



**CHANNEL ISLANDS
SPECIALISTS' SOCIETY**

March 2014

Volume 33 No.1

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS SPECIALISTS' SOCIETY

Founded in 1950

for the study of the stamps and postal history of the Channel Islands

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Membership application forms can be obtained from the Membership Secretary.
Exchange Packets are circulated regularly. A Postal Auction is held twice yearly.

A 36 page colour Journal is published quarterly.

Meetings are held three or four times a year in London and the Provinces.

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Outside back cover: £40.00. Full page: £30.00. Half page: £18.00

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SUBSCRIPTIONS and STANDING ORDERS

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4. Members who have not paid by **14th February** are assumed to have resigned.
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PLEASE ADD A 5% SERVICE CHARGE TO ALL CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS

We are pleased to welcome the following new Members:-2111 Gordon Low, Norfolk; 2112 David Hill, Derbyshire; 2113 Michael Dixon, USA; 2114 Gary Pearson, Sussex; 2115 Mike Tooley, Cornwall; 2116 Mick Britton, Northants; 2117 Kim Pitts, Somerset.

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Whilst every care is taken in the production of this Journal statements expressed in articles in *LES ILES NORMANDES* are the sole responsibility of the author(s) and are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor or by the Channel Islands Specialists' Society neither of whom can be held responsible for the accuracy of the information therein or any consequence arising there from

EDITORIAL

Spring is nearly here, hopefully bringing improvements to the weather with the weekend meeting in Gloucester to look forward to April 11th to 13th.

This edition features the start of an important long article examining Channel Island mails that passed via Weymouth 1794 – 1845 in addition to a range of features on other aspects of Channel Island's collecting subjects. The next Postal Auction to be held at the Gloucester weekend meeting will feature all the lots on display giving members present an ideal opportunity to view the individual lots rather than relying on just a description.

SECRETARY'S CLIPBOARD

by Richard Flemming

As you read this, Christmas and the New Year will be a distant past and hopefully things will be moving in the garden to herald the Spring. Those of you who were not able to attend the December meeting at the Royal missed a wonderful 'social philately' display on Scott of the Antarctic by Trevor Cornford. Also the February *Members' Annual Competition* will have passed and congratulations to the winners of the various classes.

Our next members' meeting will be the *Society Weekend* at the Hallmark Hotel, Gloucester and the planning for the weekend is well in hand. I hear through the grapevine that it is a good hotel and not too far from Gloucester for those who wish to explore further. You should have received your booking form for the *Society Weekend* in the December issue of *Les Iles Normandes*. If you are planning to attend please send your form to Gerald Marriner as soon as possible. Again, if you are planning to provide a display for the weekend can you let me know the title and number of sheets of your display (rflemming@talktalk.net). This will hopefully allow for the smooth running of the displays and enable all members to have a fair crack of the whip with timings.

Following on from the success of the Bournemouth meeting, you will see from the "Forthcoming meetings" below that David Horner has kindly arranged a similar event for the September meeting in Wakefield. Final details of the event will follow in due course. Unless listed as different, all CISS meetings are held at the RPSL, 41 Devonshire Place, Marylebone, with coffee and biscuits served at 10.30am (for an 11am start) until approximately 5pm. We look forward to seeing you there and at any other meeting.

Forthcoming meetings:

11-13 th April 2014	Society Weekend at The Hallmark Hotel, Gloucester
5 July 2014	AGM
20 September 2014	Members' Regional Meeting @ York House Hotel, Wakefield
13 December 2014	Members' Meeting

Meeting at the Royal, London, Saturday, 14th December 2013.

by Richard Flemming, Secretary

The theme for the day for the twenty-two members and one guest present was 'Social Philately'. The day was divided into two sessions, the morning session being devoted to members' displays followed in the afternoon by Trevor Cornford, Chairman, Polar History Society, and his social philately display related to Scott of the Antarctic.

Six members presented material for display with Jon Aitchison starting proceedings with his interesting display of Channel Islands hotel ephemera including baggage labels, hotel invoices, cachets on postcards and illustrated envelopes. Mark Bailey displayed nine sheets of 19thC items, including an 1800 letter from William Pierre Le Cocq at boarding school in Chesham to his parents in Guernsey. There was also a halfpenny postcard from Jersey to Plymouth. Other interesting items included mail from British Guiana to Jersey and Alderney to Sweden, all written during the 1890s. Nick Stuart introduced material relating to the Boite Mobile service, including a rare item of mail via Granville with the GB stamp cancelled by the lozenge 1441 small figures handstamp of Granville. There was also the St Malo lozenge, 3734 large figures handstamp cancelling the GB stamp on an item of mail from Jersey to France. There were examples of mail via Carteret, Granville and St Malo too bearing a range of BM (Boite Mobile) handstamps. Simon Burke presented several items relating to the Isle of Sark, including a cover from Sark to Bangkok, items of mail relating to the Stock's Hotel and an item of mail from Sark bearing the rare 'B' code datestamp.

In keeping with the social philately ephemera theme, Gerald Marriner presented several items relating to hotel tariffs and invoices, including an invoice for the Arden Hotel where B&B cost £1-16s-0d. However, for those of us who like to have an after dinner drink, Gerald showed a drinks price list from the Jubilee Hotel where gin was 1/- per measure, whisky @ 1/6d and brandy @ 1/9d. Finally, Richard Flemming presented some of his recent acquisitions including an 1815 entire from Quebec to Guernsey bearing a black Ship Letter/crown/QUEBEC handstamp and a red Ship Lre/crown/PLYMOUTH DOCK handstamp. This entire was charged at 16/8d (equivalent to £56 in 2013!!). Also of interest was an 1860 envelope from Guernsey to Hong Kong bearing, as well as the QV 6d adhesive, a 1d

handstamp and an 1879 envelope from Jersey to New Zealand routed via San Francisco at the 6d rate as per the 1873 Agreement.

After lunch members were entertained by Trevor with his wonderful 11 frame display of material relating to the fateful journey of Capt. Scott to the South Pole. There was too much material to list individually, but there were items of mail posted from the ports of call on the outward journey to the South Pole, including South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, all bearing the unique penguin expedition handstamp. Amongst the mail sent back from the polar base camp were items of mail from Capt. Scott and several items of mail from Capt. Oats, including possibly the last letter he sent home before setting off on the fateful journey to the South Pole. Besides items of mail, there were examples of a cartoon published in Punch and photographs produced by George Murray Levick. Trevor's display showed members present what can be achieved for a "Social Philately" display and certainly gave those members present food for thought for future displays.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DAVID LAURILLARD

David (Member No. 127), Hants, joined the Society in 1964.

