

Mail to and from Canada

prior to Canada joining the UPU

Introduction

This is not really an exhibit (although prepared as such), but simply a bunch of covers between Canada and countries other than UK and US, up until Canada adhered to the UPU, in August 1878. It isn't nearly as good as Allan Steinhart's exhibit, but it does have a few things that Allan didn't have (such as Canada to Natal, 1856; Sweden to Canada, 1863).

I have found it very difficult to interpret the squiggles (rate and accountancy markings) of places other than Canada, US, or UK; moreover, figuring out the rates is daunting. Where I am mystified by the rates or accountancy marks (which is most of the time), I put nearby a large pink translucent letter Q, like this:



or if I'm really having problems with the cover,



(there are no triple Qs).

So this is an appeal for corrections to the rates (and anything else that I have wrong). If there are comments, suggestions, corrections, or added information, I would be pleased to hear about them (e-mail address below).

I am also interested in buying or trading for material that would fit in.

This was prepared in the typesetting language T_EX (but *not* straitjacket L_AT_EX). The font family is rrc Elysium.

David Handelman, Ottawa, July 2012
rochelle2@sympatico.ca

Added, later in May. Very helpful comments from Geoff Lewis helped straighten out many rates problems (although many others persist). I've also added some early soldiers' letters to Canada from weird places, a combination original and duplicate mailing to Canada from Pernambuco, and some Newfoundland. I've also coloured some of the text, corresponding to the markings.

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Synopsis

This deals with mail between Canada and entities other than US and UK in the period prior to Canada joining the UPU(1878). Mostly, I prepared this in order to organize the material I have been accumulating for about thirty years. The emphasis is on rates.

Since I am not familiar with the postal practises in the rest of the world, I have had a lot of problems reading the squiggles and determining the rates. The problem items are indicated by either



or for really confusing items,



The ordering is roughly Europe (France, German States, Russia, Scandanavia, Italian states, Austria, Portugal (Madeira & Porto), Spain, Switzerland); South & Central America, and British Colonies (BWI [Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica, St Kitts, St Thomas, Trinidad], British Guiana, Malta, Gibraltar, Alexandria, Newfoundland, Australian States, India, and Natal).

Among the more interesting items are the 1863 Russia to Canada, 1858, 1861, 1873 Canada to Norway, 1865 Sweden to Canada, 1857 Bohemia to Canada, 1807 Canada to Madeira, 1851 Canada to Spain, 1827 Commercial Rooms Jamaica to Canada, 1861 registered New South Wales to Canada, and probably best of all, 1856 Canada to Natal.

There are four levels of headings (excluding the exhibit title)

Title

Subtitle

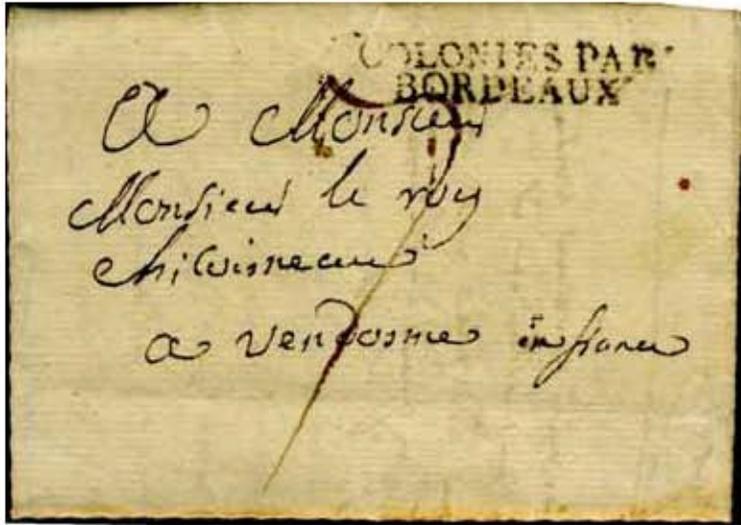
Subsubtitle

Subsubsubtitle (in-line) Practically all pages have a subsubtitle, and all descriptions of covers have a sub-subsubtitle.

Research & References Tabcart *United Kingdom letter rates 1657–1900* (for UK rates to various places; in many cases, I assumed the rates say from Europe to UK were the same, translated into the local currency); White et al *Postal history of New South Wales, 1788–1901*; Jephcott, Greene & Young, *Postal history of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick*; various Robson Lowe's, some articles, the reprinted 1863 Canada Postal Guide (downloadable), and various other downloadable references, Also Salles, Hanssen (terrible), . . .

Obviously, I haven't found enough material for German covers (almost every one of which has a large Q). On the other hand, the rates for the covers to Porto were obtained from Colin Lewis' Pratt-prize winning article, appearing in BNA TOPICS when I was editor (and when it was a good journal).

Canada–France



Montreal to Vendôme via Bordeaux, 1802. Handstamp **COLONIES PAR BORDEAUX**. Rated ms 7 décimes, combined ship letter (1 déc, *décime de mer*) and internal rate, Bordeaux to Vendôme (6 déc).



Quebec to Eu via New York, 1836. Rated **PAID 1/4** – cy to the border and **PAID 18³/₄¢** US, under 300 miles to New York. Then charged (in France) 5 décimes, made up of 1 déc ship letter fee and 4 déc internal (80–150 km), Le Havre to Eu (ca 100 km).

Handstamped faint red Quebec double circle, **PAYS D'OUTREMER/PAR LE HAVRE**, and French double circle **BUREAU MARITIMES (HAVRE)**.

Canada–France



Kingston (ON) to Paris via New York and Le Havre, 1836. Rated **PAID 18³/₄**¢, US rate to New York (as Kingston was a cross-border exchange point, no Canadian postage charged), and charged 6 décimes at Le Havre, made up of 1 déc ship letter and 5 déc internal French rate (150–220 km, Le Havre to Paris, ca 180 km).

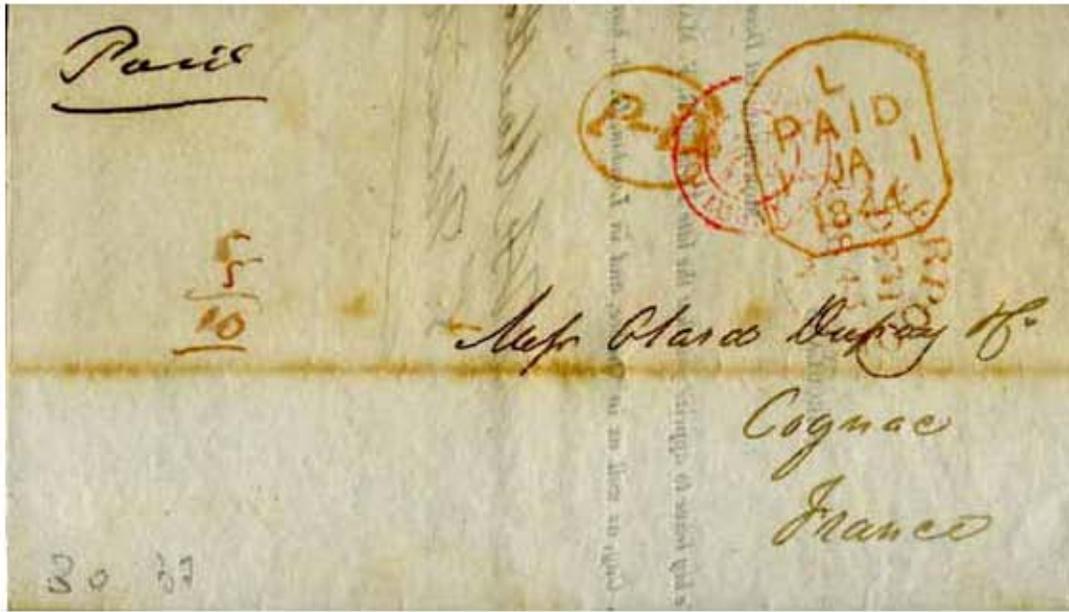
Single circle **KINGSTON UP CAN** and double circle **BUREAU MARITIME (HAVRE)**.

From 1 June 1843, the rate Canada to France by British packet was 2/– stg per half ounce (paying the transit Canada to UK to France) plus 5 d stg per quarter ounce, for the internal French rate (of 5 décimes per 7½ grams, slightly over a quarter ounce).



Quebec to La Rochelle, September 1843. Rated **2/ & 5**, totalling 2/5 stg (under one quarter ounce), translated to 2/8½ cy, prepaid. With crown **Paid at Quebec** handstamp, London tombstone, and La Rochelle receiver. Encircled **P-D** (*payé à destination*).

Canada–France



Montreal to Cognac, prices current, 1844. Carried privately to UK. Rated 5 & 5, totalling 10 d, UK to France and internal French rate, prepaid. Encircled red *P-D* (*payé à destination*).



Montreal to Paris, single UK rate, double French rate, 1845. Rated 2/- & 10, totalling 2/10 d stg single UK rate (under half-ounce) and double French rate (more than one-quarter ounce), prepaid. Translated to 3/2 cy. Encircled *P-D*.

Canada–France

During 1 June 1843–31 December 1845, unpaid mail from Canada to France was marked *COLONIES & ART. 12* and charged 12 déc per 7½ g (includes 2 déc incoming to a port) plus internal French postage.



Toronto to Boulogne, February 1845. Rated 14 déc includes double 2 déc incoming rate (Boulogne, being a port city, did not require internal postage). Initially charged 2/- cy (rate to France via UK if prepaid), but crossed through. Ms 10 (resembles W) at upper left, for 10–15 g weight, that is, double.

Sometime in January 1846, the handstamp on incoming unpaid items from Canada was changed to *COLONIES & ART. 13*



Toronto to Boulogne, March 1846. Same correspondence as above, and rated similarly.

Canada–France



Montreal to Cognac, 1850. **Rated** (collect) 17 décimes: 12 déc Canada–France via UK and now uniform internal 5 déc fee. Ms 1/2 applied, mistakenly indicating rate in currency from Canada to France.



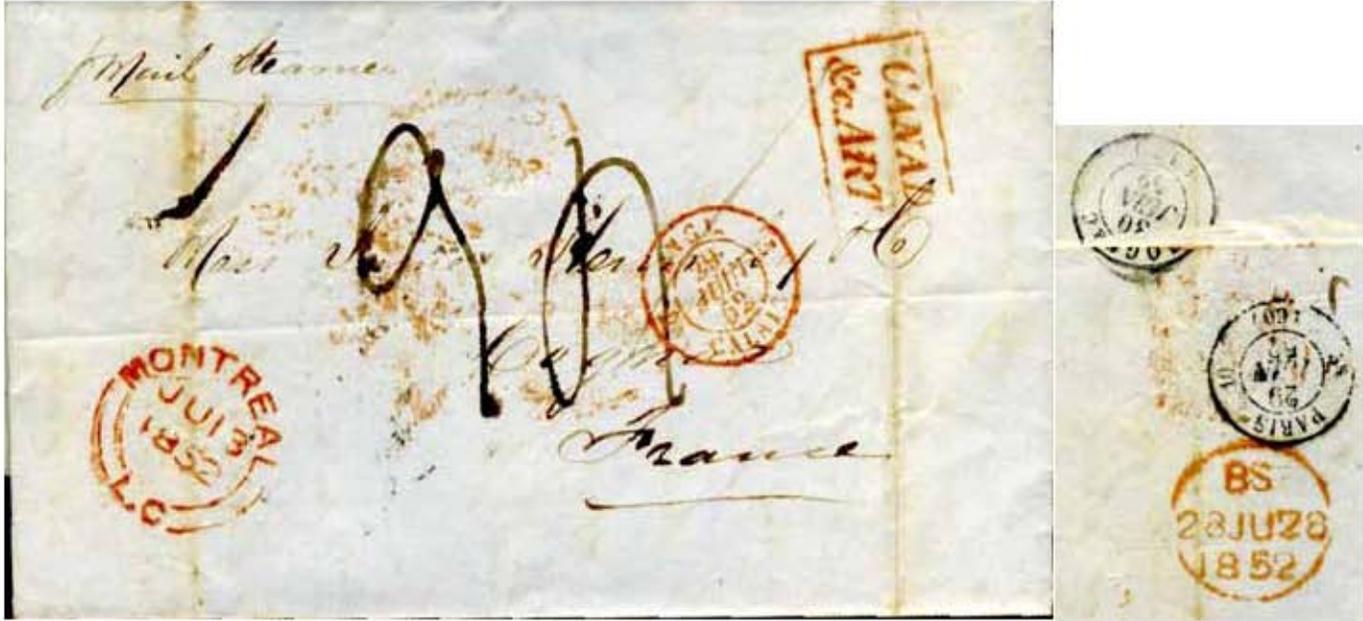
Montreal to Cognac, 1853. **Rated** (collect) 17 déc made up of 12 déc Canada to France via UK and the uniform internal French charge of 5 déc.



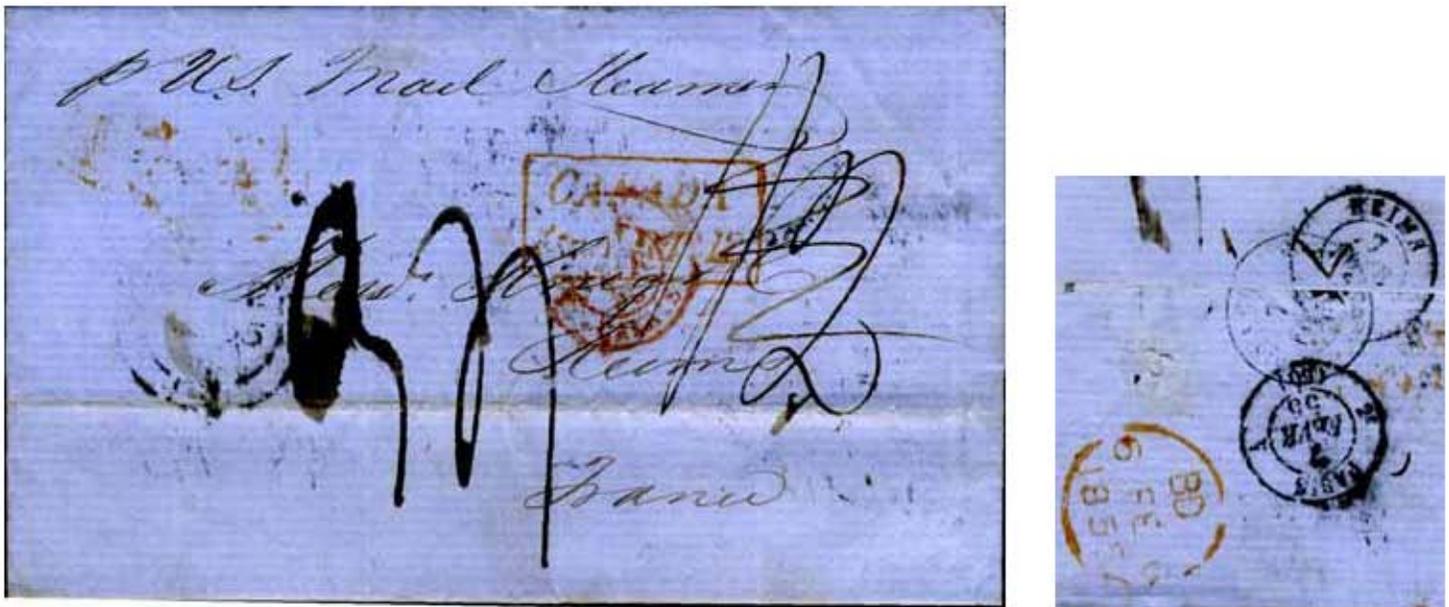
Montreal to Paris, 1853. **Rated** as above.



Canada–France



Montreal to Cognac, double, 1852. **Rated** (collect) 34 déc, double 12 déc and 5 déc domestic French rate (calculated per 7½ g). Relatively faint stroke likely Canadian claim of 1 d stg.



Montreal to Cognac, double 1855. **Rated** as above. Mistaken ms 1/2 (double rate UK to Canada in currency) applied in Canada and struck through.

Canada–France



Quebec to Metz, 1852. **Rated** (prepaid) $2/10$ stg equivalent to $3/2$ cy (at right), made up of 2/- stg (Canada to France via UK) up to half-ounce, and double uniform domestic rate of 5 d per $7\frac{1}{2}$ g. Quebec paid crown.

From 19 April 1860, rate to France was 17¢ per half ounce.



Halifax to Cognac, double, September 1860. **Rated** (prepaid) $1/4$ stg equivalent to $1/8$ cy (at left), itself equivalent to double 17¢.

St Pierre et Miquelon to France via Nova Scotia



St Pierre to Granville (Manche), via Sydney (CB) and Halifax, 1854. Carried as a ship letter to Sydney (fewer than ten examples are known of the SYDNEY·C·B / SHIP LETTER), and charged 3d (domestic rate) to Halifax (no ship letter fee applied, for reasons that are not known). Then charged the Canada to France (via UK) rate of 17décimes, made up of 12 déc to France, and the uniform 5 déc internal French rate. It appears that the 3d charge was not collected.

St Pierre et Miquelon to US via Nova Scotia

Both addressed to AP Morse (misspelled on top cover), *négociant* (agent).



