

# Know your new Jersey banknotes





Le Hocq Tower



Archirondel Tower



Seymour Tower



La Rocco Tower



Ouainé Tower

# Introduction

The States of Jersey Treasury is pleased to introduce a new series of Jersey banknotes which reflect the island's rich cultural heritage, from Neolithic Times to the present day.

Each denomination bears an engraved portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the front, complemented by a vignette representing an important Jersey landmark. Such landmarks are also represented on the reverse of each of these new banknotes, which include engraved images of Jersey towers. Once protecting the shores of the island from attack in the Napoleonic wars, these towers are now monuments to a time gone by and are among the first landmarks encountered by visitors to the island.

**Le Hocq Tower** is typical of the Jersey round towers, built as a result of the American Wars of Independence (1776-1783) when the island was threatened by the French who were allies of the rebels. The tower is entered by a door on the first floor, reached by a ladder which could be drawn inside if there was any danger. Inside, the tower was divided with the magazine and storeroom on the ground floor and the upper two floors serving as accommodation for the militia - one officer and eight or ten men. The main armament was a heavy cannon set on a traversing platform on the roof.

**Archirondel Tower**, was built on an offshore rocky outcrop and was completed in 1794. Once the tower was built a permanent masonry gun platform was added around the base. It was the 22nd Jersey round tower to be completed and is larger than earlier ones. The rocky outcrop was joined to the rest of the island in the 1840s when work started on the proposed southern arm of St Catherine's harbour. During the Occupation the tower was extensively altered by German forces, who removed the original stair, concreted the floors and modified the battery to mount machine guns.

**Seymour Tower** stands in the Royal Bay of Grouville, on L'Avarison islet, about two miles offshore, and is accessible on foot at low tide. During the Napoleonic Wars, the tower was described as commanding the entrance into the bay. It was part of the Island's round tower programme, although because of an earlier structure on the site and the shape of the islet, it had to be built square. It was in sight of east-coast sentries placed on the road from Mont Orgueil. The tower's guard was issued with 12lbs of candles every month to communicate with the other towers and the castle by lighting one every half hour.

The British government took over the upkeep of Seymour Tower from the States of Jersey in 1797. It was then armed with two 12-pounder guns, gradually increasing to two 24-pounders and then two of 32lb, and a gun carriage. The States bought it back for £120 in 1923.

**La Rocco (Gordon's) Tower** was built between 1796 and 1801 on a tidal islet half a mile offshore in St Ouen's Bay. It cost about £400 to build and was named in honour of Lt Gen Gordon, Jersey's Lieutenant Governor. It was the last, and largest, of the Jersey round towers. The circular walls are steeply battered, but after 10 feet they rise vertically.

It has a surrounding battery, which helps give it a distinctive silhouette. It was extensively damaged by German artillery during the Occupation, when it was used for target practice. Two more decades of deterioration followed before it was restored in the 1970s, when it was feared that erosion of the foundations would cause it to collapse into the sea.

**Ouaisné Tower** on Ouaisné Common is also known as Le Tour du Hoinet or St Brelade's No 1. Sometimes referred to as Conway towers, these were built on the orders of General Seymour Conway, the Governor of Jersey. The first four were completed by 1779, then the building programme was accelerated after the French invasion and Battle of Jersey in 1781.

During the Napoleonic Wars it was equipped with one 18-pounder cannon mounted on the roof. The original first-floor doorway is still intact, but the doorway on the ground floor, added later, has been blocked and rendered. Today the tower is painted on the seaward side with red and white horizontal bands to act as a navigation mark.