It is with very great pleasure that the Society recognises this achievement of 50 years of active membership and extends warmest congratulations and thanks for such continuing support.

New Life Members

We are pleased to announce the achievement of Life Membership awarded to 1497 John Lockington, Coleraine; 1498 Trevor du Feu, Jersey; 1502 Geoffrey Lea, Lancs; 1519 Michael Pennington, Yorks; 1520 Peter Viscusi, USA.

News of Members

On Saturday 30th November 2013 our member, Jon Aitchison FRPSL, won the Revenue Society's annual competition with a Channel Islands entry entitled '*Guernsey General Duty Adhesive Revenues*'.

Member's Wants

Brian Sole FRPSL is anxious to acquire a Guernsey Occupation ½d green 4th printing IMPRINT BLOCK of 4 or 6 with imprint 4 x 120M/11/41 at

the foot in fine unmounted mint condition. Please contact the Editor or Brian directly on email brian.sole@btinternet.com or **Tel: 01932 220677** **Andy Mazzara** in the USA is still looking for the Guernsey Imprint u/m blocks of ½d Light Green Arms (1st printing), and the ½d Bright Green Arms (6th printing) – if you can help please contact the Editor.

John Henry Ingrouille – a last word.

by Ron Brown

Following my article serialised in the last two Journals I have received some interesting copy papers and a photograph via the Mark Lamerton collection. These include copies of statements taken by Lieutenant Barber, a police officer, serving with No. 20 Civil Affairs Unit, Force 135, who was stationed in Guernsey and Alderney pictured on the right. One of Barber's tasks was to look into the Ingrouille case.



Signed statements were taken in July 1945 from both John's parents and also from a close friend of many years, Alice M. Hubert. The salient points from these statements are summarized hereunder:

"We married in 1920 and had one son, John, born in 1921. Prior to the occupation of the Island by the Germans our son was employed as a worker in glass houses and on the land and also went to Jersey during 1940 to help with the potato crop there. When the Germans came our son was still living at home and went to work for a Mr Collis at Paradise, Vale and then went on to work for the Germans as a cook at The Mill, Vale. He seemed quite happy in this work and had an officer to whom he worked and seemed to quite like him who used to take him out shopping quite a lot and to the pictures. He never complained of ill treatment by the Germans. Also working in the kitchen was a woman named Nellie BREWSTER and her daughter Frances. Shortly before Christmas 1940 our son brought home a knife and fork for safety which he said belonged to his officer as he was going away and would give it back to him when he returned putting them in his chest of drawers in his bedroom.

At 5.00pm on the 31st December two Germans came to the front door and searched John's bedroom looking for a gun. John was taken by the Germans a half hour later as they said he had stolen a knife and fork. Two days later two Germans returned with another and Mrs BREWSTER and subsequent visits were also made. Mrs BREWSTER confirmed to the

Germans that the knife and fork were those she had mentioned. When asked why John had been taken one German said that they had not lost a gun, but that John must have had something as he told Nellie BREWSTER he had got 800 men ready to shoot us. Some five or six weeks later further visits were made by the Germans asking for John's friends which we could not respond to and then a Guernsey policemen called for John's ration cards and then another advised later that John had been taken to Jersey to be tried there by the Germans. We then had a letter from our son stating that he would sue Mrs BREWSTER and her daughter for the lies they had told about him. We then heard that our son had been sentenced to five years in prison and was to be taken to France. We remembered John saying once that he had seen Mrs BREWSTER one day coming out of one of the German's bedrooms with only her dressing gown on. We believe it was partly through this episode Mrs BREWSTER told the Germans lies about our son. To our knowledge he never did anything to justify being arrested by the Germans. He never mentioned anything against the Germans and we are positive he had no intention whatever of getting together 800 men to shoot the Germans"

1870 Ballon Monté Ville de Paris to Jersey

by David Gurney FRPSL

At a Royal Philatelic Society London regional meeting at Crowborough last August Michael Berry showed this fascinating letter dated 12th December 1870, the 87th day of the Siege of Paris, addressed to a Monsieur Henri



Aucler in St. Helier, Jersey. Michael has also provided a translation of the interesting content which is relayed here for the benefit of members.

This was the 42nd Balloon of the Siege of Paris and departed from the Gare du Nord railway station at 04.45hrs on the 15th December 1870. It landed in the afternoon at 13.00hrs at the Bois de Sinn, near Wertzler, West Germany some 468 kms east of Paris, the first to land in Germany after one of the greatest distances travelled. It carried the pilot and two passengers with 12 pigeons together with secret documents on military preparations and post, all captured and imprisoned. The balloonist, Delamarne, was moved on the 11th January for interrogation with the Prussian Quartermaster General in the presence of the Royal Prince of Prussia assisted by General Von Manteuffel. He escaped from his escort in thick fog on the 13th and presented himself to General Trochu, the Governor of Paris, on the next day. The letter above was posted in Paris at the Bureau Central and was carried in bags weighing only 63 kgs. There is no arrival mark on the back. It has a number of interesting points some of which are abstracted hereunder.