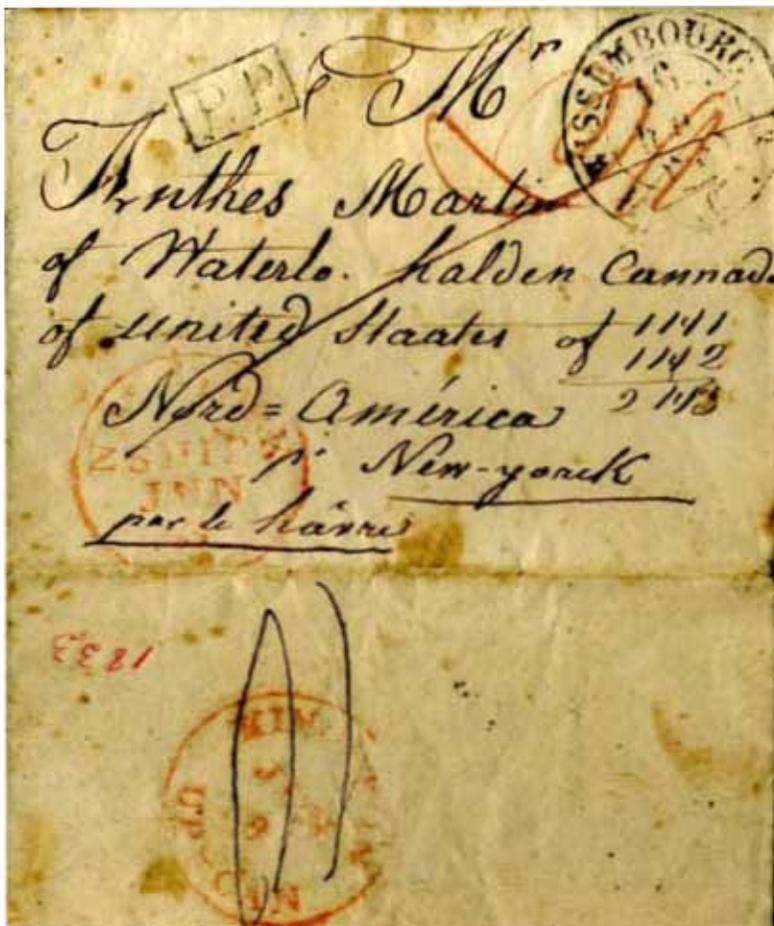
St Pierre to Boston, via Cape Breton and Halifax, June 1863. Carried as a ship letter to North Sydney, likely to forwarding agent in Halifax, who applied 10¢ stamp (paying the rate from Nova Scotia to the US). *Ms voie anglaise* (British route) upper left.

Double circle ILES ST PIERRE ET MIQUELON * datestamp (clearer on cover below), and on reverse, North Sydney, Antigonish, and Amherst. Halifax killer applied to the stamp (which is *over* the St Pierre dater). Faint red **PD** (St Pierre?), and **PAID 10** in circle (see below), latter applied in Halifax.



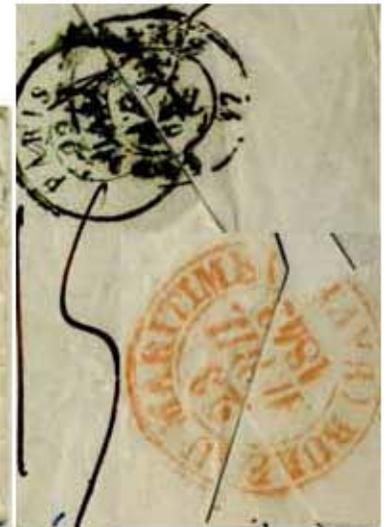
St Pierre to Boston, via CB and Halifax, July 1863. Treated as above, except two 5¢ stamps were used, and different Halifax killer applied.

France–Canada



Wissembourg (Alsace) to Waterloo (Halton County, UC), via Le Havre and New York, 1833. **Rated** (*payé au port*) 10 décimes, French internal rate (W–Le Havre, direct: ca 570 km, but calculated by route taken) of 9 déc (600–750 km) plus 1 déc outgoing ship letter. Charged at New York, $20\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ made up of $18\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ by distance to the cross-border point, evidently Kingston, plus 2¢ incoming ship letter fee. Finally, charged $1N1$ (equivalent to the US postage) + $1N2$ (mileage, Kingston to Waterloo), total $2N3$ cy due.

France–Canada

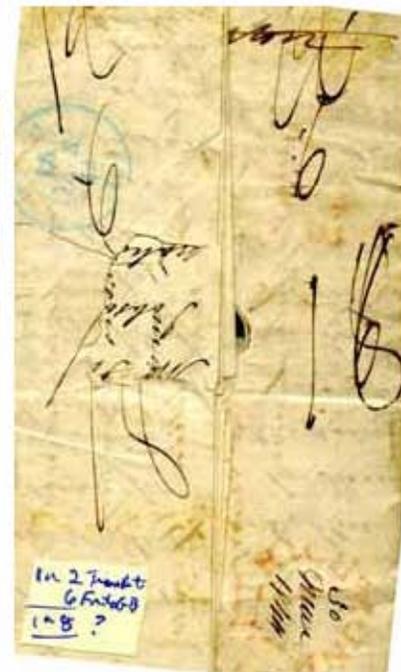
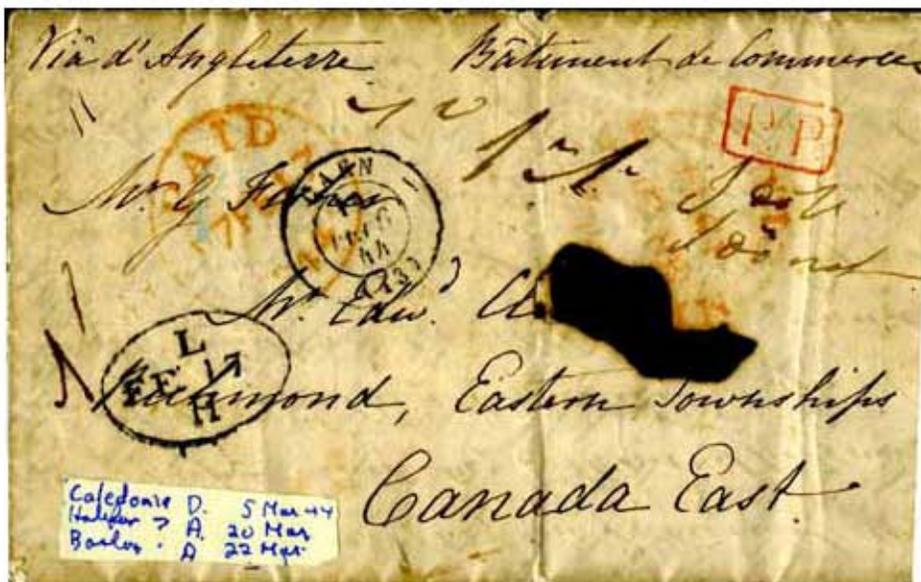


Montpellier to Toronto via Le Havre and New York, single French, but double US and Canadian, 1842. **P.P.** (payé au port, paid to port). **Rated** 15 décimes, made up of 14 décimes internal French charge (750–900 km; straightline distance M–Le Havre is ca 730 km), and 1 déc ship letter fee.

Charged 52¢ in New York (double 25¢ New York to Queenston plus 2¢ incoming ship letter fee), and charged a total of 3/6 cy in Toronto, made up of the translation of US postage to currency (2/9 cy) plus double Queenston to Toronto (9 d cy).

French postage charged per 7½ g (by weight), but Canadian and US by enclosure: mailed in an envelope, hence charged double for the enclosed letter.

Datestamp **BUREAU MARITIME (HAVRE)**.



Bougy (Caen) via Le Havre to Richmond (LC), 1844. **P.P. Rated** (prepaid) 18 décimes, made up of 12 déc France to Canada via UK (1843 convention), 5 déc internal France (220–300 km; straight line distance B–Le Havre ca 226 km), and 1 déc outgoing ship letter fee. Incoming mail not to a port was subject to a 2d stg charge, but it is not clear this was applied here.

Liverpool oval, Montreal double broken circle, and on reverse, 1829-type **Richmond LC** datestamp.

France to Canada



Lyon to Dundas (UC), prepaid to New York, 1847. **Rated** (prepaid) 6 déc (internal France, 300–400 km) plus 1 déc (outgoing ship letter fee), stamped **P.P.** Charged 12¢ at port of arrival, New York: 2¢ incoming ship letter fee and 10¢ US inland fee (more than 300 miles to the border); Canadian charge of 1/2 cy made up from the conversion of 12¢ to 7 d cy plus 7 d cy for 61–100 miles, Queenston (exchange point) to Dundas.

French 2 at upper left might indicate this was a copy of the same letter, sent via a different route.



Wissembourg (Alsace) to Waterloo (UC), May 1849. **Rated** (prepaid) 18 déc of which 5 déc was internal French rate 220–300 km [effective until 1 August 1849], 1 déc was outgoing ship letter fee, and 12 déc was the rate from the French port to Canada via UK. Ought to have been charged additional 2 d stg in Canada, as the destination was not the port of arrival.

Waterloo double circle, known use 1834–1853.

France to Canada

Via UK, rate to Canada 17 décimes per 7½ grams, collect or prepaid, 1 August 1849–31 December 1856. Uniform French internal rate of 5 déc introduced same day.



Paris to Montreal, underpaid, 1854. **Rated** (prepaid) 4 × 40 ctm, underpaid 10 ctm; no indication of postage due, and marked **PD** ; Canadian 1 d stg claim handstamp, applied at Liverpool.



Wissembourg (Alsace) to Waterloo (UC), via US, 1854. Marked P.D. (no other French rate marks), but the first packet principle applied, and it was sent to New York.

There it was charged 5¢ (= 2 d cy, the extra fee on British packets via New York); it was then apparently (and incorrectly) charged the additional 6d (10¢) fee to Canada (although the **U^D. STATES** arc, applied at Buffalo, may not indicate postage due); likely only the 5¢ charge was collected from the addressee.

France to Canada

Rate via Halifax, if prepaid, 8 décimes (8 d stg, 10 d cy, 17¢) per 7½ g; if collect, 10 déc, both beginning 1 January 1857; from 1 January 1866, per 10 g; to 30 June 1871.

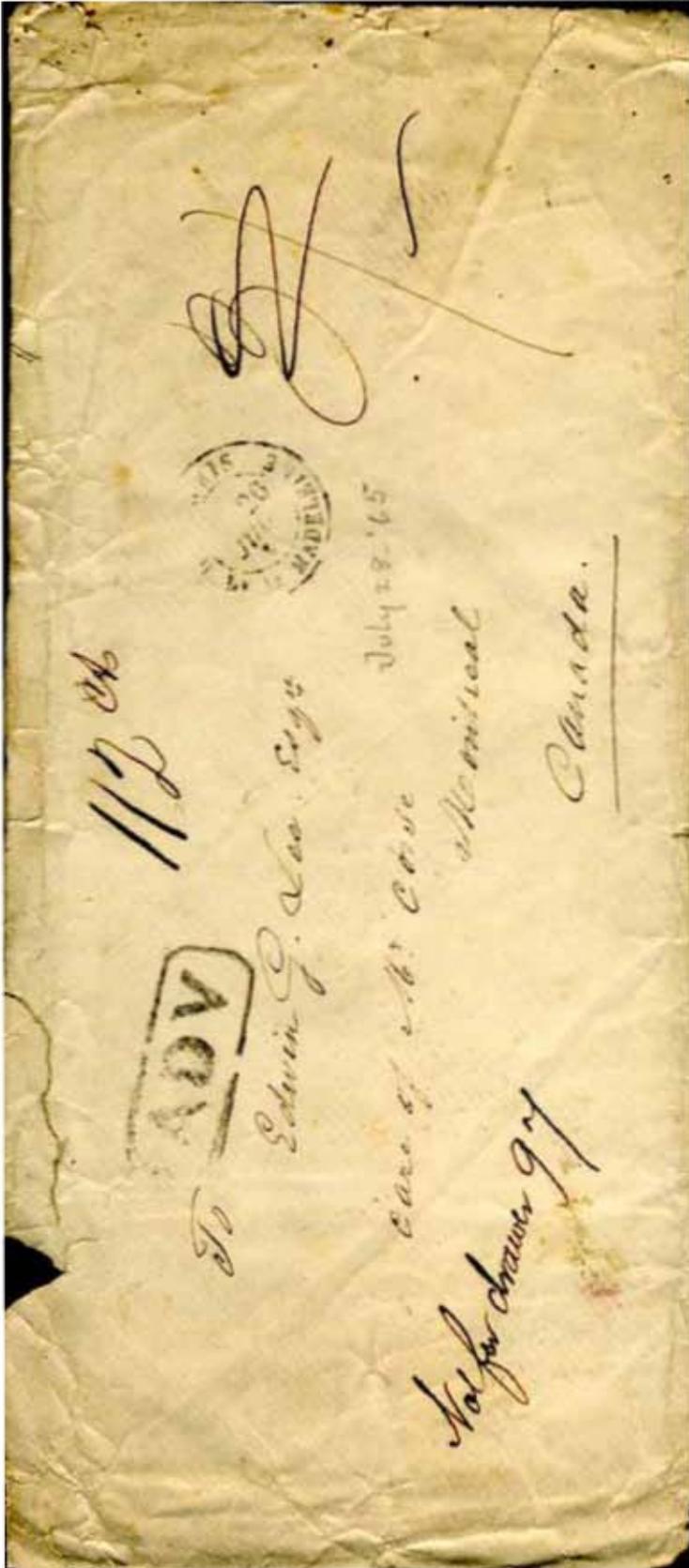


?? to Quebec, mourning cover, misrated, 1861. Rated in France with various marks, possibly 9½, although the correct rate should have been 10 décimes; then French claim .73Fr; marked in UK, 1/-stg, struck through and replaced by 10 d stg, latter struck through (blue crayon), and postage due 30¢?? inexplicable??



Paris to Toronto, folded letter sheet, 1860. Rated 2 × 40 centimes (8 déc), single. Small boxed PD (payé à destination).

France to Canada



Paris to Montreal, sextuple, advertised, 1865. Initially **Rated** in UK (collect) 3/- (six times rate UK-Canada), struck through and replaced by 112cts (6 × 17¢ with error of 10¢!), at 17¢ per half ounce rate equivalent to the French rate to Canada (8 déc per 7½ g).

ADV indicates *advertised*. Not for drawer 97 at lower left.



Healthy exercise national recreation,
Alexandra Park Company, Limited.

France–Canada



Paris to Louis Joseph Papineau in Montebello, **APRÈS LE DÉPART** (too late), 1865. Rated 80 ctm, single. Boxed **PD**.



Paris to Montreal, 1868. Rated as above.



Le Havre–Montreal, double, 1868. Folded letter sheet. Rated 2×80 ctm, double rate.

France–Canada

Via US, from 1 January 1857, 10 décimes if prepaid, 12 déc if collect, per 7½ grams; from 1 January 1866 to 30 June 1871, per 10 g.



Paris to Portland (Saint John NB), *missent to Fredericton*, 1861. Rated $2 \times 40 + 20$ centimes. Stamped **P.D.**



Paris to Portland (Saint John NB), 1861. Rated $80 + 20$ centimes. Stamped **P.D.**

France–Canada

Rate via UK, per 10 g, 10 décimes if prepaid, 12 déc if collect; 1 July 1871–30 July 1874.



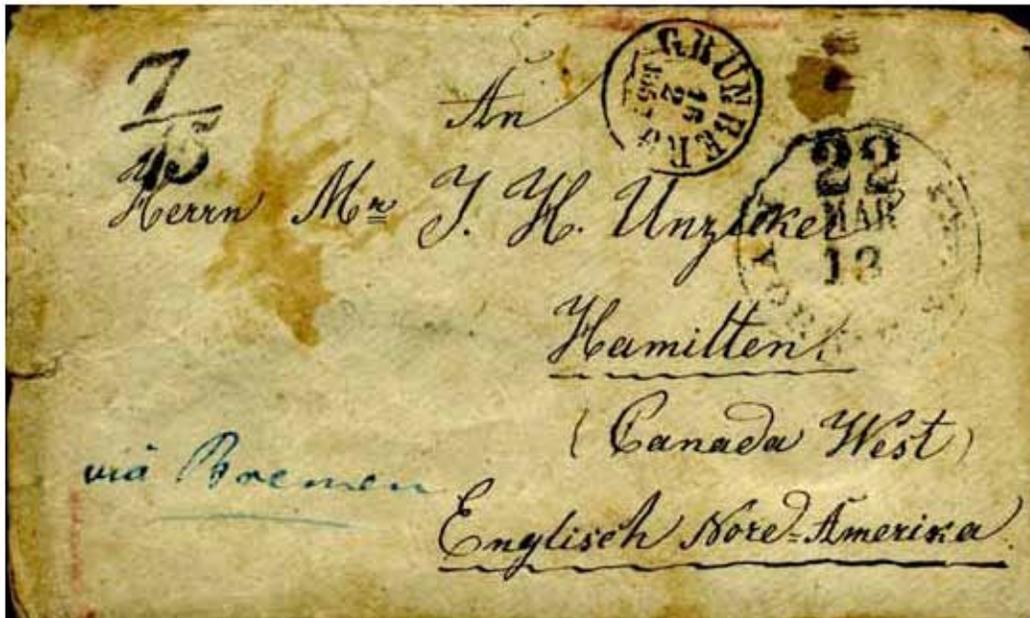
Paris to Saint John (NB), underpaid, 13 July 1871. Rated 3 × 30 centimes, underpaid by 10 ctm. Stamped **AFFR. INSUFF. / P 34** (*affranchissement insuffisant*). No indication of postage due charged and marked **P.D.**

German States to Canada

I have no confidence in the accuracy of these rates



Braunschweig (Brunswick) to Montreal, double ca 1820s. Rated *frey* (that is, this portion of the postage was prepaid so was free to the recipient) 3/ 4 w (red crayon), possibly silbergrosschen (equivalent to about 5d stg at the time). Carried as a ship letter to New York, where charged 39¢, double 18½¢ New York to the border plus 2¢ incoming ship letter fee, then charged a total of 3N6 cy, made up of translation of US postage to currency (ca 2/-) plus double 9d cy from the border to Montreal.



