


The
REVENUE STAMPS
Of the
Land Registry Office



16 AUG 1963
H.M. LAND REGISTRY
CANCELLED

A handbook and reference listing

Compiled by Allan Oliver

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Contents

Introduction

This document is based purely on items seen and makes no claims to be complete.

The idea of this book is that, as much information as possible should be made available, allowing the collector to make an informed decision regarding the items, whilst at the same time making only the minimal reading of text necessary to use the listing. The numbering is done on an ongoing basis and will possibly change as more material is seen and added to the list.

Within this list we have tried to give as much information regarding the material as possible. However if you feel that information has been omitted from the listing or that amendments are required, your input is welcome. With items that you feel should be included, we would need to see a good photocopy or scan of the item and in some cases may request that the item be submitted for inspection. We will, if requested, credit the owners of the material submitted or information supplied.

With regard to the listings of the stamps, we must stress that we have included all the items that have been reported as existing, but we have only priced those that we have seen and confirmed. The exception to this is the provisional perforated issue dated prior to 1870. With this issue we have included all the values from the 1862 issue, as it is felt that all could possibly come with the addition of perforations. However with some values, or certain dies of the values, it is quite likely that a perforated version was never produced. Further research is need on this area.

The available information to the collector on the stamps of the land registry was in 1997 the same information that had been available for a number of years. Our intention in the original book was not to revise the existing information, but to start from scratch, taking into account items known to exist from various collections, and produce an up to date listing. This updated version expands on the information presented in the original work with some of the details revised in the light of new items known to us.

The first edition was compiled by Peter Nicholls and myself and was considered in reviews in stamp magazines to be a groundbreaking work on a much-neglected area of fiscal stamps. My intention here is simply to expand on that work, correcting some errors and adding in any new details that I am now aware of

Introduction to the land registry

In 1862 the land registry was formed as a government body which incorporated the Riding, (Yorkshire), and Middlesex deeds registries, which controlled the ownership of land, and permitted use there of. Changes of ownership, or use required pre-payment of fees by stamps. Prior to 1862, fees were paid directly to the Inland Revenue, by way of embossed impressions on the specific deed itself

Usual land registry cancels were by one of the following methods

1. Manuscript.
2. Oval hand stamp.
3. Circular hand stamp.
4. Security perforations through the stamp
5. Rectangular hand stamp

For further information on the types of cancellations see the appendix.

NB. The security perforation cancellation although probably used on a wide range of values, was, as far as is known, only used at a limited number of offices, and may prove to be scarce on certain values. The collector must therefore use judgement in this interesting and ever changing field.

Payment of charges

From the formation of the land registry in 1862, until the period around 1983, when the last specific labels were produced; the practice was to affix a label or labels to the form amounting to the fee payable and cancel these in one form or another to make them void for any further use, as well as tie them to the document, making them part of the completed form. At some time after 1983, the practice of using stamps ceased and payment was indicated on the form by a till impression. This method prints onto the form the information relating to the fee paid, date time etc.

Logos

As with any large business in the modern age, the land registry has adopted a standard logo, which is on all the forms from compliment slips to maps. This logo was probably introduced some time in the 1980s' and is known in two types, the one as shown below, and with the addition of the wording 'LAND REGISTRY' below.



General duty

General duty stamps, in the form of embossed impressions, are known impressed on land registry forms; either with or without the addition of the standard land registry stamps. There are two main types known to exist –

1. Those inscribed with the value, date slugs, etc.
2. Those inscribed 'REVENUE' and 'ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE'

These items are covered in the additions section at the end of the main listing.

Penalty stamps

There are three types of penalty marks known at this time. Two of these are in the form of hand stamps applied to the document. The third is an embossed impression in pale blue green overprinted with the value in black. As far as is known at the present time the system for the application of these marks was as follows –

1. When the penalty became due, the document was stamped with the penalty mark, in black. This contained the date on which the penalty became due.
2. When the penalty was paid, by way of the embossed impression on to the document, the paid mark was applied near to, or on top of, the original penalty hand stamp.

Pricing

In pricing the listed issues, we have taken into account the particular type of cancellation, since it must be recognised that one may have been used more than another at certain times. In the heading for each issue, the most commonly used type of cancellation is listed, and others known to exist are listed under each value with a suffixed letter to denote the variation. The pricing in the listings is based on observations by the authors of available material, as well as those of fellow collectors.

This list is intended as a Guide to relative scarcity of the items, and as a guide should be treated as such.

With regard to the issues of 1862 and 1870, the pricing relates to examples with three black margins, these being the most commonly found when acquiring good copies. Those with four margins are worth a premium, and those showing less than three margins are worth considerably less. For reference we have included a table showing percentage rates for various examples. Also from these issues *tete-beche* pairs are known. These are due to the method in which the panes were produced, see appendix, and are worth between four and ten times the value of the individual stamps depending upon the scarcity of the issue. A ‘*’ in the price column indicates that the item exists but we are unable to ascertain a market value.

It should also be noted that in describing the colour of the embossing of these issues as ‘ROSE’, there is a wide range in the colour from a pale rose to almost red brown, where ageing has altered the appearance. No consideration has been given to these variations at this time as it is considered that such variations fall outside the remit of this work.