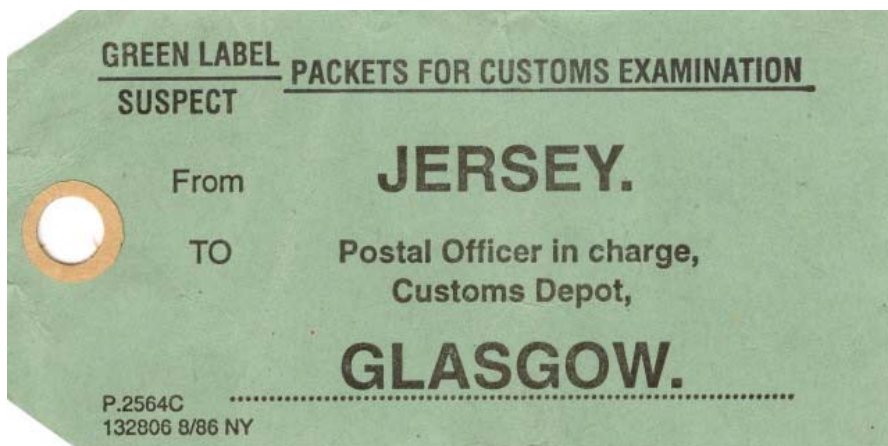
'I told you about a subscription from the National Guard to manufacture guns. Our battalion, the 92nd, provided a sum of 9000 francs that permitted the manufacture of a beautiful rifled breach loading gun with a range of 6 to 8000 metres with carriage and ammunition wagon. Yesterday the battalion presented this gun to the government of National Defence and there was a solemn ceremony. We were told the day before that the whole battalion would meet at 10 o'clock to fetch it from the workshop where it had been made near the Montparnasse Station. We went led by drums and bugles and arrived at around noon at the workshop door. The gun was not yet harnessed and we waited a long hour. At last it came out of the workshop, pulled by 4 strong horses belonging to the Orleans Company and followed by the ammunition wagon also pulled by 4 horses. We escorted it to the City Hall Place where we were drawn up in battle order and a member of the Government came down to receive it. Then we marched past and arrived at the Place Vendôme to present our gun to General Clement Thomas, Commander in Chief of the Garde Nationale, then to the Mayor of the 2nd Arrondissement and finally back to the 'Arts and Métiers'. It was 5.30p.m. when this military parade ended and we were all faint with hunger. The weather was dry and cold. We hope that with God's help all our efforts to resist the enemy and defend our Country will

not be in vain and at last we shall get out of this terrible fight victorious and regenerated.

We are still without news from you although we have known letters from Jersey to Paris. I do not know who received a letter from his wife in Jersey which probably came from the post sent by a merchant in Rouen who was in charge of 1400 letters from all sources. A new messenger will try to get through in a few days so one should address letters to the Rouen merchant to forward them to another in Paris, stamp only to Rouen, the postage from Rouen to Paris will be requested from the addressee at the rate of 2.50 francs a letter. For 15 days we have had no news of what is happening in the Provinces outside Paris. There are various rumours circulating and we are waiting for official confirmation. Our situation from the beginning of the Siege has been one of complete ignorance of what is happening outside of Paris. When the rumours are confirmed they seem to be out of date by a month and have lost a great deal of interest in the light of other events which is why we are so impatient for news and so doubtful about so many contradictory rumours.

Jersey Post Office ‘SUSPECT’ Customs’ labels

by Jon Aitchison FRPSL



I have recently acquired these interesting labels of the type used to give handling instructions on outgoing mailbags. Normally these labels are printed on manila card and state where they are from, the destination office, dispatch date and time. These are of note as they appear to specifically identify batches of mail that merit closer examination by U.K. Customs' officials.



The inclusion of the word 'SUSPECT' suggests that they are not intended for packages with customs' declarations, but those without, or with declarations that appear implausible, or mail that in some other way has caused concern. It is interesting that Jersey Post Office carries out this service for British Customs. Although it is probably a reciprocal arrangement, there is likely to be far less benefit to Jersey as most imported items of the type that would go through the mail are exempt of import duty. Because 'GREEN LABEL' is printed in the top-left corner, a statement of the obvious, it suggests that this is an internationally recognised standard method of identifying such items. The mailbags were clearly for dispatch from Jersey to Glasgow and Manchester. The coding in the bottom left-hand corner probably includes a stationery reference number, a tracking number and, I believe, the '8/86' refers to a printing date of August 1986.

CHANNEL ISLANDS' MAILS VIA WEYMOUTH 1794-1845

by Ron Brown

Prior to the establishment of Post Offices in the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey letters were carried between the Islands and England by trading cutters usually from Southampton. There was no official mail service and correspondence had to be sent via letter forwarding agents working at the Channel ports. The agents would arrange, for a fee, for mail to be carried to the Islands via private ships incurring a further charge. There was no regular mail service and ships usually waited for a full cargo before sailing. In 1791 the British Government instructed the Postmaster of Southampton to take a census of letters addressed to the Channel Islands over a four week period and from this it was estimated that the annual volume of mail would be around 30,000 items. With this volume of mail it was considered that a Packet service would not be economic.

War with France re-commenced in 1793 and the activities of small unarmed boats plying in the Channel was severely curtailed and the sea became a hotbed of enemy privateers on the lookout for plunder. In fact, during the first two years of the war, Jersey lost two thirds of her shipping and 900 men were taken prisoner. These were disastrous times for the inhabitants and communications were very hazardous and uncertain.

Due to the importance of the Islands, and the proximity to the French mainland, it was decided that a regular armed Packet service should operate. Although most mail to and from the Islands

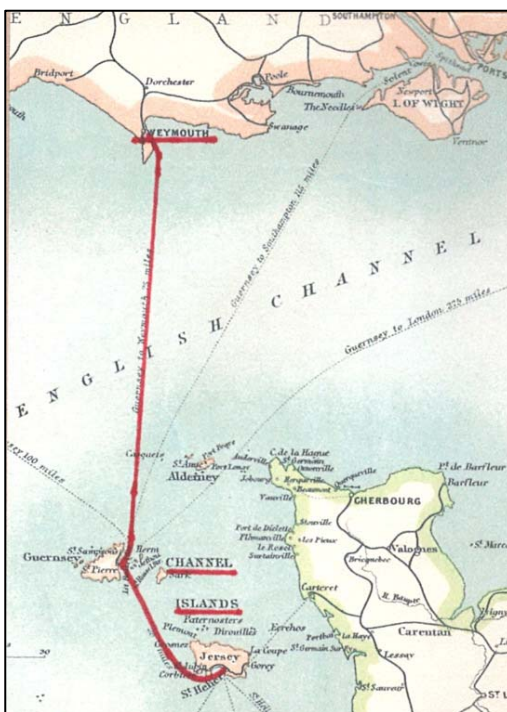


Fig.1.

went via Southampton, Weymouth was chosen for the Packet Office as it was the shortest sea crossing and prevailing winds were better suited for sailing ships. The distance between Weymouth and Guernsey is 85 miles and the crossing (in good weather) took approximately 16 hours, see Fig. 1.