Grünberg (Hesse) to Hamilton, via Bremen and New York, 1857. Rated (collect) 7/15 what currency??, possible 9 on reverse (via Bremen to UK, 8d stg); charged 22¢ (total) at New York, presumably, 10¢ to Canada, 2¢ incoming ship letter, and merely 10¢ for rest??

Giessen and St P.A. datestamps on reverse.

German states to Canada



Edem??? to Hamilton, 1871. Rated (collect) 3 Groschen??, struck through, and replaced by 6 (double for unpaid?); handstamp 16 may represent total postage of 16¢ payable by addressee.



Strassburg to Belleville (ON), 1871. Rated (prepaid) 3 Grosschen, about 8¢.

German states to Canada

Although Canada did not join the UPU until 1878, from the establishment of the GPU/UPU (June 1875), rates between Germany and Canada were those of the UPU.



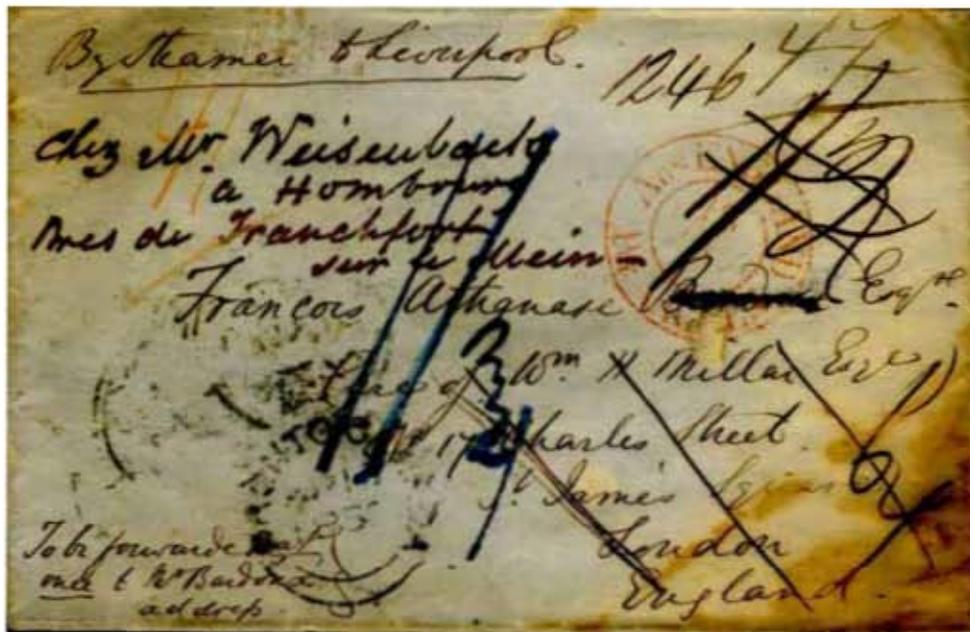
Geestemünde (Bremen) to London (ON), pre-GPU, March 1875. **Rated** (franked) 2½ Groschen, equivalent to 25 Pfennig (see below), about 6¼¢.



Ludwigshafen to Hamilton, 1876. **Rated** (franked) 20 Pfennig, the UPU rate, equivalent to 5¢.

Canada to German States

These are part of the same correspondence, from Toronto to London, forwarded to Homburg (Saar) [not Hamburg], indicated as *près de Franchfort sur le Mein* (near Frankfurt am Main).



Toronto to London, forwarded to Homburg, April 1850. **Rated** 1/2 stg collect, Canada to UK. Struck through on forwarding. Rate to most German states from UK was 1/10 stg (if collect), so total due on arrival was 3/- stg (ms on reverse says 4/-), equivalent to about 105 Kreuzer (1³/₄ gulden); then the internal rate to Homburg had to be added. Any guesses? Rate marks appear to be 11³/₄ (blue crayon) and 6 and 4.

Red double circle handstamp, **Aus England Per Aachen??**.

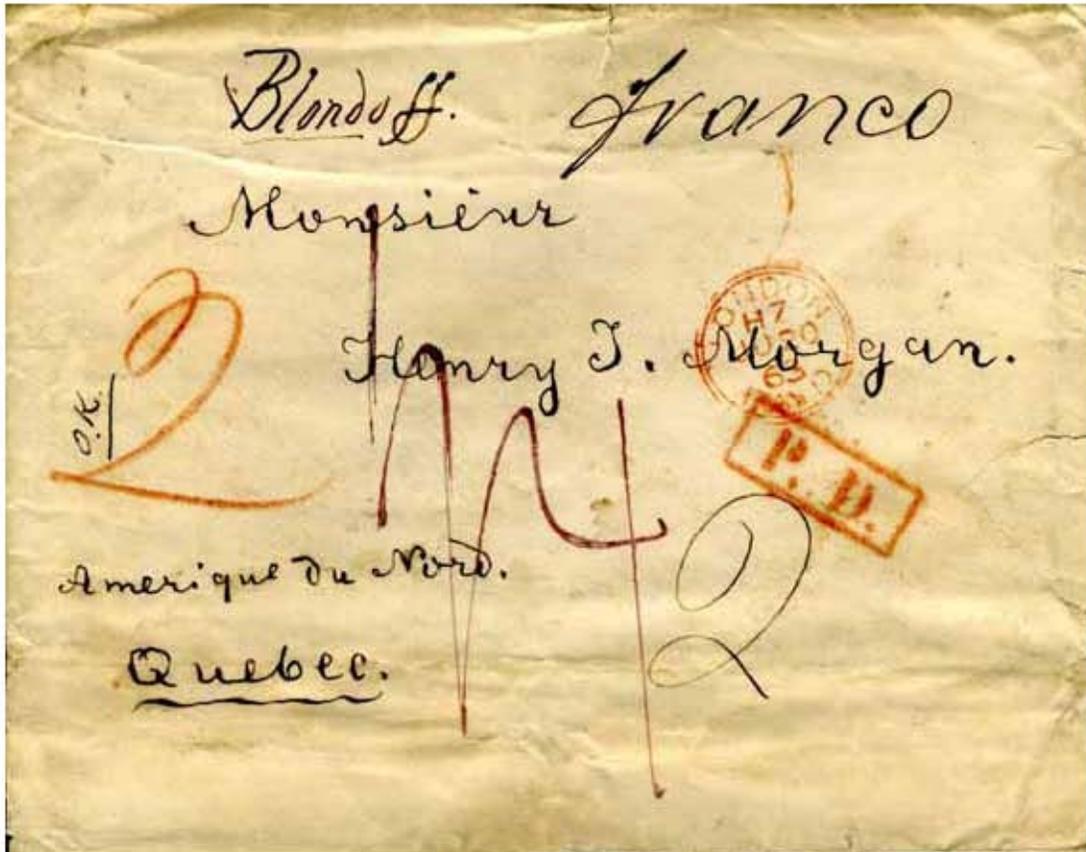


Toronto to London, forwarded to Homburg, July 1850. **Rated** 1/2 stg = 1/4 cy prepaid, Canada to UK. Then charged 1/10 stg to Germany, and then internal German rates applied. Rate marks appear to be 1³/₄ and 4 and 8.

Red Toronto datestamp under London Paid, with straightline **Pall-Mall** (London). Boxed **Aus England per Aachen / Franco**.

Russia to Canada

Steinhart recorded this as the only known pre-1865 cover from Russia to the province of Canada.



St Petersburg to Quebec, July 1863. **Rated** (prepaid) $1/4$ stg??, possibly made up of 10d Russia to UK (initiated 1 January 1863) and 6d UK to Canada. Manuscript 2s may be distinct credits to postal administrations??

Red **P.D.** London paid receiver.

Canada to Norway



Miramichi (NB) to Laurvig (Larvig), May 1858. **Rated** (collect) *1/11 st*; the rate Canada to UK to Norway was 6d + either 1/2 or 1/4 (depending on route from UK). Then a claim of 1 N (one shilling) to UK, then possibly in Germany rated or claimed *18%*, overwritten *13%*.

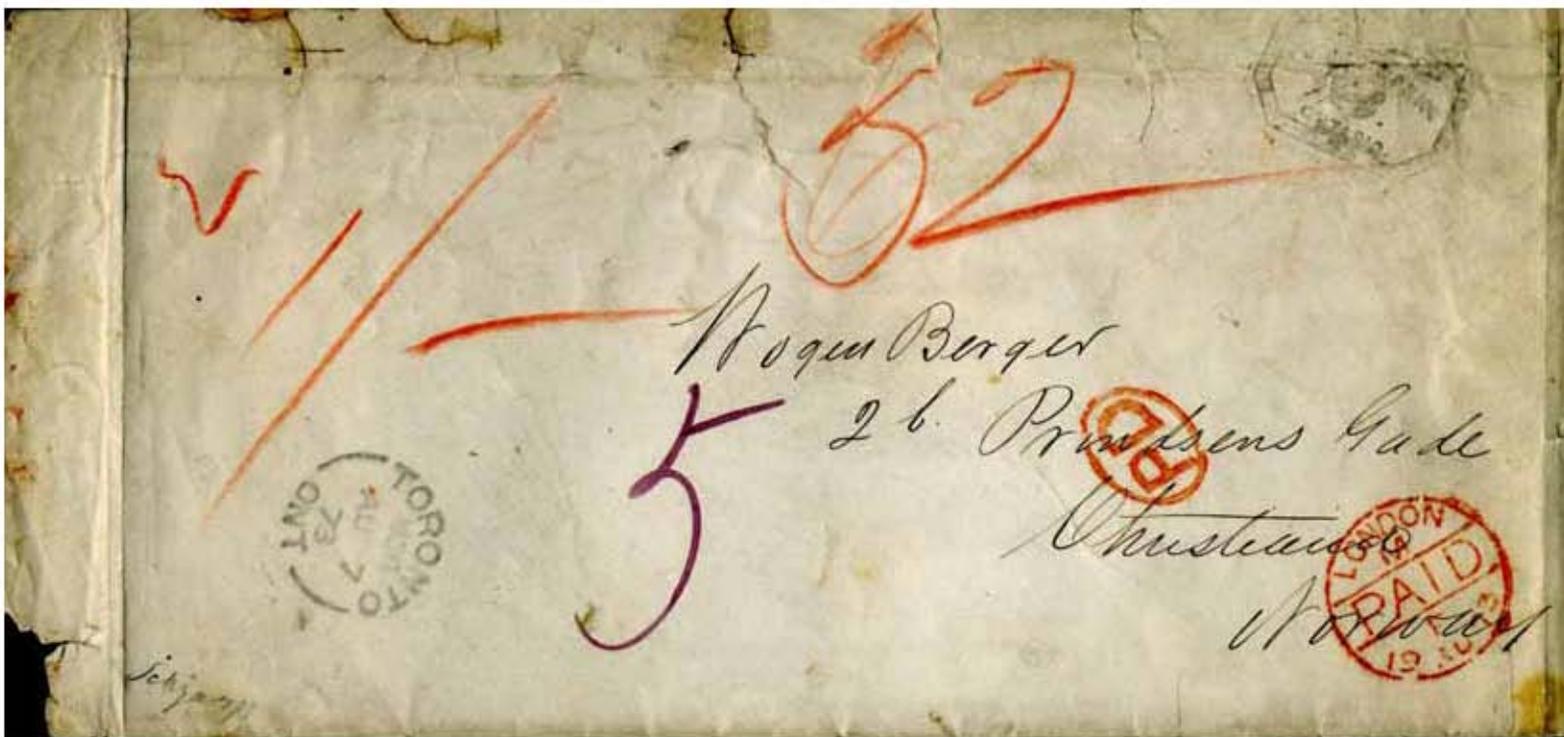
Fewer than ten examples of the *NEW-BK 1^d CLAIM* (a New Brunswick accountancy marking) have been recorded.

Canada to Norway



Shediac to Grimstad, May 1861. Rated (collect) 52 (if a rate mark) possibly 52¢, the translation of the combined rates Canada to UK (12½¢ = 6d stg) and UK to Norway (1/5 stg if via Belgium). The 1N is the British claim. Crayon and blue ink (claims?) as previous.

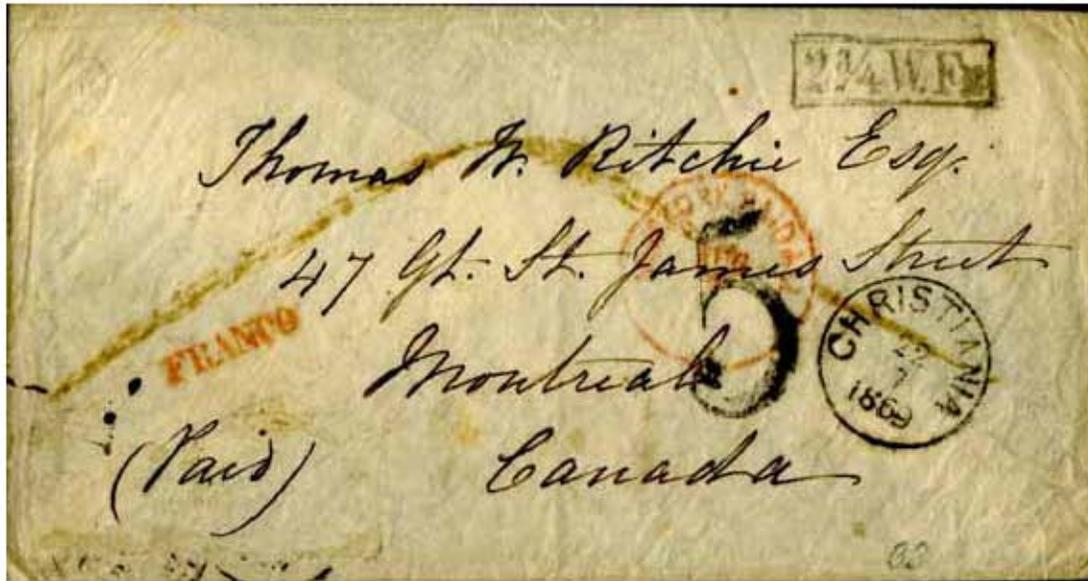
Another NEW-BK 1^d CLAIM.



Toronto (Department of Immigration) to Christiania (Oslo), 1873. Rated (prepaid) 32¢, double the half-ounce Canada–Norway rate (1871). The 1/- is a claim; presumably purple 5 is Norwegian claim.

Ontario Department of Immigration handstamp at upper right. No backstamps.

Norway to Canada



Christiania (Oslo) to Montreal, May 1869. Stamps missing; boxed $2\frac{3}{4}$ W.Fz ?? Black 5 probably represents a claim (Canadian?). Same date on Sandosland (?) backstamp.

Sweden to Canada

No other pre-1865 Sweden to Canada covers are known



Gotheberg to Montreal, 1864. Prepaid; apparently **Rated 10^d** (either pence or décimes; both have the same value) in red, made up of 4 d Sweden to UK by Swedish packet (initiated 1 June 1863) + 6 d UK to Canada. The other rate marks are presumably claims.

Canada to Italy



Montreal to Turin (Piedmont), double, July 1860. Apparently rated (all prepaid) 8d stg (Canada to UK using British packet via US) plus 7½d UK to (most of) Italy via France, all doubled; this yields 2/7stg, converted to 3/2cy. Ms 40 might represent French claim of 40 centimes (equivalent to 4 d stg). References give UK to most of Italy as 7 d stg, not 7½ d.

From the Sardinian consulate in Montreal, on Cunard *Africa*, from Boston; then Queenstown, London, Calais, and by land through France. Turin receiver on reverse.

Italy to Canada



Leghorn (Livorno, Tuscany) to Halifax, July 1859. Apparently rated (all collect) $1/5\frac{1}{2}$ cy, made up from 7d stg (Tuscany to UK via France) plus 8d UK to Canada via US, which normally would convert to $1/6$ or $1/6\frac{1}{2}$ cy.