<u>No. of margins</u>	<u>+/- % of list.</u>
4	+ 100%
3	List price
2	- 55%
1	- 80%
0 (cut square)	- 85%
0 (cut close)	- 90%
0 (cut to shape)	- 95%

The prices Listed

The prices quoted are based on the numbers available on the open market, most of which are in used condition. Those known unused are also listed, but rarely attract prices that reflect their true scarcity, especially in the earlier issues

The Listings

In the listings, each item is assigned an individual number. When sub types are known, a letter to suffix the list follows the number. In the list each item is described, giving the value and colour. This is then followed by a letter, which denotes the die used for the production of the labels or the following code contained in square brackets, []. Date slugs are standard on the embossed issues and are present on all stamps unless otherwise stated,

NI No identification die number.

With the typography issues, from 1873 onwards, the stamps were produced using two colours. In the listing these are separated with a '+' sign with the first colour being that of the main stamp design and the second, that used in the tablet at the base of the label.

At the end of the listings of the stamps used, is a section entitled associated items. This will contain items known to exist which can be related to the land registry department but which are not actual stamps used by them, as well as stamps affixed to forms which are for other purposes or general duty.

Papers

In the listing of the 1862 and 1870 issues, two paper types have been listed, these being described as blue and white. In the case of the blue paper, this covers all variations from the blotchy blue appearance, which may be early attempts at production of this type of paper, through the blue tinted or toned papers, to those that are a uniform blue all over. With the white papers section, this includes papers that have a cream or grey tone appearance.

Watermarks

The watermarks described on these issues is taken as being read from the front of the stamp. Where the watermark is sideways, we have taken the norm to be when it reads from the left side of the stamp. Known variations of watermark will be listed as sub types of the normal issue. The block 'VR' watermark, on the issued stamps, shows 'RV' on any given stamp, due to the layout of the watermark in the production of the paper.

Inverted watermarks

In the embossed issues, 1862-1870, examples are known with the watermarks inverted, due to the sheet layout. Because of this, a sheet consisting of two panes, would contain thirty impressions with normal watermark, (reading from the left side of the stamp), and thirty with the watermark inverted. Where these are known to exist, they have been listed, but the price for both the normal and inverted watermark is, in most cases, the same. The reason for this is as follows

1. As already mentioned, when the sheets were produced, they would contain thirty impressions of each watermark type, upright and inverted.
2. As tete-beche pairs are known, it can be assumed that complete sheets were issued.
3. In most, but not all cases, not enough copies of a value have been inspected to be able to distinguish, in terms of relative scarcity, between them.

Cancellations

In the headings, at the top of each section, the most common type of cancellation found on the particular issue is noted. Other cancellations, which are known to exist, are noted under each value as a sub type. Again, only items confirmed will be priced. The five main types of cancellation used are covered in more detail in the appendix. It was intended that we would include a table giving the earliest and latest values on which a given cancellation is known to exist. The intention of this was to compile a list, which gave the periods of use of the different types of cancellations, however, it is now felt that this list, although possible from the available information, would not be of any great benefit as there is in many cases insufficient information to compile an accurate listing.

Multiples

Multiples of any of the land registry issues are not common, but the more recent issues appear more frequently than the earlier issues. The grid below sets out percentages, which should be added to the price for multiples, either in the form of pairs, strips or blocks, or in the case of multiple single stamps used on the same piece.

In the case of items used on piece, the price should be calculated as shown in the following examples .

1. 2 single 1/-, (T7). Calculate the price of the individual stamps and add 10% for a pair, (2 stamps). This equals $2 * £10 = £20$, $+10% = £22$
2. A pair of 1/-'s and a single 1/-, (T7). Calculate the price of the individual stamps and add 10% to the pair. Then add 15% for a strip, (3 stamps). This equals £22 for the pair + £10 for the single stamp, a total of £32. Add to this 15% for the three used on piece giving £36.80.
3. A block of four 1/-'s and a single 1/-, (T7). Calculate the price of the individual stamps and add 25% to the block. Then add 50% for the five used on piece. This equals £50 for the block + £10 for the single, a total of £60. Add to this 50% for a block greater than 4 used on piece giving £90.

ISSUE	PAIR	STRIP	BLK 4	BLK >4
1862	+10%	+15%	+25%	+50%
1862 perforated	+15%	+20%	+40%	+70%
1870	+20%	+25%	+60%	+75%
1873	+10%	+15%	+25%	+50%
1879	+10%	+15%	+25%	+50%
1881	+20%	+25%	+60%	+75%
1895	+20%	+25%	+50%	+70%
1904	+50%	+75%	+90%	+100%
1904 embossed	+75%	+90%	+100%	+200%
1921	+25%	+50%	+70%	+85%
1926	+50%	+75%	+90%	+100%
1949	+10%	+15%	+25%	+50%
1959	+5%	+10%	+20%	+30%
1960	+5%	+10%	+20%	+30%
1971 - 1983	+3%	+8%	+15%	+22%

Production

In 1862, when stamps were first produced for the land registry, the same production method was employed as that already in use by the Inland Revenue department. This was to take watermarked paper, divided in to squares, and print the department name, in this case, 'LAND REGISTRY', in each square. The stamp was then embossed over the top of this. With the embossed method of production, it was standard practice to dampen the paper prior to the embossed printing being applied. The reason for this was to aid the adhesion of the ink to the paper, thus giving a better impression. It has been suggested that, depending on how much the paper was dampened, and how far it was allowed to dry, prior to perforating, could result in various degrees of shrinkage, after the perforating stage. This could be the cause of the gauge 12½ perf instead of what appears to be the more common gauge 12¾ on the 1862 and 1870 issues. With the 1862 perforated issue, this would not have happened, as the stamps would have been perforated some years after printing. With the fact that both perforation sizes exist both the 1862 and 1870 perforated issues, it is assumed that there were two different perforating machines in use for these labels at Somerset House.

