. 8s.
 (maximum) : 3/0d. (Compensa-
 tion is payable generally only in
 the event of total loss).

THE JERSEY PHILATELIC SERVICE
 P.O. Box 304, 6a Colomberie,
 Jersey, Channel Islands

Please send me details of your services.

Name

Address

.....

.....

Please use block capitals for name, etc.

The stamps, although stitched into the booklets upright, were still upright and inverted. To achieve this format the primary sheets would have been cut differently - but would have still utilised the set up shown above. Then, of course the separation, of the mass, would also be different. The cuts, on the stamps seem to indicate that guillotines were used.

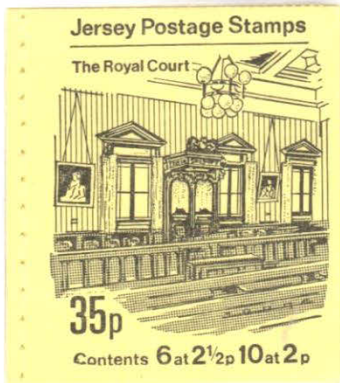
Both paper and coating appear to be slightly variable. OGP/PVA1. The writers samples suggest that there was only thick paper used. Again SG do not list this paper - although it is listed as it appears, this paper has a coating. Originally, from Harrison, it would be expected to be size or something similar, this contains a constituent which masks the actual colour of the paper(see later listings), is non abrasive(does not react to the 'chalky' test) and highly glazed.

Although this issue is listed as 1970-74, printings are stated to have taken place later, where dextrin was added to the gum - these were not seen by the writer in his sample of booklets.

Naturally this produces yet more variants! Slight mis-cutting of the mass, also led to straight edges on many stamps - not a variant but a flaw (mistake). Some would say an anomaly caused by the process!

The variants in this case are as before upright or inverted panes with margins. It should be remembered that as well as DoPs, stamps without margins will show two Is edges.

Postal rates shown in these books was out of date, from their issue - therefore, principally for holiday makers there was a sticker placed on the front cover of these booklets, from July to September 1972.



Jersey Postage Rates

- To the United Kingdom:—
One class only at 2½p. letters and postcards minimum weight stage of 4ozs., for 1st class treatment. Newspapers and periodicals 2p. minimum weight stage of 4ozs., for 2nd class treatment.
- Within Jersey:—
As for UK at rate of 2p.
- To other countries:—
surface mail
British Commonwealth
Letters up to 1oz.—3p (2p until 30.6.71)
Other Countries
Letters up to 1oz.—5p (4p until 30.6.71)
Postcards—3p (2p until 30.6.71)
(Letters for Europe are usually sent by air at no extra charge).



Air Mail
Near and Middle East, N. Africa
Letters per ½oz—5p
N. and S. America, West, Central, East and S. Africa, India, Hong Kong
Letters per ½oz—7½p
Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan
Letters per ½oz—9p

- Registration to the UK
For compensation up to £150: 20p; up to £300; 22½p; up to £500; 25p
- Registration to other countries
For compensation up to £5.50 (maximum): 20p. (Compensation is payable generally only in the event of total loss). (Until 30.6.71 the compensation will be £3.40, fee 15p)

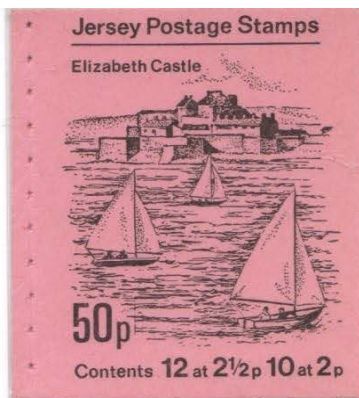
Please send me details of your services

THE JERSEY PHILATELIC BUREAU
P.O. Box 304, 6a Colombeffe,
Jersey, Channel Islands

Name

Address

Please use block capitals for name, etc.

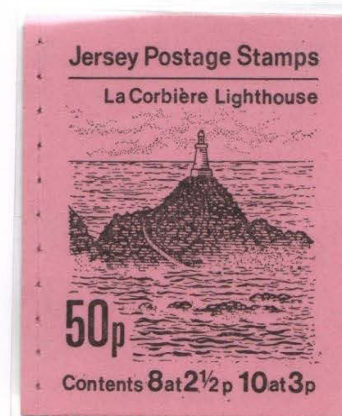
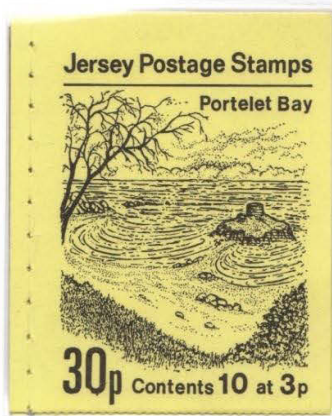
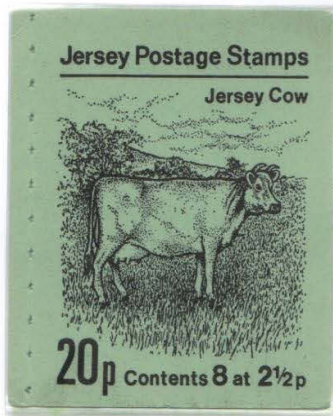


The 50p value differed only by the front cover and the numbers of included stamps. Obviously the variants are the same.

The paper was OGP/PVAI

Third issue

15th. May 1972



Paper still appears to be OGP but gum appears to be PVAI, variations in paper seen.



Jersey Postage Rates

- To the United Kingdom (including other Channel Isles)
One class only at 3p letters and postcards minimum weight stage of 4ozs., for 1st class treatment. Newspapers and periodicals 2½p. minimum weight stage of 4ozs., for 2nd class treatment.
- Within Jersey:—
As for UK above but at local rate of 2½p up to 4ozs.
- To other countries:—
Surface mail
British Commonwealth
Letters up to 1oz.—3p
Other Countries
Letters up to 1oz.—5p
Postcards—3p
(Letters for Europe are usually sent by air at no extra charge).

Air Mail

Near and Middle East, N. Africa
Letters per ½oz—5p
N. and S. America, West, Central, East and S. Africa, India, Hong Kong
Letters per ½oz—7½p
Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan
Letters per ½oz—9p

- Registration to the UK*
For compensation up to £150: 20p; up to £300; 22½p; up to £500; 25p
- Registration to other countries*
For compensation up to £5.50 (maximum): 20p. (Compensation is payable generally only in the event of total loss). (Until 30.6.71 the compensation will be £3.40, fee 15p)

THE JERSEY PHILATELIC BUREAU
P.O. Box 304, 6a Colombeville,
Jersey, Channel Islands

Please send me details of your services

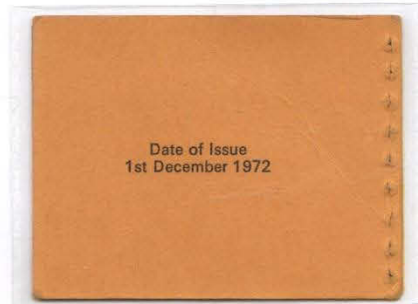
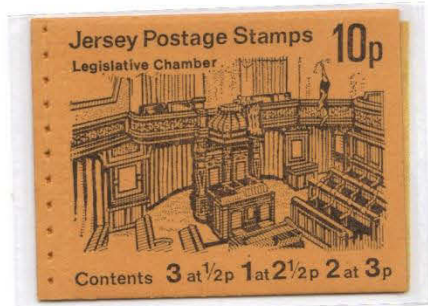
Name

Address

Please use block capitals for name, etc.

Fourth Issue

1st. December 1972



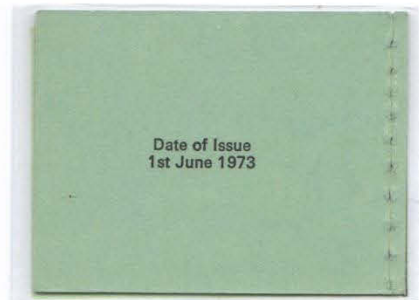
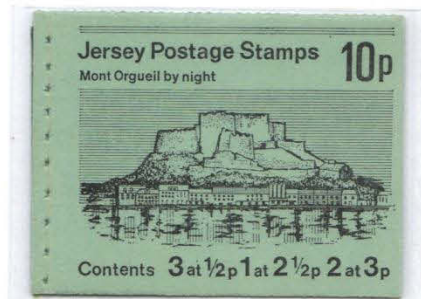
Similar to the first decimal issue, but 2p value replaced with 3p.

No postal rates - altering too quickly?. Insides covers not printed.