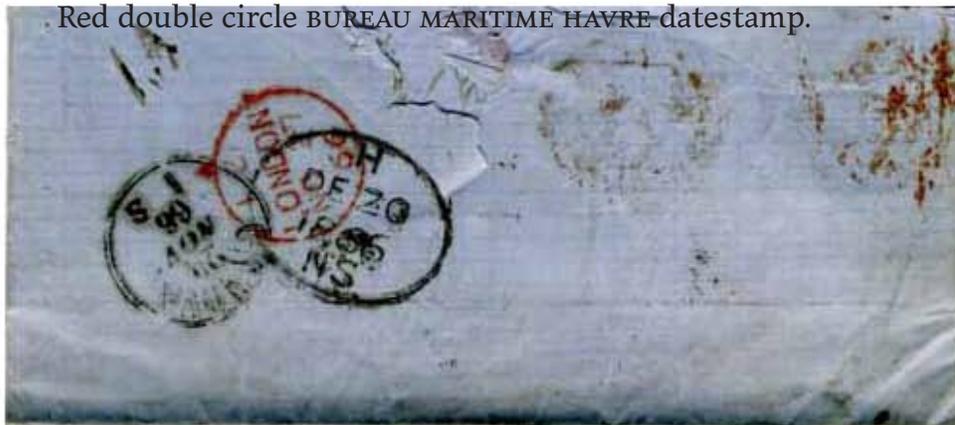
The hexagonal $FR 2^F 96^C$ handstamp refers to the credit to France of this amount per four French rates (per $7\frac{1}{2}$ g), amounting to $7\frac{1}{2}$ décimes here.

Italy to Canada



Livorno to Maitland (NS), August 1859. Apparently rated (all collect) *double* 7d stg (Tuscany to UK via France, per 7½ g) plus *single* 6d stg UK to Canada direct (up to half-ounce, about 14 g), miscalculated (?) as *1/6* stg. This converted to the amount due, *1/10* cy. French *2* at left refers to double (French) weight. Hexagonal accountancy handstamp as on previous. Datestamp **BUREAU MARITIME / HAVRE**.

Red double circle BUREAU MARITIME HAVRE datestamp.



Porto Maurizio (now part of Imperia; Liguria) to Halifax, November 1866.

Rated 19¢ collect (also the Canada–Italy rate; from 1863 Canada Postal Guide); per quarter ounce.

French accountancy mark **FR. 1^F 78^C**, quadruple the French claim.

Via Genoa, **ITALIE / LANSLEBOURG 5** (French exchange point with Italy), and London.



Italy to Canada



Rome (Papal States) to Boucherville near Montreal, January 1866. **Rated** (collect) 29¢ as recorded in the reverse direction (1863 Canada PG). The ms rate marks *IN 9* are apparently British accountancy marks; the ms *10* is the French claim rounded up.

French accountancy mark **FR. 3^F 76^C** refers to quadruple the French claim.



Rome (now in unified Italy) to Trois Pistoles, June 1877. Although Italy belonged to the UPU at this time, Canada did not. **Rated** (paid in stamps) 45 centesimi (equivalent to about 10¢). French claim *12* centimes, British claim *1½*d. Carried on Allan line.

Papal States to Canada



Papal States (Rome) to Fredericton, January 1864. Rated (with stamps) 35 Bajocchi, equivalent to about 1/5 stg, made up 11 d stg to UK via France plus 6 d stg UK to Canada. The red crayon 1 is the credit to New Brunswick on the transatlantic rate.

Red Marseille and London datestamps, and P.P. applied in Rome.

Austrian Empire to Canada



Vienna to Halifax, January 1850. **Rated** (collect) $1/8$ stg is the rate between Austria and UK; the barely legible $2/8$ stg indicates the total in sterling (adding $1/-$ for the UK to Halifax portion).

WIEN datestamp and Liverpool lozenge; on reverse, London transit mark and Halifax receiver.



Nettoliz (Bohemia) to Belleville, 1857. Final rating $3/4$ cy collect, equivalent to $2/9$ stg; other British ratemarks: $1/4$ and $2/6$, both struck through. There is an ms 38, neither Kreuzer (too little) nor French décimes (too much). Large 2 at left means double rate. The rate via France from Austria to UK was $1/1$, and from UK to Canada was 6 d or 8 d. Double Austrian rate (per quarter ounce) plus single British rate (per half ounce) comes to $2/8$ stg, close enough.

Intaglio *Prag* datestamp. Addressed to Belleville, Hastings County; missent initially to Hastings (UK) from London, then returned to London, and sent to Liverpool (lozenge). Faint Belleville double broken circle at lower left reverse.

Canada to Austrian Empire



Montreal to Varnsdorf (Bohemia), April 1858. Confusingly addressed to *Germany* and *Boehmen* (Bohemia); actually in the latter, hence part of the Austrian Empire. Rates to most German states were the same as to Austria. **Rated** (prepaid) 8 d stg (Canada to UK via UK packet through US) plus 8 d stg UK to most German states and Austria; totals $1/4$ stg, translated to $1/8$ cy, and marked **PAID** $1/8$ upper right.

Montreal tombstone, evening service London **PAID** datestamp, large **P** in oval, and double circle **AUS ENGLAND PER AACHEN / FRANCO** datestamp; **BODENBACH** transit dater.

Have some Madeira, m'dear

Canada-Madeira; all letters re wine trade.

Quebec
The 6 August 87
Letter No.
Recd 11 Sept
and 19 March 87
Messrs Newton, Gordon
& Johnston
By the Aid } Madeira
Capt. Nesbitt }
2: 2: 6 }

Quebec to Madeira, 1787. Carried outside the post *Pr the Aid*, Capt Nesbitt. Ms QDC (*quem deus conservat*, which god preserve), rarely seen on letters from Canada.

Messrs Newton Gordon & Johnston
Phillips in the Trans. Madeira.

Quebec to Madeira, 1789 (same correspondence). Carried *Pr Missive* ?? ???.

20

M^{rs} Newton Gordon Murdoch & Scott
Merchants
Madeira

Canada to Madeira

Halifax to Madeira, via New York forwarding agent, 1807. **Rated** at Madeira 20 Reis collect, by the post office boat meeting all mail vessels arriving at Funchal.

Rate in effect during Napoleon's occupation of Lisbon (less than eleven months). Fewer than twenty covers known so rated.

On reverse, endorsement of forwarding agent: *Recd New York 27 July 1807, and forwarded by your obt Servt James Thomson.*

*Recd New York 27 July 1807, and forwarded by
your obt Servt James Thomson*

40

M^{rs} Gordon, Murdoch, & Co
Madeira

Kingston (UC) to Madeira, 1831. **Rated** at Madeira 40 Reis collect, by the post office boat as above.

From aboard the HMS *Cockburn*, then docked at Kingston. Presumably carried by another ship to Madeira.

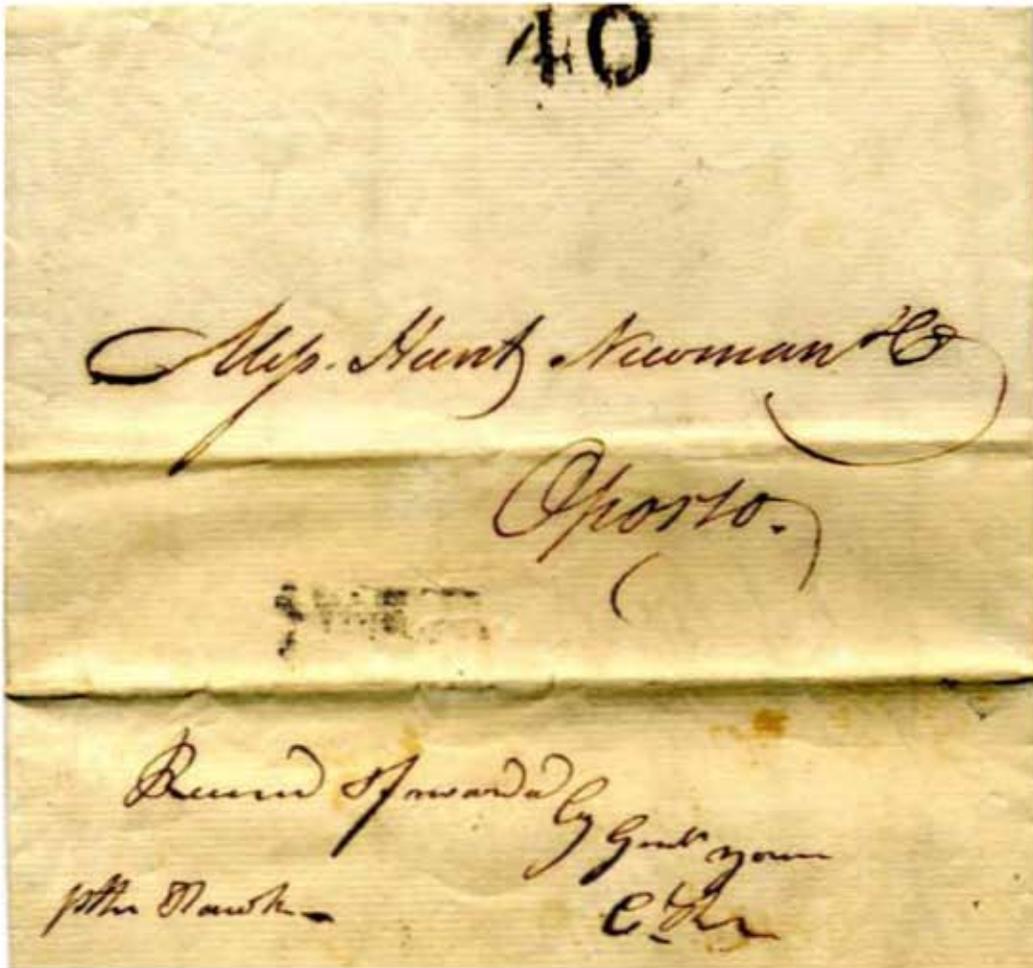
Kingston, N.Y. Canada
11 January 1831
Received Board
Recd 18 April 1831
via N.Y. 2/1831

Canada to Madeira



Montreal to Funchal, all by packet, 1850. Rated (prepaid) 1/10 std, made up of 1/2 stg BNA-UK, and 8 d stg UK-Portugal; at Madeira, charged 160 Rs incoming Portuguese ship letter fee.

Canada (& Newfoundland) to Oporto (Porto, Portugal)



St John's (Newfoundland) to Oporto, via forwarding agent, 1809. Rated (collect) 40 Reis (about 2d), ship letter fee. Endorsed Received & forwarded by ?? yours, ?? / Per the Hawk??. The smudged mark may be a straightline of a nearby town.



Halifax to Porto, via St John's (Newfoundland), 1825. Rated (collect) 160 Reis (about 8d), the minimum ship letter charge up to one half ounce; each additional eighth of an ounce was 40 Rs (1815–1861). Ms via St Johns Newfoundland (lower left), datelined Halifax.

A very early strike of the oval **BARRO DO PORTO** (previous: 1829), a ship letter marking on arrival at the maritime post office at the entrance to the port of Porto.

Canada to Oporto



Quebec to Liverpool, forwarded to Oporto, 1831. Rated (prepaid) 1/- cy domestic to the border and 18³/₄¢ US rate from the border to New York. At Liverpool, charged 8 d stg incoming ship letter fee, forwarded to Oporto. At Oporto, charged 240 Rs, made up of 160 Rs Portuguese ship letter fee plus 80 Rs, the latter equivalent to 8d stg.



St John's to Oporto via Lisbon, 1836. Carried on the *Greyhound*. Sometimes vessels could not make it into the port at Oporto, so they dropped the mail off at Lisbon, where the ship letter marking **C. EST. DE N.** (*Carta Estangeirado Navio*) was applied.

Rated (collect) 160 Rs (incoming ship letter, up to half ounce) plus 40 Rs, minimum inland rate Lisbon to Oporto.

Canada to Oporto



St John's to Oporto, 1839. Rated collect (blue handstamp) 160 Rs Portuguese ship letter fee (to half an ounce).



St John's to Oporto via Lisbon, 1841. Rated collect (blue handstamp) 160 Rs Portuguese ship letter fee plus 40 Rs Lisbon to Oporto by land. Oval C. EST. DE N. (indicating ship letter arriving at Lisbon). Transit mark of Lisbon and receiving mark of Oporto on reverse.

Canada to Oporto

70

Messrs Hunt Roop & Co
Merchants
Oporto



St John's to Oporto by Lisbon, 1843. Carried by favour (no ship letter charge). **Rated** collect (blue handstamp) 70 Rs Portuguese domestic rate, second weight (two eighths of an ounce to four eighths of an ounce).

PRICES CURRENT. St. John's, Newfoundland. 1841.

IMPORTS.	Quantity.	Prices, including Duty.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
BREAD in Bags, Handed No. 1	the 112 lb.	24/-		
" "	"	24/-		
" "	"	11/00		
FLOUR—Superfine	the barrel	24/-		
" " " " "	"	24/-		
" " " " "	"	24/-		
CORN MEAL	"	17/-	18/-	
OATMEAL	"	15/-		
RICE—Carolina	the 112 lb.	18/-		
" " " " "	"	18/-		
BUTTER	the lb.	8	8 1/2	
PORK—Handed prime meat	the barrel			
" " " " "	"	48	48	
BEEF—Prime	"	35	35	
HUM	the 1/2 gall.	35	35	
MOLASSES	"	1/2	1/2	
SUGAR	the 112 lb.	25	25	
TEA—Holland	the lb.	30	30	
" " " " "	"	30	30	
" " " " "	"	30	30	
COFFEE	"	30	30	
CHOCOLATE	"	30	30	
INDIAN CORN	the barrel	12	12	
OATS	"	12	12	
PITCH—American	the barrel	12	12	
TAR—Ditto	"	12	12	
TOBACCO—Virginia	the lb.	12	12	
CORDAGE	the 112 lb.	12	12	
SALT	the bid.	12	12	
FREIGHTS	None			
EXCHANGE, Bills on London				
DOLLARS, two shillings each		150	20/6	

IMPORTS 1840 ST. JOHN'S.

The Year.	Bread.	Flour.	Pork.	Beef.	Butter.	Hum.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Collie.	Tea.	Indigo.	Salt.	Cash.	Wool.	Wine.	Whisky.	Perkins.
	cwt.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.	cwt.	cwt.	chs.	cwt.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.
1841	62,072	45,320	956	3,294	7,099	919	1,323	1,002	902	1,360	1,127	1,177	2,796	2,512	2,796	2,512	2,512
1842	71,278	48,000	1,131	4,042	7,202	1,112	1,312	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,796	2,512	2,796	2,512	2,512
1843	47,127	32,662	730	2,613	4,616	234	1,101	2,296	667	1,052	1,128	1,128	2,796	2,512	2,796	2,512	2,512

EXPORTS FROM ST. JOHN'S.

The Year.	Dry-Cod Fish.	Seal Oil.	Coal Oil.	Seal Skins.	Salmon.	Herrings.
	quintals.	bars.	bars.	No.	barrels.	barrels.
1841	64,883	30,800	20,777	3,144	2,359	1,572
1842	65,241	33,422	21,533	3,510	2,811	1,685
1843	20,597	35,35	575	25,418	546	3,749

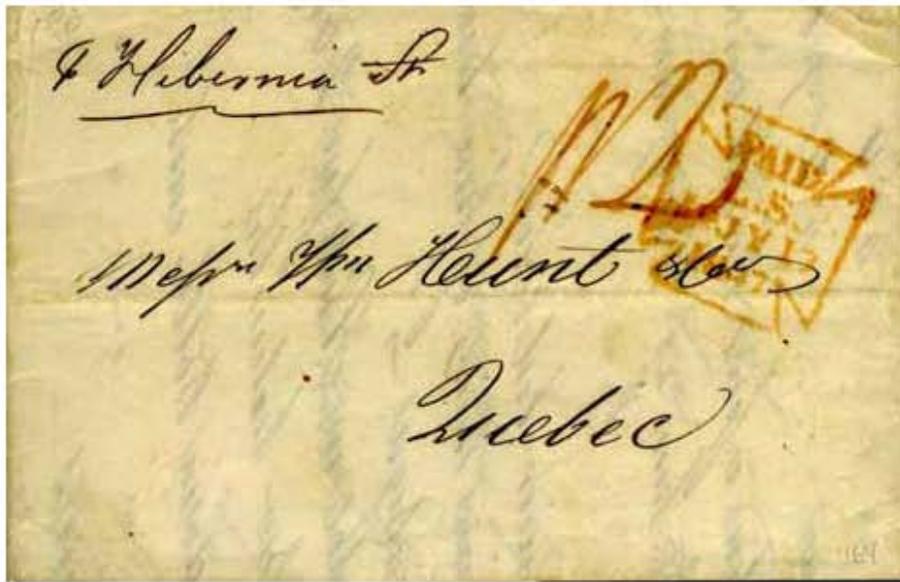
REMARKS.

1841 St John's prices current and imports, attached to letter.

EXPORTS.