The use of Land Registry stamps

Since 1900, the land registry has made it compulsory to use fee stamps on documents that they administer. This situation became law with the passing of the Land Registry fees order in 1903.

Since the introduction of this order there have been a number of amendments or revisions for various reasons. The following list gives those revisions known at this time.

1930 Permission given for the use of postage stamps. This permission was for values up to and including the 1/- value. This value of 1/- was at this time, the standard fee for the notice of deposit of a land certificate.

1965 The use of stamps became optional. If payment was made by way of cheque, postal order or cash two till receipts were issued. One of these would be given to the customer as a receipt of payment, the other would be attached to the Land Registry form by an embossed seal, thus making it part of the document.

1985 Stamps were withdrawn. At this stage the Land Registry decided to stop the use of stamps as an indication of payment of fees on documents. Any stamps still held would remain valid for use. As far as is known this still applies to any decimal stamps available. In 1985, the official figure for the administration of stamps was given as £300,000 per year. This along with the advent of computer technology and the ease of use of the till receipt system, started around 1965, which was now being printed directly on to the document would of all played a part in the demise of the use of the stamps.

1862

Embossed revenues of 1855 under printed land registry in green.

Watermarked block 'VR' sideways.

Imperf.

Black dividing lines between stamps.

Printed on blue paper.

Oval cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
1	1d ROSE / [NI]	£50		
1a	1d ROSE / A			(1)
2	4d ROSE / A		£50	
3	4d ROSE / M		£50	
4	4d ROSE / U		£50	
5	6d ROSE / T		£25	
5a	circular cancel		£35	
6	6d ROSE / U		£25	
6a	Wink inverted		£25	
6b	manuscript 'X' cancel			
6ba	Wink inverted		£22	
7	1/- ROSE / E		£10	
7a	circular cancel			
7aa	Wink inverted		£15	
7b	manuscript 'X' cancel		£12	
7c	manuscript cancel		£15	
8	1/- ROSE / F		£15	
8a	Wink inverted		£20	
8b	circular cancel		£22	
8ba	Wink inverted		£22	
9	2/6d ROSE / N		£24	(6)
9a	Wink inverted		£24	(6)
9b	circular cancel		£37	(6)
9ba	Wink inverted		£38	(6)
10	2/6d ROSE / O	£65	£10	(5)
10a	Wink inverted		£10	
10b	circular cancel		£18	
10ba	Wink inverted		£15	
10c	manuscript 'X' cancel		£12	
10d	manuscript cancel		£12	

Oval cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
11	3/- ROSE / F			(3)
11a	circular cancellation		£31	
11b	manuscript 'X' cancellation			
11ba	Wmk inverted		£25	
11c	manuscript cancellation			
11ca	Wmk inverted		£31	
12	5/- ROSE / F		£20	(5)
12a	manuscript 'X' cancellation			
12aa	Wmk inverted		£15	
12b	manuscript cancellation			
12ba	Wmk inverted		£15	
13	5/- ROSE / G		£24	
13a	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£24	
13b	manuscript cancellation		£24	
14	10/- ROSE / H			
14a	Wmk inverted		£35	
15	10/- ROSE / I			
15a	Wmk inverted		£14	
15b	circular cancellation			
15ba	Wmk inverted		£14	
16	10/- ROSE / I (thin paper)			
17	£1 ROSE / A			
17a	wmk inverted		£20	(7)
17b	circular cancellation		£31	(7)
17c	manuscript 'X' cancellation			
17ca	wmk inverted		£30	
17d	manuscript cancellation		£30	
18	£5 ROSE / G		£250	
18a	wmk inverted		£250	(2) (4)

Notes

- 1 Die A is believed to exist overprinted 'SPECIMEN'.
This was never issued
- 2 There are believed to be as few as 30 examples available on the open market
- 3 Examples overprinted 'SPECIMEN' are known to exist. These are worth about £45 each
- 4 A vertical strip of 3 is the largest recorded multiple
- 5 A vertical pair is the largest recorded multiple
- 6 A block of 4 is the largest recorded multiple
- 7 A horizontal pair is the largest recorded multiple

The numbering of the following stamps is the same as the basic numbers used for the previous listing except that the letter 'W' precedes them. In theory all 18 basic stamps should exist with both upright and inverted watermark but only those confirmed are listed

1862

Embossed revenues of 1855 under printed land registry in green.

Watermarked block 'VR' sideways.

Imperf.

Black dividing lines between stamps.

Printed on white paper.

Oval cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
W6	6d ROSE / U			
W6a	wmk inverted		£20	(1)
W7	1/- ROSE / E			
W7a	manuscript cancel		£15	(2)
W9	2/6d ROSE / N		£24	
W11	3/- ROSE / F		£20	
W15	10/- ROSE / I			
W15a	wmk inverted		£14	
W15b	circular cancellation			
W15ba	wmk inverted		£14	
W15c	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£17	
W15d	manuscript cancellation		£22	
W16	10/- ROSE / I (thin paper)		£100	

Notes

- 1 A vertical strip of 3 is the largest recorded multiple
- 2 A vertical pair is the largest recorded multiple

The 1862 – 1870 production, (on both blue and white paper), are known perforated. The identification of this issue, as opposed to the officially perforated issue of 1870, is made by the date slugs, which form part of the design. Those with dates prior to 1870 are the use of old stock perforated and are listed below. Those with production dates from 1870 onwards are listed following as a separate issue and were only made available perforated. It is unlikely, (although possible), that perforations came in to use on the 1st January 1870 and thus there may be examples in existence that would further help to get a more accurate date. So far all examples seen dated 1870 onwards are perforated.