Paper again OGP/PVAI

Fifth Issue

1st. June 1973



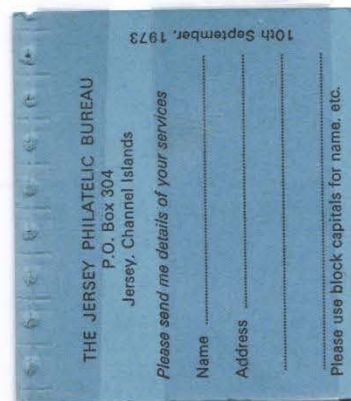
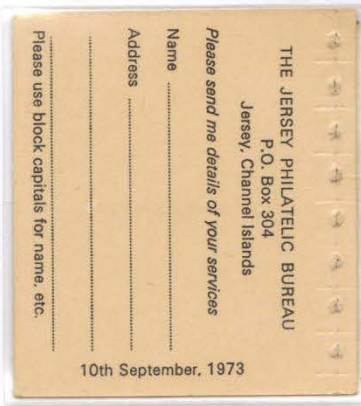
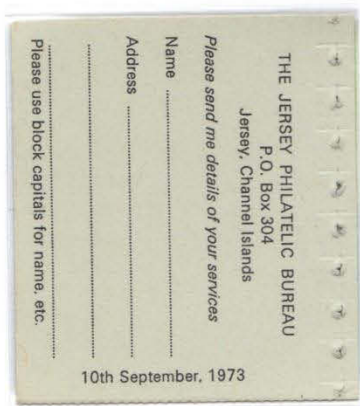
No need for this issue - same contents - appears purely for the sake of selling something different.

Sixth Issue

10th. September 1973

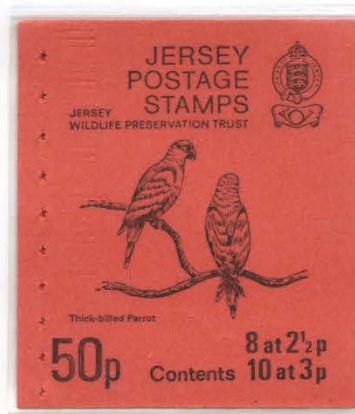
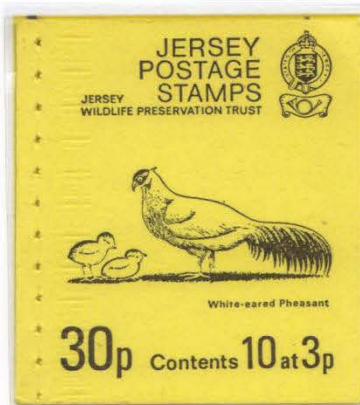
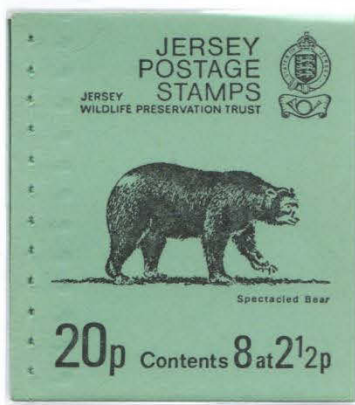


The inner covers had no printing and the (stamp) content was as the third issue - again no reason for change. Back covers had date added as shown.

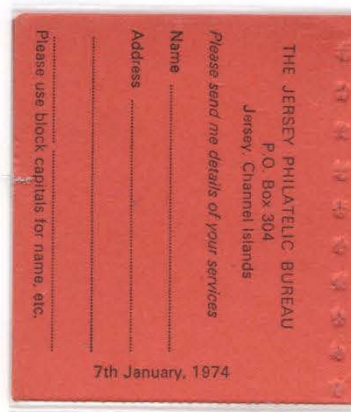
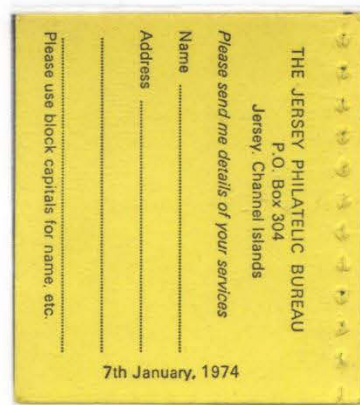
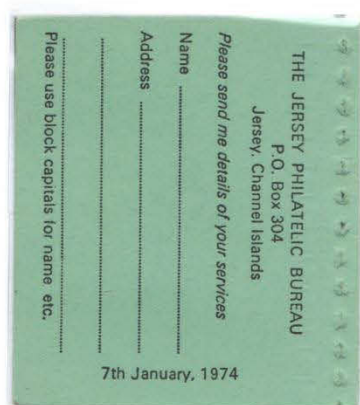


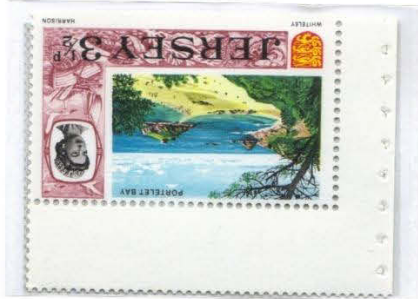
Seventh Issue

7th. January 1974



Only covers, front and date on back cover, altered.

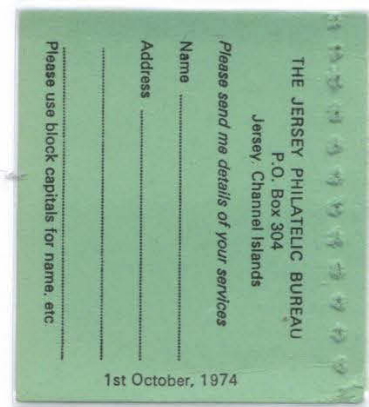
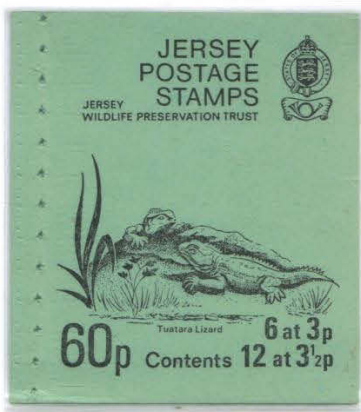




Covers again altered - and include a higher value, up. & inv.

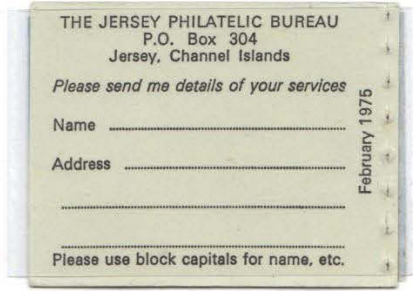


New front cover and included value

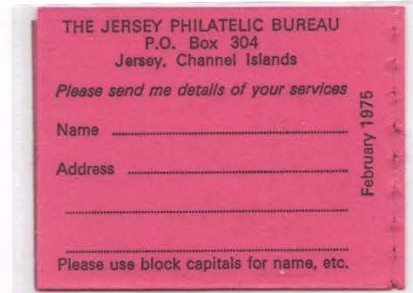


New front cover. Is 1/2 V cut still seen.

It has been noted that the paper/gum was changed here-on – to whiter with PVA1 Dex

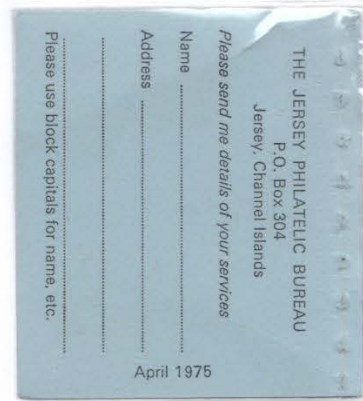


New cover - same contents.