	From	To		From	To
COD FISH—Month's Large, the Quintal			OIL—Cod	None	None
" " " " " " " " " "			" " " " " " " " "	234	235
" " " " " " " " "			SEAL SKINS		
" " " " " " " " "			" " " " " " " " "	2/0	2/0
" " " " " " " " "			" " " " " " " " "	2/0	2/0
" " " " " " " " "			" " " " " " " " "	1/0	1/0
SALMON—No. 1,	the Tonne	14	Young Harps—smooth		
HERRINGS—No. 1,	the Barrel	14	Half Roughs		
MACKEREL—No. 1,	"	14	White Cuts		

Canada–Spain



Forwarded by Darthez Brothers
London 19 July 1847

Cádiz to Quebec via London forwarder, September 1847. **Rated** prepaid $1/2$ stg (combined $1/-$ stg packet to Halifax plus 2 d stg internal from port). Ms forwarded by Darthez Brothers, London 19 July 1847.



Halifax to Barcelona (via France), September 1851. The rating should have been $1/-$ stg Halifax to UK plus $2/2$ stg UK to Spain (compulsory prepayment), totalling $3/2$ stg, which converts to $3/11\frac{1}{2}$ cy; so the marked sterling rate ($3/-$ stg) is incorrect, but the amount paid in currency is correct! Also charged 10 Reales single rate to northern and central Spain on letters arriving from UK. In addition 6.MS for 6 Maravedis road charge to Catalonia (1848–1851) applied at Barcelona (1 Real = 34 Maravedis).

Oval **PF** (*payé à frontière*) applied in London. Halifax tombstone, London paid circle (over the tombstone), French **ANGL./CALAIS** datestamp, and **BARCELONA / CATALONA** receiver.

Switzerland–Canada



Bern to Prescott (UC) via London and Liverpool, 1851. Rates (from June 1851) were the equivalent in Swiss francs of 11 d stg (Switzerland to UK) plus 1/2 stg UK to interior point of Canada, totalling 2/1 stg; this is equivalent to about 2½ Swiss francs. But there is no indication of any amount like this.

Black PD (*payé à destination*). Large red 2 (applied at Liverpool) indicates Canadian claim, 2 d stg.

Red double circle datestamp *SUISSE / PONTARLIER* marked at the French cross-border point.



Bern to Prescott (UC) via London & Liverpool, March 1852. Same rates and features as above, with additional French *LIGNE-DE-CALAIS* datestamp (crossing to UK).



Geneva to Montreal, 1873. **Rated** (paid by stamps) 50 centimes; inexplicable rate, as this is equivalent to 5d stg, the rate from Switzerland to UK via Belgium (an additional 3d to Canada required?). Liverpool red 2^d Canadian claim. No backstamps.

Canada–Switzerland

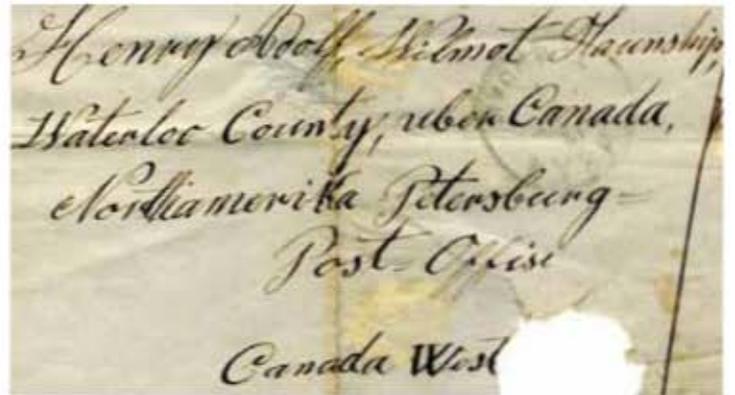


Wilmot Township (near Preston, UC) to Switzerland, 1855.
Rated (collect) 1/7 stg, made up of 8 d stg Canada to UK via US, and 11d stg UK to Switzerland.

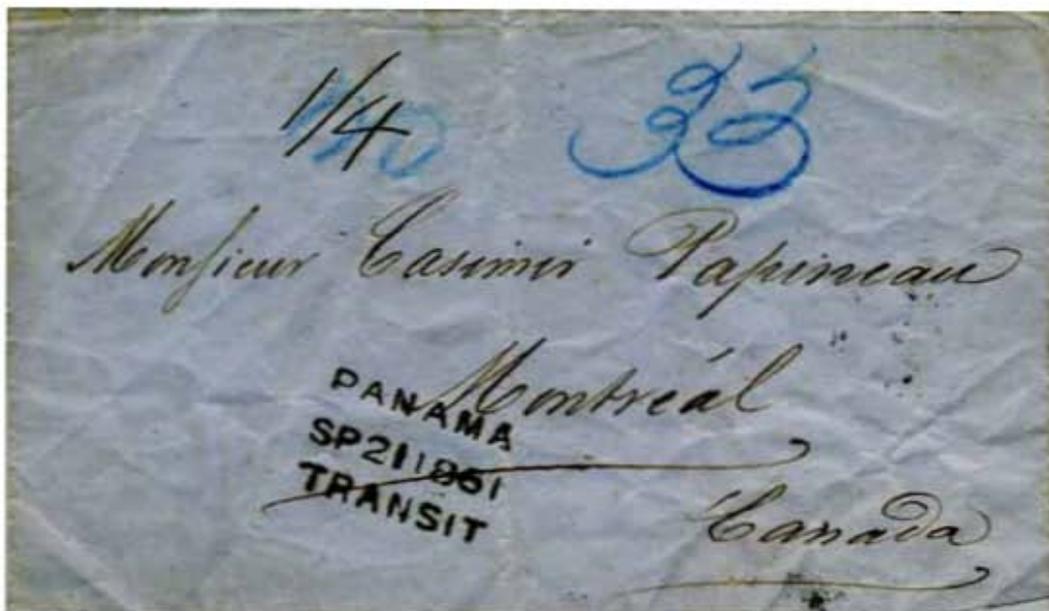
Swiss crayon mark, 155 Rappen.

French boxed **CANADA & ART. 12.** (referring to French through rates). French double circle datestamp reads ETATS-UNIS. PAQ. AM. / A CALAIS (US packet boat at Calais).

Green **PRESTON** with basal letter is Preston, Canada West, not United Kingdom (as follows from dates).



Peru to Canada



Lima to Montreal via Panama, St Thomas, 1861. Final rate, 33¢ due in Canada; equivalent to 1/4 stg, marked at left; did not go through UK.

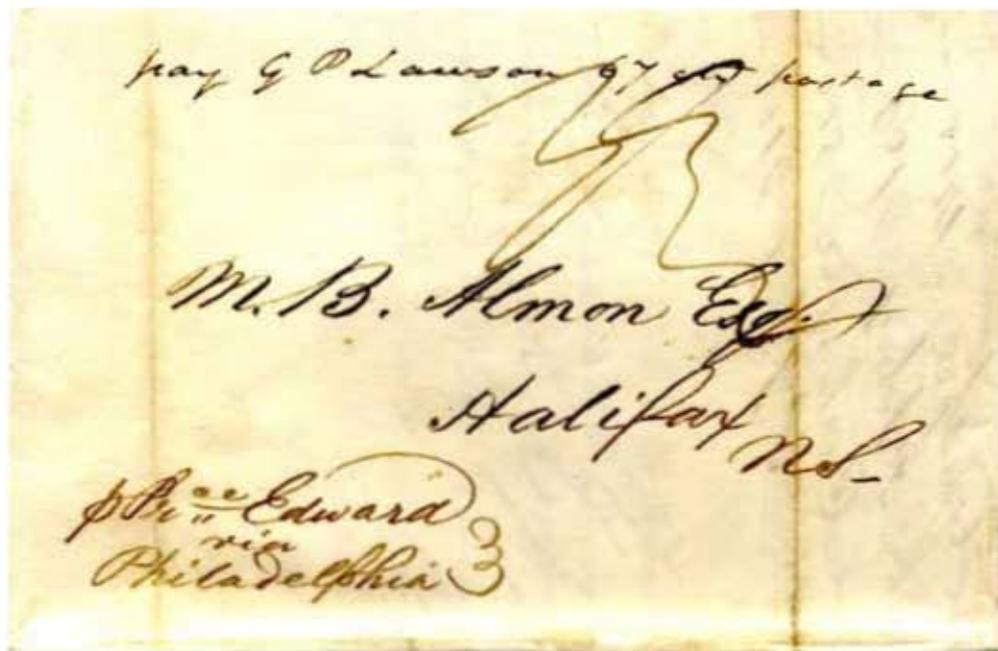


Lima to Montreal via Panama, St Thomas, 1863. Final rating 38¢ due; difference is possibly the 5¢ supplement for carriage by Canadian ocean steamers. Despite *Via England*, did not go by UK.

British post office in Callao (Peru) 21 April 1863, three-line Panama transit, 6 May, with year/day reversed from strike on earlier cover; then St Thomas, 11 May.

Brazil to Canada

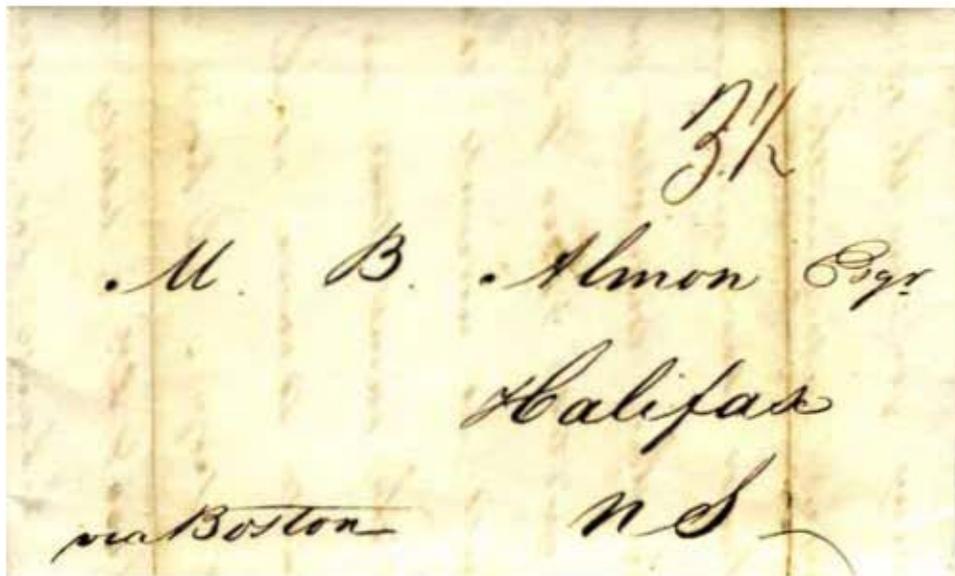
Original and duplicate of the same letter



Pernambuco 15 Jan 1829



Original, Pernambuco to Halifax, 15 January 1829. To have been sent via the *Prince Edward* to Philadelphia, but it arrived in Boston, from where it was forwarded by Isaac Winslow (**Received and forwarded by Y. O. S.** [your obedient servant]). Endorsed *pay GP Lawson 67cts postage*; presumably this refers to US postage? **Rated** 3½ d cy, made up of 2 d stg BNA port to port rate plus 1 d gratuity, translated to currency.



Dupl Orig p Prince Edward Pernambuco
15-16 Jan 1829

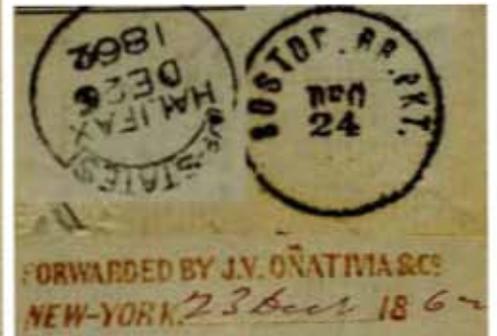
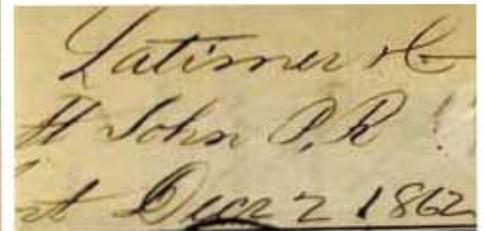


Duplicate, Pernambuco to Halifax, 15 January 1829. Intended to go via Boston, whence forwarded as above. **Rated** 3½ d cy as above. Dateline reads, *Dupl Orig p Prince Edward*.

Carriage to Canada through forwarding agents

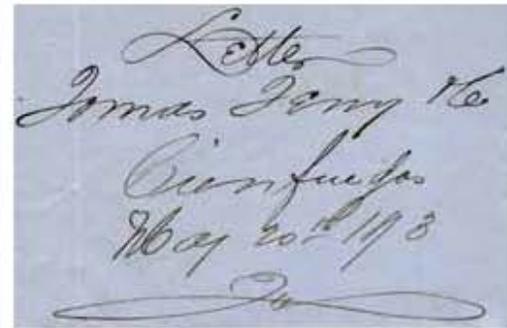
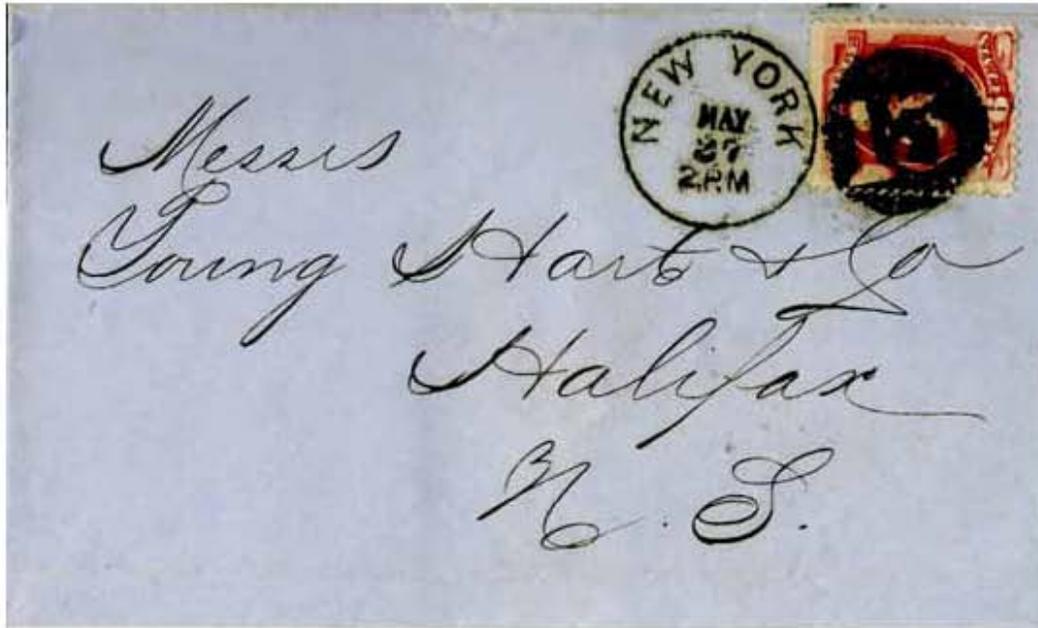


Kingston (Jamaica) to Halifax via New York agent, December 1860. 5¢ stamp applied by **Tucker and Lightbourn**; pays US postage; additional 5 d cy charged on incoming collect mail from the US (although Nova Scotia had switched to decimal, some currency handstamps were still in use).

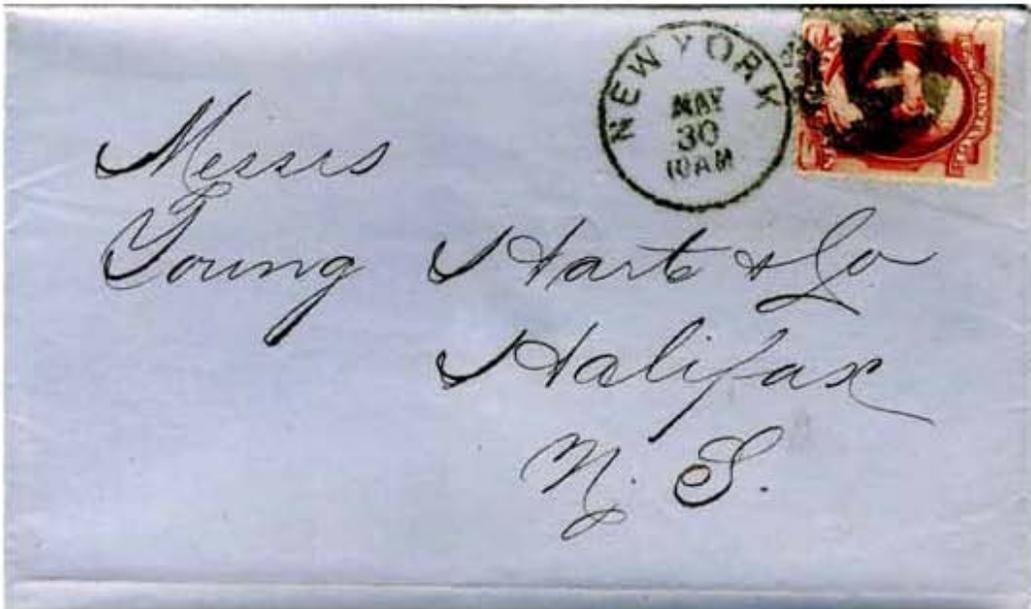


St John (San Juan, Puerto Rico) to Halifax via New York agent through Boston, December 1862. 5¢ stamp applied by **JV OÑATIVIA & Co.**; pays US postage. Additional 10¢ charged (on collect packet letters from the US, beginning May 1862).

