There were four printings of Fl Silver Jubilee stamps. The table below gives details of the numbers of stamps printed in each of the four printings. Two plates of 60 impressions side by side were used always pairing the same plates together. Plates 5 and 6, and Plates 7 and 8A were used for the December 1934 printing. Plates 1 and 3 were used for the August 1935 printing of the 1/-.

Plates 2 and 4 were used for the November and December 1935 printings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 1934</th>
<th>August 1935</th>
<th>November 1935</th>
<th>December 1935</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1d</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of sheets ordered</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheets of 60 dispatched</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets of 30 dispatched</td>
<td>198</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Sheets</td>
<td>2,164</td>
<td>129,840</td>
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<td>Total Stamps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2½d</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of sheets ordered</td>
<td>1,250</td>
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<td></td>
<td>83²⁰/⁶₀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets of 60 dispatched</td>
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<td></td>
<td>83²⁰/⁶₀</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sheets</td>
<td>1,324</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Stamps</td>
<td>79,440</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4d</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of sheets ordered</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>166²⁰/⁶₀</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets of 60 dispatched</td>
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<td>275</td>
<td></td>
<td>166²⁰/⁶₀</td>
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<td>Total Stamps</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>16,500</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1/-</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of sheets ordered</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>333²⁰/⁶₀</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sheets of 60 dispatched</td>
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<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheets of 30 dispatched</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Sheets</td>
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<td>366</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Stamps</td>
<td>18,540</td>
<td>21,960</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date dispatched | 14/01/35 | 2/08/35 | 11/11/35 | 24/12/35 |
Date deposited in Treasury stock | 28/03/35 | 28/10/35 | 11/12/35 | 29/01/36 |
The two printings of the 1d are relatively easy to separate. The frame of the first is scarlet (top) while that of the second, much smaller printing is in a carmine red shade. On my examples the Vignette (centre of the stamp) is a paler slate in the second printing. Care needs to be taken in identifying the second printing because the colour of some of the scarlet stamps in the first printing has darkened over time and could be confused with the carmine of the second printing.
The two printings of the 2½d cannot be distinguished apart by their colour.

It is relatively easy to distinguish the first printing of the 4d from the two later printings but the two later printings are very similar and cannot be distinguished apart by colour. Here it is the colour of the vignette that is different. The first printing is green (top) while the two later printings are pale yellow-green.
The four printings of the 1/- can with difficulty be separated by the colour of the frame.
The first printing is purple (top left).
The second printing is darker, more of a blackish purple closer to plum (top right).
The third (bottom left) and fourth (bottom right) when compared to the first printing are more of a reddish shade which can be described as maroon/reddish maroon. The fourth printing is redder than the third printing but the two are hard to tell apart.
The Flaws

The slides that follow contain brief details and illustrations of all constant flaws identified on Falkland Islands Silver Jubilee stamps with the exception of the most insignificant such as specks on the top of spires usually described as birds.

There is one frame flaw which is relatively common as it occurs on every sheet of the 2½d so 1658 examples could exist.

Six of the vignette flaws have achieved catalogue status. Most are relatively easy to find if you are prepared to pay. These flaws were identified early so few have been destroyed whereas some of the flaws which are equally collectible but have not achieved catalogue status are much more elusive.

There are numerous non constant flaws including breaks in the flag pole.

Four flaws have so far been found on specimen stamps. More should exist.
Below I have identified the different parts of Windsor Castle so that it is easier to describe where the flaws are located.

A – Brunswick Tower       B – State Apartments       C – Round Tower
D – Winchester Tower      E – St. George’s Chapel     F – Henry 111 Tower
G. Curfew Tower           H – Brocas Meadow         I – Jacob’s Island
The Frame Flaw

There is only one frame flaw which occurs on every sheet of the 2½d at position 43. Set out below is a normal example of the value tablet. On the next slide there is an example of the re-entry.
Re-entry on value tablet
PLATE 5 – Lower Left corner block of 8
This block shows all the flaws present on Plate 5. At top left (white arrow) is the Turret Flagstaff. Below this is the re-entry on value tablet which occurs once on every sheet of the 2½d. Below this (black arrow) is a river line. These three flaws are illustrated on the next three slides.
Plate 5 – Turret Flagstaff – Position 37
Plate 5 – Re-entry on Value Tablet – Position 43
Plate 5 – River Line – Position 49

This is very similar to the Plate 6 ‘river lines’. On Plate 5 the line ends at Brocas meadow whereas on Plate 6 it extends through Brocas meadow to end beneath the castle.
Plate 6 – Top Left corner block of 10.

This block shows all the flaws present on Plate 6. Top right (white arrow) Flagstaff Re-entry. The hairline that creates the Double Flagstaff (black arrow) runs from the buttress on the Round Tower holding the flagstaff bottom right through the stamp above creating both an Alternate Double Flagstaff and a River Line (red arrows) into the stamp above where it ends at the base of the castle creating another River Line (blue arrow).

