



Stamp Act 1891

1891 CHAPTER 39

PART II

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR INSTRUMENTS

Admissions

18 Mode of denoting duty

The duty payable upon an admission is to be denoted on the instrument of admission delivered to the person admitted, if there be any such instrument, or if not, on the register, entry, or memorandum of the admission in the rolls, books, or records of the court, inn, college, borough, burgh, company, corporation, guild, or society in which the admission is made, and in cases in which no instrument of admission is delivered, and no register, entry, or memorandum is made, on the receipt or warrant for admission.

19 Penalty on officers for neglect to make duly stamped documents or entries

If any person whose office it is to prepare or deliver out any instrument of admission chargeable with duty, or to register, enter, or make any memorandum of any admission in respect of which no instrument of admission is delivered to the person admitted, neglects or refuses, within one month after the admission, to prepare a duly stamped instrument of admission, or to make a duly stamped register, entry, or memorandum of the admission, as the case may require, he shall incur a fine of ten pounds.

*Admissions to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law in Ireland,
and of Students to the Society of King's Inns, in Dublin*

20 Distinct accounts to be kept of certain sums payable to King's Inns, Dublin

Distinct accounts are to be kept of the sums following; that is to say,—

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- (a) Ten pounds, part of the duty of fifty pounds payable on the admission to the degree of a barrister-at-law in Ireland of a person not previously admitted to that degree in England, or as an advocate in Scotland:
- (b) Ten pounds, payable for duty on the like admission of a person who has been previously admitted to the said degree in England, or as an advocate in Scotland:
- (c) Ten pounds, part of the duty payable on the admission of a person as a student of the Society of King's Inns, in Dublin :

And the said sums are respectively to be paid over by the Commissioners to the treasurer of the Society of King's Inns, in Dublin, to be applied by him according to the directions of the society.

21 Admission of member of Inn of Court as student of King's Inns

If any person who has been duly admitted a member of one of the Inns of Court in England is afterwards duly admitted a student of the Society of King's Inns in Dublin, the duty paid by him in respect of his former admission is, on application made within six months after the last admission, to be allowed and returned to him.

Agreements

22 Duty may be denoted by adhesive stamp

The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

23 Certain mortgages of stock to be chargeable as agreements

- (1) Every instrument under hand only (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange) given upon the occasion of the deposit of any share warrant or stock certificate to bearer, or foreign or colonial share certificate, or any security for money transferable by delivery, by way of security for an³ loan, shall be deemed to be an agreement, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.
- (2) Every instrument under hand only (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange) making redeemable or qualifying a duly stamped transfer, intended as a security, of any registered stock or marketable security, shall be deemed to be an agreement, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.
- (3) A release or discharge of any such instrument shall not be chargeable with any ad valorem duty.

Appraisements

24 Appraisements to be written out

- (1) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation chargeable with stamp duty is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures showing the full amount thereof upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner discloses the amount of the appraisement or valuation, he shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

- (2) Every person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, incur a fine of twenty pounds.

Instruments of Apprenticeship

25 Meaning of instrument of apprenticeship

Every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk, or servant placed with any master to learn any profession, trade, or employment (except articles of clerkship to a solicitor or law agent or writer to the signet) is to be deemed an instrument of apprenticeship.

Articles of Clerkship

26 Articles in Scotland not to be charged with more than one duty of 60l

- (1) Where the same articles are a qualification for the admission of any person as a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, and also as a law agent to practise before a sheriff court in Scotland, the articles are not to be charged with any further duty than sixty pounds.
- (2) Where any person has become bound by duly stamped articles in order to his admission as a law agent to practise before a sheriff court in Scotland, the articles shall, on payment of such further amount of duty as, together with the amount previously paid thereon, will make up the sum of sixty pounds, be impressed with a stamp denoting the payment of the further duty, and shall thereupon be considered to be sufficiently stamped for entitling the person to admission as a law agent to practise before the Court of Session.

27 Terms upon which articles may be stamped after execution

Save as herein-before provided, articles of clerkship are not to be stamped at any time after the date thereof, except upon payment of penalties, as follows:

- (a) If brought to be stamped within one year after date, ten pounds:
- (b) If so brought after one year, and within five years after date,—

For every complete year, and also for any additional part of a year elapsed since the date, ten pounds:

- (c) In every other case, fifty pounds.

28 Distinct account to be kept of 14l payable to King's Inns

The sum of fourteen pounds, part of the duty payable on articles of clerkship in Ireland, shall be carried to a separate account, and paid over by the Commissioners to the treasurer of the Society of King's Inns in Dublin, to be applied by him according to the directions of the said society.

Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes

29 Meaning of banker and bank note

For the purposes of this Act the expression "banker" means any person carrying on the business of banking in the United Kingdom, and the expression " Bank note " includes—

- (a) Any bill of exchange or promissory note issued by any banker, other than the Bank of England, for the payment of money not exceeding one hundred pounds to the bearer on demand; and
- (b) Any bill of exchange or promissory note so issued, which entitles or is intended to entitle the bearer or holder thereof, without indorsement or without any further or other indorsement than may be thereon at the time of the issuing thereof, to the payment of money not exceeding one hundred pounds on demand, whether the same be so expressed or not and in whatever form, and by whomsoever the bill or note is drawn or made.

30 Bank notes may be issued

A bank note issued duly stamped, or issued unstamped by a banker duly licensed or otherwise authorised to issue unstamped bank notes, may be from time to time re-issued without being liable to any stamp duty by reason of the re-issuing.

31 Penalties, for issuing or receiving an unstamped bank note

- (1) If any banker, not being duly licensed or otherwise authorised to issue unstamped bank notes, issues, or permits to be issued, any bank note not being duly stamped, he shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.
- (2) If any person receives or takes in payment or as a security any bank note issued unstamped contrary to law, knowing the same to have been so issued, he shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.

32 Meaning of "bill of exchange"

For the purposes of this Act the expression " bill of exchange " includes draft, order, cheque, and letter of credit, and any document or writing (except a bank note) entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money; and the expression " bill of exchange payable on demand " includes—

- (a) An order for the payment of any sum of money by a bill of exchange or promissory note, or for the delivery of any bill of exchange or promissory note in satisfaction of any sum of money, or for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen; and
- (b) An order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods, and also an order for the payment by any person at any time after the date thereof of any sum of money, and sent or delivered by the person making the same to the person by whom the payment is to be made, and not to the person to whom the payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.