To Canada through forwarding agents

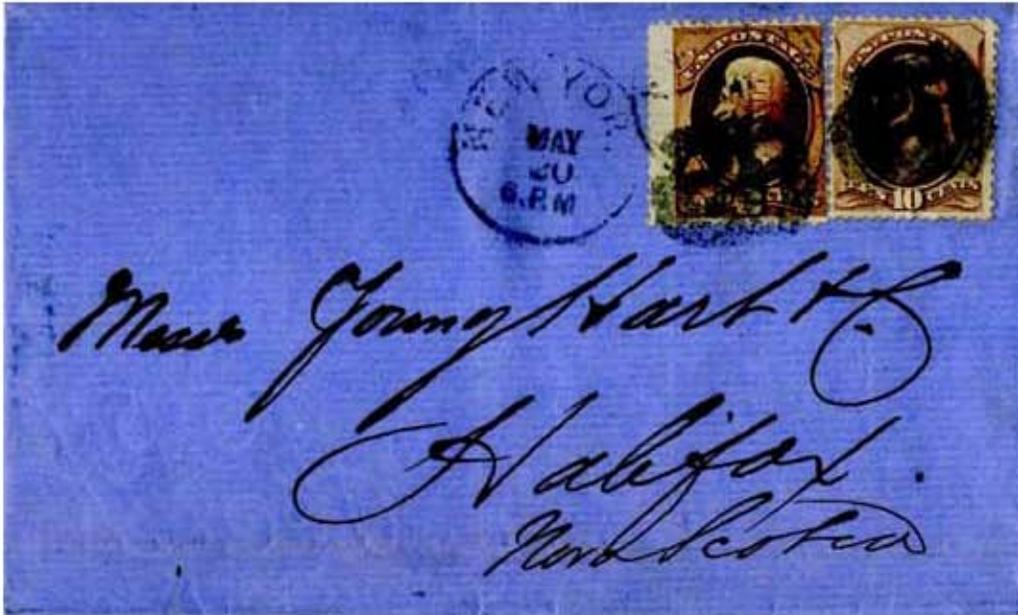


Cienfuegos (Cuba) to Halifax via New York agent, 1873. 6¢ stamp applied by **Moses Taylor & Co**; pays 1¢ incoming ship letter fee and 5¢ to Halifax by sea. Large crude Halifax H receiver. New York intaglio 13.



Cienfuegos to Halifax via New York agent, 1873. Mailed two days later. **Rated** as above. New York intaglio 14.

To Canada through forwarding agents



Letter
Hudson Callhurst
Kingston Jan
May 20 1873



Kingston (Jamaica) to Halifax via New York agent, double, 1873. 12¢ stamp applied by **L Leaycraft**; pays double 1¢ incoming ship letter fee and 5¢ special rate to Halifax by sea. New York intaglio 21.

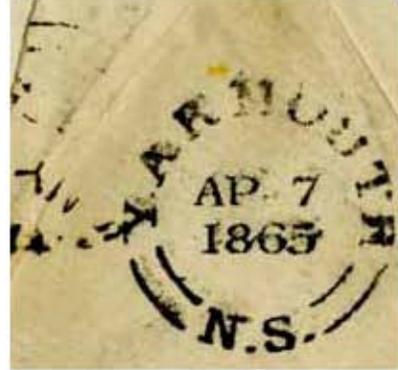


Letter
Lameque & Co
Mayaguez
October 22 1873



Mayagüez (Puerto Rico) to Halifax via Boston, 1873. 6¢ stamp applied by **Alfred Windsor & Son**; 1¢ incoming ship letter fee and 5¢ special rate to Halifax by sea. Other datestamp is the return address, **Lameque & Co, Mayaguez PR**.

Canada to Cuba



Yarmouth (NS) to Cárdenas (Cuba), 1865. Rate 5¢ to Halifax plus 8½¢ to Caribbean. Boxed NE 1 (for European origins!), indicating 1 Real due.

Guadeloupe to Canada



Point à Pitre to Grimsby (CW), 1866. From aboard the USS *Monocacy*; US naval gunboat completed in late 1865, in the brief period before the ship was assigned to Asia. Carried to New York as a ship letter. Rated 6¢ incoming ship letter fee and 10¢ US to Canada.

British West Indies—Canada



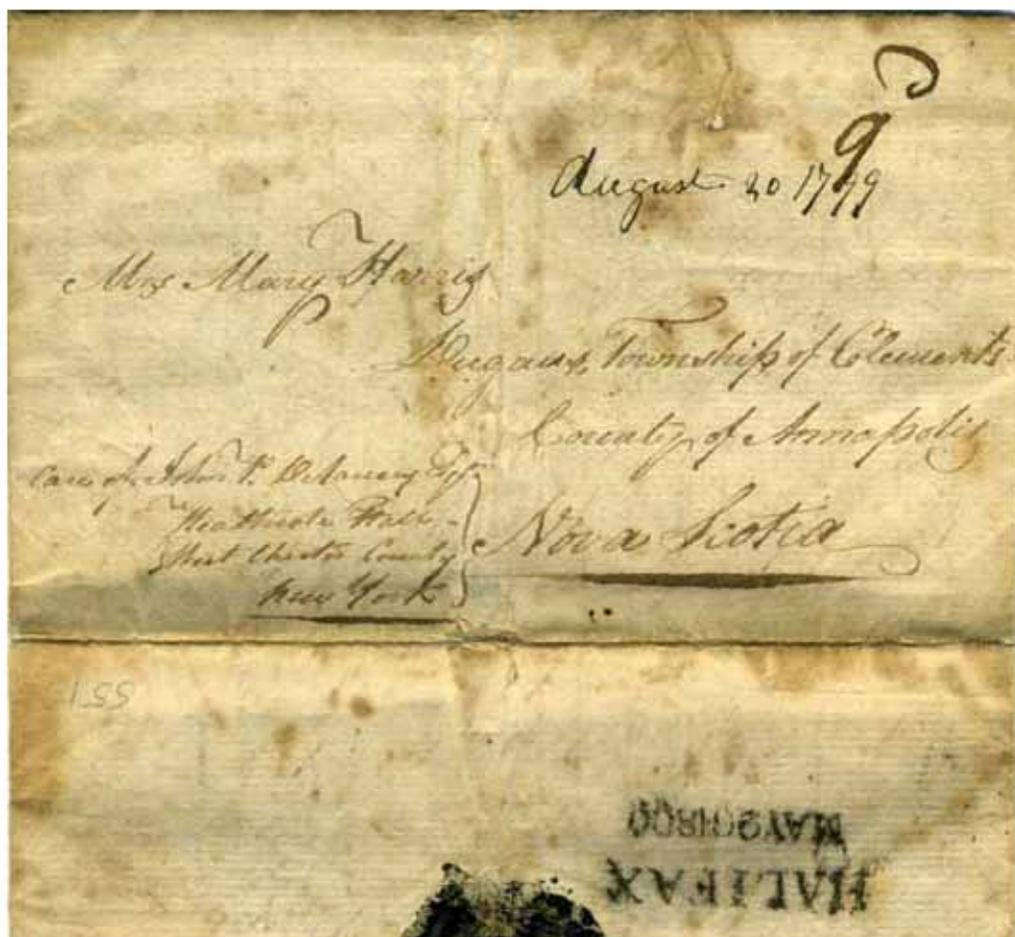
Antigua to Halifax, 1849. **Rated** 4 d stg port to port ship letter fee (within British colonies in the western hemisphere), translated to 4½d cy.



Antigua to Toronto, readdressed from Barbados, 1842. **Rated** 4 d stg port to port rate to Barbados, forwarded to Toronto; sent as ship letter; charged 27¢ at New York (2¢ incoming ship letter, 25¢ New York to border).

During the period May 1842–December 1843, a 2.5% surcharge existed on US exchange, so 27¢ translated to 1/5 cy (instead of 1/4½ cy), and the inland under 60 mile rate (4½ cy) added, totalling 1/9½ cy due. The original 4 d stg charge was ignored.

Bahamas to Canada



Cornwallis, South Crooked Islands to Clermont (NS), 1799. Carried by favour to New York, then to Halifax, where it was put in the mail. **Rated** collect 9 d Halifax to Clermont (100–200 miles; later, improved roads reduced the mileage and thus the rate).

HALIFAX straightline, known 1799–1803 and 1807–1811.



Bahamas to London, via Halifax, 1864. **Rated** collect 4 d stg (applied at Halifax), struck through and replaced at Liverpool by 1/–, the unpaid packet rate to UK (included 6 d penalty).

Barbadoes to Canada



Aboard HMS Orestes docked in Barbadoes, to Toronto via Halifax, 1843. **Rated** prepaid 4 d sterling port to port rate to Halifax, and charged 2/9cy Halifax to Toronto (1200 miles).



Barbadoes to Saint John via Halifax, 1846. **Rated** collect 4 d stg port to port rate to Halifax, and 11½cy Halifax to Saint John, totalling 1/4 cy due. Red **BARBADOES BERMUDA** datestamp (transit to Bermuda).

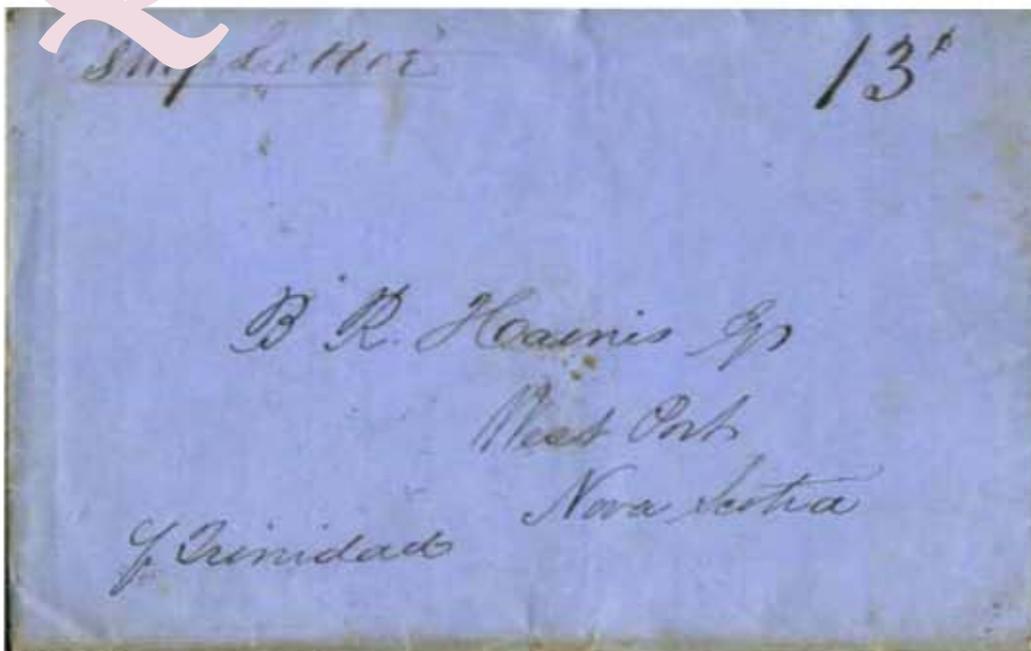


Barbadoes to Toronto via Halifax, 1850. **Rated** collect 4 d sterling port to port rate to Halifax, and charged the additional 2/9cy as above, totalling 3/2 cy.

Barbadoes to Canada

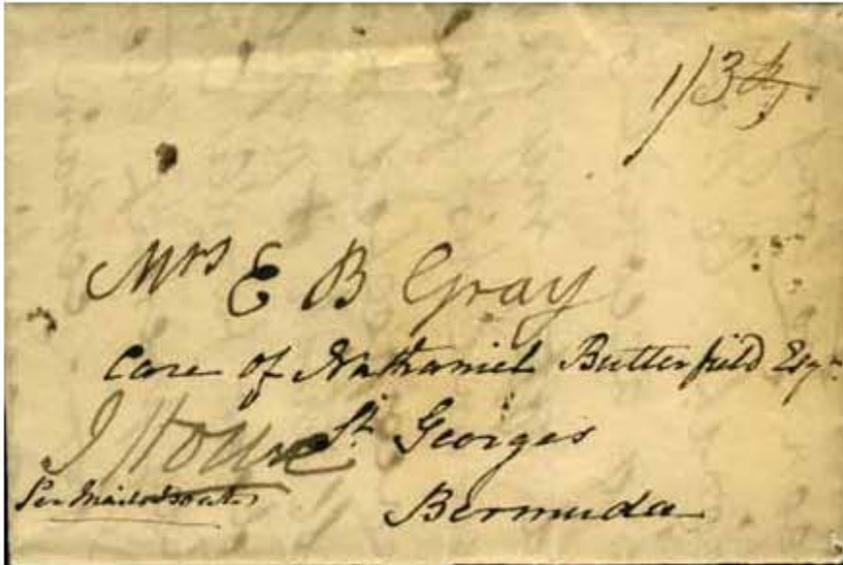


Barbadoes to Nova Scotia by Saint John and New York, 1859. Carried by favour to New York, charged 5¢, then 6d by land to Saint John (cross-border); *claim* at left?? ms rate?? **U STATES** cross-border mark.



Barbadoes to Nova Scotia, January 1863. **Rated** collect 13¢; this differs from the incoming 13½¢ *packet* rate of 8½¢ to Halifax and 5¢ inland (in effect until April), so there must have been a different ship letter fee. Ms brig *Edith Ann* on reverse, but *Pr Trinidad* (a ship) on front.

Canada to Bermuda



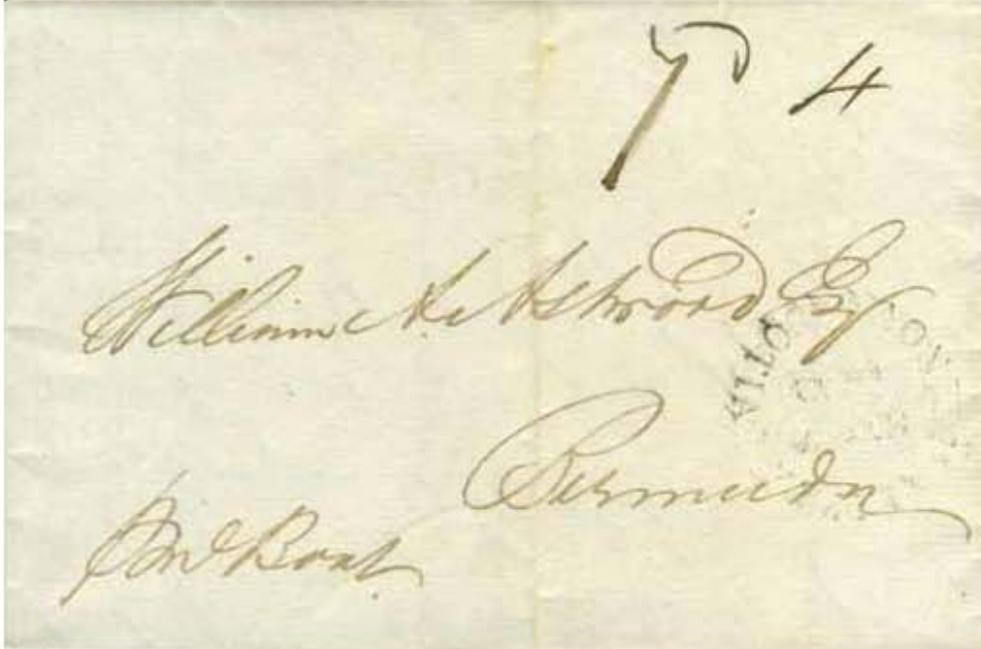
Halifax Dec 7th 1839

Halifax to St Georges (Bermuda), 1839. **Rated** collect 1/3 stg. This may be the internal (Bermuda) rate plus 4 d stg port to port rate (Bermudan internal rates are not known in this period). Illegally franked J Howe (DPMG of Nova Scotia) for the sender.