# The new Jersey £1 banknote

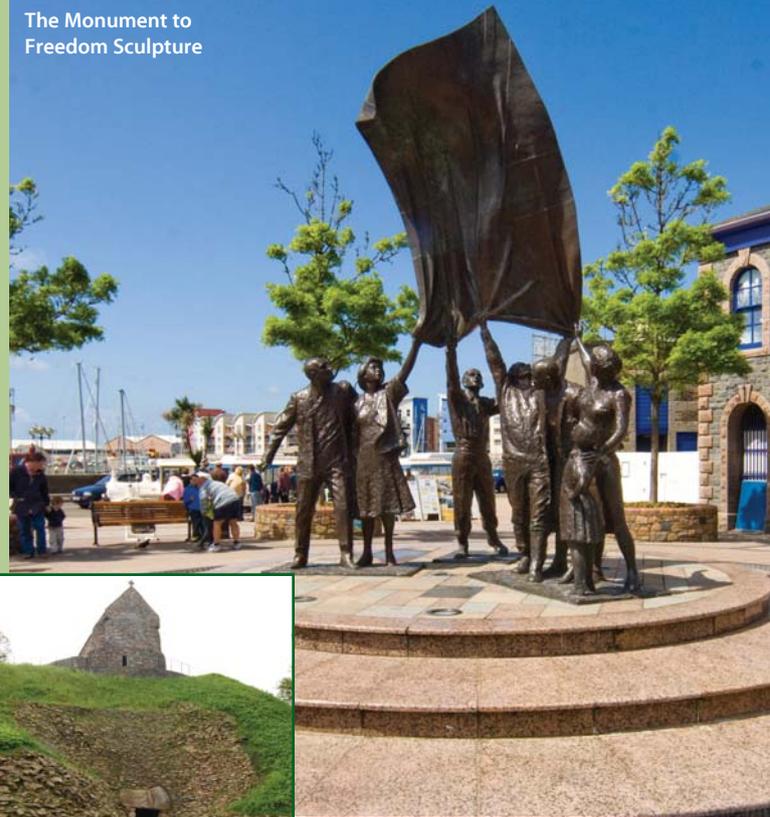
The £1 banknote has a fresh green colour scheme, with the main vignettes of the 'Monument to Freedom' sculpture in Liberation square (front) and the Neolithic Ritual Site of 'La Hougue Bie' (reverse).

The **Monument to Freedom** in Liberation Square celebrates the momentous announcement of the liberation of the island from Nazi forces at the end of the Second World War. It was created by sculptor Philip Jackson in 1995 as part of the celebrations to commemorate 50 years of Jersey's freedom from occupation.

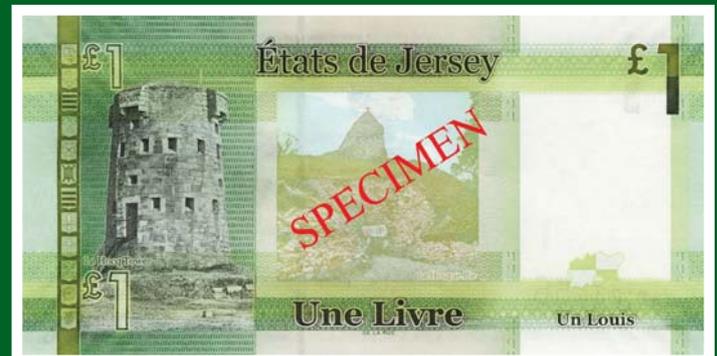
It was from the balcony of the nearby Pomme D'Or Hotel that the Union flag was unfurled. In order to capture the unique moment of Liberation, Jackson based his work on photographs of the time showing the streets and squares of the Island teeming with jubilant Islanders and their liberators, all celebrating the joyous occasion.

**La Hougue Bie** is an ancient burial site, and one of the best preserved remnants of the Neolithic period in the world. The site is estimated to originate from between 4000 and 3250 B.C., and was first excavated by the Société Jersiaise in 1924-25. The fragments of twenty vase supports were uncovered, along with the remains of several individuals and pieces of pottery. The mound is crowned by two medieval chapels.

The Monument to Freedom Sculpture



La Hougue Bie



# £1 banknote security features

The £1 banknote has the following features to aid recognition:

## FEEL

- The easiest way to recognise the banknote is to feel its texture. When you run your finger over the **States of Jersey title**, and denominational value, the ink should feel raised. The paper should be crisp, not limp, waxy or shiny.