33 Meaning of "promissory note"

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " promissory note" includes any document or writing (except a bank note) containing a promise to pay any sum of money.
- (2) A note promising the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen, is to be deemed a promissory note for that sum of money.

34 Provisions for use of adhesive stamps on bills and notes

- (1) The fixed duty of one penny on a bill of exchange payable on demand or at sight or on presentation may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which, where the bill is drawn in the United Kingdom, is to be cancelled by the person by whom the bill is signed before he delivers it out of his hands, custody, or power.
- (2) The ad valorem duties upon bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of the United Kingdom are to be denoted by adhesive stamps.

35 Provisions as to stamping foreign bills and notes

- (1) Every person into whose hands any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of the United Kingdom, comes in the United Kingdom before it is stamped shall, before he presents for payment, Or indorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates, or pays the bill or note, affix thereto a proper adhesive stamp or proper adhesive stamps of sufficient amount, and cancel every stamp so affixed thereto.
- (2) Provided as follows:
 - (a) If at the time when any such bill or note comes into the hands of any bona fide holder there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp effectually cancelled, the stamp shall, so far as relates to the holder, be deemed to be duly cancelled, although it may not appear to have been affixed or cancelled by the proper person;
 - (b) If at the time when any such bill or note comes into the hands of any bona fide holder there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp not duly cancelled, it shall be competent for the holder to cancel the stamp as if he were the person by whom it was affixed, and upon his so doing the bill or note shall, be deemed duly stamped, and as valid and available as if the stamp had been cancelled by the person by whom it was affixed.
- (3) But neither of the foregoing provisions is to relieve any person from any fine or penalty incurred by him for not cancelling an adhesive stamp.

36 As to bills and notes purporting to be drawn abroad

A bill of exchange or promissory note which purports to be drawn or made out of the United Kingdom is, for the purpose of determining the mode in which the stamp duty thereon is to be denoted, to be deemed to have been so drawn or made, although it may in fact have been drawn or made within the United Kingdom.

37 Terms upon which bills and notes may be stamped after execution

- (1) Where a bill of exchange or promissory note has been written on material bearing an impressed stamp of sufficient amount but of improper denomination, it may be stamped with the proper stamp on payment of the duty, and a penalty of forty shillings if the bill or note be not then payable according to its tenor, or of ten pounds if the same be so payable.
- (2) Except as aforesaid, no bill of exchange or promissory note shall be stamped with an impressed stamp after the execution thereof.

38 Penalty for issuing, &c., any unstamped bill or note

- (1) Every person who issues, indorses, transfers, negotiates, presents for payment, or pays any bill of exchange or promissory note liable to duty and not being duly stamped shall incur a fine of ten pounds, and the person who takes or receives from any other person any such bill or note either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall not be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose whatever.
- (2) Provided that if any bill of exchange payable on demand or at sight or on presentation, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is presented may affix thereto an adhesive stamp of one penny, and cancel the same, as if he had been the drawer of the bill, and may thereupon pay the sum in the bill mentioned, and charge the duty in account against the person by whom the bill was drawn, or deduct the duty from the said sum, and the bill is, so far as respects the duty, to be deemed valid and available.
- (3) But the foregoing proviso is not to relieve any person from any fine or penalty incurred by him in relation to such bill.

39 One bill only of a set need be stamped

When a bill of exchange is drawn in a set according to the custom of merchants, and one of the set is duly stamped, the other or others of the set shall, unless issued or in some manner negotiated apart from the stamped bill, be exempt from duty; and upon proof of the loss or destruction of a duly stamped bill forming one of a set, any other bill of the set which has not been issued or in any manner negotiated apart from the lost or destroyed bill may, although unstamped, be admitted in evidence to prove the contents of the lost or destroyed bill.

Bills of Lading

40 Bills of lading

- (1) A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution thereof.
- (2) Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Bills of Sale

41 Bills of sale

A bill of sale is not to be registered under any Act for the time being in force relating to the registration of bills of sale unless the original, duly stamped, is produced to the proper officer.

Bonds given in Relation to the Duties of Excise

42 Bonds not to include goods, &c, belonging to more than one person

If any person required by any Act for the time being in force or by the Commissioners, or any of their officers, to give or enter into any bond for or in respect of any duty of excise, or for preventing any fraud or evasion in relation to any such duty, or for any matter or thing relating thereto, includes in one and the same bond any goods or things belonging to more persons than one, not being partners or joint tenants, or tenants in common, he shall for every offence incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Certificates of Solicitors and others

43 Penalty for practising without certificate, or making false statement on application for certificate

- (1) Every person who in any part of the United Kingdom—
 - (a) Directly or indirectly acts or practises as a solicitor or law agent in any court, or as a notary public, without having in force at the time a duly stamped certificate; or
 - (b) On applying for his certificate does not truly specify the facts and circumstances upon which the amount of duty chargeable upon the certificate depends :shall incur a fine of fifty pounds, and shall be incapable of maintaining any action or suit for the recovery of any fee, reward, or disbursement on account of or in relation to any act or proceeding done or taken by him in any such capacity.
- (2) Every person in whose name, either alone or together with any other person, any proceeding is taken in any court, shall, unless the proceeding is set aside by the court as irregular, or unless the contrary is otherwise satisfactorily proved, be deemed to have acted in the proceeding.
- (3) Nothing in this Act shall require a stamped certificate to be taken out by a person who is by law authorised to act as solicitor of a public department without admission, or by any assistant or clerk or officer appointed to act under the direction of such solicitor.

44 Penalty on unqualified persons preparing instruments

Every person who (not being a barrister, or a duly certificated solicitor, law agent, writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draftsman in equity) either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, draws or prepares any instrument relating to real or personal estate, or any proceeding in law or equity, shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

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Provided as follows :

- (1) This section does not extend to—
 - (a) Any public officer drawing or preparing instruments in the course of his duty; or
 - (b) Any person employed merely to engross any instrument or proceeding.
- (2) The expression " instrument" in this section does not include—
 - (a) A will or other testamentary instrument; or
 - (b) An agreement under hand only ; or
 - (c) A letter or power of attorney ; or
 - (d) A transfer of stock containing no trust or limitation thereof.