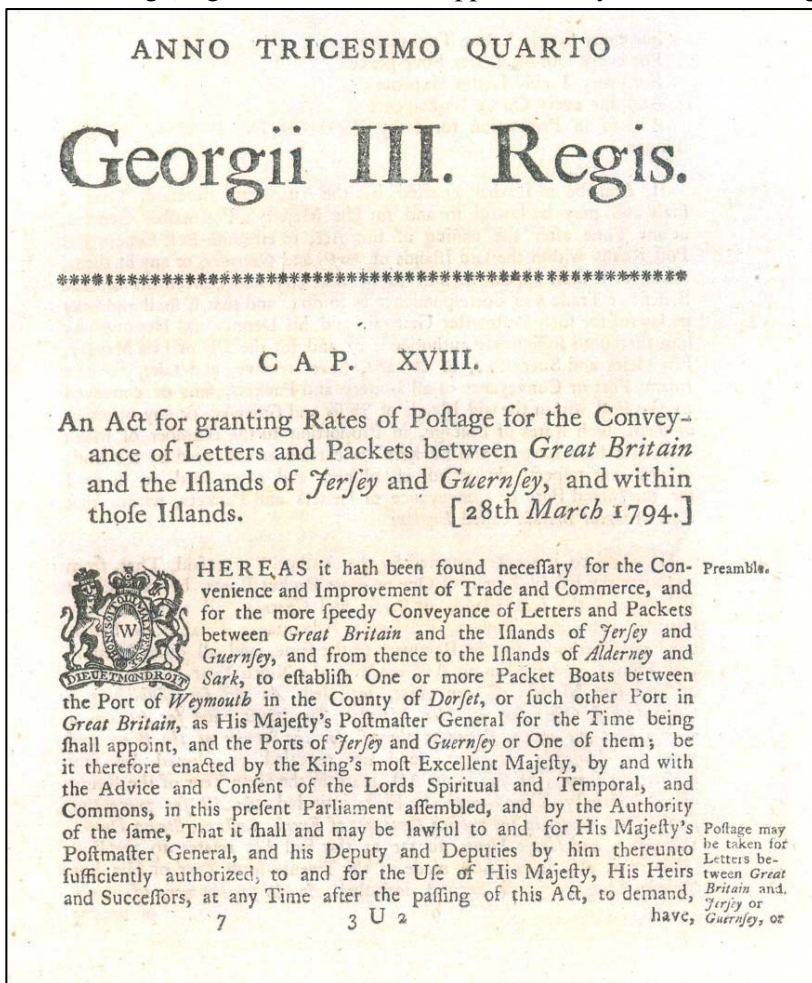


Fig.2.

By Act of Parliament dated the 28th March 1794 a Packet service was established at Weymouth and the opening of Post Offices authorised in both Guernsey and Jersey.

On the 6th February 1794 (and other dates during the month) the following notice regarding a Packet service to the Channel Islands was published in the London Gazette and the first Packet, the 80-ton armed cutter ‘Royal Charlotte’, sailed from Weymouth for Guernsey on the 13th February commanded by Captain Simpson.

From the beginning of the service the ‘Rover’ was the second Packet in use, being a 67 ton cutter. Both ships had been transferred from the Dover station.

London, 6 February 1794 (General Post Office)

Notice is hereby given, that a Packet will sail every Thursday from Weymouth for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and a Mail, with the letters for these islands will be made up and sent from this Office every Wednesday night. The course the packet will take, and the times of her stay and return, will be in general, and less in cases of particular and occasional orders to the contrary, the same as in the last war; namely to sail to Guernsey, and drop her letters there; to proceed immediately to Jersey, there to deliver her letters, and stay for 3 days for the answers; then to return to Guernsey, deliver her letters, stay there 2 days, and return to Weymouth.

*By command of the Postmaster-General
ANTH. TODD, Secretary*

This established Weymouth as the main south coast port for all Channel Islands mail and this remained so until 1845.

A Post Office Surveyor, Christopher Saverland, went over on the first Packet, and appointed Mrs Ann Watson Postmistress of Guernsey and Charles William Le Geyt Postmaster of Jersey. The Packet sailed from Weymouth once a week, at first on Thursday evening, but soon afterwards on Saturday evening. In 1807 a twice weekly service was established and by 1829 there was a thrice weekly service in the summer months from April to September.

During the Napoleonic wars the Packet Captains' instructions were to attach weights to the mail and *'when attacked to run while they can, fight when they can no longer run, and throw the mail overboard when fighting will no longer avail'*

On the opening of Post Offices in both Guernsey and Jersey, and the commencement of the Weymouth packet service in 1794, the postage rate for a single letter was 2d with progression as below in Figure 3.

Rates.	For every Single Letter Two-pence :
	For every Double Letter Four-pence :
	For every Treble Letter Sixpence :
	And for every Ounce Eight-pence :
	And so in Proportion for every Packet of Deeds, Writs, or other Things.

Fig. 3.

At that time a letter consisted of a single sheet folded. Envelopes were not used as they would constitute a double letter and be charged four pence. The two pence Packet charge was in addition to the inland mileage rate. The Packet rate was increased to three pence from 12 March 1805 and remained at this rate until the introduction of uniform postage in December 1839.



Fig. 4.

Figure 4 above is from an early 19th century aquatint by Reeve showing the

165 ton steam Packet Flamer arriving at Weymouth Harbour. The Flamer was built in 1831. The painting is in the British Maritime Museum. The original Packets were cutters of about 80 tons hired, at low rates, by the Post Office. The owners or masters had to make a profit by carrying passengers and sometimes resorted to smuggling tobacco and spirits.

FIRST PACKET – ROYAL CHARLOTTE

Figure 5 below is a wrapper which was probably carried on the first voyage of the Packet ‘Royal Charlotte’ on the 13th February 1794.