## LOOK

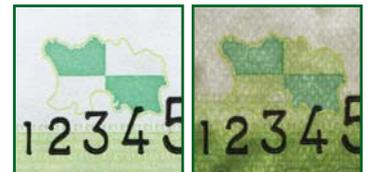
- When you hold the note up to the light, the watermark of the **Jersey cow** will come into view. The watermark should appear as shades of light and dark. When laid against a flat surface this image should also be partially visible as dark and light tones.
- The watermark also has a particularly light area, the **electrotype**. This is the denomination '1' which appears as a highlight against the watermark.
- Watermark bars can also be found in the corners of the banknote. These are referred to as **Cornerstone**, and are designed to strengthen the corners of the banknote against wear and tear.
- Beneath the watermark is the See-Through Feature which is a **map of Jersey** part of which is filled with panels of colour. If you view this image against the light, it will fill in with colour from the reverse of the banknote therefore creating a complete image.
- The **security thread** is visible only as silver dashes when the note is laid flat. However, when the banknote is held up to the light, the thread should show as a continuous line running through the note on the right hand side when viewed from the front. The thread contains a complex metallised pattern which can be viewed from both sides of the banknote.

## CHECK

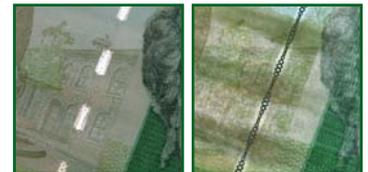
- Check two or three of the above features to be sure that a note is genuine. Always check a suspect note against one that you know to be genuine. Any differences will become apparent more easily.



Watermark



See-Through Feature



Security Thread

# The new Jersey £5 banknote

The £5 banknote has a sky blue colour scheme, with the main vignettes of 'Le Rât Cottage' (front) and 'Les Augrès Manor' (reverse).

**Le Rât Cottage** is typical of small Jersey houses of the early seventeenth century, of which very few remain unaltered. Built from pink granite, the cottage has three bays and two stories and was initially thatched, although in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century the roof was replaced with English pantiles. Facing south to make the most of the sun's warmth, the cottage has chimney stacks rising from the gable ends.

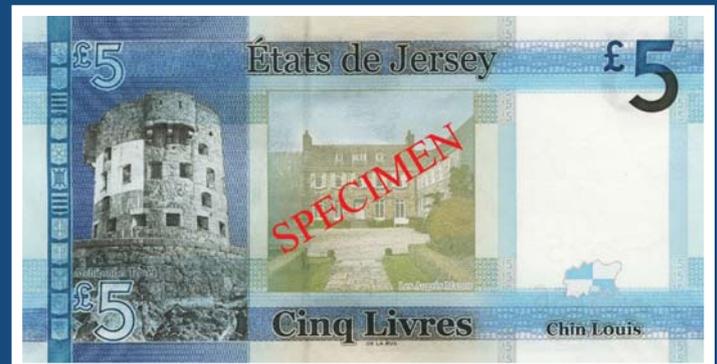
In 1937 the property was sold to the National Trust for Jersey, which was founded the previous year.

**Les Augrès Manor** is an impressive 16th century manor house in Trinity, the grounds of which now house the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust. The Trust has the mission of saving species from extinction and houses 1400 mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians in 32 acres of beautiful parkland. Since 1963, the manor house has been home to the Durrell family, including Gerald Durrell until his death in 1995.

Le Rât Cottage



Les Augrès Manor



# £5 banknote security features

The £5 banknote has the following features to aid recognition:

## FEEL

- The easiest way to recognise the banknote is to feel its texture. When you run your finger over the **States of Jersey title**, and denominational value, the ink should feel raised. The paper should be crisp, not limp, waxy or shiny.