These flaws are illustrated in the next four slides.
Plate 6 – Normal Flagstaff – Position 1
Flagstaff Re-entry – Plate 6 – Position 2
The re-entry effects not only the flagstaff but also the buttress on which it stands.
Plate 6 – Double Flagstaff – Position 26
Plate 6 – Alternate Double Flagstaff – Position 20
This double flagstaff rises much closer to the flagpole than the catalogued example at Position 26.
Plate 6 – River Line- Position 20
The Plate 6 river lines extend through Brocas meadow to the base of the castle whereas the Plate 5 river line only extends up to Brocas meadow.
Plate 6 – River Line – Position 14
Plate 7 - Position 49
A small cross between St. George’s Chapel and the Curfew Tower
Surprisingly given the number of Plate 8A flaws that exist, particularly on the 1d, Plate 7 flaws are hard to find.
Plate 7 – Positions 52 and 58

These vertical hairlines, which extend from the right of Winchester Tower, are believed to be constant on the Falkland Islands printings. This is the only example that I have seen to date. (2018).
Plate 8A
There are eleven flaws on Plate 8A nine of which are caused by the same vertical hairline that runs through columns one to nine of row 5. The other two are illustrated in this and the following slide.

Position 10
Vertical hairline to left of Round Tower.
Plate 8A – Position 60
Hairline rising from right edge of Brunswick Tower.
Plate 8A – The two right hand columns

There is a vertical hairline flaw that runs through the first 9 rows of column 5 (left hand column below). It stretches from the left edge of the Brunswick Tower for the first 4 rows and then from the right edge for rows 5 to 9 (black arrows) and as illustrated in the following nine slides. The strength of the hairline varies. This flaw is quite common on the 1d but scarcer on the other three values.
Plate 8A – Hairline flaw Position 5
Plate 8A – Position 17
Plate 8A – Position 53
Plate 1

Only 94 sheets of Plate 1 were produced and none have survived. The largest multiple I have seen sold at auction is a lower left block of 24 (present location unknown). There are two significant flaws; at Position 31, two dots above or to the left of the first letter of the country name and at Position 49, the Extra Flagstaff. A Position 31 example from Gambia is illustrated below.
Plate 1 (Gambia) – Position 20
There are vertical hairline flaws that extend through much of column 2, starting at row 4 and extending down to row 10. Rows 4 -8 taken from a Gambia sheet are illustrated in the next four slides.
Plate 1 (Gambia) – Position 26
Plate 1 (Gambia) – Position 32
Plate 1 (Gambia) – Position 38
Plate 1 (Gambia) – Position 44
Plate 1
A lower left corner block of four showing top left the extra flagstaff (white arrow) and other minor flaws on two of the other stamps (black arrows). Forgeries of the extra flagstaff are known but if in a block with the minor flaws it is certain to be genuine. The flaws are illustrated on the three following slides.
Plate 1 – Position 49 – The Extra Flagstaff
Plate 1 position 50
This is a continuation of the flaw extending through rows 4 to 8 illustrated above.
Plate 1 position 56 (right)
Plate 3 – Position 11 – Lightning Conductor

There are four flaws present on Plate 3 including the Lightning conductor illustrated below. Examples of two of the other flaws taken from a Swaziland sheet are illustrated below. The third flaw also illustrated below is a FI example.
Plate 3 (Swaziland) – Position 4 – Lightning conductor
This Lightning conductor is less significant than the one at Position 11 illustrated in the slide immediately above.
Plate 3 (Swaziland) – Position 8 – Two Swans
There are six flaws present on Plate 2 including the Short Extra Flagstaff shown below. The other five flaws are illustrated on the next five slides.

Note genuine examples of the short extra flagstaff usually have small breaks in the short flagstaff.
Plate 2 – Position 20
Lightning Conductor on St. George’s Chapel.
Plate 2 – Position 23
Mooring Post on Brocas Meadow
Plate 2 – Position 47
Plate 4 – Position 21
There are 7 flaws present on Plate 4 including the dash in the sky to the right of the Orb. This flaw is hard to find especially on the 1d and 2½d stamps but is as rare and collectible as the Plate 2 short extra flagstaff. The other six flaws are less significant and are illustrated on the next six slides.
Plate 4 – Positions 49/55
Plate 4 – Position 56
Lightning conductor on State Apartments.
Plate 4 – Position 49
This hairline developed during the final (fourth) printing of the 1/-. It is not known on the other three values.
Plate 4 – Position 55
This flaw developed during the final (fourth) printing of the 1/-.
It is not known on the other three values.
Flaws on Specimens

A total of 421 specimen sets were produced probably made up from seven complete sheets and one additional stamp. This would mean that any flaw found on a specimen will be extremely rare with a maximum of seven examples only being possible.

To date four flaws have been found on specimen stamps of the Falkland Islands including a Turret Flagstaff. These are illustrated on the following four slides.

Recent research has put forward an alternate view that the specimen stamps could have been produced from the waste allowance sheets which would mean that there could be more, or fewer numbers, of a particular flaw found on specimen stamps. My own view is that this is unlikely.
Plate 5 - Turret Flagstaff on 1d
The Plate 5 ‘river line’ should exist on a 1d specimen stamp.
Re-entry on value tablet on 2½d
7 examples of this flaw should exist on the 2½d specimen stamp. Four or five examples of this flaw are known to exist.
Plate 8A – Position 11 on 1/-
The other 8 flaws in column 5 should exist on 1/- specimen stamps as should the hairline flaws found at Positions 10 and 60.
Plate 5 – River Line on 2½d
The Turret Flagstaff should exist on a 2½d specimen stamp.