45 One certificate only required

It shall not be necessary for any person required to take out a stamped certificate to take out in England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland more than one certificate for any one year.

46 Solicitors certificates in England and Ireland

The certificates of solicitors in England and Ireland are to be applied for, taken out, issued, dated, and stamped,—

- (a) In England, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Solicitors Acts, 1843, 1860, 1877, and 1888 ;
- (b) In Ireland, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, Ireland, 1866.

47 Other certificates

Every person required to take out a certificate to authorise him to practise :—

- (a) In Scotland, as a law agent or writer to the signet; or
- (b) In England or Ireland, as a conveyancer, special pleader, or draftsman in equity; or
- (c) In any part of the United Kingdom, as a notary public;

shall in every year before he does any act in any of the aforesaid capacities, deliver to the Commissioners, or to their proper officer, in such manner and form as they direct, a note in writing stating his full name and the place where he carries on his business, and thereupon, and upon payment of the proper duty, shall be entitled to a certificate, which is to be duly stamped and issued to him by the Commissioners.

48 Date and duration of certain certificates

The certificates in this section specified are to be dated and to expire at the times herein-after in that behalf mentioned; that is to say,

- (a) The certificates of law agents, writers to the signet, and notaries public in Scotland, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draftsmen in equity in England, are to be dated, if taken out between the thirty-first of October and the first of December, on the first of November, and if taken out at any other time, on the day on which they are issued, and are in all cases to expire on the thirty-first of October next after their date.

- (b) The certificates of notaries public in England are to be dated, if taken out between the fifteenth of November and the sixteenth of December, on the sixteenth of November, and if taken out at any other time, on the day on which they are-issued, and are in all cases to expire on the fifteenth of November next after their date.
- (3) The certificates of conveyancers, special pleaders, draftsmen in equity, and notaries public in Ireland are to be dated on the-day on which they are issued, and are to expire, as to the certificates of notaries public, on the twenty-fifth day of March next after their date, and in all other cases on the sixth day of January next after their date.

Charter-parties

49 Provisions as to duty on charter-party

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression ".charter-party " includes any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel or any memorandum, letter, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money goods, or effects on board of the ship of vessel.
- (2) The duty upon a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the-instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

50 Charter-parties executed abroad

Where a charter-party is first executed out of the United Kingdom without being duly stamped, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the-United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument when so stamped shall be deemed duly stamped.

51 Terms upon which charter-parties may be stamped after execution

A charter-party may be stamped with an impressed stamp after execution upon the following terms; that is to say,

- (1) Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence;
 - (2) After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds;
- and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

Contract Notes

52 Provisions as to contract notes

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " contract note " means the note sent by a broker or agent to his principal (except where such principal is acting as broker or

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agent for a principal) advising him of the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security.

- (2) Where a note advises the sale or purchase of more than one description of stock or marketable security, the note shall be deemed to be as many contract notes as there are descriptions of stock or security sold or purchased.
- (3) The duty of one penny on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, and the duty of sixpence on a contract note is to be denoted by an adhesive stamp appropriated to a contract note.
- (4) Every adhesive stamp on a contract note is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is executed.

53 Penalty for not making a stamped note

- (1) Any person who effects any sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security, of the value of five pounds or upwards, as a broker or agent, shall forthwith make and execute a contract note and transmit the same to his principal, and in default of so - doing shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.
- (2) Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.
- (3) No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contract note, unless the note is duly stamped.
- (4) The duty of sixpence upon a contract note may be added to the charge for brokerage or agency.

Conveyances on Sale

54 Meaning of "conveyance on sale"

For the purposes of this Act the expression " conveyance on sale " includes every instrument, and every decree or order of any court or of any commissioners, whereby any property, or any estate or interest in any property, upon the sale thereof is transferred to or vested in a purchaser, or any other person on his behalf or by his direction.

55 How ad valorem duty to be calculated in respect of stock and securities

- (1) Where, the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of any stock or marketable security, the conveyance is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of the value of the stock or security.
- (2) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of any security not being a marketable security, the conveyance is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of the amount due on the day of the date thereof for principal and interest upon the security.

56 How consideration consisting of periodical payments to be charged

- (1) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of money payable periodically for a definite period not exceeding twenty years, so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on such total amount.
- (2) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of money payable periodically for a definite period exceeding twenty years or in perpetuity, or for any indefinite period not terminable with life, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on the total amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of twenty years next after the day of the date of the instrument.
- (3) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of money payable periodically during any life or lives, the conveyance is to be charged in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on the amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of twelve years next after the day of the date of the instrument.
- (4) Provided that no conveyance on sale chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of any periodical payments, and containing also provision for securing the payment", is to be charged with any duty in respect of such provision, and no separate instrument made in that case for securing the payments is to be charged with any higher duty than ten shillings.

57 How conveyance in consideration of a debt, &c. to be charged

Where any property is conveyed to any person in consideration, wholly or in ('art, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, the debt, money, or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty.

58 Direction as to duty in certain cases

- (1) Where property contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts or parcels by different instruments, the consideration is to be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part or parcel is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of such distinct consideration.
- (2) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole by two or more persons jointly," or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts or parcels by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part or parcel is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.
- (3) Where there are several instruments of conveyance for completing the purchaser's title to property sold, the principal instrument of conveyance only is to be charged with

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ad valorem duty, and the other instruments are to be respectively charged with such other duty as they may be liable to, but the last-mentioned duty shall not exceed the ad valorem duty payable in respect of the principal instrument.

- (4) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration moving from the sub-purchaser.
- (5) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance contracts to sell the whole, or any part or parts thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts or parcels, the conveyance of each part or parcel is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect only of the consideration moving from the sub-purchaser thereof, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration.
- (6) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration moving from him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable only with such other duty as it may be liable to, but the last-mentioned duty shall not exceed the ad valorem duty.