In theory all the values that were produced imperforate could have still been in stock and issued in the perforated state. All those reported to exist are listed and those confirmed are priced

1870

Perforation of the original 1862 issue

Embossed revenues of 1855 under printed land registry in green.

Watermarked block 'VR' sideways.

Line perforated 12³/₄.

Black dividing lines between stamps.

Printed on blue paper.

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
19	1d ROSE / [NI]			
20	4d ROSE / A		£10	
20a	wmk inverted		£10	(1)
21	4d ROSE / M			
22	4d ROSE / U			
23	6d ROSE / T			
24	6d ROSE / U			
25	1/- ROSE / E			
26	1/- ROSE / F	£50		
27	2/6 ROSE / N			
28	2/6 ROSE / O		£30	
28a	oval cancellation			
28b	wmk inverted		£32	
29	3/- ROSE / F			
29a	perf 12 ¹ / ₂			
29aa	wmk inverted		£100	
30	5/- ROSE / F			
31	5/- ROSE / G			
31a	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£5	
31b	wmk inverted		£10	
31ba	manuscript 'X' cancellation in red		£20	
32	10/- ROSE / H			
33	10/- ROSE / I			
33a	manuscript 'X' cancellation			
33b	wmk inverted		£15	
34	10/- ROSE / I (thin paper)			
35	£1 ROSE / A		£30	
36	£5 ROSE / G			

Notes

- 1 A vertical pair is the largest recorded multiple



Example of the 1/- of the first issue perforated from 1870
The watermark reads from the right, listed as inverted

1870

Perforation of the original 1862 issue

Embossed revenues of 1855 under printed land registry in green.

Watermarked block 'VR' sideways.

Line perforated 12³/₄.

Black dividing lines between stamps.

Printed on white paper.

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
W23	6d ROSE / T			
W23a	wmk inverted		£10	
W23aa	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£15	
W25	1/- ROSE / E	£10		
W25a	Oval cancellation		£15	
W25b	perforated 12 ¹ / ₂		£10	
W25c	wmk inverted	£15		
W27	2/6 ROSE / N			
W27a	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£20	
W28	2/6 ROSE / O			
W28a	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£10	
W33	10/- ROSE / I			
W33a	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£30	
W35	£1 ROSE / A			
W35a	wmk inverted			
W35aa	manuscript 'X' cancellation		£30	

With this issue the production date, as indicated by the date slugs that form part of the design, all show dates from 1870 onward. Any dates prior to 1870 are the first issue, perforated at this date. It would appear that from this time, only white paper was used to produce the stamps

1870

Embossed revenues of 1855 under printed land registry in green.

Watermarked block 'VR' sideways.

Line perforated 12³/₄.

Black dividing lines between stamps.

Printed on white paper.

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
37	4d ROSE / A			
38	6d ROSE / T			
39	1/- ROSE / E			
40	1/- ROSE / F			
41	2/6 ROSE / O			£50
42	3/- ROSE / F			
43	5/- ROSE / G			
44	10/- ROSE / I			
45	£1 ROSE / A			

1873

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked
Garter – (6d)
VR (inverted) – (1/- to 10/-)
Scales (inverted) – (£1 and £5)
Comb perforated 14

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
46	6d LILAC + BROWN		60p	(2)
47	1/- GREEN + RED		80p	(3)
48	2/6d BLUE GREEN + RED		£3	(1)
48a	Deep blue green + red		£6	
49	5/- GREEN + RED		£12	
50	10/- GREEN + RED		£2	
50a	Deep green + red		£5	
51	£1 LILAC + GREEN	£10		(4)
52	£5 LILAC + GREEN		£25	

All the values with the exception of numbers 48 and 49 are known overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. All these are rare.

Notes

- 1 This stamp has been seen in green + red, (showing no trace of the blue), however it has not been confirmed if this is a colour variation or a changeling due to chemical reaction
- 2 A block of 9 is the largest recorded multiple
- 3 A block of 4 is the largest recorded multiple
- 4 A block of 6 is the largest recorded multiple



Left hand marginal block of 9

The largest recorded multiple from this issue

1879

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked
Garter – (1d and 3d)
VR (inverted) – (1/- to 5/-)
Scales (inverted) – (£1)
Comb perforated 14

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
53	1d LILAC + BLACK		£4	
54	3d LILAC + BROWN		£2	
55	1/- GREEN + BLACK		£1	
56	2/6 GREEN + BROWN		£3	
57	5/- BLUE GREEN + VIOLET		£3	(1)
58	£1 LILAC + BLACK		£8	
58a	reddish purple + black			

All six values are known overprinted 'SPECIMEN' – all are rare

Note

- 1 This stamp has been seen in green + red, (showing no trace of the blue), however it has not been confirmed if this is a colour variation or a changeling due to chemical reaction

An example of the 5/-, (No. 57), is known showing the top margin with the inscription 'LA'. The margin is perforated all round the same size as the stamp and has the 'VR' watermark repeated in the margin. It is not known at this stage if this was standard practice or if this is a misplacement during production.