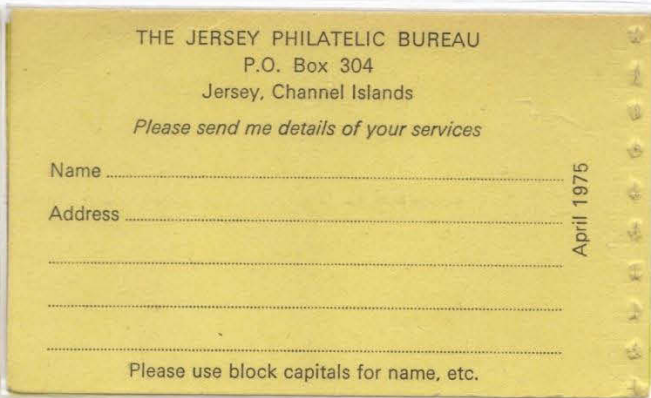
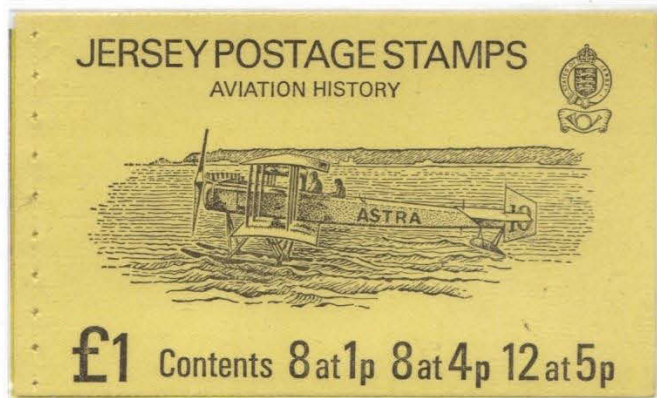


New cover - differing contents

Stamp sachets were introduced in April of this year - these will be listed separately after the booklets.



New covers and contents - Is 1/2V cuts still continue
Still no internal cover printing.



All these issues had separation variations to interest the specialist, but not listed here.

One interesting mistake was found - a pane which has two stamps! One super-imposed on the other, from a 10p booklet, shown below.



The only logical explanation for this is that the wrong pane was stitched into the booklet, found and carefully covered up with the correct values. It would probably have been cheaper to scrap it!
Another 47 could exist somewhere!

Stamp Sachets

Although SG listed the sachets produced in Guernsey – the Jersey issues were stated to be outside the scope of the catalogue. There is a listing of the contents and the date(s) of issue. There is not much more detail for the Guernsey issues!!!

Presumably the principal reason is that the Guernsey issues came from specially printed sheets and were in strips. Whereas the Jersey issues contain loose stamps – as far as is known taken from sheet printings.

The majority of the sachets were similar – cheap, laminated, folded, card covers, only printed on outside – stuck together at bottom, to contain loose stamps. These were single stamps, torn from sheets of definitive stamps.

1st Issue 1st April 1975



POSTAGE
STAMPS

20p



Stamps (Decimal issues) 1p x 2 4p x 2 5p x 2

Only one issue of sachets appeared with the 'first issue' stamps.

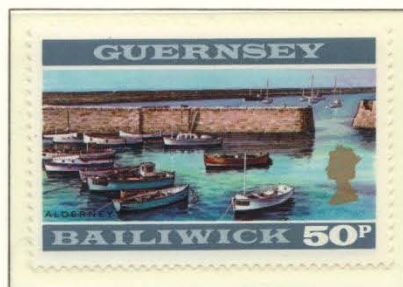
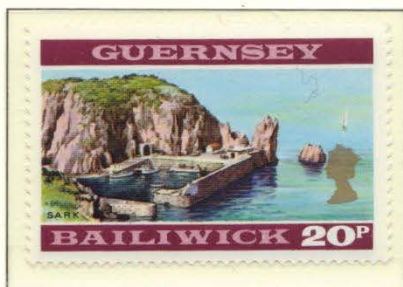
This concluded the usage of the 'first issue' of stamps and a new set of designs was produced.

In Guernsey, again it was much simpler.

1971

Decimal Currency

Decimal Currency



The Decimal Definitive Issue

The same multi positives were used, with the exception of the values – the designs were not swapped around as much as in Jersey.

As seen in printed albums

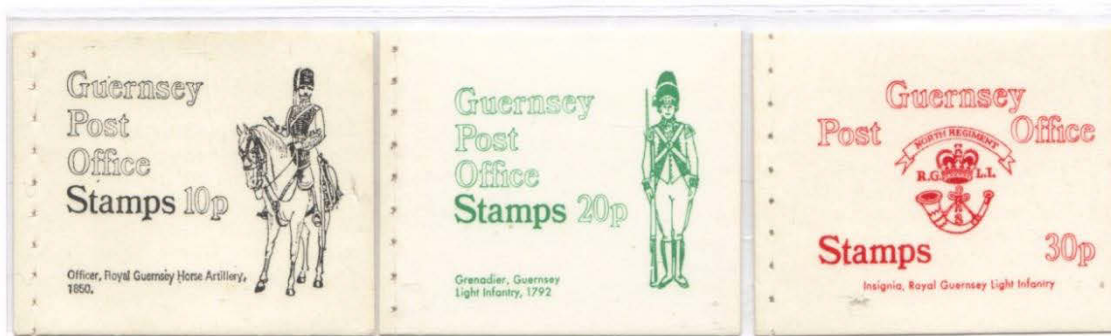
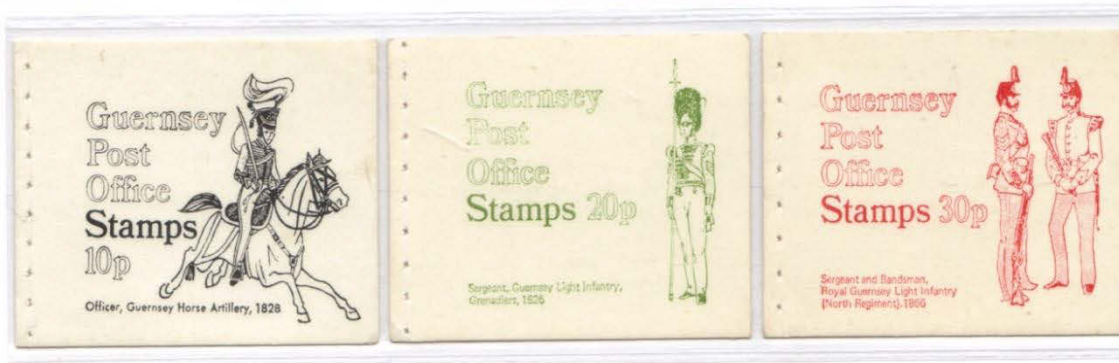
Guernsey Booklets Decimal Issues.

Although the covers were changed, twice again, the stamps remained the same; the old multipositives could be used – adding a changed value. Presumably the new plates were checked and the number of flaws reduced.

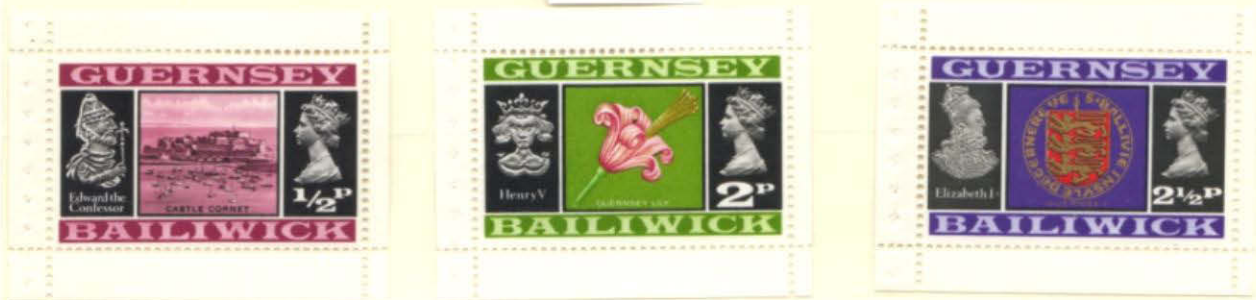
Once more two differing papers were used for the two issues, firstly Glazed Ordinary paper – which appears to be old stock which Harrison wanted to get rid of – then what SG describe as Chalky Surfaced paper, for the second.

Again the covers had flaws, but fewer in number, as did the stamps.

Overall decimalisation had little effect on the Guernsey definitive stamps – only one new design was produced. The changes were limited to the values on the stamps and the booklet covers.



Booklet Panes



Glazed Ordinary Paper



Chalk Surfaced Paper

These were printed in sheets of 48 (8 x 6) and had gutters between each column and row. – those between cols. 1/2, 3/4, 5/6 & 7/9, were double width, to allow for stitching.

Each alternate column was inverted, commencing with an inverted column. This layout ensured that all images would appear upright in the booklets, whichever way the sheet was placed.

Two issues were made with the same contents, although the covers were altered. There was, probably, more than one printing.