59 Certain contracts to be chargeable as conveyances on sale

- (1) Any contract or agreement made in England or Ireland under seal, or under hand only, or made in Scotland, with or without any clause of registration, for the sale of any equitable estate or interest in any property whatsoever, or for the sale of any estate or interest in any property except lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritages, or property locally situate out of the United Kingdom, or goods, wares or merchandise, or stock, or marketable securities, or any ship or vessel, or part interest, share, or property of or in any ship or vessel, shall be charged with the same ad valorem duty, to be paid by the purchaser, as if it were an actual conveyance on sale of the estate, interest, or property contracted or agreed to be sold.
- (2) Where the purchaser has paid the said ad valorem duty and before having obtained a conveyance or transfer of the property, enters into, a contract or agreement for the sale of the same, the contract or agreement shall be charged, if the consideration for that sale is in excess of the consideration for the original sale, with the ad valorem duty payable in respect of such excess consideration, and in any other case with the fixed duty of ten shillings or of sixpence, as the case may require.
- (3) Where duty has been duly paid in conformity with the foregoing provisions, the conveyance or transfer made to the purchaser or sub-purchaser, or any other person on his behalf or by his direction, shall not be chargeable with any duty, and the Commissioners, upon application, either shall denote the payment of the ad valorem duty upon the conveyance or transfer, or shall transfer the ad valorem duty thereto upon production of the contract or agreement, or contracts or agreements, duly stamped.
- (4) Provided that where any such contract or agreement is stamped with the fixed duty of ten shillings or of sixpence, as the case may require, the contract or agreement shall be regarded as duly stamped for the mere purpose of proceedings to enforce specific performance or recover damages for the breach thereof.

- (5) Provided also that where any such contract or agreement is stamped with the said fixed duty, and a conveyance or transfer made in conformity with the contract or agreement is presented to the Commissioners for stamping with the ad valorem duty chargeable thereon within the period of six months after the first execution of the contract or agreement, or within such longer period as the Commissioners may think reasonable in the circumstances of the case, the conveyance or transfer shall be stamped accordingly, and the same, and the said contract or agreement, shall be deemed to be duly stamped. Nothing in this proviso shall alter or affect the provisions as to the stamping of a conveyance or transfer after the execution thereof.
- (6) Provided also, that the ad valorem duty paid upon any such contract or agreement shall be returned by the Commissioners in case the contract or agreement be afterwards rescinded or annulled, or for any other reason be not substantially performed or carried into effect, so as to operate as or be followed by a conveyance or transfer.

60 As to sale of an annuity or right not before in existence

Where upon the sale of any annuity or other right not before in existence such annuity or other right is not created by actual grant or conveyance, but is only secured by bond, warrant of attorney, covenant, contract, or otherwise, the bond or other instrument, or some one of such instruments, if there be more than one, is to be charged with the same duty as an actual grant or conveyance, and is for the purposes of this Act to be deemed an instrument of conveyance on sale.

61 Principal instrument, how to be ascertained

- (1) In the cases herein-after specified the principal instrument is to be ascertained in the following manner:
- (a) Where any copyhold or customary estate is conveyed by a deed, no surrender being necessary, the deed is to be deemed the principal instrument:
 - (b) In other cases of copyhold or customary estates, the surrender or, grant, if made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and the copy of court roll of the surrender or grant, if made in court, is to be deemed the principal instrument:
 - (c) Where in Scotland there is a disposition or assignation executed by the seller, and any other instrument is executed for completing the title, the disposition or assignation is to be deemed the principal instrument.
- (2) In any other case the parties may determine for themselves which of several instruments is to be deemed the principal instrument, and may pay the ad valorem duty thereon accordingly.

Conveyances on any, Occasion except Sale or Mortgage

62 What is to be deemed a conveyance on any occasion, not being a sale or mortgage

Every instrument, and every decree or order of any court or of any commissioners, whereby any property on any occasion, except a sale or mortgage, is transferred to or vested in any person, is to be charged with duty as a conveyance or transfer of property.

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Provided that a conveyance or transfer made for effectuating the appointment of a new trustee is not to be charged with any higher duty than ten shillings.

Attested Copies and Extracts

63 Stamping of certain copies and extracts after attestation

An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

- (1) An instrument chargeable with any duty ;
 - (2) An original will, testament, or codicil;
 - (3) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;
 - (4) Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament;
- may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication on payment of the duty only.

Certified Copies and Extracts from Registers of Births, &c

64 Duty may be denoted by adhesive stamp

The duty upon a certified copy or extract of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials is to be paid by the person requiring the copy or extract, and may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the copy or extract is signed before he delivers the same out of his hands, custody, or power.

Copyhold and Customary Estates

65 Provisions as to payment of duty

- (1) No instrument is to be charged more than once with duty by reason of relating to several distinct tenements, in respect whereof several fines or fees are due to the lord or steward of the manor.
- (2) The copy of court roll of a surrender or grant made out of court shall not be admissible or available as evidence of the surrender or grant, unless the surrender or grant, or the memorandum thereof, is duly stamped, of which fact the certificate of the steward of the manor on the face of the copy shall be sufficient evidence.
- (3) The entry upon the court rolls of a surrender or grant shall not be admissible or available as evidence of the surrender or grant unless the surrender or grant, if made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, or the copy of court roll of the surrender or grant, if made in court, is duly stamped, of which fact the certificate of the steward of the manor in the margin of the entry shall be sufficient evidence.

66 Facts affecting duty to be stated in a note

- (1) All the facts and circumstances affecting the liability to duty of the copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court, or the amount of duty with which any such

copy of court roll is chargeable, are to be fully and truly stated in a note to be delivered to the steward of the manor before the surrender or grant is made.

(2) The steward of every manor shall refuse—

- (a) To accept in court any surrender, or to make in court any grant, until such a note as is required by this section has been delivered to him; or
- (b) To enter on the court rolls, or accept any presentment of, or admit any person to be tenant under or by virtue of, any surrender or grant made out of court, or any deed which is not duly stamped:

And in any case in which he does not so refuse shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

(3) If any person with intent to defraud Her Majesty,—

- (a) Makes in court any surrender before such a note as aforesaid has been delivered to the steward of the manor; or
- (b) Being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any such note as aforesaid, neglects or omits fully and truly to state therein all the above-mentioned facts and circumstances;

he shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

67 Steward to make out duly stamped copies

The steward of every manor shall, within four months from the day on which any surrender or grant is made in court, make out a duly stamped copy of court roll of such surrender or grant, and have, the same ready for delivery to the person entitled thereto, and in default of so doing shall incur a fine of fifty pounds, and the duty payable in respect of the copy of court roll shall be a debt to Her Majesty from the steward, whether he has received it or not, and if he has not received the duty the same shall also be a debt to Her Majesty from the person entitled to the copy.