1881

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked
Orb – (1d and 6d)
Script VR – (1/- to 10/-)
Two orbs – (£1 and £5)
Comb perforated 14

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
59	1d LILAC + BLACK		£1-50	
60	3d LILAC + BROWN		£4	
61	6d LILAC + GREEN		£4	
62	1/- GREEN + BLACK		40p	
62a	perfin cancellation		£5	
62b	pale Yellow Green + Black		40p	
62ba	perfin cancellation		£5	
63	2/- GREEN + BLUE		£1	
63a	oval cancellation in red		£3	
63b	pale Yellow Green + Blue		£5	
64	2/6 GREEN + BROWN		80p	
64a	oval cancellation		£3	
64b	perfin cancellation		£2	
64c	Dull Blue-Green + Brown		£5	
65	5/- BLUE-GREEN + VIOLET		80p	
65a	perfin cancellation		£2	
65b	Pale Blue-Green + Violet		£1-50	
65ba	oval cancellation		£3	
65c	Pale Yellow-Green + Violet		£1	
66	10/- GREEN + CARMINE		£1	(1)
66a	oval cancellation		£1	
66b	perfin cancellation		£3	
67	£1 LILAC + BLACK		£1	(2)
67a	oval cancellation		£1	
67b	perfin cancellation		£1	(1)
68	£5 LILAC + GREEN		£6	
68a	oval cancellation		£12	
68b	perfin cancellation		£12	

All values are known overprinted 'CANCELLED'. All these are rare and are worth between £50 and £80 each

- 1 A horizontal pair is the largest recorded multiple
- 2 A horizontal strip of 3 is the largest recorded multiple

1881 issue



2/6d Green + Brown with the perfin cancellation

1895 issue



£5 strip used with the oval cancellation in red

1895

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd

Watermarked

Orb – (3d)

Script VR – (1/- to 10/-)

Two orbs – (£1 and £5)

Comb perforated 14

Surcharged

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
69	3d LILAC + PURPLE		£2	
70	1/- GREEN + PURPLE		£2	
70a	oval cancellation in red		£2	
71	2/- GREEN + PURPLE		£3	
72	2/6 GREEN + PURPLE		£3	
73	5/- GREEN + PURPLE		£3	
73a	oval cancellation in red		£3	
73b	Yellow-Green + Purple		£3	
73ba	oval cancellation in red		£3	
74	10/- GREEN + PURPLE		£7	
74a	perfin cancellation		£10	
74b	oval cancellation in red		£7	
75	£1 LILAC + PURPLE		£10	(1)
75a	oval cancellation in red		£10	
76	£5 LILAC + PURPLE		£20	
76a	oval cancellation in red		£20	(2)

A short set comprising of the 1/-, £1 and £5 values is known overprinted 'CANCELLED'. These are believed to be printer's specimens for comparison of colour and print quality. These are very rare and when offered retail at about £100 for the set of three.

Notes

- 1 A horizontal pair is the largest recorded multiple
- 2 A horizontal strip of 3 is the largest recorded multiple

King Edward VII

Embossed revenues not overprinted Land Registry were certainly used from the 27th December 1901 to the 30th May 1907 but have been considered to fall outside the remit of this work. Their use in the Land Registry Department could only be established if the stamp were still attached to all or part of the original document or where the cancellation applied was an identifiable type from this department.

1904

Key type

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd

Watermarked

Orb – (1d to 6d)

IR – (1/- to 10/-)

Two orbs – (£1 and £5)

Comb perforated 14

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
77	1d LILAC + PURPLE		£25	
78	3d LILAC + PURPLE		£25	
79	6d LILAC + PURPLE		£25	
80	1/- GREEN + PURPLE		£25	
81	2/- GREEN + PURPLE		£25	
82	2/6 GREEN + PURPLE		£25	
83	5/- GREEN + PURPLE		£25	
84	10/- GREEN + PURPLE		£35	
85	£1 LILAC + PURPLE		£50	
86	£2 LILAC + PURPLE		£75	
87	£5 LILAC + PURPLE		£100	

The 1/- value is known overprinted 'CANCELLED'. This is believed to be a printer's specimen for comparison of colour and print quality. All values, (with the exception of the 2/6), are known overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. The set of 10 values retails at about £100

1904

Embossed Revenues

Another collector originally compiled the following list in 1990 and the prices indicated are a result of consultation between the two of us.

These revenues overprinted 'LAND REGISTRY' in two lines in black, fall into four distinct colour variations and five periods of use. The numbering follows on from the last series but with the addition of a large letter, (A to E), used to distinguish the production period as detailed below.

- A 11th June 1908
 Bluish Grey on white paper
- B 23rd May 1911
 Blue on white paper
- C 23rd April 1914
 Deep blue on white paper
- D 10th March 1916
 Blue on blued paper
- E From 1920
 Blue on white paper (re-introduced)

The dates in the above list refer to the earliest known dates of use as confirmed by the date slugs of the Inland Revenue cancellations, which are over-stamped on all or part of these issues in red. It is by this method that types B and E can be distinguished.

In theory, types A to E could be found on all these issues, but the following listing has been restricted to those either seen or known to exist. Dies are indicated in the normal way and those indicated with Rose in place of the die letter show a small rose in this position.