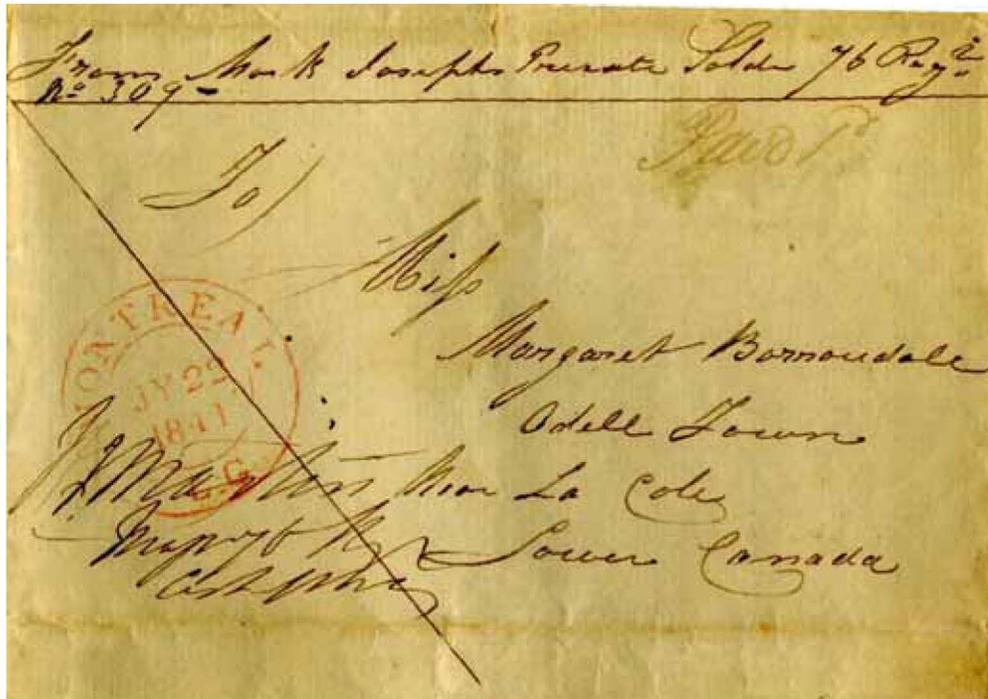
Halifax to Bermuda, 1841 & 1842. Rate was 4 d stg port to port packet plus internal Bermudan postage (rates not known).

Top cover rated 4 initially, struck through and after some dilly-dallying arrived at 11d stg, imputing 7 d stg internal postage. Bottom cover shows the two rates more clearly.

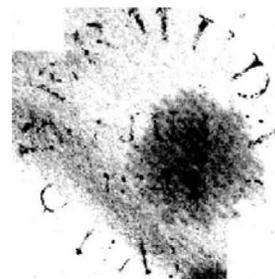


Bermuda to Canada

Soldiers' letters; second one is Bermuda to NS to UK to Montreal



Hamilton Bermuda



Bermuda to Montreal, soldier's letter, 1841. Rated *Paid 1^d*, soldiers' letter rate.

Fourth reported example of Bermuda paid double broken circle in black.



Bermuda to Montreal, soldier's letter, missent, 1841. Rated *Paid 1^d*. Carried on the *Margaret*, arriving at Halifax 11 October; misdirected to *Acadia*, departing Halifax 18 October, arriving at Liverpool 29 October; put aboard the *Caledonia*, leaving Liverpool 4 November, arriving in Halifax 16 November. Finally at Montreal (Odletown) on 28 November.

Second reported example of oval **MISSENT TO LIVERPOOL ENGLAND**. Fifth reported example of Bermuda paid double broken circle in black.

Bermuda to Canada

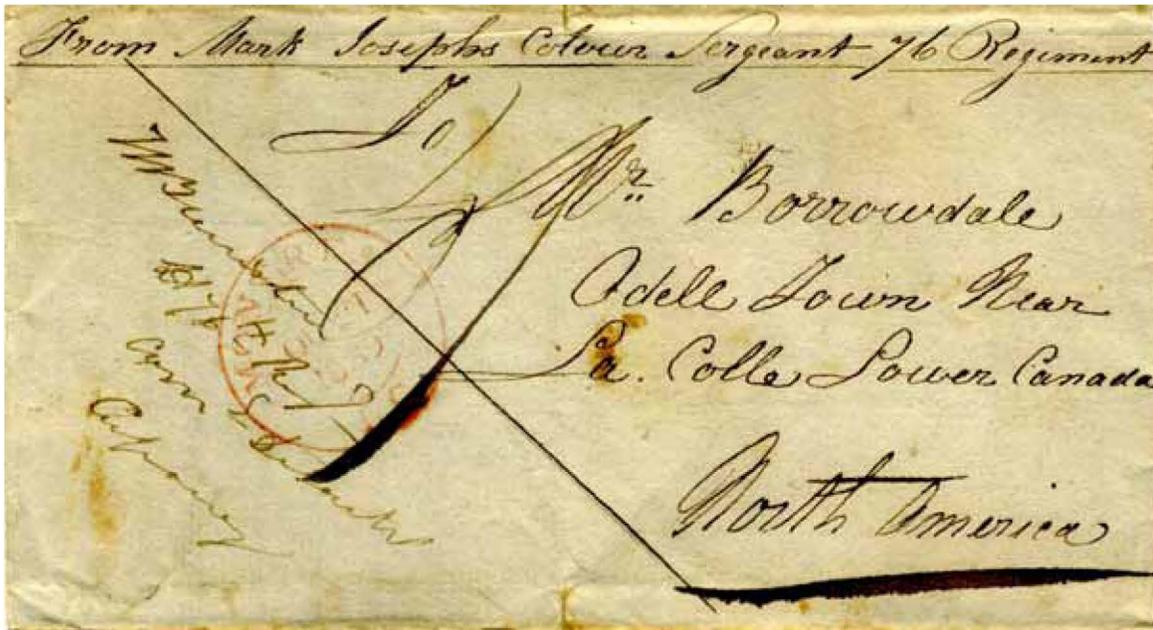


St Georges to Clements Port (NS), 1873. Rated 3 d paid by stamp. Bermudan rates information??

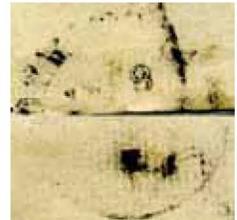
Q

British Guiana to Canada

Soldiers' letters from Colour Sergeant; required prepayment of 1 d stg; same correspondence.



Caponey Essequibo 19th



Caponey, Essequibo, via Demarara to Montreal, soldier's letter, 1839. **P 1** d stg (soldier's letter fee, prepaid). Odle Town, LaColle now part of Montreal. **DEMERARA** (over flap) transit. *Essequibo* is a river; where is *Caponey*?



Dear Father & Mother Demerara



Demarara to Montreal, soldier's letter, 1839. Large **P 1** d stg. **DEMERARA** (over flap) transit; evening duty (double-framed) Liverpool tombstone. Sender has inked in a mourning boundary (his wife and two of his four children had just died in a yellow fever epidemic that also killed over one-third of his regiment).

Grenada to Canada



St Georges to Windsor (NS), 1838. Carried privately to Halifax where it was picked up, and charged 1 d carrier fee); additional 4½ d cy Halifax to Windsor; total is 5½ d cy, paid at Halifax.

St Georges, Grenada, April 2nd 1838.

Jamaica to Canada



Spanish Town to Saint John, 1815. Carried by favour to Halifax, then charged 9 d collect, H–StJ. Early and unusually clear Halifax four blobs datestamp.



Falmouth (Jamaica) to Halifax, 1827. **Rated** (uncommon) 3½ d collect, incoming ship letter fee (2 d stg = 2½ d cy) plus 1 d captain's gratuity, typically (but not always) applying only within BNA (port to port, usually packet, rate for British colonies in the western hemisphere was 4 d stg).

Only marking on reverse is **COMMERCIAL ROOMS**, known use 1825–1832; refers to a private agency acting as unofficial post office and as forwarders in Kingston (Jamaica).

COMMERCIAL ROOMS

Jamaica to Canada

Packet cover taking the *long* route, Jamaica to UK, then UK to Canada. Discusses treatment of slaves on the named estate (slavery was banned in the British Empire in 1833—the *trade* in slaves having been banned in 1807—although individual jurisdictions had banned or strongly limited it earlier).

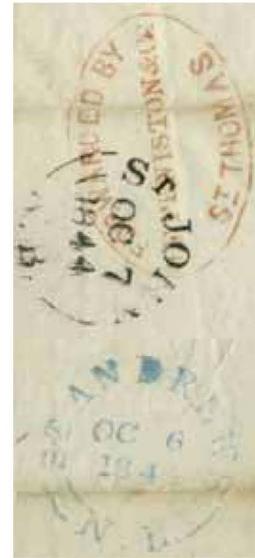


Coley Estate (St Thomas in the East, Jamaica) to Halifax, 1826. **Rated** collect 2/6 stg, equivalent to 2/11 cy. Packet rate Jamaica to Falmouth, 1/3 stg, and the same amount Falmouth to Halifax (no internal rate charges required).

St Kitts to Canada



St Kitts to Quebec, via New York and Montreal, 1835. Carried by favour to New York where it was mailed (no incoming ship letter fee); charged $18\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ New York to Highgate exchange. This translated to $11\frac{1}{2}\text{d cy}$, to which an additional 1/- cy was added for the special rate to Quebec from the exchange via Montreal; total due, $1/11\frac{1}{2}\text{cy}$.



St Kitts to St John NB via St Thomas forwarding agent to Boston, 1844

St Kitts to St John (NB), via St Thomas forwarding agent to Boston, 1844. Forwarded (ship letter) by **IF Peniston & Co / St Thomas**. Charged $20\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ made up from 2¢ incoming ship letter fee and $18\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ Boston to the St Andrews exchange. Translated (AP) to $1\frac{1}{2}\text{d cy}$, to which 7d cy was added, St Andrews to Saint John.

St Kitts to Canada



St Kitts to Long Island (Westport, NS), via St Thomas and Halifax, 1858. Rated collect 4 d (internal St K rate to port?) and Halifax 8^d, possibly adding the port to port rate of 4 d stg.

Q

St Thomas to New York via Halifax and Saint John



Approved October 21/61

St Thomas to New York; Halifax forwarder, 1861. Carried privately, Cunard Delta to Halifax; mailed by forwarding agent George W Starr, endorsed Express mail via St. John. **Rated** collect 10¢ from New York by land.



Trinidad to Canada, printed matter



Port of Spain to Carleton (NB), via St Thomas, 1865. Prices current rated as newspapers. Rated paid by stamp 1d. Purpose of the large orange *1* is unknown to me. Trinidad datestamp.

TRINIDAD PRICES CURRENT.

Forwarded by **JOHN L. CLAIRMONTE & Co**

New Series—VOL. X.—No. 17. PORT OF SPAIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

DUTY.	WHARFAGE DUES.	ARTICLES.	CART'S PRICES.	REMARKS.
COLONIAL.				
1 — per half brl.	6 per half brl.	Beef, Family, per half brl.	15 00	Halstead's—last sales declining
15 per brl.	9 per brl.	Bread, Pilot, per barrel	4 25	sales—wanted
12 per dozen	12 per brl.	Beef, per dozen, Baird	1 75	Bris \$1 50c.—Hilbert's
02 per lb.	2 per keg	Butter, American, per keg	3 00	not wanted
02	5 per firkin	" Irish, per firkin	15 50	
02	5 per firkin	" French, "	12 —	plenty
24 per M.	48 per M.	Bricks, common, Rod per M	18 —	
24 "		" Grey Stock "	20 —	
24 "		" Fire "	0 15	sales—wanted
50 per 100 lbs	12 per 100 lbs	Candles, Tallow per lb	0 15	
20 "	12 "	Cheese, American, "	2 50	wanted
10 per bag	5 per bushel	Corn, Yellow, 2 bushel bag	4 —	last sales—supply
24 per barrel	9 per barrel	Corn Meal, per barrel	7 00	
24 per hhd.	45 per hhd.	Coals, Screen, hhd new 40in	15 —	
06 per ton	48 per ton	" Loose, per ton	7 25	last sale—large supply
1 20 per barrel	9 per barrel	Flour, Superior, per barrel	15 —	
1 20 per barrel	9 "	" Extra Ohio & H. Wine	4 50	
24 per 100 lbs	5 per 100 lbs	Fish, Cod, per tierce		nominal
1 44 per gallon	6 per d/jean	" per box		sales
01 per lb.	24 per 100 lbs	Gin, per d/jean	0 14	
01 "	24 "	Hams, American, per lb		
9 00 each	60 per head	" English "	120 — 120	wanted
24 per st. ad. vi	2 per box	Horses, per head		

Malta to Canada



Malta to Kingston (CW), via Marseille and Liverpool, 6 August 1856. There is a very partial double broken circle **MALTA / PAID** datestamp under the red London paid datestamp. **Rated** prepaid **1/7**, likely made up from 11 d to UK via France (UK postal guide) and 8 d UK to Canada via US. **1** (shilling) is possibly the combined British claim on the two rate constituents. No backstamps.



Malta to Niagara (CW), via London, 6 August 1861. **Rated** paid with stamp 6 d; likely a clerical error as the rate Malta to UK was 6d, and the rate to Canada should have been added. However, there is a London paid datestamp on the front.



Gibraltar to Canada



Gibraltar to Kingston (NB), 1870. Rated 1/6 paid in stamps; it is unclear whether the two 6 d stamps belong (rates at this time, 6 d Gibraltar to UK and 3 or 4 UK to Canada).

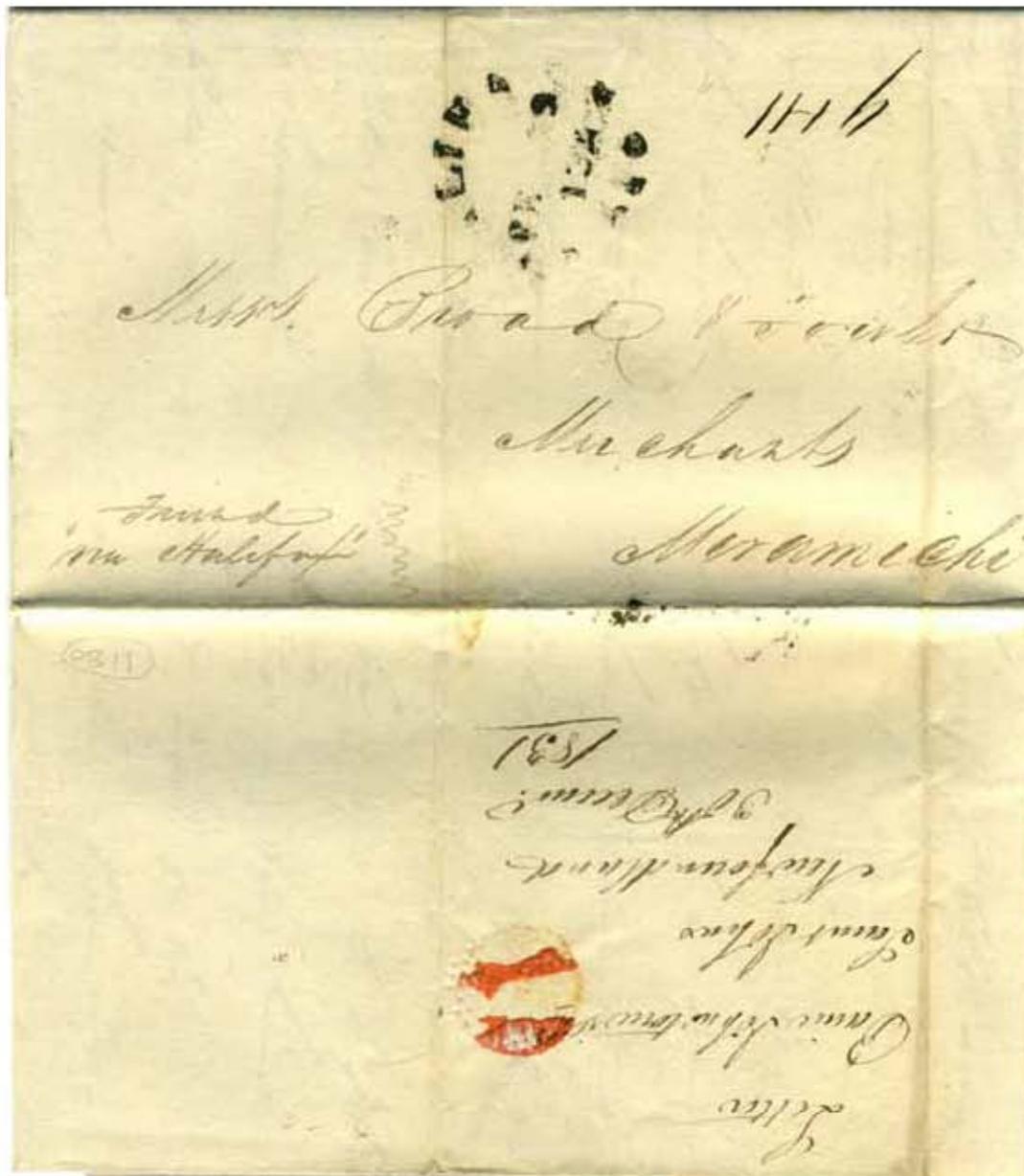
Alexandria (British office in Egypt) to Canada



Alexandria to Hillsburg (NS), November 1865. In addition to the **BOI** killer, there is a faint Alexandria handstamp on reverse, and the enclosed is datelined *Alex.* **Rated 1/** paid with stamp; this represents to combined rate 6d UK to Canada and 6d Alexandria to UK via *Southampton*—it is endorsed *via Marseille*, but the charge for that route was an additional 4d (commencing 1 January 1865). Red **1^d** claim (Nova Scotia).