## LOOK

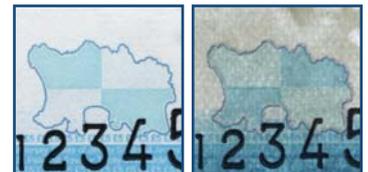
- When you hold the note up to the light, the watermark of the **Jersey cow** will come into view. The watermark should appear as shades of light and dark. When laid against a flat surface this image should also be partially visible as dark and light tones.
- The watermark also has a particularly light area, the **electrotype**. This is the denomination '5' which appears as a highlight against the watermark.
- Watermark bars can also be found in the corners of the banknote. These are referred to as **Cornerstone**, and are designed to strengthen the corners of the banknote against wear and tear.
- Beneath the watermark is the See-Through Feature which is a **map of Jersey** part of which is filled with panels of colour. If you view this image against the light, it will fill in with colour from the reverse of the banknote therefore creating a complete image.
- The **security thread** is visible only as silver dashes when the note is laid flat. However, when the banknote is held up to the light, the thread should show as a continuous line running through the note on the right hand side when viewed from the front. The thread contains a complex metallised pattern which can be viewed from both sides of the banknote.

## CHECK

- Check two or three of the above features to be sure that a note is genuine. Always check a suspect note against one that you know to be genuine. Any differences will become apparent more easily.



Watermark



See-Through Feature



Security Thread

# The new Jersey £10 banknote

The £10 banknote has a burnt sienna colour scheme, with the main vignettes of The Hermitage at Elizabeth Castle (front) and the Lalique glass sculptures of St Matthews Church, St Lawrence (reverse).

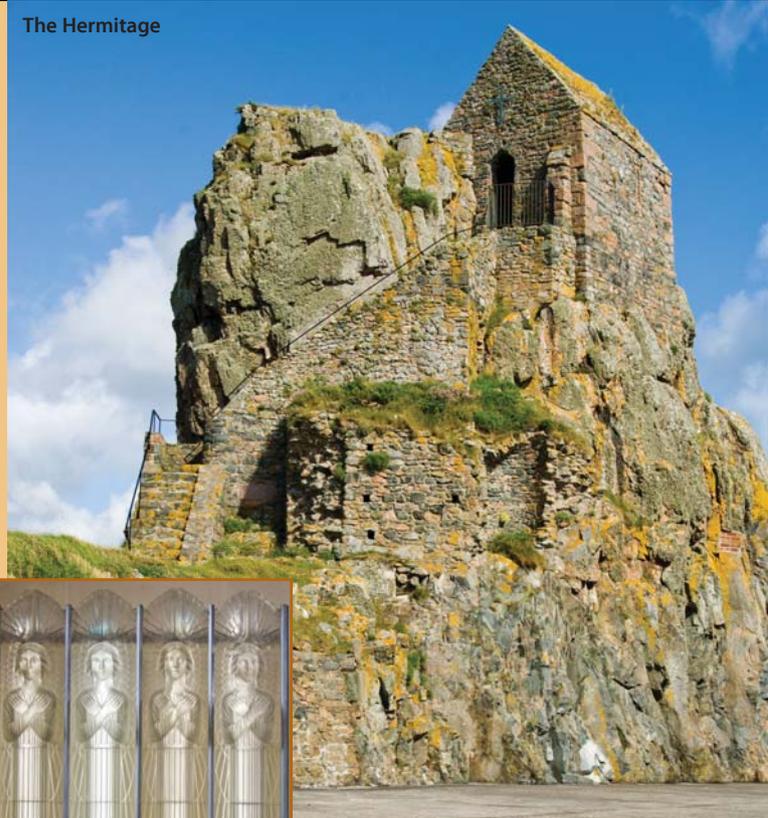
**The Hermitage** stands on the rock where the patron saint of Jersey lived and died. Saint Helier was sent to Jersey as a missionary in 545 A.D. He lived a hermit's lifestyle during his fifteen years on the island but soon converted many of the Jersey population to Christianity. An annual pilgrimage continues to take place to the important heritage site of The Hermitage.