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.

T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
89A	1d / Rose		£20	
90A	3d / F		£20	
91A	6d / H		£10	
91E	6d / H		£20	
92A	1/- / H		£20	
92E	1/- / H		£6	
93E	1/- / I		£6	
94A	1/6 / B		£20	
95E	1/6 / C		£20	
96A	2/- / G		£20	
97A	2/- / I		£20	
98A	2/- / J		£20	
99A	2/6 / G		£20	
100A	2/6 / I		£20	
101A	3/- / A		£20	
101C	3/- / A		£5	
101E	3/- / A		£10	
102A	4/- / Rose		£20	
102C	4/- / Rose		£4	
102D	4/- / Rose		£10	
102E	4/- / Rose		£6	
103A	5/- / H		£6	
103B	5/- / H		£6	
103C	5/- / H		£10	
103D	5/- / H		£1	
104A	5/- / J		£20	
105E	5/- / K		£10	
106C	6/- / Rose		£10	
106E	6/- / Rose		£20	
107E	6/- / A		£10	
108A	7/6 / F		£20	
108D	7/6 / F		£20	
109A	10/- / I		£20	
110A	10/- / K		£6	
110C	10/- / K		£10	
110D	10/- / K		£20	
110E	10/- / K		£10	
111E	15/- / C		£20	
112C	15/- / D		£6	

Manuscript cancel unless otherwise stated.

T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
113C	£1 / F		£20	
113D	£1 / F		£20	
113E	£1 / F		£20	
114E	£1-10/- / G		£10	
115C	£1-10/- / H		£5	
115D	£1-10/- / H		£10	
115E	£1-10/- / H		£20	
116E	£2 / F		£20	
117A	£2 / G		£20	
117C	£2 / G		£20	
117D	£2 / G		£6	
117E	£2 / G		£20	
118C	£3 / K		£4	
118E	£3 / K		£4	
119E	£4 / C		£20	
120A	£4 / D		£20	
120B	£4 / D		£10	
120C	£4 / D		£20	
120D	£4 / D		£10	
121A	£5 / I		£20	
121C	£5 / I		£20	
121D	£5 / I		£20	
121E	£5 / I		£20	
122E	£5 / K		£5	
123A	£10 / C		£20	
123C	£10 / C		£30	
123E	£10 / C		£30	
124A	£15 / C		£60	
125A	£20 / D		£80	
125C	£20 / D		£70	
125E	£20 / D		£50	
126A	£25 / C		£100	
127A	£50 / D		£200	
128A	£100 / Rose		£400	

King George V

It would appear that following the death of King Edward VII, that there were ample supplies of stamps for the payment of the Land Registry fees. This was probably the embossed revenue set of 1904 with values from 1d to £100 and I suspect that the supplies of the most commonly used values, (which were probably produced in much larger quantities), did not start to run low until about 1920.

In 1921, De La Rue produced a set of four values using the key plates with the wording added at the base. It is clear from the list of values that these four stamps could not have been used to cover all the variations of fees, and I suspect that pieces may come to light that show the use of these stamps used in conjunction with the earlier embossed issue.

The use of embossed dies with the department name incorporated into the design, which were applied directly to the document or cover sheet, was probably initially a trial that was experimental in nature. The apparent lack of use of this method could be a combination of factors, such as one office may only have been issued with the dies and even if more than one office took part in the trial, the slow process of embossing every form may have led to stamps being used, especially during peak work periods.

Another factor in the demise of this embossing method may have been the death of King George V in 1936 as this would mean that new dies were required for all the values with the new portrait for the ascending King.

1921

Key type

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd

Watermarked multiple orbs and 'IR'

Comb perforated 15x14 (6d)

Comb perforated 14³/₄x13³/₄ (1/- to 2/-)

Oval cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
129	6d PURPLE + PURPLE BROWN		£10	
130	1/- GREEN + PURPLE BROWN		£10	
131	1/6 GREEN + PURPLE BROWN		£20	
132	2/- GREEN + PURPLE BROWN		£20	

1926

Embossed special duties Impressed directly onto the document or application cover sheet

The hexagonal revenues, (which were not overprinted), were all printed in red and had the wording 'LAND REGISTRY' incorporated into the design. Most of these had a rose in place of the die letter.

No cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
133	3d – Die Rose		£40	
134	6d – Die Rose		£40	
135	1/- – Die Rose		£40	
136	1/- – Die A		£40	
137	1/6 – Die Rose		£40	
138	2/- – Die Rose		£30	
139	2/- – Die B		£40	
140	2/6 – Die Rose		£40	
141	2/6 – Die B		£40	
142	3/- – Die Rose		£40	
143	3/- – Die A		£40	
144	4/- – Die Rose		£40	
145	5/- – Die Rose		£35	
146	6/- – Die Rose		£40	
147	10/- – Die Rose		£40	
148	10/- – Die A		£40	
149	£1 – Die Rose		£40	
150	£1-10/- – Die Rose		£35	
151	£2 – Die Rose		£40	
152	£5 – Die Rose		£40	
153	£10 – Die Rose		£30	
154	£10 – Die A		£40	
155	£25 – Die Rose		£100	
156	£50 – Die Rose		£200	

King George VI

Although King George VI came to the throne in 1936, no stamps were issue until 1949, and then only five values. Again a combination of factors were probably the cause of this such as the availability of impressions from previous issues, (which it would be preferable to use rather than destroy them and order a new production run), the existence of the embossed dies from the King George V period, (1926), and of course the unsettled times that eventually culminated in the declaration of war in 1939

It is worth remembering that following the end of the war, with the exception of the victory celebrations that were spontaneous; there was no major national event until 1948 when London hosted the Olympic games followed by the Festival of Britain in 1951. Rationing was still in place for many items and the production of special revenue stamps, especially when values were already available, would not have been high on the list of priorities. In short it was a case of 'If its needed we will produce it, but if there is something else that will serve the purpose, use that instead'.