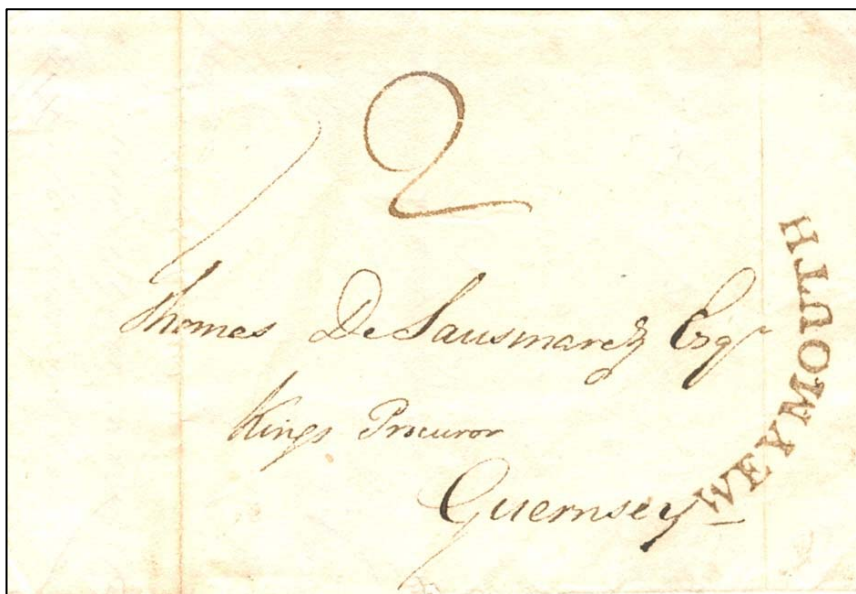


Fig.5.

The wrapper is dated 31st December 1793 and was sent from London to the King's Procurer, Guernsey with the 'Weymouth' concave town handstamp which was applied to all mail which went through the Weymouth Post Office. Although the letter was written on 31st December it appears to have been sent to Weymouth and held until the opening of the Post Office on Guernsey and the sailing of the first Packet. This is supported by the fact that although the letter must have been at Weymouth for several weeks it is rated 2d being the new Packet rate between Weymouth and the

Channel Islands. However, as this wrapper enclosed accounts, the correct rate should have been 4d. As no other charge has been made the letter would have been carried from London to Weymouth outside the mails or under separate cover.

PASSENGERS AND CARGOES

Besides mail the Weymouth Packet carried general cargo and passengers as illustrated by the following Notice which appeared in the Gazette De Guernsey on 25th October 1817.

The Commanders of His Majesty's Packets on the Weymouth station, beg leave to acquaint the Inhabitants, Gentry and other visiting the Island of Guernsey, that they will take passengers between Guernsey and Jersey, at the following prices:-

Cabin passengers, 5/- each

Forecastle passengers, 2/6d each

Thomas Quirk }

Frederick White }

Robert White }

Commanders

IMPACT OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

The Weymouth Packet service could be affected by bad weather as the following notice shows:-

(Guernsey) Gazette 25 January 28 1840

The Weymouth Packet boat which should have arrived on Sunday, having been detained by contrary winds until Wednesday evening, arrived here on Thursday morning, with that days and Sundays mail. So many letters have never been received in Guernsey on a single occasion, a count shows that there were nearly three thousand five hundred letters and two thousand papers.

POSTMISTRESS'S ACCOUNT

Miss ^{ess} Priaulx & Co. 1833	
1799	to Ann Watson
Sept 11	Post of 2rs 0.6
17	— — — 13 5
25	— — — 0.11
March 2	— — — 10 3
10	— — — 4.0.2
18	— — — 12.4
26	— — — 16.11
£7.10.6	
Guernsey 10 th April 1833	
Paid the above in full	
for my Mother	
Nichols Watson	

Figure 6 is a receipt from Ann Watson, Guernsey's first Postmistress, to the Guernsey Merchant, Cartaret Priaulx & Co, for postal charges.

Ann Watson was in the post of Postmistress from 1794 to 1814. She was succeeded by her son Nicholas who was Postmaster from 1814 to 1841 making a total of 34 years postal service in the Watson family at that time.

Fig. 6.

CHANNEL ISLANDS POSTAL MARKINGS

From the opening of Post Offices in Jersey and Guernsey handstamps were used identifying the Island of origin. These were in the form of 'JERSEY' and 'GUERNSEY' being either straight line, concave or scroll type.



Fig. 7.

Jersey – Weymouth Packet rate	2d
Weymouth – London Inland rate	<u>5d</u> (127 miles)
Single letter rate	7d
but three sheets ie x 3	thus 1/9d

The letter was originally charged as a double letter and was re-rated as a treble letter with an Inspectors crown mark stamped in red under the manuscript rate of 1/2d.

Jersey's first postal marking was the '**JERSEY**' concave and Figure 7 above is an example from the first year of use.

CALCULATION OF POSTAL CHARGES

Until the introduction of uniform postage in December 1839 letters were charged according to the distance from the place of posting to their destination. The cost of postage was extremely high which is illustrated by the following examples. In December 1839 uniform 4d postage was introduced, followed in January 1840 by uniform 1d postage.



Fig. 8.

Jersey – Weymouth Packet rate	2d
Weymouth – London inland rate	5d
London – Edinburgh rate	7d
Edinburgh – Aberdeen rate	5d
1/7d endorsed in red.	

Figure 8 above is an entire from Jersey to Aberdeen dated 1795 and demonstrates how postal charges were calculated for the various stages including the 2d packet charge. Note that, as was usual at that time, Scotland was referred to as '*N. Britan*' per the manuscript endorsement.

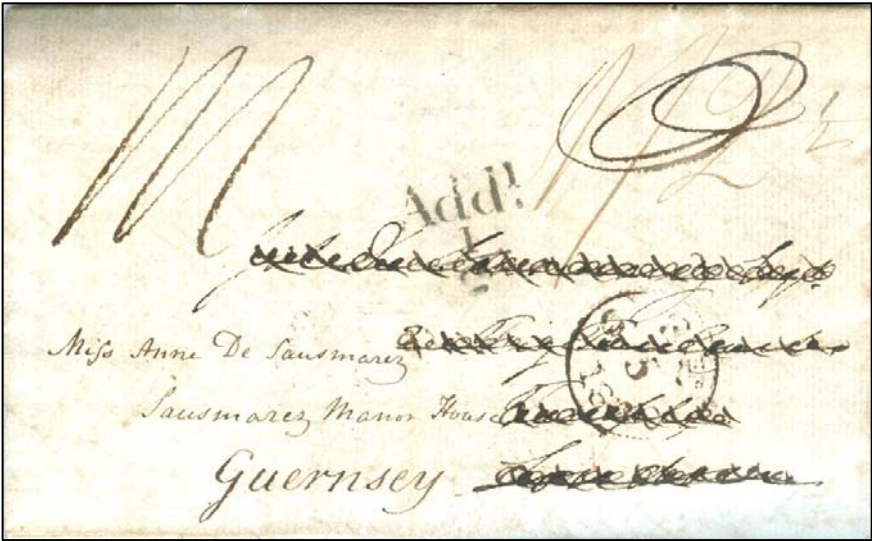


Fig 9

Figure 9 above is a letter dated 27 January 1830 from Durrell De Sausmarez on board HMS Alligator at (South) Queensferry, Firth of Forth to his sister Anne in Guernsey. The letter was first sent to London and readdressed to Guernsey.