68 Steward may refuse to proceed except on payment of his fees and duty

The steward of any manor may, before he accepts in court any surrender or makes in court any grant, demand the payment of his lawful fees in relation to the surrender or grant, together with the duty payable on the copy of court roll thereof, and may refuse to proceed in the matter or to deliver the copy of court roll to any person until the fees and duty are paid.

Delivery Orders

69 Provisions as to duty on delivery order

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " delivery order " means any document or writing entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares, or merchandise of the value of forty shillings or upwards lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such document or writing being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares, or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein.

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- (2) A delivery order is to be deemed to have been given upon a sale of, or transfer of the property in, goods, wares, or merchandise of the value of forty shillings or upwards, unless the contrary is expressly stated therein.
- (3) The duty upon a delivery order may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is made, executed, or issued.

70 Penalty for use of unstamped or untrue order

- (1) If any person—
 - (a) Untruly states, or knowingly allows to be untruly stated, in a delivery order, either that the transaction to which it relates is not a sale or transfer of property, or that the goods, wares, or merchandise to which it relates are not of the value of forty shillings ; or
 - (b) Makes, signs, or issues any delivery order chargeable with duty, but not being duly stamped ; or
 - (c) Knowingly, either himself, or by his servant or any other person, delivers, or procures, or authorises the delivery of, any goods, wares, or merchandise mentioned in any delivery order which is not duly stamped, or which contains to his knowledge any false statement with reference either to the nature of the transaction, or the value of the goods, wares, or merchandise,
 he shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.
- (2) But a delivery order is not, by reason of the same being unstamped, to be deemed invalid in the hands of the person having the custody of, or delivering out, the goods, wares, or merchandise therein mentioned, unless such person is proved to have been party or privy to some fraud on the revenue in relation thereto.

71 By whom duty or delivery order to be paid

The duty upon a delivery order is, in the absence of any special stipulation, to be paid by the person to whom the order is given, and any person from whom a delivery order chargeable with duty is required may refuse to give it, unless or until the amount of the duty is paid to him.

Duplicates and Counterparts

72 Provision as to duplicates and counterparts

The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor,) is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

Exchange and Partition or Division

73 As to exchange, &c

Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby the exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale for the consideration, and with that duty only; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty in the manner herein-before provided in the case of several instruments of conveyance.

Grants of Honours and Dignities

74 Duty to be charged in respect of highest rank

- (1) Where two or more honours or dignities are granted by the same letters patent to the same person, such letters patent are to be charged with the proper duty in respect of the highest in point of rank only.
- (2) Where any honour or dignity is granted to any person in remainder, the letters patent are to be charged with such further duty in respect of every remainder as would be payable for an original grant of the same honour or dignity.

Leases

75 Agreements for not more than thirty-five years to be charged as leases

- (1) An agreement for a lease or tack, or with respect to the letting of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects for any term not exceeding thirty-five years, or for any indefinite term, is to be charged with the same duty as if it were an actual lease or tack made for the term and consideration mentioned in the agreement.
- (2) A lease or tack made subsequently to, and in conformity with, such an agreement duly stamped is to be charged with the duty of sixpence only.

76 Leases how to be charged in respect of produce, &c

- (1) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for which a lease or tack is granted or agreed to be granted, consists of any produce or other goods, the value of the produce or goods is to be deemed a consideration in respect of which the lease or tack or agreement is chargeable with ad valorem duty.
- (2) Where it is stipulated that the value of the produce or goods is to amount at least to, or is not to exceed, a given sum, or where the lessee is specially charged with, or has the option of paying after any permanent rate of conversion, the value of the produce or goods is, for the purpose of assessing the ad valorem duty, to be estimated at the given sum, or according to the permanent rate.

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- (3) A lease or tack or agreement for a lease or tack made either wholly or partially for any such consideration, if it contains a statement of the value thereof, and is stamped in accordance with the statement, is, so far as regards the subject matter of the statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is otherwise shown that the statement is incorrect, and that, the lease or tack or agreement is in fact not duly stamped.

77 **Directions as to duty in certain cases**

- (1) A lease or tack, or agreement for a lease or tack, or with respect to any letting, is not to be charged with any duty in respect of any penal rent, or increased rent in the nature of a penal rent, thereby reserved or agreed to be reserved or made payable, or by reason of being made in consideration of the surrender or abandonment of any existing lease, tack, or agreement, of or relating to the same subject matter.
- (2) A lease made for any consideration in respect whereof it is chargeable with ad valorem duty, and in further consideration either of a covenant by the lessee to make, or of his having previously made, any substantial improvement of or addition to the property demised to him, or of any covenant relating to the matter of the lease, is not to be charged with any duty in respect of such further consideration.
- (3) No lease for a life or lives not exceeding three, or for a term of years determinable with a life or lives not exceeding three, and no lease for a term absolute not exceeding twenty-one years, granted by an ecclesiastical corporation aggregate or sole, is to be charged with any higher duty than thirty-five shillings.
- (4) A lease for a definite term exceeding thirty-five years granted under the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851, is not to be charged with any higher duty than would have been chargeable thereon if it had been a lease for a definite term not exceeding thirty-five years.
- (5) An instrument whereby the rent reserved by any other instrument chargeable with duty and duly stamped as a lease or tack is increased is not to be charged with duty otherwise than as a lease or tack in consideration of the additional rent thereby made payable.

78 **Duty in certain cases may be denoted by adhesive stamp**

- (1) The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a lease or tack of—
 - (a) any dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house, for a definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding the rate of ten pounds per annum ; or
 - (b) any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year;
 and upon the duplicate or counterpart of any such instrument, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is first executed.
- (2) Every person who executes, or prepares or is employed in preparing, any such instrument (except letters or correspondence) which is not, at or "before the execution thereof, duly stamped, shall incur a fine of five pounds.