This medieval chapel was built in the twelfth century, the walls are made of granite rubble and the roof is made from flat stones set into mortar. The inside was plastered and when it was restored in the 1930s a small area in the southwest of the building was said to contain traces of a fresco.

Originally the rock was separated from the rest of Elizabeth Castle by the sea but a breakwater was built in the late nineteenth century and the two were joined.

The Lalique glass sculptures at **St Matthews Church** are one of a kind and were the result of a 1935 commission by Lady Trent in memory of her late husband. The famous French glassmaker René Lalique collaborated with the Jersey architect A.B. Grayson to create this special sanctuary for worship. This is one of the best examples in the world of the art nouveau style of the 1920s and 1930s.

The Hermitage



The Lalique Glass Sculptures



# £10 banknote security features

The £10 banknote has the following features to aid recognition:

## FEEL

- The easiest way to recognise the banknote is to feel its texture. When you run your finger over the **States of Jersey title**, and denominational value, the ink should feel raised. The paper should be crisp, not limp, waxy or shiny.

## LOOK

- When you hold the note up to the light, the watermark of the **Jersey cow** will come into view. The watermark should appear as shades of light and dark. When laid against a flat surface this image should also be partially visible as dark and light tones.
- The watermark also has a particularly light area, the **electrotype**. This is the denomination **'10'** which appears as a highlight against the watermark.
- Watermark bars can also be found in the corners of the banknote. These are referred to as **Cornerstone**, and are designed to strengthen the corners of the banknote against wear and tear.
- Beneath the watermark is the See-Through Feature which is a **map of Jersey** part of which is filled with panels of colour. If you view this image against the light, it will fill in with colour from the reverse of the banknote therefore creating a complete image.
- The **security thread** is visible only as silver dashes when the note is laid flat. However, when the banknote is held up to the light, the thread should show as a continuous line running through the note on the right hand side when viewed from the front. The thread contains a complex metallised pattern which can be viewed from both sides of the banknote.
- There is a patch **hologram** on the £10. The hologram bears a central image which changes according to the viewing angle. From some angles the island of Jersey can be seen, from others the States of Jersey crest. Each hologram has a repeating background pattern of La Corbière lighthouse intermixed with the denominational value, which switches colour as the hologram is tilted.
- The edges of the hologram are demetallised with the word Jersey, and each hologram is overprinted with a small amount of intaglio ink.

## CHECK

- Check two or three of the above features to be sure that a note is genuine. Always check a suspect note against one that you know to be genuine. Any differences will become apparent more easily.



Watermark



See-Through Feature



Security Thread



Hologram

# The new Jersey £20 banknote

The £20 banknote has a cool violet colour scheme, and depicts the States Building in both its exterior view (front) and its interior States Chambers (reverse).

**The States Building** is home to the Assembly of the States of Jersey, which is one of the oldest legislatures of the English speaking world.

In 933 Jersey, with the other Channel Islands, was annexed by William Longsword, Duke of Normandy. In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings and was crowned King of England.

From 1066 to 1204, England, Normandy and the Channel Islands were united under one rule - that of the King of England, who was also Duke of Normandy. But in 1204 King John lost Normandy to the King of France and decreed that the Channel Islands should continue to be governed by the laws they were used to. So a separate legal system came into existence for Jersey and the other islands, which continues to this day.

Although the States Assembly - the Island parliament - has met on this site since the fifteenth century it had no chamber of its own until the late eighteenth century. The present States Chamber was built on the eastern side of the Royal Court building and was opened on 21 June 1887 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria.

The first election by secret ballot was held on 1 December 1891.



The States Building



# £20 banknote security features

The £20 banknote has the following features to aid recognition:

## FEEL

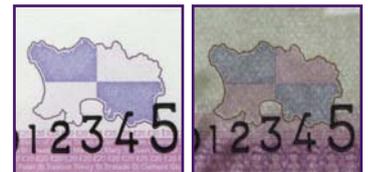
- The easiest way to recognise the banknote is to feel its texture. When you run your finger over the **States of Jersey title**, and denominational value, the ink should feel raised. The paper should be crisp, not limp, waxy or shiny.