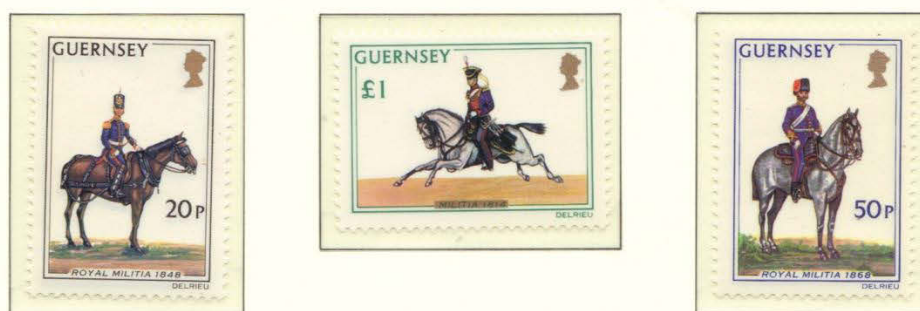
Probably because these booklets were different and had two values in colour, they are not so readily available; thus the writer's consideration of them is limited, but growing.

However the first issue was on 15/2/71 with the sheet stamps – it was all on highly glazed paper, creamy coloured.

The second issue was on the 2/4/73 and there are indications that a reprint was made of some value(s). Mainly on chalk surfaced paper, much whiter and fluorescent, but mixes of paper are seen.

This change in design is included, because it comes within the time scale covered by the first issue in Jersey. Obviously Guernsey was keener to change their definitive issue – whilst Jersey held on to the specially commissioned Beaton Head included on their first issue.

Definitive Sheet issue 2/4/74



Lower values - 1/2p to 10p – Photo by Courvoisier Granite, Coated paper/PVA
 Higher values – 20p to £1 – Photo by Delrieu Ordinary Glazed paper/PVA1.

It will be noted that the Queen's Head is the Machin Commemorative Head (specially designed), whilst the higher values still used a small version of the Diadem Head.

NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE (LOW VALUES) - 2nd April, 1974

Guernsey's new definitive stamp issue features uniforms of the Guernsey Militia, a body which acquired Royal status in 1831. The stamps have been printed in two panes of 50 by Helio Courvoisier of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. The size of each stamp is 24.1 x 29 mm and the perforation measurement 11½ x 11¾; unwatermarked paper containing brown and green silk threads has been used.

The subjects of the low value set are as follows:—

½p	Private, East (Town) Regiment—1815	4p	Officer, (Battalion Co.) East (Town) Regiment—1822
1p	Officer, 2nd North Regiment—1825	5½p	Colour-Sergeant of Grenadiers, East (Town) Regiment—1833
1½p	Gunner, Guernsey Artillery—1787	6p	Officer, North Regiment (Light Infantry)—1832
2p	Gunner, Guernsey Artillery—1815	8p	Field Officer, Rifle Company (2nd Royal Guernsey Light Infantry)—1868
2½p	Corporal, Field Battery, Royal Guernsey Artillery—1868	9p	Private, 4th West Regiment—1785
3p	Field Officer, Royal Guernsey Artillery—1895	10p	Field Officer, 4th West Regiment—1824
3½p	Sergeant, 3rd Regiment—1867		

The printed album page designer's lump these issues together; in fact there were several issues:-

2/4/74	½p, 1p, 1½p, 2p, 2½p, 3p, 3½p, 4p, 5½p, 6p, 8p, 9p & 10p
10/74	4p
12/74	1p & 4p
1/4/75	20p, 50p & £1
12/75	6p
29/5/76	5p & 7p
7/76	8p
11/76	10p
8/2/77	1p
7/77	½p
12/77	2p
7/3/78	9p

Second Definitive Issue—20p, 50p, £1—1st April, 1975

Guernsey's second set of high value definitives continues the theme of the ½p to 10p stamps released in 1974. Whilst the low values featured infantry the new denominations depict three mounted soldiers of the Guernsey Militia, a body which acquired Royal status in 1831.

The stamps have been printed on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 25 by the Paris firm of Imprimerie Delrieu. The stamps measure 26.25 x 36 mm and are perforated 13 x 13½.

The subjects of the stamps are as follows:

- 20p—Driver, Field Battery, Royal Guernsey Artillery—1848
- 50p—Officer, Field Battery, Royal Guernsey Artillery—1868
- £1—Cavalry Trooper, Light Dragoons—1814

As the details have not been studied, most comments are subject to review.

The Official description.

The inspiration for these stamps came from a set of prints—in the Priaux Museum—and these are printed using a finer screen of 300, rather than 250.

Sheets of 100 (2/10 x 5) ½p to 10p

Panes of 25 (5 x 5) 20p to £1—only the initial printing date shown.



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1

The paper used by Courvoisier to produce the lower values, was Coated Granite, the method was Photo and the sheets were 100 (2/10 x 5). The gum was PVA.



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1



B 1 1 1 1

No 10083



The paper used by Delrieu, to print the higher values, was Glazed Ordinary Paper, the method was Photo and the sheets were 25 (5 x 5). The adhesive was PVA.



Booklet Stamps

The next definitive series saw a change of method of printing and printer – bringing wholesale changes.

The method used was still Photo., the printers Courvoisier, the paper was 'granite' stated to contain silk threads – but was probably only ordinary 'shoddy'. The gum was changed and is believed to be Polyvinyl Acetate.,

Above all what were produced were sachets, rather than booklets.

The standard definitive stamps were produced in sheets, naturally all of the same value. However the sachets strips of stamps were made up from various combinations of value, which were also in sheets. These were then 'burst' and some were stuck into the sachets, whilst others were placed loose into the covers.

It would appear the Courvoisier utilised a finer screen, of 300, rather than the one used by Harrison which was 250. This makes it extremely difficult to determine the DoP, but it was obviously either upright or inverted. Both sheet stamps and those from booklets are assumed to be the same.

Thus we have no differing stamps – as singles.



SB 16



Because these strips were 'half sheet' long & only had margins one side, these were placed loose within the covers



Strips from specially printed sheets SB 13/4



£1.40

COURVOISIER S.A. (SWITZERLAND)

A 111

SB 13/4

Pane used for Booklet Strips 98a/b

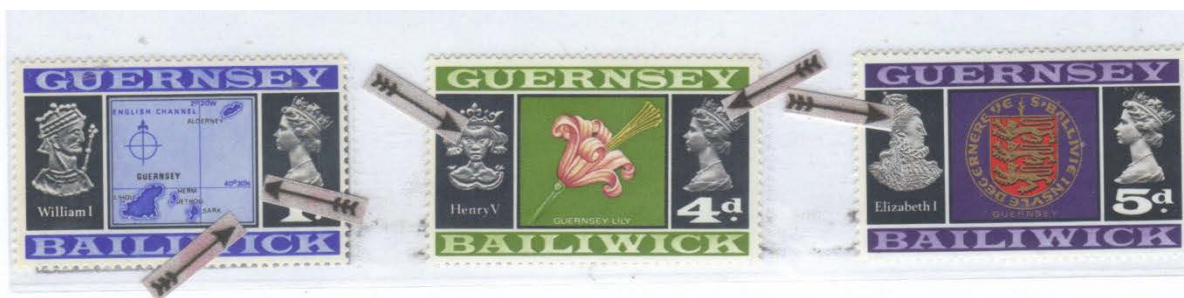
With a collection of basic, definitive stamps, the collector will normally try to add examples of mistakes (or deliberate differences) made during production – to show the depth of study (and possibly, the depth of his/her pockets).

These days, with computerisation in charge this happens less; however in 1969 these things still existed. Although Jersey & Guernsey are only a few miles apart, and the initial issues were printed by the same Printers, with the same Agents. The first issues were light years apart – but later went further apart.

The pictorial Definitive stamps were similar – but utilised scenes from the Islands – which were always going to be different. However Jersey went further and had a specially commissioned portrait of the Queen to use on their stamps. Both produced values which could not be used for postal purposes, in view of the forthcoming decimalisation.

Sheet stamps were similar, careless production methods suggest that some may be printed sideways – but this is now discounted. Paper/Coatings were originally from Harrison's old stock, the new Paper/Coating was introduced from late 1969 on; both had versions of PVAI. Continental Printings by Delrieu were on Coated Paper with PVAI, Courvoisier used only Granite Paper (containing silk shoddy) with PVA adhesive.

A small number of multi-positive flaws have been found – which exist on Guernsey's sheet & booklet stamps. None have yet been found on Jersey's sheet & booklet stamps.



Sheet stamps



Booklet stamps

On sheet stamps, of both 1d. & 1/6d. values, the wrong latitude existed until altered.

On the booklet stamps, the latitude was corrected before printing, for the 1d. value.

The 1d. value shows a variable white dot, in the bottom right corner. Many of this value have Doctor Blade flaws on – the initial printing of the value from Cylinder 1B1B was so bad as never to be issued.

The 4d. value has a large white spot at the corner of Henry V's right eye. The left side of the central cross of the diadem is white, lacking any screening. This is variable and appears on many values, but especially the 4d. upright booklet stamp.