1949

Key type

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd

Watermarked multiple orbs and 'IR'

Comb perforated 15x14 (6d)

Comb perforated 14³/₄x13³/₄ (1/- to 2/6)

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
157	6d PURPLE + BROWN		£2	
158	1/- GREEN + BROWN		£2	
158a	'Cancelled' cancellation in violet		£3	
159	1/6 GREEN + BROWN		£3	
159a	'Cancelled' cancellation in violet		£4	
160	2/- GREEN + BROWN		£3	
161	2/6 GREEN + BROWN		£3	

Queen Elizabeth II

1959

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked multiple orbs and 'IR'
Comb perforated 15x14 (6d)
Comb perforated 14³/₄x13³/₄ (others)

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
162	6d PURPLE + BROWN	£2	£2	
163	1/- GREEN + BROWN		£1	(1)
163a	Red overprint		£20	(2)
164	1/6 GREEN + BROWN		£3	
164a	Red overprint		£20	(2)
165	2/6 GREEN + BROWN		£3	
165a	LIGHT GREEN + BROWN	£2	£1	
165b	BLUE GREEN + BROWN		£1-50	
166	3/- GREEN + BROWN		£5	
167	10/- GREEN + BROWN		£5	
168	£1 CLARET type A		£10	
169	£1 DULL RED type A		£10	
168	£1 LAKE type B		£10	

Notes

- 1 A block of 4 is the largest recorded multiple
- 2 The red overprints are on examples dated prior to 1960.
After this date they are generally assigned to the following issue

Types of the £1 value

- A. Stamp size 38.5mm x 22.5mm
The stamp design is very close to the perforations
- B. Stamp size 36.5mm x 21mm



The £1 stamp of the 1959 issue

Note how close the design is to the perforations which resulted in a smaller stamp, (type B), being produced

1960

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked multiple orbs and 'IR'
Comb perforated 14³/₄x13³/₄

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
171	1/- GREEN + SCARLET		£5	
172	1/6 GREEN + SCARLET		£5	

Queen Elizabeth II

Decimal currency

With the introduction of decimal currency, new stamps were required. There was undoubtedly a cross over period between the old and new and it may be that both were in use at the same time for a short period, although no examples have been recorded.

It has also been suggested that the old stocks of pre-decimal values were used until a specific date, when the new currency stamps were then brought into use. The old stock was withdrawn and returned to the suppliers, (probably the Inland Revenue Department), where it was officially destroyed.

An interesting point is that no values higher than £1 was produced from 1971 until the final issue in 1983, and as these would still be required, were the old dies, (1904 and 1926), still being employed for these higher denominations. No dated pieces from these dies has been recorded in the decimal period but this does not prove that they were not used, just that they have not been seen or have not been recorded for what they actually are.

1971

Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked multiple orbs and 'IR'
Comb perforated 14¾x13¾
'LAND REGISTRY' in two lines

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
173	5p BLUE + BLACK		£1	
174	10p BLUE + BLACK		£1	
175	15p BLUE + BLACK		£1	
176	25p BLUE + BLACK		£1-50	
176a	dry print		£1-50	
177	50p BLUE + BLACK	£2	£2	
177a	larger type face		£2	
178	£1 PURPLE + BLACK perf 14x15		£10	
179	£1 PURPLE + BLACK	£5	£5	(2)
179a	overprint doubled		*	(1)

Notes

- 1 One complete sheet has been recorded
- 2 A used left hand marginal block of 10 is the largest recorded multiple



The 50p stamp showing the wording in two lines

This basic design remained in use until the final issue in 1983 with only changes to the type used for the overprinting and the use from 1975 of paper without the addition of a security watermark

1974

**Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
Watermarked multiple orbs and 'IR'
Comb perforated 14¾x13¾
'LAND REGISTRY' in one line (1.45mm – 1.50mm)**

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
180	5p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
181	10p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
181a	large '0' in '10'		75p	
182	15p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
183	50p BLUE + BLACK		£1	

1975

**Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
No watermark
Comb perforated 14¾x13¾
'LAND REGISTRY' in one line (1.40mm)**

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
185	5p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
186	10p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
187	15p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
188	50p BLUE + BLACK		£1	
188a	'LAND REGISTRY' in small letters			

1983

**Typographed by De La Rue and Company Ltd
No watermark
Comb perforated 12
'LAND REGISTRY' in one line**

Official cancellation unless otherwise stated.				
T	Description / Die	M	U	Notes
189	25p BLUE + BLACK		75p	
190	50p BLUE + BLACK		£1	
191	£1 CLARET	£2	£2	

APPENDIX

Cancellations of the Land Registry

Presented here are details of the cancellations as referred to in the main listings. The illustrations used here are the best we have and may be replaced at a later date should better examples become available to me.