By Act of Parliament in 1813 mail coaches in Scotland were required to pay the turnpike tolls if they had more than two wheels. A ½d was added to the postal charge for letters carried by mail-coach in Scotland.

Queensferry	London	1/2d
Scottish 'Additional ½d' turnpike charge	1813-1839	½d
Endorsed		1/2½d

Then rate of 1/2½d was deleted when re-addressed with the charge from London to Guernsey added as below:

London Weymouth	127 miles	10d
Weymouth Guernsey	Packet charge	3d
	Endorsed	1/1d

(To be continued in the next Journal)

Rare 1878 letter from Jersey to Cahors via Port Bail

by Henri Chartier



I am pleased to show a rare cover above posted from Jersey on the 13th April 1878 to Cahors and routed via Port-Bail on the west coast of the Cotentin peninsula. Very few items of post are known from Jersey and the only recorded dates of use so far have been 1869, 1871 and 1874. Can any member report further examples to Cahors?

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The Society has a stock of past issues of the **Bulletins** and the Journal '**LES ILES NORMANDES**'. These are available at £1.00 each, and the Bulletins at £0.50 each, postage and packing is extra. The indices to both the Bulletins and Journals can be found on the website; **www.ciss1950.org.uk**

To enquire about past issues please contact Moira Edwards at 86, Hall Lane, Sandon, Chelmsford, CM2 7RQ, or email:

membership@ciss1950.org.uk

NEWLY DISCOVERED BRADBURY WILKINSON PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAYS OF JERSEY REVENUES

by Jon Aitchison FRPSL

In their 16th September 2013 sale, Philangles offered several lots of British Empire and World photographic essays from the Bradbury Wilkinson archive, which also included items from Lundy and Jersey Revenues. Spink had originally sold these earlier in the year where Philangles acquired them. As with all Bradbury Wilkinson archive items, they emanated from De La Rue who had taken over Bradbury Wilkinson in 1986 and transferred their archive to the De La Rue Pension Fund. Although most of the Bradbury Wilkinson archive was sold off in the 1990s and early 2000s, occasionally some items still come to light. Our member, David Parsons of Spink, informed me that these photographic essays came from a record book that was only discovered at De La Rue in 2012.

The term photographic essay, although commonly used, is misleading. They are in fact contemporary photographic records of artwork that may or may not have been a trial essay. In this case they do record artwork at an early stage that is not the final design. Sometimes, however, similar photographs can be of the finished artwork or further along the production process, such as for producing the multiple images on full sheet artwork when making lithographic printing plates.

There were four sets of Jersey Revenue photographic essays sold through Philangles, which together realised £862.50 including buyer's premium. As there were seventeen images this was the equivalent of about £50 per image. This first set pre-dated the original 1900 printing.





These photographs have a distinctly sepia hue, as was often the case at the time. They comprise two examples of the 1/- value se-tenant with the 2/6d, with both stamps upright on one and tete-beche on the other. There are also individual photographs of the deux chelins (2/-), dix chelins (10/-) and une livre (£1), but the 5/- value issued at the same time was not represented. All show early versions of the accepted designs. Close examination reveals differences in the vignettes that are not finished to the same high standard as the final designs. The lettering is also hand painted and uneven. These must have been taken from the initial proposed designs submitted to the client for approval before the finished artwork was prepared. They would have been produced after the States of Jersey, the Island's Parliament, decision to introduce revenue stamps on 10th April 1900, but before delivery of the first Bradbury Wilkinson revenue stamps in late June 1900. Around mid-May 1900 seems likely.



Next were £4 and £10 values with backing paper showing a filing date of '25.11.31'. This was for the first printing of those values that were issued on 3rd February 1932 and produced



under Bradbury order number 21996. Once again the images are not of the final artwork. Although well produced there are minor differences in the vignettes and lettering, so they must also have been trial artwork for client approval.



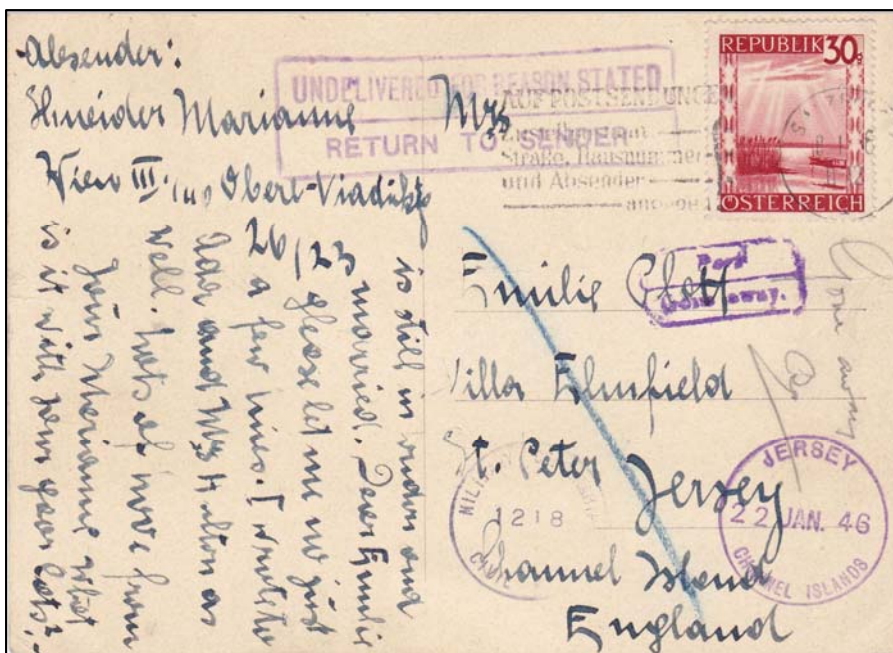
The next four bromide proofs appear to be of actual stamps, but with the words 'JURÉ – JUSTICIER' added. These were trials for the first issue of the court fee stamps with the additional wording hand-painted, so they were probably also produced as client visuals. The wording is slightly larger, bolder and irregular in places, compared to the issued set. The issue date of the set is recorded as 26th May 1938 and they were produced under Bradbury order number 36595. This issue date is interesting because both photographic essays are on backing paper dated '10.6.38', which shows that they did not get around to filing them until after the stamps were delivered and issued.