The 5d. value shows a poor join (of the carbon tissue), vertically down Queen Elizabeth I's Crown & Head. On all values with her portrait. There is also a large retouched flaw in the bottom right of 'K' of Bailiwick.

Other multi-positive flaws are seen – but extremely variable – thus only listed in specialised consideration.

Missing colours, on either issue exist – but are scarce to rare.

Mis-registration of colours is common place, when involving movements up to and including a millimetre. Larger movements exist but are scarce to rare.



Black down

Black even further down

Black up



Green right, stalk left, lily frame left, Black up + two yellow blobs for good measure.

Inverted & Upright examples of stalk movement – right. Difficult to see, on inverted example, on black background.



Purple (background) down



Purple right

Mis-cutting, mis-printing & mis-stitched examples are rare, because examples occurring were easy to spot – and remove – when manufactured.



Both sides of a cover – out of synchronisation

Mis-stitched cover.

Mis-cut stamps have not been seen from the Sterling Era, but an example is shown below of a Guernsey stamp, cut to a Jersey format (from the decimal era).



SG state that CA watermarked examples are known – although the writer would assume that they were proofs, rather than issued stamps.

Finally flaws are to be found(?) on sheet and booklet stamps of Jersey (both from same source), a number of flaws are seen on Guernsey sheet stamps – but a huge number of minor flaws are found on the first booklet issues, of both stamps and covers (of Guernsey). These continue, on both stamps and covers, until the first change of design issue of Pictorial Definitives.

Because the writer has found so few flaws on the initial issue of Jersey stamps, this consideration is of separation variants – not to every one’s liking.

The extra single stamps for the specialist collector are:-



Note the left margin is imperforate



Note the right margin is perfed through

Where Torn or Cut edges are considered.



Why were these cut when the margins were perfed through – fakes?

The obvious flaws are the mis-cutting of the mass giving straight edges where they are normally torn and many instances of mis-registration of colours. Some 'flyspecks' have been seen but considerable study needs to be carried out before these can be listed as there are no reference points at all to start with.



These have been miscut in making up, thus have cut edges at bottom. These are normally torn

Later, similar designs of decimal stamps, produces similar variants.

The extra single stamps for the specialist collector are:-

In the 10p & 20p booklets:



The writer has only seen the 1/2p, 3p & 3 1/2p values with Dextrin added. This is at odds with what SG state.

All values Inv.



The writers samples of booklets is also small, but again information is recorded. Apparently booklet panes for the tenth issue onwards were on differing paper/ gum

In the higher value booklets:-
 Only three values used until the eighth issue – when the paper/gum was changed

CTTT



TTCT



Note the left margin is imperforate

CTTT



TTCT



Note the right margin is perforated through

1½VT TTT



TTT1½VT



These have been miscut in making up, thus have cut edges at T or B. These are normally torn

T1½VT TTT



TTT1½VT



With the eighth issue higher values the change of paper to whiter, gave the following extra stamps;

CTTT



TTCT



CTTT



TTCT



1/2VTTT



TTTT1/2V



Many of these show as cut (at T & B) because of the trimming of the sheet and/or slight mis-printing.



One solitary example is shown of a flaw – obviously a ‘one of’



Thus although it is certain some ‘printing flaws’ exist on Jersey sheet (and 2/- booklet stamps), the bulk of the interest found, is so far, separation and paper variations.

On the other hand Guernsey Pictorial Definitive sheet issue has a greater number of flaws – study has thrown up a list running into hundreds. A lot are, of course, small (fly specks to the non-specialist); however a number of much larger examples are shown here after.



‘Extra line of Latitude’ exists on all early printings of 1d. & 1/6d.



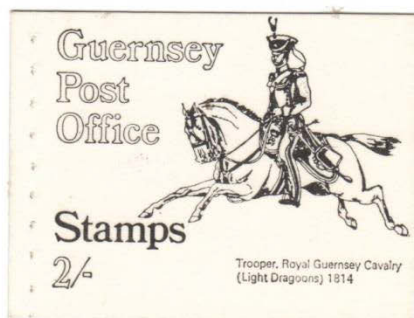
HARRISON AND SONS LTD LC

‘Dagger in shoulder’ R4/1 – Retouch in large 2nd. E of Guernsey R5/2 & ‘broken ‘U’ in Lihou’ R5/3
Cylinder 2B2B 2nd. reprint.



‘Missing Ear-ring’ R1/4

The booklet front covers were altered from the original – as comparison with photos of the original bromides show.



Cover 1b

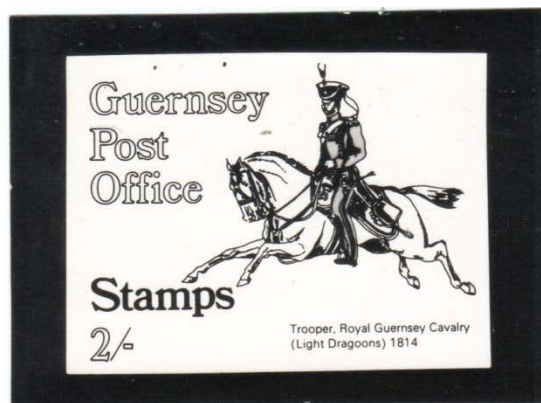
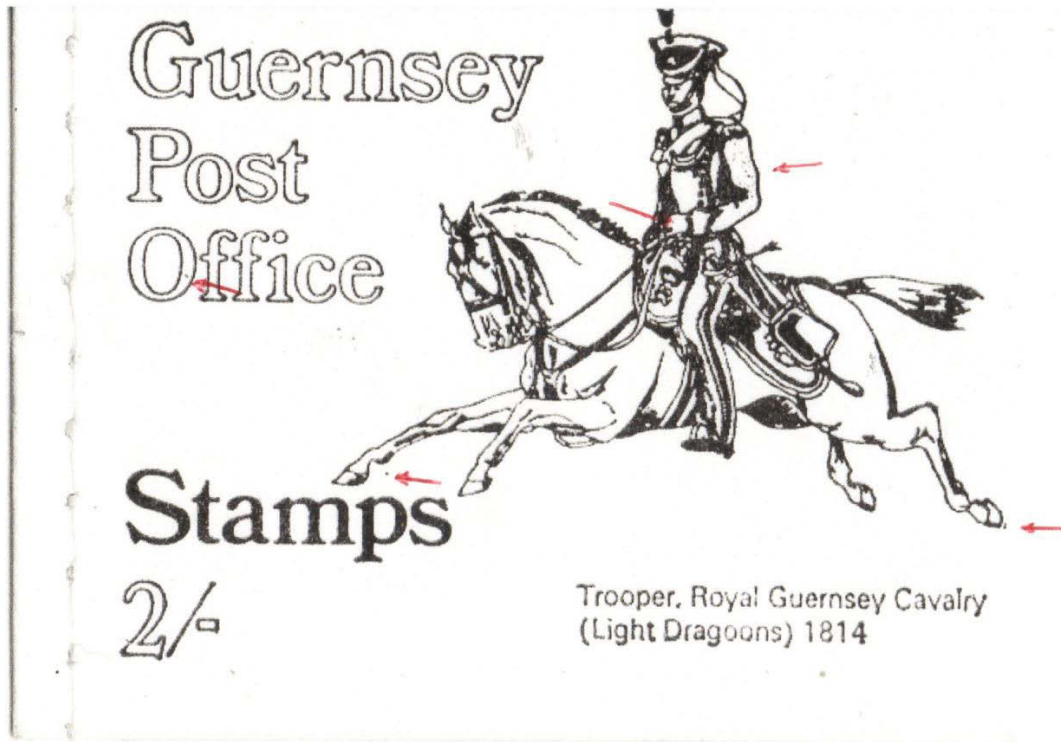


Photo of original bromide

Hatching removed from uniform – but leaves permanent flaws as shown under. Additionally there are flaws on most covers and stamps, to be able to identify all covers and stamps, in the 2/- series.

This is continuing into all subsequent issues and shows, given the material – all the first design of covers & stamps can be identified.



Cover 1b

Permanent flaws; dot on trooper's hand & flaw behind trailing hoof; plus variable dots on troopers arm.

Cover flaws; dot in 'O' of Office & dot right of horse's leading hoof

This enlargement shows the flaws clearly.

The first 2/- issue has been subjected to a specialised study and shows that all stamps and covers can be identified – throughout all the issues of this stamp series – a book has been produced with all details.

Most flaws are small – but examples are shown below, which are collectable by all.