Letters of Allotment or Renunciation, Scrip Certificates, and Scrip

79 Provisions as to letters of allotment, &c Letters or Powers of Attorney and Voting Papers

- (1) Every person who executes, grants, issues, or delivers out any document chargeable with duty as a letter of allotment, letter of renunciation, or scrip certificate, or as scrip, before the same is duly stamped, shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.
- (2) The stamp duty of one penny on a letter of renunciation may be denoted by an adhesive stamp which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the letter of renunciation is executed.

Letters or Powers of Attorney and Voting Papers

80 Provisions as to proxies and voting papers

- (1) Every letter or power of attorney for the purpose of appointing a proxy to vote at a meeting, and every voting paper, hereby respectively charged with the duty of one penny, is to specify the day upon which the meeting at which it is intended to be used is to be held, and is to be available only at the meeting so specified, and any adjournment thereof.
- (2) The duty of one penny may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is executed, and a letter or power of attorney or voting paper charged with the duty of one penny is not to be stamped after the execution thereof by any person.
- (3) Every person who makes or executes, or votes, or attempts to vote, under or by means of any such letter or power of attorney or voting paper, not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of fifty pounds, and every vote given or tendered under the authority or by means of the letter or power of attorney or voting paper, shall be void.

81 Power relating to Government stocks, how to be charged

A letter or power of attorney for the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds, duly stamped for that purpose, is not to be charged with any further duty by reason of containing an authority for the receipt of the dividends on the same stocks or funds.

Marketable Securities and Foreign and Colonial Share Certificates

82 Meaning of marketable securities for charge of duty and foreign and colonial share certificates

- (1) Marketable securities for the purpose of the charge of duty thereon include—
 - (a) A marketable security, made or issued by or on behalf of any company or body of persons corporate or unincorporate formed or established in the United Kingdom; and
 - (b) A marketable security by or on behalf of any foreign state or government, or foreign or colonial municipal body, corporation, or company (herein-after

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called a foreign security), bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,

- (i) Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom, or
 - (ii) Which, though originally issued out of the United Kingdom, has been, after the sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, or is offered for subscription, and given or delivered to a subscriber in the United Kingdom, or
 - (iii) Which, the interest thereon being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom; and
- (c) A marketable security by or on behalf of any colonial government which if the borrower were a foreign government would be a foreign security (hereinafter called a colonial government security).
- (2) For the purposes of this. Act the expression "foreign or colonial share certificate" includes any document whatever, being prima facie evidence of the title of any person as proprietor of, or as having the beneficial interest in, any share or shares or stock or debenture stock or funded debt of any foreign or colonial company or corporation where such person is not registered in respect thereof in a register duly kept in the United Kingdom.

83 Penalty on issuing, &c. foreign, &c. security not duly stamped

Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, negotiates, or offers for subscription, any foreign security or colonial government security not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.

84 Foreign or colonial securities may be stamped without penalty

The Commissioners may at any time, without reference to the date thereof, allow any foreign security or colonial government security to be stamped without the payment of any penalty, upon being satisfied, in any manner that they may think proper, that it was not made or issued, and has not been transferred, assigned, or negotiated within the United Kingdom.

85 Annual duties to be denoted by adhesive stamps

- (1) The duties charged upon a marketable security on the occasion of the first transfer by delivery thereof in any year, and upon a foreign or colonial share certificate, on the occasion of the first delivery thereof in any year are to be denoted by adhesive stamps appropriated by words and figures on the face thereof to the duties and the year.
- (2) Every person who delivers or transfers, or is concerned as broker or agent in delivering or transferring, any instrument chargeable with any duty so payable, and not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.
- (3) Where the holder of any foreign or colonial share certificate bearing the stamp for any year shall, in the course of the year, cause himself to be registered in the register of the foreign or colonial Company or corporation to which it relates, and shall obtain a new certificate consequent upon the registration, the Commissioners may, subject to such regulations as they may prescribe, stamp the new certificate for the same year without payment of duty.

Mortgages, &c

86 Meaning of "mortgage"

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " mortgage " means a security by way of mortgage for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money advanced or lent at the time, or previously due and owing, or forborne to be paid, being payable, or for the repayment of money to be thereafter lent, advanced, or paid, or which may become due upon an account current, together with any sum already advanced or due, or without, as the case may be;

And includes—

- (a) Conditional surrender by way of mortgage, further charge, wadset, and heritable bond, disposition, assignation, or tack in security, and eik to a reversion of or affecting any lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or moveable, whatsoever: and
 - (b) Any deed containing an obligation to infeft any person in an annual rent, or in lands or other heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, but without any personal bond or obligation therein contained for payment of the money or stock intended to be secured: and
 - (c) Any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, intended only as a security, and redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise, except where the conveyance is made for the benefit of creditors generally, or for the benefit of creditors specified who accept the provision made for payment of their debts, in full satisfaction thereof, or who exceed five in number: and
 - (d) Any defeasance, letter of reversion, back bond, declaration, or other deed or writing for defeating or making redeemable or explaining or qualifying any conveyance, Transfer, disposition, assignation, or tack of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security: and
 - (e) Any agreement (other than an agreement chargeable with duty as an equitable mortgage), contract, or bond accompanied with a deposit of title deeds for making a mortgage, wadset, or any other security or conveyance as aforesaid of any lands, estate, or property comprised in the title deeds, or for pledging or charging the same as a security : and
 - (f) Any deed whereby a real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland : and
 - (g) Any deed operating as a mortgage of any stock or marketable security.
- (2) For the purpose of this Act the expression " equitable mortgage " means an agreement or memorandum, under hand only, relating to the deposit of any title deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than stock or marketable security), or creating a charge on such property.

87 Direction as to duty in certain cases

- (1) A security for the transfer or retransfer of any stock is to be charged with the same duty as a similar security for a sum of money equal in amount to the value of the stock; and a transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any such security, and a reconveyance, release, discharge, surrender, re-surrender, warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security, is to be charged with the same duty as an instrument

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of the same description relating to a sum of money equal in amount to the value of the stock.