The final set is a vertical strip of photo-bromide paper containing four values that were to be issued as the first decimal series in February 1971. It is interesting to note the filing date written on the backing paper at the bottom of '5.6.68'. This was two years, eight months before issue, but the volume of reprinting required by decimalisation probably necessitated such advance planning. They appear to have been adapted from the £.s.d. designs and only required alteration to

the lettering, which is generally slightly larger and thicker than appearing on the issued set. The language used has changed from French to English so the top line then reads 'STATES OF JERSEY' rather than the previous 'ETATS DE JERSEY'. The values are similarly changed to English and are in new pence. There is however one glaring error. Although the 5 new pence value states that on the bottom line, the side ornaments were changed from '1/-' to '5d.'. This was corrected to '5p.' in a slightly different layout on the issued stamps.

The Jersey 30mm single circle datestamp first issued in 1938

by Bob MacDonald

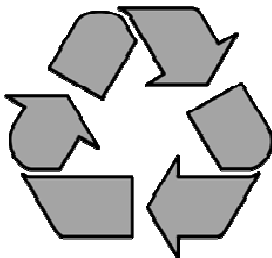


I refer to the illustration on page 25 of the December 2012 Journal and show above another example which measures only 27mm in diameter used in 1946 on a postcard from Austria to Jersey as a receiving mark beside two Jersey instructional marks also in violet.

This is a rarely seen smaller datestamp and the earlier article mentions other aspects of the datestamp. The question again is whether other

members can also report an example of this smaller datestamp from their own collection?

ANY UNWANTED JOURNALS?



Please do **not** throw your Journals or old Bulletins away. Send to the Membership Secretary, **Moira Edwards** at **86, Hall Lane, Sandon, Chelmsford. Essex. CM2 7RQ** for recycling to other members.

LOCAL ISSUES OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

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A collage of various Channel Islands postage stamps and labels. Visible text includes: "ROYAL MAIL 29 JULY 1965 ISLE OF SARK SHIPPING CO", "LIHOU", "HERM", "BRECQHOUE", "JETHOU", "ALDERNEY", "BREHON", "COMMODORE SHIPPING", "ALDERNEY", "BREHON", "DES ILES", "CHAUSE", "PICEON", "HERM ISLAND", "SERVICE", "ARCHIPEL", "DE SERK", "1965", "ALDERNEY SHIPPING CO. LT", "2/3", "GUERNSEY-ALDERNEY", "JETHOU", "6", "4988", "LIHOU", "8 PENCE", "HERM", "LIHOU", "ROYAL MAIL 29 JULY 1965 ISLE OF SARK SHIPPING CO".



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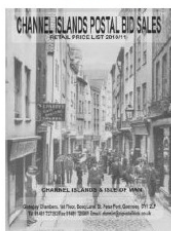
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DISPOSAL OF YOUR CHANNEL ISLANDS' COLLECTIONS

If you or your relatives wish your collection to be sold due to change of interest, incapacity, or death the Society could assist you by arranging for its disposal within the C.I.S.S. through the Society's auctions and/or circulating Packets.

Benefits can be:

1. Best realisation of value to owner or dependents.
2. Opportunity for members to obtain items reasonably.
3. Society income enhanced with commission charged at 10% on sale by auction or packet plus 2% insurance.

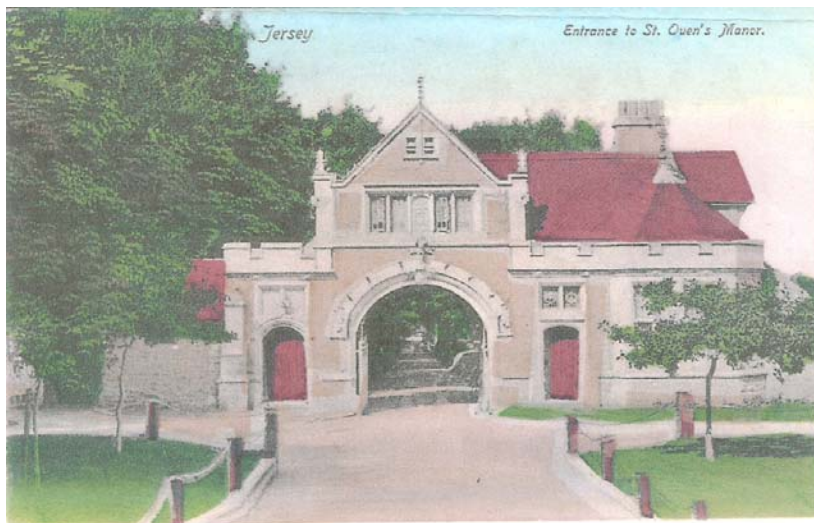
Several collections have been successfully sold in this way in recent years to the benefit of the owners.

Empire Post card Co. of Jersey

Our member, David le Maistre, of St Clement, Jersey has written to clarify the similarities between some of these cards and some *LL* postcards.



The Empire Postcard Co's card number 7218 below has the people removed and an almost similar title.



If members have un-numbered *LL* cards in their collections then the back of the card should be examined to see if there is a printer's number thereon and then make a comparison to the list shown below compiled by the *Jersey Postcard Study Group*. If the card has such a number on the back then it is part of the Empire Postcard Company's range of cards. Some cards have E.P.C.Co. on the back, but most do not and all numbered cards are in colour.