Queen's nose shaded – dot on cheek – plus minor flaws

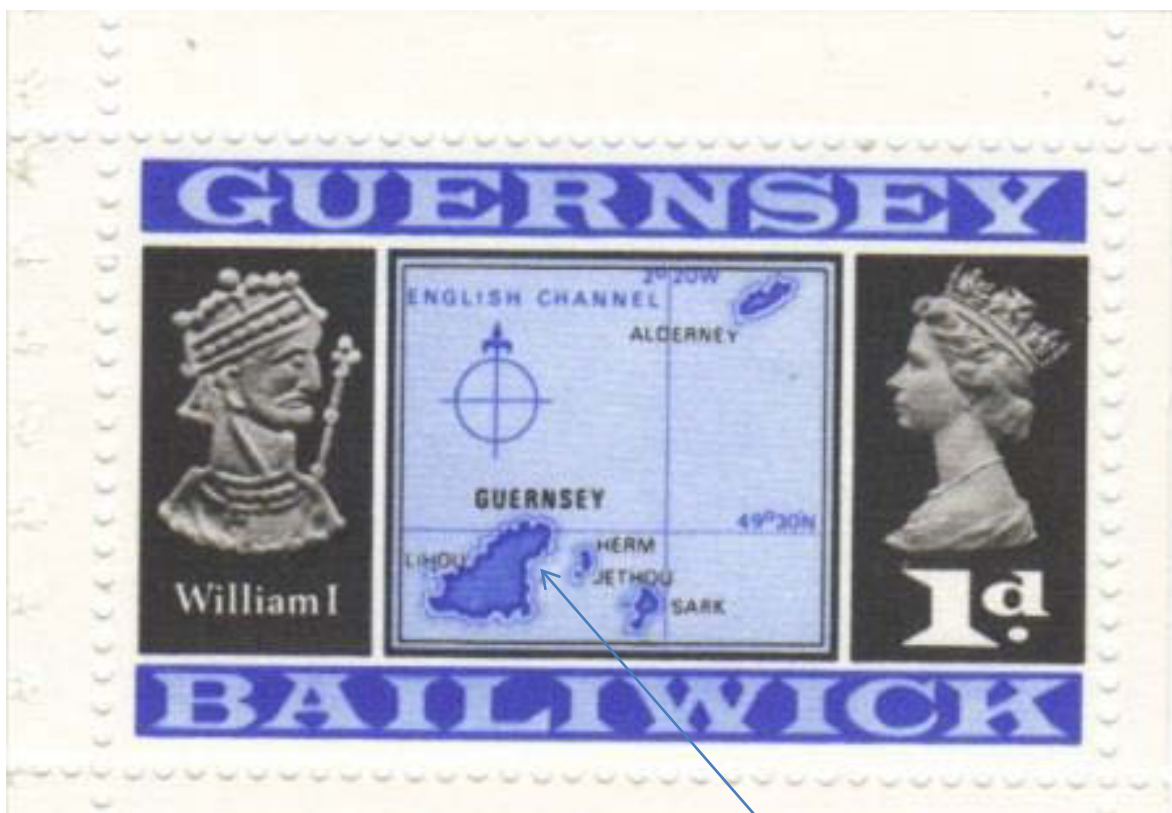


Stamp is inverted but shown upright for convenience.

Booklet 2a



Prominent retouch above stamens
 Dot on bridge of Queen's nose
 plus minor flaws
 Booklet 5a Again inverted but shown upright.



Island off St. Peter's Port
 etc...
 Booklet 14a Again inverted, but shown upright.

Flaws seen on Guernsey Definitive Sheet Stamps

Taken from material to hand for 1st. issue only

Will be updated when more material to hand

Normally collectors are only interested in the larger flaws – of more than one cell in size. However as very few of these appear to have been noted – all flaws seen are noted.

One reason why booklet stamps and covers from the first issue and onward, are so interesting is the large number of flaws that can be seen.

R.J.Tibbenham
July 2011

Guernsey 1st. Definitive Issue.

Study of flaws etc. on sheet stamps.

This type of study is difficult for many reasons; lack of material – prevents comparisons being made, fussy detailed designs make the finding of flaws difficult in the first instance. Colour shifts mask many flaws and these issues had many of these.

The flaws themselves vary in size and intensity – depending on how they were created.

Multi positive flaws occur at the 'production' stage of making a cylinder, because they are on the multi positive, they occur every time that part of the multi positive is used. A few occur when the original positive or negative becomes out of focus during the 'step & repeat process is carried out – but similar flaws can also be caused by faults during engraving.

One such flaw occurs on these stamps and also on the booklet stamps. The central cross on the Queen's diadem was clearly outlined on the original Machin productions – however in this issue the left hand side has become variable, from what it was originally to a prominent white line, with all stages between.

Thus any student can only list what they see and console themselves that they are not really blind; when someone finds something they have missed.

Paper is classified by SG as Thick or Thin – stated that thick paper has creamy coloured gum and thin paper has white gum. Studies show that the thick paper, which was developed and produced for the GB Machin issues (1967) has a variable coating, which does not fluoresce – the **adhesive** is Polyvinyl Alcohol (correct chemical designation PVAI) this either had a small amount of colouring added, to make it look more like the Gum Arabic it replaced – or taken from a different place in the hydrolysis chain, which is very long and produces similar adhesives varying from cream to dead white. The thin paper has a much whiter coating, which fluoresces under an ultra violet source and has dead white adhesive. The differing papers were classified, in GB, as Ordinary Coated Paper (OCP) & Fluorescent Coated Paper (FCP)

½d. value

Complete sheet No.20952: Sheet number at bottom of right margin A & top of left margin B. Colour checks (square) in Gutter, Imprint centre bottom margin, Cyl. Nos. right hand end of bottom margin colour/black. Thick paper pane 1A1A Black high on whole sheet.

- R1/4 Three black spots, one at top of 'S' of Guernsey, others in perfs.
- R2/5 Large black spot, top L of Queen's dress
- R3/1 Black spot R of flag pole.
- R3/4 Black flaw on Queen's cheekbone.
- R4/2 Large nick in R edge of Edward's panel, opposite beard.
- R5/1 One small red & one large black spots over second 'E' of Guernsey
- R5/5 s mall black dot in 'S' of Guernsey
- R6/1 Large flaw on L end of Edward's arm

Small black dot in 'K' of Bailiwick
R6/2 Small black dot at R of central panel, opposite Queen's forehead.
Black projection from Queen's panel into gutter, opposite bottom of dress.
Large Greenish Yellow flaw between stamps 2/3 R6

Sheet No. 20952 Thick paper pane 1B1B
Black high on whole sheet
R1/4 Black spot in sky opposite Edward's nose under 'R' of Guernsey
R1/5 Black flaw in top serif of first 'E' of Guernsey
R2/1 Extra dot in top of Edward's helmet, above band.
R3/2 Extra Window – variable. Often has white dot to R & below it.

Thick paper pane 1A1A No sheet number White flaw at L of Diadem cross more prominent on most stamps
No other flaws seen

Thinner paper last four rows pane cyl. 1B1B No sheet number
R3/4 Black dot on Edward's cheek

Odds show nothing

1d. Value

On the 1d. and the 1/6d. values, there are two well-known flaws; the wrong latitude value (all stamps, until corrected) and the 'extra line of latitude Cyl. 1A R1/2', corrected at same time as wrong latitude).

The other multi positive flaws, 'white patches round all islands' is seen on all stamps, but the large white dot (bottom R corner of map panel) can only be seen on some stamps.

Sheet pane 1A1A Thick paper no numbers
Printing is exceptionally pale (may be effect of sunlight)

R2/6 Large flaw at L edge of map adjacent compass rose
R4/4 Two white spots on Queen's cheek
R5/3 Large white vertical scratch running through 'H' of Herm & 'J' of Jethou
R6 printed in almost normal shade.

Sheet pane 1A1A Thick paper no numbers Normal shade

Probably because of darker shade, flaw 'dot in corner of map' now seen on most stamps. White patches round islands reduced but still visible.

A number of printing anomalies are seen, esp. in lettering, best in upright of 'R' of Guernsey (most stamps) – others although apparently repetitious, not listed.

R2/6 small black dot on William's forehead
R3/3 Large white sloping mark above latitude value
R5/5 Large black flaw S of Alderney
R6/1 Long white, sloping scratch SE of Alderney
- with blue dot at bottom end.

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A Black moved up
Because of black movement clearly shows flaws round islands.
Dot in corner extremely feint.