- (2) A security for the payment of any rentcharge, annuity, or periodical payments, by way of repayment, or in satisfaction or discharge of any loan, advance, or payment intended to be so repaid, satisfied, or discharged, is to be charged with the same duty as a similar security for the payment of the sum of money so lent, advanced, or paid.
- (3) A transfer of a duly stamped security, and a security by way of further charge for money or stock, added to money or stock previously secured by a duly stamped instrument, is not to be charged with any duty by reason of its containing any further or additional security for the money or stock transferred or previously secured, or the interest or dividends thereof, or any new covenant, proviso, power, stipulation, or agreement in relation thereto, or any further assurance of the property comprised in the transferred or previous security.
- (4) Where any copyhold or customary lands or hereditaments are mortgaged alone by means of a conditional surrender or grant, the ad valorem duty is to be charged on the surrender or grant, if made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and on the copy of court roll of the surrender or grant, if made in court.
- (5) Where any copyhold or customary lands or hereditaments are mortgaged, together with other property, for securing the same money or the same stock, the ad valorem duty is to be charged on the instrument relating to the other property, and the surrender or grant, or the memorandum thereof, or the copy of court roll of the surrender or grant, as the case may be, is not to be charged with any higher duty than ten shillings.
- (6) An instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a mortgage is not to be charged with any further duty by reason of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged property being thereby conveyed or limited in any other manner than to a purchaser, or in trust for, or according to the direction of, a purchaser.

88 Security for future advances, how to be charged

- (1) A security for the payment or repayment of money to be lent, advanced, or paid, or which may become due upon an account current, either with or without money previously due, is to be charged, where the total amount secured or to be ultimately recoverable is in any way limited, with the same duty as a security for the amount so limited.
- (2) Where such total amount is unlimited, the security is to be available for such an amount only as the ad valorem duty impressed thereon extends to cover, but where any advance or loan is made in excess of the amount covered by that duty the security shall for the purpose of stamp duty be deemed to be a new and separate instrument, bearing date on the day on which the advance or loan is made.
- (3) Provided that no money to be advanced for the insurance of any property comprised in the security against damage by fire, or for keeping up any policy of life insurance comprised in the security, or for effecting in lieu thereof any new policy, or for the renewal of any grant or lease of any property comprised in the security upon the dropping of any life whereon the property is held, shall be reckoned as forming part of the amount in respect whereof the security is chargeable with ad valorem duty.

89 Exemption from stamp duty in favour of benefit building societies restricted

The exemption from stamp duty conferred by the Act of the Session held in the sixth and seventh years of King William the Fourth, chapter thirty-two, for the regulation of benefit building societies, shall not extend to any mortgage made after the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, except a mortgage by a member of a benefit building society for securing the repayment to the society of money not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Notarial Acts

90 Duty may be denoted by adhesive stamp

The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by & notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

Policies of Insurance

91 Meaning of policy of insurance

For the purposes of this Act the expression " policy of insurance " includes every writing whereby any contract of insurance is made or agreed to be made, or is evidenced, and the expression " insurance " includes assurance.

Policies of Sea Insurance

92 Meaning of policy of sea insurance

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " policy of sea insurance " means any insurance (including reinsurance) made upon any ship or vessel, or upon the machinery, tackle, or furniture of any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or property of any description whatever on board of any ship or vessel, or upon, the freight of, or any other interest which may be lawfully insured in or relating to, any ship or vessel, and includes any insurance of goods, merchandise, or property for any transit which includes not only a sea risk, but also any other risk incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance.
- (2) Where any person, in consideration of any sum of money paid or to be paid for additional freight or otherwise, agrees to take upon himself any risk attending goods, merchandise, or property of any description whatever while on board, of any ship or vessel, or engages to indemnify the owner of any such goods, merchandise, or property from any risk, loss, or damage, such agreement or engagement shall be deemed to be a contract for sea insurance.

93 Contract to be in writing

- (1) A contract for sea insurance (other than such insurance as is referred to in the fifty-fifth section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862) shall not be valid unless the same is expressed in a policy of sea insurance.

- (2) No policy of sea insurance made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.
- (3) A policy of sea insurance shall not be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, the names of the subscribers or underwriters, and the sum or sums insured, and is made for a period not exceeding twelve months.

94 Policy for voyage and time chargeable with two duties

Where any sea insurance is made for a voyage and also, for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy is to be charged with duty as a policy for a voyage, and also with duty as a policy for time.

95 No policy valid unless duly stamped

- (1) A policy of sea insurance may not be stamped at any time after it is signed or underwritten by any person, except in the two cases following; that is to say,
 - (a) Any policy of mutual insurance having a stamp impressed thereon may, if required, be stamped with an additional stamp provided that at the time when the additional stamp is required the policy has not been signed or underwritten to an amount exceeding the sum or sums which the duty impressed thereon extends to cover:
 - (b) Any policy made or executed out of, but being in any manner enforceable within, the United Kingdom, may be stamped at any time within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom on payment of the duty only.
- (2) Provided that a policy of sea insurance shall for the purpose of production in evidence be an instrument which may legally be stamped after the execution thereof, and the penalty payable by law on stamping the same shall be the sum of one hundred pounds.

96 Legal alterations in policies may be made under certain restrictions

Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the making of any alteration which may lawfully be made in the terms and conditions of any policy of sea insurance after the policy has been underwritten ; provided that the alteration be made before notice of the determination of the risk originally insured, and that it do not prolong the time covered by the insurance thereby made beyond the period of six months in the case of a policy made for a less period than six months, or beyond the period of twelve months in the case of a policy made for a greater period than six months, and that the articles insured remain the property of the same person or persons, and that no additional or further sum be insured by reason or means of the alteration.

97 Penalty on assuring unless-policy duly stamped

- (1) If any person—
 - (a) becomes an assurer upon any sea insurance, or enters into any contract for sea insurance, or directly or indirectly receives or contracts or takes credit in account for any premium or consideration for any sea insurance, or knowingly takes upon 'himself any risk, or renders himself liable to pay, or pays, any sum of money upon any loss, peril, or contingency relative to any sea insurance, unless the insurance is expressed in a policy of sea insurance duly stamped, or

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- (b) makes or effects, or knowingly procures to be made or effected, any sea insurance, or directly or indirectly gives or pays, or renders himself liable to pay, any premium, or consideration for any sea insurance, or enters into any contract for sea insurance, unless the insurance is expressed in a policy of sea insurance duly stamped, or
- (c) is concerned in any fraudulent contrivance or device, or is guilty of any wilful act, neglect, or omission, with intent to evade the duties payable on policies of sea insurance, or whereby the duties may be evaded,

he shall for every such offence incur a fine of one hundred pounds.