MATT COLOUR FULL PLATE or WHITE BASE

E.P.C. CO. ON BACK OF CARD LEFT HAND EDGE KNOWN ON A FEW CARDS ONLY

PRINTER'S NUMBER

POSTMARK 1910

- 7201 JERSEY ENTRANCE TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE
- 7202 JERSEY THE TOWN HALL
- 7203 JERSEY SAINT AUBINS. THE QUAY.
- 7204 JERSEY ST. MARYS VALLEY.
- 7205 JERSEY THE TOWN CHURCH, ST. HELIERS.
- 7206 JERSEY ST. MARY'S VALLEY
- 7207 JERSEY ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH. (V)
- 7208 JERSEY A JERSEY FARM HOUSE.
- 7209 JERSEY HAVRE DES PAS.
- 7210 JERSEY ST. HELIERS THE BATTLE OF JERSEY 1781.
- 7211 JERSEY THE CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE. (V)
- 7212 JERSEY ROZEL MILL. (V)
- 7213 JERSEY THE TOWER & CAVES AT ST. SAVIOURS. (V)
- 7214 JERSEY ENTRANCE TO THE CAVES AT ST. SAVIOURS.
- 7215 JERSEY ENTRANCE, MONT ORGUEIL. (V)
- 7216 JERSEY THE GRAND HOTEL.
- 7217 JERSEY ARRIVAL OF S.S. LYDIA.
- 7218 JERSEY ENTRANCE TO ST. OUEN'S MANOR.
- 7219 JERSEY THE CORBIERE RAILWAY AT ST. AUBINS.
- 7220 JERSEY ST. OUEN'S WINDMILL. (V)
- 7221 JERSEY THE TERMINUS HOTEL AT ST. AUBINS.
- 7222 JERSEY ST. AUBINS QUAY.
- 7223 JERSEY THE COURT HOUSE.
- 7224 JERSEY ST. HELIERS, SCOTCH CHURCH. (V)
- 7225 JERSEY GROUVILLE CHURCH. (V)
- 7226 JERSEY THE GROTTO AT ST. SAVIOURS.
- 7227 JERSEY GOREY CHURCH. (V)
- 7228 JERSEY(ST. OUEN'S), PARISH CHURCH. (V) (ERROR – VIEW OF PARISH HALL
- 7229 JERSEY(ST. AUBINS) THE CHURCH.
- 7230 JERSEY ST JAMES CHURCH. (V)
- 7231 JERSEY INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, PRINCES TOWER. (V)
- 7232 JERSEY HAVRE DES PAS. (ERROR – VIEW OF BOYS HOME)
- 7233 JERSEY ST. HELIERS, THE DON MONUMENT. (V)
- 7234 JERSEY ELIZABETH CASTLE.
- 7235 JERSEY ST. HELIERS, THE FRENCH HARBOUR.

7236 JERSEY GOREY

BROAD STREET

JERSEY 1907 CONCOURS SOUVENIR MUSICAL

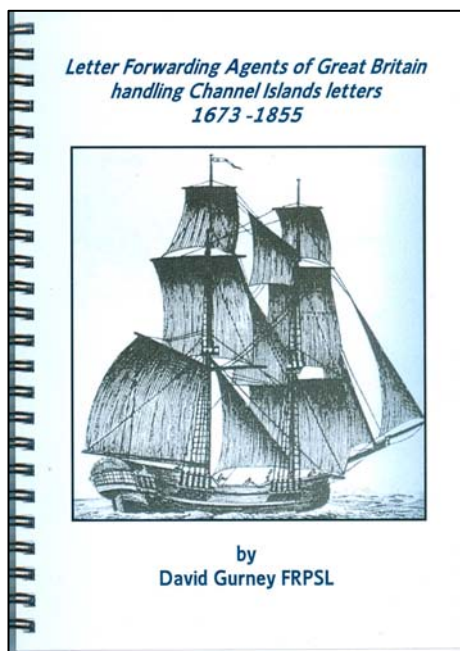
JERSEY 1907 CONCOURS MUSICAL (AS ABOVE BUT NO SOUVENIR)

Can members add to this list please with copies provided of any cards?

The Stuart Rossiter Trust still have some copies of this well illustrated 170 page A5 ring bound book in stock.

This informative small size book should be helpful to all interested in the postal and maritime history of Great Britain.

Copies @ £9.50 each plus postage & packing are available from John Jackson, 17 Cambridge Avenue, Melton Mowbray, Leics. LE13 0AA. Tel: 01664 568956, or contact John Jackson by Email: john.w.jackson@care4free.net



Unrecorded Registration Label from St Aubin by David Winnie

To date, two 'A' type or Small Sheet registration labels issued throughout England and Wales are recorded from this office in 1921 and 1929. I have acquired via Ebay the next cover with an unrecorded 'A' type registration label issued in 1930. This differs from the label of 1929 in that **ST AUBIN** only appears in the name, **JERSEY** having been removed. The 'N' of No. remains 5mm high. The cover is addressed to Paris and the two stamps making up the 5½d rate are cancelled by the (1925), 24mm single circle



datestamp of St Aubin without a code letter on the 25th November 1930. The cover was routed via St Malo and bears a St Malo single circle cancellation on the front dated 26 November 1930.



As can be seen from the reverse, the stationery emanated from the Terminus Hotel, St Aubin and bears three cancellations: The 24mm single circle datestamp of St Aubin without code for 25th November 1930, an oval registered cancellation for Jersey dated 25th November 1930 and a Paris XVIII receiving mark dated 27th November 1930.

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| <u>(This book is reduced from £27 to £15 as staples are slightly rusting)</u> | |
| 9. Registered Mail of the Guernsey Sub-Offices 1968-1990 Vol 2 | £3.00 |
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Presentation Pack	£TBA
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Stamps Pack	£5.11
Miniature Sheet	£3.00
M/S First Day Cover	£4.15
M/S Pack	£4.15

6th June 2014 – D-Day 70 years

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First Day Cover	£5.11
Stamps Pack First Day Cover	£5.11
Miniature Sheet	£2.00
M/S First Day Cover	£3.15
M/S Pack First Day Cover	£3.15

Above prices are under review by Jersey Post and subject to change.

Due to the loss of LVCR, Jersey Post now collects the appropriate rate of VAT on the various products at the point of sale and pre-pays HMRC on all orders entering the UK.

Post & packing charges CI - £1.85, UK - £1.94 (incl. VAT), Europe - £ 2.00 and the Rest of the World - £3.00

Note: This is the basic charge only.

Also, please be aware that from 2013, Jersey Post will be charging 5% GST to Jersey customers on CTO stamps (and complete CTO sheets) only.

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