Sheet pane 1A1A Thick paper Sheet number R end of gutter 10360

Similar remarks apply

R1/2 flaw much feinter
R2/6 small black dot on William's forehead
R3/3 Large white sloping mark above latitude value
R6/1 Long white, sloping scratch SE of Alderney

- with blue dot at bottom end.

Sheet Pane 1A1A Thick paper Sheet number R end of gutter 10346

Similar remarks apply
Some retouching of islands names appears to have been carried out

R1/2 flaw much feinter
R2/6 small black dot on William's forehead
R3/3 Large white sloping mark above latitude value
R6/1 Long white, sloping scratch SE of Alderney

- with blue dot at bottom end.

Sheet pane 1A1A Thick paper Pane number L margin top

Similar remarks apply
Names of islands have been re-engraved.

R1/2 flaw much feinter
R2/6 small black dot on William's forehead
R3/3 Large white sloping mark above latitude value
R6/1 Long white, sloping scratch SE of Alderney

- with blue dot at bottom end.

Sheet pane 2A2A Re-engraved thick paper pane and sheet number in L margin 009266 (6008)

R1/2 Now only partial line
Others listed above removed.
R1/2 diagonal line under end of latitude value.
R4/1 Dot in bttm R corner reappears
R4/2 and again, with a friend!
R4/4 really disappears behind a blue retouch
R5/5 large white patch under word Alderney
R6/1 L of Alderney broken bttm.
R6/2 First E of Alderney broken base.
R6/5 Smudge to L of word Alderney

Sheet pane 2A2A Re-engraved Thick paper pane number L margin top 3481

As above except 6/5

Sheet pane 2A2A Re-engraved Thick paper sheet number L margin bttm.

All as last

Cyl. Blk. 2A2A Thinner paper (x 2)
Flaws round islands much less
Dot in corner feint or re-touched

Sheet pane 2B2B Re-engraved Thinner paper sheet number in L margin 004076. Pane number R margin bttm.6077

R1/2,3 & 4 MP flaw in corner obvious re-touch
R4/3 MP flaw 'dot in corner' re-appears
Also on 4,5 & 5/1
R5/3 Re-touched

``

R5/5 Re-touched
R6/1-2 Again re-touched
R6/3 feint
R6/4 & 5 visible again.

Cyl. Blk. Thinner paper Pane no. R margin bttm.
Confirms above.

Sheet pane 2B2B Re-engraved Thinner paper sheet no. in L margin top 004136 pane no. R margin bttm
White dot in corner, faintly visible or re-touched on most stamps.
R5/2 Large disturbance bottom R of compass rose.
R6/4 Large black flaw in 'JE' of Jethou

Cyl. Blk. pane 2B2B Thick paper No numbers
Also confirms above

Cyl. Blk. pane 2A2A **Re-engraved again** Thick paper No numbers
Corrected latitude

Sheet pane 2B2B Re-engraved again Thinner paper pane number R margin bttm. **Corrected latitude**
on this sheet MPs seen are – white dot in bttm R corner, white flaws round islands names (still) & a new one –
feint blue line joins tip of island to word Alderney
Blue up
R1/5 Flaw above latitude value
R2/2 small flaw in gutter below 'G' of Guernsey
R3/1 very small flaw in top right quadrant of compass rose
R4/1 dagger in shoulder
R4/3 black flaws I & below comps rose
R4/5 large white flaw in sea under Alderney, opposite Queen's eye
R5/1 large brown mark in value- almost certainly a stain.
R5/2 large re-touch in second 'E' of Guernsey
R 5/3 v. small blue flaw in gutter under first 'E' of Guernsey
 'u' of Lithou badly broken
 'G' of word Guernsey broken

Cyl. Blk. pane 2B2B Re-engraved again Thin paper No numbers
Corrected latitude

Cyl. Blk. pane 2B2B Re-engraved again Thin paper pane number R margin bttm.
Corrected latitude.

Cyl. Blk. pane 3A3A New cylinder Thick paper No numbers
 'Y' of Alderney not correct shape – all
 Dot in corner feint to not visible
 R6/4 two large flaws in gutter under.

Blk. 4 x 2 pane 3A3A new cyl. Thin paper No numbers
Confirms above.

Cyl. Blk. pane 3B3B New Cyl. Thick paper Pane no. R margin bttm.
 Island names not engraved well.
 Dot in corner not visible.

All these printings have a lot of 'fly specks' which would be of interest to the real specialist. Well worth studying
A very poor production from the printers view point.

1½d value

Apparently all on thicker paper – but coating variable.

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A 1A No numbers
R5/4 Brown flaw in 'S' of Guernsey
R6/5 Small black flaw in Henry's beard

Block two gutter pairs pane 1A 1A
Confirms R6/5

Sheet pane 1A1A Pane number L margin top.4449

Black up

R5/4 Brown flaw in 'S' of Guernsey

R6/5 small black flaw in Henry's beard

Sheet pane 1B1B No numbers

Black shifted R

Ink spread at edge of stamps suggests printed sideways.

White flaw to cross on crown shows on some stamps.

R1/4 Large black flaw in gutter below 'G' of Guernsey

Dot in gutter below first 'e' of Guernsey

Small dot over horizon R of Tower

R2/1 Black flaw in 'W' of Bailiwick

R2/4 Small black dot in gutter over 'G' of Guernsey

R5/4 Small black dot on Queen's houlder

R6/1-2,3 & 4 Brown dot in 'R' of Guernsey

R6/3 Vertical row of white dots below 'R' of Guernsey

Sheet pane 1B1B No numbers

R1/4 Small dot over horizon R of Tower

R2/4 Small black dot in gutter above 'G' of Guernsey

R5/4 Small black dot on Queen's shoulder.

R6/1-2,3 & 4 Brown dot in 'R' of Guernsey

R6/3 Vertical row of white dots below 'R' of Guernsey

Sheet pane 1B1B Pane number R margin bttm.1272

R1/4 Small dot over horizon R of Tower

R2/4 Small black dot in gutter above 'G' of Guernsey

R5/4 Small black dot on Queen's shoulder.

R6/1-2,3 & 4 Brown dot in 'R' of Guernsey

R6/3 Vertical row of white dots below 'R' of Guernsey

What a difference, when smaller flaws included!

Odd gutter blocks show flaws but uncertain which Panes.

2d. Value

Sheet pane 1A1A1A1A Thick paper Pane number R margin top 5292

MP flaw at rear of Diadem reversed L shape, white.

Occasional flaw to L central cross.

R1/1 flaw behind Queen's mouth

R1/2 flaw in second 'E' of Guernsey (? repeated on many stamps)

R2/4 small black flaw beneath rear leg of bttm lion

R2/5 small white flaw over Queen's necklace, front.

R3/1 small black flaw on Queen's shoulder

R6/2 three white spots on rear of bttm lion – probably caused by adherence to sheet above.

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A Thick & thin paper seen

MP flaw at rear of Diadem reversed L shape, white.
Occasional flaw to L central cross.

Cyl. Blk.pane 1B1B1B1B Thick & thin paper seen
MPs flaw as above
R6/5 Large flaw in second 'E' or Guernsey

3d. Value

Sheet pane 1A1A1A1A Thick paper pane number R margin top 3270

MP flaws 'rear of Diadem reversed L shape, white'.
& 'flaw to L central cross.'

John's image has various anomalies, too vague to list.

R1/1 flaw in 'R' of Guernsey

small black flaw over Lion's head, two under tail.

R2/1 small flaw in first 'E' of Guernsey.

R5/4 black flaw in L side of John's collar

Cyl. Blk.pane 1A1A1A1A Thick & thin paper seen. Two other blks. confirm

MP flaws white cross on Diadem prominent

Reversed L at rear not so prominent as 2d. value.

R5/4 Small dot on Edward's neck at R (as viewed)

Cyl.Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B Thick & thin paper seen (thin paper pane number R margin bttm.)

MP flaws white cross on Diadem prominent

Reversed L at rear not so prominent as 2d. value.

R6/5 Two large white flaws to left of Edward's nose (pane with number only)

4d. value

All appear to be thick paper – but coating varies

MP flaws dot by Henry's eye

white line to cross

White line bttm. of Diadem band

White dot on Queen's neck

Sheet pane Thick paper sheet number R margin top 26688

R1/1 Group of black flaws in 'U' of Guernsey

R1/2 large black spot in gutter under 'R' of Guernsey

R1/5 small flaw on Queen's shoulder

R2/1 small flaw in 'N' of Guernsey

R2/4 small flaw in 'S' of Guernsey

R2/5 white flaw at rear of Diadem band.

R6/4 small black flaw on back of Queen's shoulder

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A

) Less

R6/4 small black dot on back of Queen's shoulder

) fluorescent

) paper

Cyl.Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B Sheet number R margin bttm.)