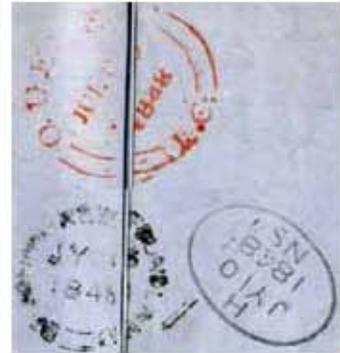
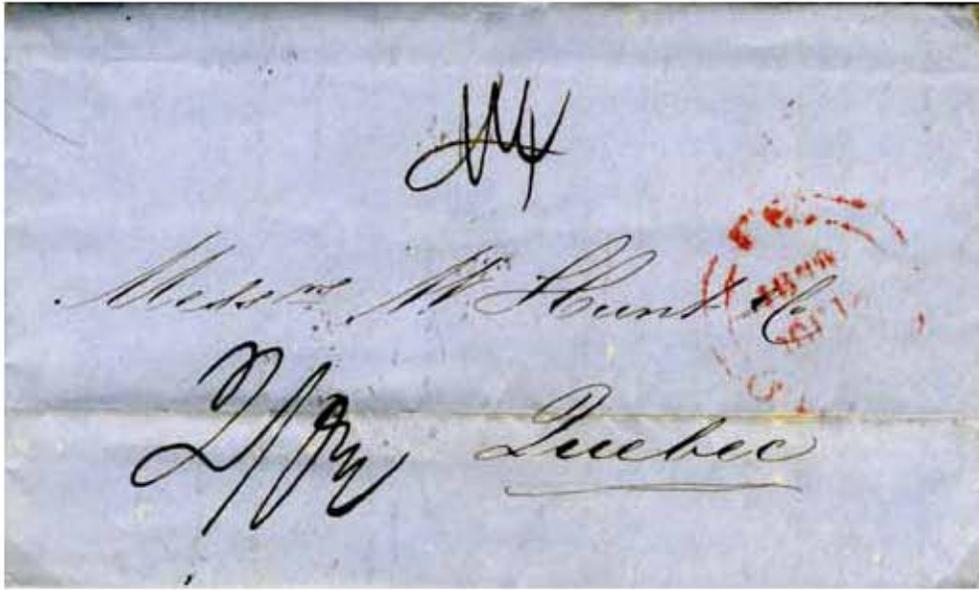
Mail between Newfoundland and the rest of BNA

Surprisingly difficult to find



St John's to Miramichi (NB), 1831. Privately carried to Halifax. **Rated** collect 1N6 cy, Halifax to Miramichi.

Newfoundland to Canada



St John's to Quebec via Halifax, 1848. Rated 4 d stg originally, port to port rate to Halifax; struck through and replaced by (collect) 2/0½ cy, made up of 1/8 cy Halifax to Quebec (by mileage) and translation of 4 d stg to 4½ d cy. Nine days overland from Quebec. QUEBEC datestamp on front is offset from a cover on top.



Harbour Grace to Baddeck (Cape Breton), 1861. Rated 4 d stg, port to port rate from St John's to Halifax; this translated to 8½¢, to which 5¢ domestic rate from Halifax was added, making 13½¢ due in total.

Canada to Newfoundland



Charlottetown to St John's, 1843. PEI to Newfoundland is very difficult to find. **Rated** 10^d Island currency equivalent to 8 d stg prepaid to Halifax; then charged the port to port rate, 4 d stg, to St John's.



Halifax to Harbour Grace, 1856. **Rated** 4 d stg equivalent to 5 d cy (ms at left) prepaid, the packet rate to St John's via Sydney. Faint Halifax tombstone (front) and messy St John's double broken circle on reverse.

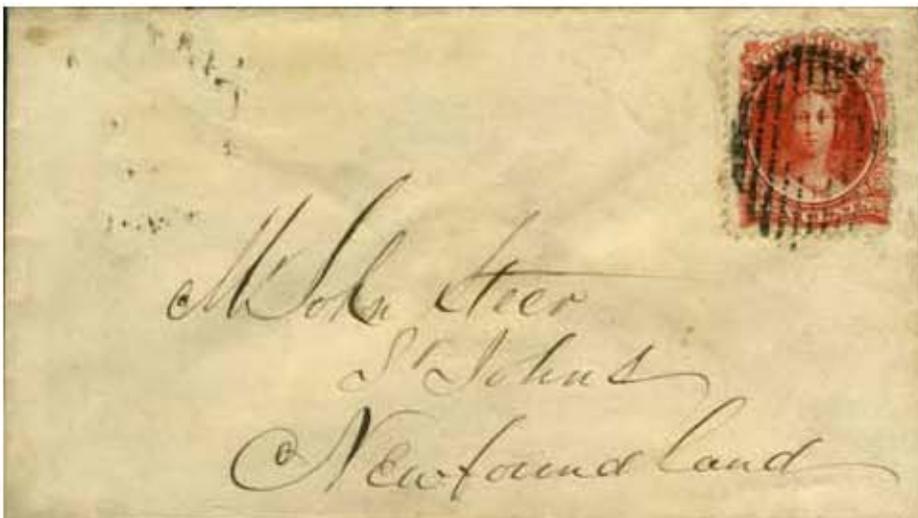
Canada to Newfoundland



Boulardarie (Cape Breton) to St John's, 1861. **Rated** collect $6\frac{1}{2}$ d stg, equivalent to $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ via Halifax. BOULARDARIE datestamp is known in fewer than five examples. The date JN 22 on the St John's datestamp must mean January 22.



WO Douglastown (NB) to St John's, partially prepaid, 1861. **Rated** 5¢ compulsory prepayment of domestic NB rate and charged 4 d stg packet rate (via Halifax and Sydney).



Halifax to St John's, December 1862. **Rated** 10¢ compulsory prepayment NS–NF (changed in May 1862).

Newfoundland to US



St. John's to Eastport (Maine), double, 1856. Rated prepaid 1/4 stg double (replacing single rate 8), to Boston, where it was charged 5¢ domestic US postage to Eastport.

Australian States to Canada



Castlemain (Victoria) to Galt (CW), partially prepaid, 1857. Prepaid 6d rate (all routes) to UK, charged 10 d cy = 8 d sterling, the difference between the rate to Canada via Southampton (1/2 stg, effective 1 January 1857) and the amount paid.

Red London paid marking and black Liverpool lozenge. Castlemain crown datestamp on reverse and barred numeral 3 killer.



Kangaroo Flat (Victoria) to Chatham (CW), mourning cover, 1865. Prepaid 12 d in stamps, made up of 6 d Victoria to UK (in effect from July 1864) and 6 d UK to Canada via British route. Via Hamilton (CW) means the letter travelled through the US, thus was liable to an additional 2 d stg charge; rounded to 5¢, indicated by ms 5, which is very unusually in red.

Kangaroo Flat barred numeral 126, Melbourne datestamp, red London paid marking, and Hamilton & Chatham double broken circles.

Australian States to Canada



Richmond (Victoria) to Cambridge (Queens County, NB), 1869. **Rated** 1/3 d with stamps to Canada via Marseille, effective August 1863. **3^d** might be claim to Canada??

Q

New South Wales to Canada

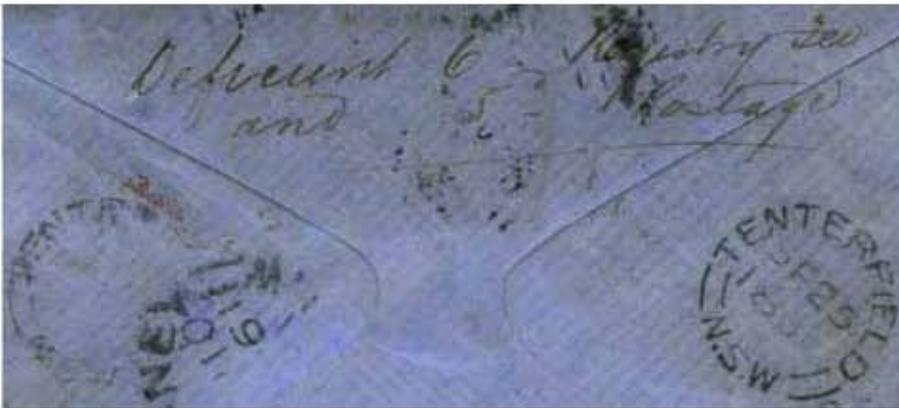
Registered *and* postage due (extremely rare origin/destination combination in this period)



Tenterfield (NSW) to Barrie (CW), December 1861. Single registration stamp (value 6d): two were required, one for registration Australia to UK, and a second one for registration UK to Canada. Remainder of postage is 1/4; via Southampton, the rate to Canada was 1/2, while via Marseille it is 1/5 or 1/8.

This is not consistent with the second line of ms on reverse, *Deficient 6^d registry fee / and 5^d postage*. The latter is plausibly an error for 4^d postage (consistent with the half-ounce rate via Marseille and London). A very tiny 6 just below the 5 is likely the penalty applied in UK on shortpaid letters. So the total due was 1/6. The 9^d, 10^d struck through, and 7^d marks are possibly UK claim(s) on postage due.

Tenterfield numeral 84 in sunburst. London registered oval datestamp and registered crown. Partial Sydney datestamp and very partial (not visible in scan) Barrie CW receiver.

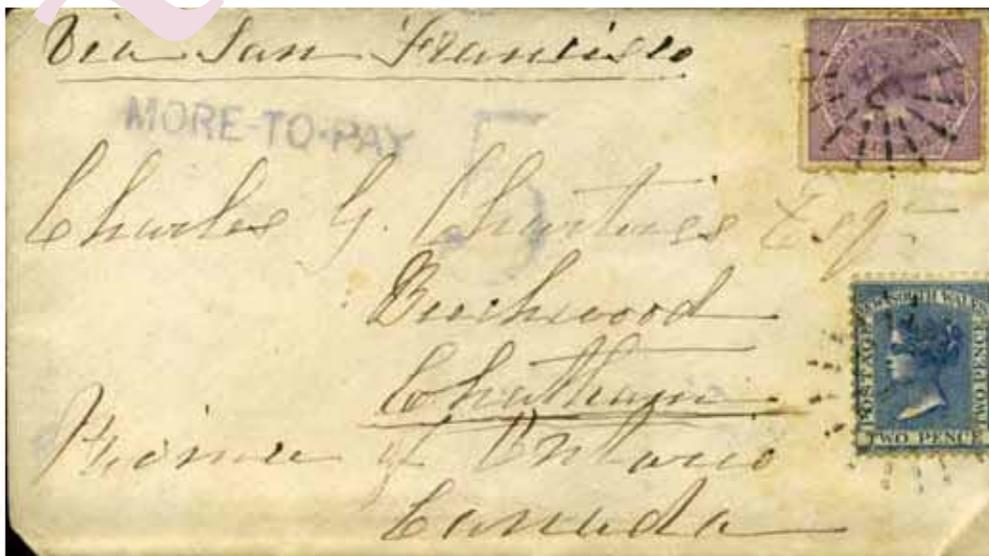


New South Wales to Canada

Help with the rates!



Sydney (NSW) to Saint John (NB), short paid?, November 1859. The rate NSW to New Brunswick via Marseille was either $1/3$ for one quarter ounce, and $1/6$ for one half ounce. This is franked $1/-$. A remote possibility: if the heavier weight, then 6d short; add to this the British shortpaid penalty of 6d, we obtain $1/-$ due, indicated by the ms 1. The 5 may indicate the share of the fine going to Canada.



Goulbourn (NSW) to Chatham (ON), short paid, November 1875. Neither Australia nor Canada belonged to the GPU at this time. The rate via San Francisco to US was 6d, but to Canada was 8d, which is the payment here. Via Brindisi, the rate was 11d, shortpaid 3d (equivalent to sterling), which would have rounded up to 7¢ MORE-TO-PAY.

For some reason, the clerk thought it was 2d short paid; possibly the first packet principle in action here: it could also have gone by Southampton for 8d but from there if was carried via US would be charged 1d more???

Goulbourn sunburst numeral 35.

Mail between Canada and India



India Soldier's letter to Clyde River (NS), 1834. Possibly unique example of an INDIA SOLDIER & ratestamp (in this case, Robertson/Tabcart Insol-5, 1823-1848) on a cover to BNA. Charged 1 d stg concessionary rate and 2 d stg captain's gratuity; translated to 4^ocy due. Carried on the *Lady Pelham* from Falmouth to Halifax (this accounts for the *Packet* endorsement). Faint Halifax circle datestamp.



Beaufort (LC) to Madras via London and Bombay, 1846. Carried by favour to UK, prepaid 1/- packet to India (effective November 1845). Then charged (on reverse) 10 Annas (about 1/3 stg) Bombay to Madras.

Addressed to Major-General Sir John Doveton KCB (1768-1847), a strong advocate (unfortunately) of the use of homeopathy in military hospitals.

India to Canada



India to Toronto, forwarded to Cooksville (UC), August 1843. Originally rated collect 1/10 stg, quarter ounce rate India to UK via Marseille (from June 1843); added to this, 1/2 stg UK packet to the interior of Canada, making 3/- stg; inexplicably converted to 3/4cy (ought to have been more). Forwarding to Cooksville required another addition of the 2d stg (converted to 2½d cy) interior rate (included in 1/2stg), rather than the domestic rate. Total due 3/6½cy.



Calcutta to Shelburne (NS), 1851. Paid at Calcutta (boxed shipletter handstamp on reverse) 1/- stg, India to UK, and stamped in red, boxed **INDIA / PAID**. Then charged 1/ and 2, both in sterling, the packet rate to Canadian port plus surcharge to interior. This converted to 1/5½ cy.

On reverse, large **CALCUTTA / G.P.O. / SHIP LETTER / 3 MAY 3** handstamp, Halifax transit, and Shelburne double broken circle receiver.

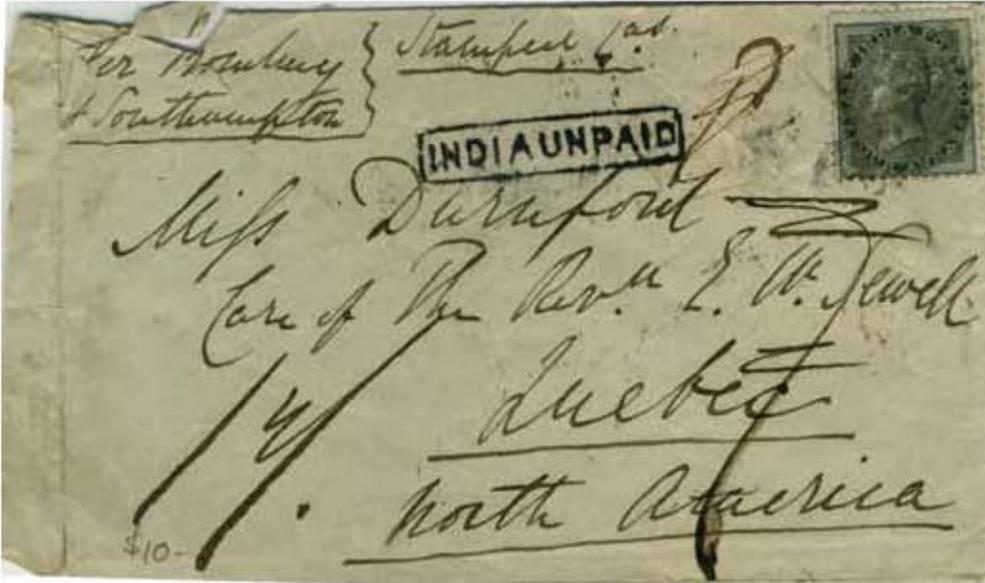
India to Canada



Madras to Orillia (CW), 1856. Originally rated collect 6 stg uniform colonial rate to UK; added to this, 8 d stg UK packet Canada via US, making 1/2 stg, which converts to 1/5 cy collect.

On front is double broken circle (British post office) Madras datestamp; on reverse British paid datestamps, Orillia, and the very unusual pioneer Canadian RPO, OS & H RR / POST OFFICE.

India to Canada



Bombay to Quebec, 1859. Stamped 4 Annas, equivalent to 6 stg, uniform colonial rate (effective March 1854 to beyond 1865); apparently stamp not recognized in payment, and regarded as fully unpaid. UK to Canada packet also 6 d stg, totalling 1/- stg, converted to (I think) 1/2½ cy collect.

Red Bombay datestamp, London circle, and Quebec datestamp. Mysterious P.M. .



Hyderabad to Westfield (Kings County, NB), 1877. Postage of 6 As (equivalent to 9 d stg), the rate to UK. The 2½ d stg rate to Canada being unpaid, it was marked postage due (T) and should have been fined an additional 3 d stg. Instead it seems to have been charged 1N stg (twice struck through); this should have translated to 25¢, but was converted to 26¢ due.

Canada to Natal

Likely the only known pre-1859 Canadian cover to South Africa.



Toronto to Natal, August 1856. Rate to Cape Town from Canada was 6 d + 8 d stg, and from Cape Town to Natal was an additional 6 d stg, totalling $1\frac{1}{8}$ d stg, equivalent to 2/- ; prepaid.

London paid handstamp and blue Durban (Natal) crown circle (receiver). No backstamps.