## LOOK

- When you hold the note up to the light, the watermark of the **Jersey cow** will come into view. The watermark should appear as shades of light and dark. When laid against a flat surface this image should also be partially visible as dark and light tones.
- The watermark also has a particularly light area, the **electrotype**. This is the denomination '20' which appears as a highlight against the watermark.
- Watermark bars can also be found in the corners of the banknote. These are referred to as **Cornerstone**, and are designed to strengthen the corners of the banknote against wear and tear.
- Beneath the watermark is the See-Through Feature which is a **map of Jersey** part of which is filled with panels of colour. If you view this image against the light, it will fill in with colour from the reverse of the banknote therefore creating a complete image.
- The **security thread** is visible only as silver dashes when the note is laid flat. However, when the banknote is held up to the light, the thread should show as a continuous line running through the note on the right hand side when viewed from the front. The thread contains a complex metallised pattern which can be viewed from both sides of the banknote.
- There is a patch **hologram** on the £20. The hologram bears a central image which changes according to the viewing angle. From some angles the island of Jersey can be seen, from others the States of Jersey crest. Each hologram has a repeating background pattern of La Corbière lighthouse intermixed with the denominational value, which switches colour as the hologram is tilted.
- The edges of the hologram are demetallised with the word Jersey, and each hologram is overprinted with a small amount of intaglio ink.



Watermark



See-Through Feature



Security Thread



Hologram

# The new Jersey £50 banknote

The £50 banknote has a red colour scheme, and carries the impressive outline of the medieval castle of Mont Orgueil (front) and the houses on the island of La Marmotière in Les Écréhous (reverse).

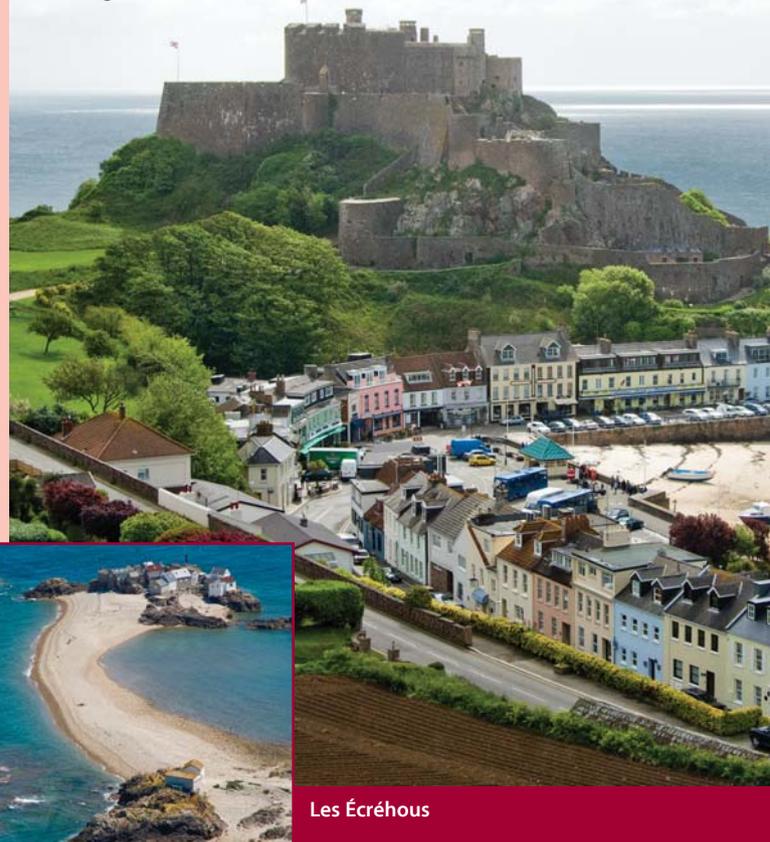
Symbolising Jersey's independence, the medieval castle at Gorey, Mont Orgueil ('Mount Pride') has stood guard over the island's east coast for more than 800 years. It was built after England's King John lost possession of Normandy to France in 1204. The castle withstood numerous attacks by the French and was only taken by force twice - in 1380 and again in 1461.