Oval cancellations



A double lined cancellation with the wording 'LAND REGISTRY' at the top, '+ OFFICE +' at the base and a crown in the centre.

This is most commonly found on the 1862 issue both imperforate and perforated.



A larger type cancellation with the wording 'LAND REGISTRY' at the top and 'LAND CHARGES DEPT' at the base with the text separated by a '+' at each side. The outer frame is double lined.

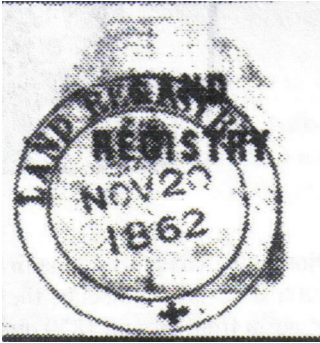
The date across the centre is surmounted by the word 'CANCELLED'

Examples of this cancellation are rare and can attract a premium of up to 50%



A double lined oval cancellation with the date across the centre and 'CANCELLED'

Circular cancellations

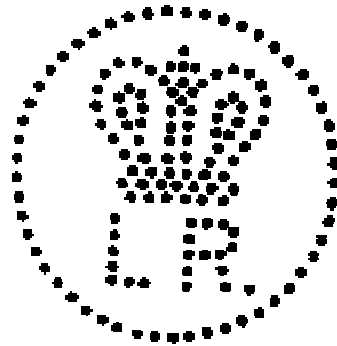


A double lined cancellation with the wording 'LAND REGISTRY' at the top and a '+' at the base

The date is in two lines surmounted by a crown

This occurs on the 1862 issue but does not appear to have been used from 1870 when perforated stamps were in use

Perfin cancellations



The crown over LR in circle is in the form of security perforations and was punched through the stamp and the document to which it was affixed. This type of cancellation is not known prior to 1873.

Cancelled

See also Oval Cancellations

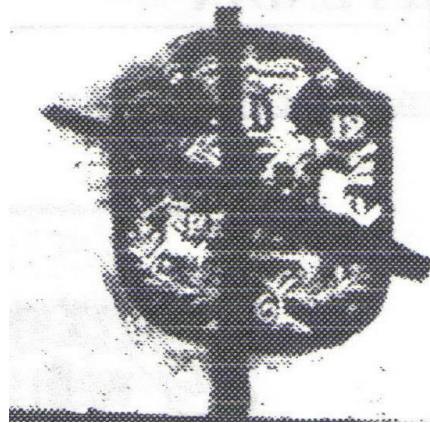


This cancellation is only known applied to the documents and as far as is known, was never officially used for the cancellation of stamps

Examples from the King George VI period are known with this cancellation but these are believed to be for a specific reason as yet unknown

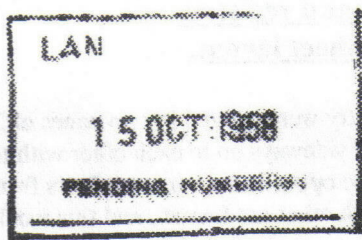
Manuscript cancellations

See also Official cancellation



The pen cancellation was applied in ink and take the form of a cross or manuscript across the labels. The more common is the cross, which probably became the norm around 1870 due to its ease of application and its effectiveness in rendering the stamp void for any further use.

Official cancellation



The official cancellation was almost certainly a rubber device and was probably for the specific purpose of stamping onto folders of documents, (and possibly the individual documents themselves), that were awaiting numbers.

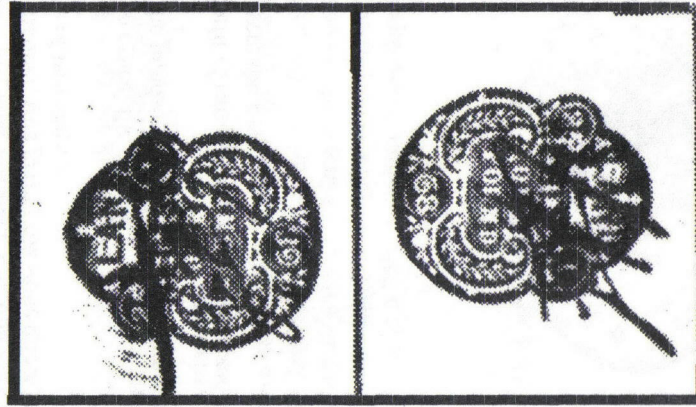
Examples are known showing the outer frame applied to stamps in a criss-cross manner, giving the same effect as the manuscript cross cancellation. This has prompted two suggestions from collectors as follows ...

- 1 The edge of the device was used to cancel the stamps or
- 2 The central wording was removed and the cancellation applied several times

I feel that the first is more likely as the other method would have been creating more work and thus been more time consuming.

Sheet Layout

At present I have very little details on the sheet layout for the various issue and this section will need further research so that it can be expanded



The embossed issue of Queen Victoria, (1862 and 1870), were printed in two panes of 24, making a complete sheet of 48 impressions. The watermark, which was present across the entire sheet, was all in the same orientation, and thus one half of the sheet would have this reading from the left and the other half from the right.

The reason for the different orientation of the impressions was the limitations on the embossing press, meaning that the sheet could only be fed in a certain distance. It then had to be inverted and the other half embossed from the other side

As pairs from the centre of the sheet are known, this would suggest that full sheets were supplied as required and part sheets or panes were only issued to complete a requisition for a certain amount.