- (2) Every broker, agent, or other person negotiating or transacting any sea insurance contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or writing any policy of sea insurance upon material not duly stamped, shall for every such offence incur a fine of one hundred pounds, and shall not have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, or for any money expended or paid by him with reference to the insurance, and any money paid to him in respect of any such charge shall be deemed to be paid without consideration, and shall remain the property of his employer.
- (3) If any person makes or issues, or causes to be made or issued, any document purporting to be a copy of a policy of sea insurance, and there is not at the time of the making or issue in existence a policy duly stamped whereof the said document is a copy, he shall for such offence in addition to any other fine or penalty to which he may be liable incur a fine of one hundred pounds.

Policies of Insurance except Policies of Sea Insurance

98 Meaning of policy of life insurance and policy of insurance against accident

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " policy of life insurance " means a policy of insurance upon any life or lives or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives except a policy of insurance against accident; and the expression "policy of insurance against accident" means a policy of insurance for any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person only from accident or violence or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, and includes any notice or advertisement in a newspaper or other publication which purports to insure the payment of money upon the death of or injury to the holder or bearer of the newspaper or publication containing the notice only from accident or violence or otherwise than from a natural cause.
- (2) A policy of insurance against accident is not to be charged with any further duty than one penny by reason of the same extending to any payment to be made during sickness or incapacity from personal injury.

99 Duty on certain policies may be denoted by adhesive stamp

The duty of one penny upon a policy of insurance other than a policy of sea insurance or life insurance may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the policy is first executed.

100 Penalty for not making out policy, or making, &c. any policy not duly stamped

Every person who—

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- (1) Receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any insurance other than a sea insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, the premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of insurance ; or
- (2) Makes, executes, or delivers out, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon or in respect of any policy other than a policy of sea insurance which is not duly stamped;
shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.

Receipts

101 Provisions as to duty upon receipts

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression "receipt" includes any note, memorandum, or writing whereby any money amounting to two pounds or upwards, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for money amounting to two pounds or upwards, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited or paid, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, of the amount of two pounds or upwards, is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied, or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person.
- (2) The duty upon a receipt may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the receipt is given before he delivers it out of his hands.

102 Terms upon which receipts may be stamped after execution

A receipt given without being stamped may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the terms following; that is to say,

- (1) Within fourteen days after it has been given, on payment of the duty and a penalty of five pounds ;
- (2) After fourteen days, but within one month, after it has been given, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds;
and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

103 Penalty for offences in reference to receipts

If any person—

- (1) Gives a receipt liable to duty and not duly stamped; or
- (2) In any case where a receipt would be liable to duty refuses to give a receipt duly stamped ; or
- (3) Upon a payment to the amount of two pounds or upwards gives a receipt for a sum not amounting to two pounds, or separates or divides the amount paid with intent to evade the duty;
he shall incur a fine of ten pounds.

Settlements

104 As to settlement of policy or security

- (1) Where any money which may become due or payable upon any policy of life insurance, or upon any security not being a marketable security, is settled or agreed to be settled, the instrument whereby the settlement is made or agreed to be made is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of that money.
- (2) Provided as follows :
 - (a) Where, in the case of a policy, no provision is made for keeping up the policy, the ad valorem duty is to be charged only on the value of the policy at the date of the instrument:
 - (b) If in any such case the instrument contains a statement of the said value, and is stamped in accordance with the statement, it is, so far as regards the policy, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that the statement is untrue, and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped.

105 Settlements when not to be charged as securities

An instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a settlement in respect of any money, stock, or security is not to be charged with any further duty by reason of containing provision for the payment or transfer of the money, stock, or security, or by reason of containing, where the money, stock, or security is in reversion or is not paid or transferred upon the execution of the instrument, provision for the payment, by the person entitled in possession to the interest or dividends of the money, stock, or security, during the continuance of such possession, of any annuity or yearly sum not exceeding interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum upon the amount or value of the money, stock, or security.

106 Where several instruments one only to be charged with ad valorem duty

- (1) Where several instruments are executed for effecting the settlement of the same property, and the ad valorem duty chargeable in respect of the settlement of the property exceeds ten shillings, one only of the instruments is to be charged with the ad valorem duty.
- (2) Where a settlement is made in pursuance of a previous agreement upon which ad valorem settlement duty exceeding ten shillings has been paid in respect of any property, the settlement is not to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of the same property.
- (3) In each of the aforesaid cases the instruments not chargeable with ad valorem duty are to be charged with the duty of ten shillings.

Share Warrants

107 Penalty for issuing share warrant not duly stamped

If a share warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the company, shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Stock Certificates to Bearer

108 Meaning of stock certificate to bearer

For the purposes of this Act the expression " stock Certificate to bearer" includes every stock certificate to bearer issued after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1875, or of any other Act authorising the creation of debenture stock, county stock, corporation stock, municipal stock, or funded debt, by whatever name known.

109 Penalty for issuing stock certificate unstamped

- (1) Where the holder of a stock certificate to bearer has been entered on the register of the local authority as the owner of the share of stock described in the certificate, the certificate shall be forthwith cancelled so as to be incapable of being re-issued to any person.
- (2) Every person by whom a stock certificate to bearer is issued without being duly stamped shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Transfers of Shares in Cost Book Mines

110 Duty may be denoted by adhesive stamp

- (1) The duty upon a request or authority to the purser or other officer of a mining company conducted on the cost book system to enter or register the transfer of any share or part of a share of the mine, and the duty upon a notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the request, authority, or notice is written or executed.
- (2) Every person who writes or executes any such request, authority, or notice, not being duly stamped, and every purser or other officer of any such company who. in any manner obeys, complies with, or gives effect to any such request, authority, or notice, not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.

Warrants for Goods

111 Provisions as to warrants for goods

- (1) For the purposes of this Act the expression " warrant for goods " means any document or writing, being evidence of the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods, wares, or merchandise lying in any warehouse or dock, or upon any wharf, and signed or certified by or on behalf of the person having the custody of the goods, wares, or merchandise.
- (2) The duty upon a warrant for goods may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is made, executed, or issued.
- (3) Every person who makes, executes, or issues, or receives or takes by way of security or indemnity, any warrant for goods not being duly stamped, shall incur a fine of twenty pounds.