The castle's importance was eclipsed by the construction of Elizabeth Castle. During the seventeenth century it was used as a political prison by the English Crown and in the late 1700s it served as headquarters for a counter-revolutionary spy network and as a refuge for aristocrats fleeing the French Revolution.

The Crown gave the castle to the States of Jersey in 1907 so it could be kept as an historic monument, the only interruption being during the Second World War, when the occupying German force adapted it to its own needs. In the last few years, extensive restoration has been undertaken.

**Les Écréhous** are a group of islands and rocks situated six miles north-east of Jersey (eight miles from France). They form part of the Bailiwick of Jersey and are administratively part of the Parish of St. Martin. There are no permanent residents on the islands, which are separated in places by impressive sandbanks, visible only at low tide.

Mont Orgueil



Les Écréhous



# £50 banknote security features

The £50 banknote has the following features to aid recognition:

## FEEL

- The easiest way to recognise the banknote is to feel its texture. When you run your finger over the **States of Jersey title**, and denominational value, the ink should feel raised. The paper should be crisp, not limp, waxy or shiny.

## LOOK

- When you hold the note up to the light, the watermark of the **Jersey cow** will come into view. The watermark should appear as shades of light and dark. When laid against a flat surface this image should also be partially visible as dark and light tones.
- The watermark also has a particularly light area, the **electrotype**. This is the denomination '50' which appears as a highlight against the watermark.
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- There is a patch **hologram** on the £50. The hologram bears a central image which changes according to the viewing angle. From some angles the island of Jersey can be seen, from others the States of Jersey crest. Each hologram has a repeating background pattern of La Corbière lighthouse intermixed with the denominational value, which switches colour as the hologram is tilted.
- The edges of the hologram are demetallised with the word Jersey, and each hologram is overprinted with a small amount of intaglio ink.



Watermark



See-Through Feature



Security Thread



Hologram

# Frequently asked questions

- **Why change the banknotes?**

The current set of banknotes has been in circulation for more than 20 years and was in need of updated security features. The States of Jersey took the opportunity to redesign the notes and highlight different aspects of the island's diverse architecture, history and culture.

- **Will I still be able to use the old banknotes?**

Yes. The old style banknotes will continue to circulate alongside the new notes and will be removed from circulation gradually.

- **How can I be sure that a banknote is genuine?**

Check two or three of the security features detailed in this information leaflet. Always check a suspect note against one that you know to be genuine. Any differences will become apparent more easily.

- **How do I buy an unused set of the new notes?**

The cashiers at Cyril Le Marquand House sell sets of the new notes in mint condition for their face value plus a small administration charge. You can contact them on 01534 440262.

- **What measures have been taken to help visually impaired people recognise the new notes?**

In line with advice from relevant international organisations, the notes have been designed to ensure visually impaired people can handle them with confidence.

For instance, the notes differ in sizes, getting gradually larger according to their value. Striking colours differentiate each banknote from neighbouring denominations, and each has a bold and enlarged numeral in line with recommendations.

The banknotes are printed with tactile, raised print and smooth holograms on the £10, £20 and £50 banknotes, all of which are easily recognised by touch.

- **How does the Island benefit from having its own money?**

When we use Jersey notes, the island earns interest on the money in circulation. This is because when the States of Jersey issues Jersey notes to local banks, the banks pay for the cash. This payment is then invested and in 2008 this generated £3.7million for the island.

La Rocco Tower



States of Jersey Treasury  
Cyril Le Marquand House  
St Helier  
Contact: 01534 440248

States   
of Jersey