Cy. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A

) Greater

R6/4 small black dot on back of Queen's shoulder

) Fluorescence

5d. Value

All appear to be thicker paper – coating variable

MP flaws vertical flaw down Elizabeth I's bust

Line of cross and band on diadem lack definition

Retouch in 'K' of Bailiwick variable

Sheet pane 1A1A1A1A Thicker paper Sheet number R margin top 14757

Gold right

R2/4 flaw in 'U' of Guernsey

Cyl. Blk. Pane 1A1A1A1A x 2

No other flaws seen

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B

Show no other flaws

6d. Value

Sheet pane 1A1A1A1A Thicker paper pane number R margin top 2975

L side of cross on diadem does not appear to have been retouched on this value

Poor print – number of v. small flaws ignored

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A Thicker paper

Cross lacks definition

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B Thicker paper

Do. Do.

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A **Thinner paper**

Cross lacks definition

A number of flaws seen round Lion, only on this block.

Similar block shows slightly flawed Gold printing.

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B **Thinner paper**

Do. Do.

9d. value

MP flaws partial retouches to L line on central cross and rear line, of diadem
many anomalies in letters of both top and bottom panels.

Sheet pane 1A1A1A1A **Thinner paper** pane number R margin top 2091

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A Thicker paper

R5/4 Short Gold line under middle 'I' of Bailiwick

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B Thicker paper

No flaws seen

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A **Thinner paper**

R5/5 Coloured line across all letters of Bailiwick.

Gold down – gives lions a 3D effect

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B Thinner paper

No flaws seen

1/- Value

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A Thicker paper
R6/4 Double white flaw on back of Queen's shoulder (seen on all examples of stamp at this position)
Gold down

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B Thicker paper
Gold down
Sheet pane 1A1A1A1A **Thin paper** pane number R margin top 3377
Few flaws seen anomalies/flaws to Victoria's Head

Cyl. Blk. pane 1A1A1A1A **Thinner paper**
R6/4
Gold considerably up

Cyl. Blk. pane 1B1B1B1B **Thinner paper** pane number R margin btm.
Gold up

1/6d. Value

Coast line of Lihou not engraved where black lettering usually appeared – but when black up shows as significant flaw.

Sheet pane Cyl. 1A1A thick paper pane number L margin top 2513 Incorrect
R1/2 Extra line of latitude
R1/3 small black flaw over latitude value.
R2/3 small green flaw over latitude value
large white flaw L of word Guernsey
R3/3 black flaw at btm.of L serif of ' R' of Guernsey
R6/5 black flaw in band of Diadem

Sheet pane Cyl. 1B1B thick paper incorrect
Black up
R1/1 black flaws in rer cross of Diadem extend to band.
R1/2 poor re-touch of white flaw L of word Jethou
R2/5 small green flaw under '30' of latitude value
R2/1 small flaw under and L of latitude value
R2/1 large re-touch on Queen's shoulder
R3/2 faulty engraving of ' Lithou'

Only small number of stamps seen with MP flaws (as 1d. val.), printing of green cyl. better but still some white round names of islands. Names of islands poorly engaged.
Only Green Cyl. re-engraved initially.

Sheet Cyl. 1A1A Thicker paper pane number L margin top 2513 Incorrect
Black left & up
R1/1 small black flaw in gutter above 'A' of Bailiwick
R1/2 extra line of latitude
R1/3 large faint flaws on Queen's neck

small flaw in sea above latitude value
R1/5 large green spot at Btm.R corner of William's panel
R2/3 large white flaw in sea L of word GUERNSEY
R6/5 black flaw in band of Diadem

Cyl. Blk. 1A1A Thicker paper Incorrect
R6/5 black flaw in band of Diadem
This combination has one reported example of the corrected latitude value

Sheet Cyl. 1B1B Thicker paper slightly different Incorrect
Black up
R1/1 black dot under first 'N' of Channel

Cyl. Blk. 1B1B Thicker paper pane number R margin btm.3057 Incorrect
No flaws seen

Cyl. Blk. 1A2A Thicker paper Incorrect
R6/5 black flaw in band of Diadem
Re-engraved cyl. much better flaws removed

Cyl. Blk. 1B2B Thicker paper Incorrect
No flaws seen

Cyl.Blk. 1A2A Thinner paper Corrected
R6/5 black flaw in band of Diadem

Cyl. Blk. 1B2B Thinner paper pane number in R margin btm. 0288 Corrected
No flaws seen

Cyl. Blk. 2A3A New Cylinder Thinner paper Corrected
MP(?) y' of Alderney not engraved properly
R6/5 black flaw in band of Diadem – still
black flaw to R of word Guernsey
Two large green flaws in margin under 6/4 – as 1d. value

Cyl. Blk. 2B3B New Cyl. Thinner paper Corrected
MP(?) y' of Alderney not engraved properly
No other flaws seen

Odds – not listed

Huge area of almost white sea around and left of latitude value
Black frame ink spreading flaws, opposite William's face, similar opposite Queen's nose; two similar flaws
seen

1/9d. value

Cyl. Blk. 1A1A1A 1A1A Thicker paper
MPs flaws down QE Is bust (?), white L of central cross & retouch of rear cross of diadem

Cyl. Blk. 1B1B1B 1B1B Thicker paper
MPs flaws down QE Is bust (?), white L of central cross & retouch of rear cross of diadem

Cyl. Blk. 1A1A1A 1A1A Thinner paper
MPs flaws, white L of central cross & retouch of rear cross of diadem

Cyl. Blk. 1B1B1B 1B1B Thinner paper pane number R margin bttm.
MPs flaws, white L of central cross & retouch of rear cross of diadem
R5/5 flaw in 'N' of Guernsey

Odds – not listed

R1/4 Missing earing – cylinder not known.

2/6d. Value Design as 1½d. value but change of Monarch from Henry to John
MPs flaws, white L of central cross & retouch of rear cross of diadem

Cyl. Blk. 1A1A Thicker paper
R5/4 flaw in 'S' of Guernsey

Cyl. Blk. 1B1B Thicker paper pane number R margin bttm 1635
No other flaws seen

Cyl. Blk. 1A1A Thinner paper
R5/4 flaw in 'S' of Guernsey

Cyl. Blk. 1B1B Thinner paper
No other flaws seen

Higher values by Delrieu on Ordinary Glazed Paper

One printing for 5/- value

Two printings of 10/- value – one for each perf type.

Three printings of £1 value – one of each perf type, then one in decimal era.

All carry date of first printing. Shades seen

Thus we have a comparison between the stamps of two Islands, with similar administrations and Law – only a few miles apart; using the same agent and the same printers.

We see that the initial sheet definitive series, for both islands were of a similar design – pictorial and scenic, with a similar range of values. They did, however, have a differing effigy of the Queen's Head.

The Guernsey Militaria issue was included, because it came in the same time span as the Jersey issues, but specialist considerations are not material to this comparison.

Then, following a basic study, it is shown that Multi Positive and other flaws are seen from the Guernsey sheet issue, but not from the Jersey sheet issue (or perhaps this student is blind to them!).

The 2/- booklets, in both islands, were specially produced – presumably to fit the existing vending machines – and the whole range of values and issues in Guernsey (including decimal issues) were printed from the same three multi-positives - whilst the Jersey 2/- issue had a change of format at decimalisation, but stayed the same size. The higher value (Jersey) booklets were made up from the first and last columns of sheet stamps, thus show the same absence of flaws.

Thus a further specialist consideration has to be of differing matters. With no flaws on Jersey stamps (to speak of), consideration is of separation variations, when paper variants are also considered, these are many. Where-as the Guernsey sheet issues have yielded a very long list of flaws – admittedly most are ‘fly specks’ and are of interest to the specialist only. The Guernsey booklets and covers, through-out their issue period yield a huge number of flaws, running into thousands and still rising.

Expensive flaws, such as missing colours, exist – however because they are rare and costly, will be missing from many specialist considerations.

Finally, the real Postal History of the issues is affected by political considerations and speculation amongst the administrations, dealers and collectors alike – and may not be brought into the open for a long time.

These issues are British, printed in GB for a British population. However the greed of the politicians involved meant that

- a) they are expensive and
- b) there is an abundance of most – although there are some remarkable shortages of some material.

Above all they are well worth studying – although the special issues become extremely costly and most are not worth the prices that greedy dealers want for them.

The First Sheet & Booklet issues are British through and through – but subsequent issues of stamps were printed all over the world – including Australia and Argentina, as well as the European continent and Ireland.

The First Issues of these two Islands are nowhere alike – which makes them, without doubt, of interest