

Early Canadian Town postmarks

THIS exhibit/exposition is part of a series dealing with postal history of Canada and provinces. My original motivation was to scan and record well over 2000 B N A stampless and early stamped covers that I have accumulated over the past fifty years of collecting postal history. It soon became apparent that these should be organized into relatively small chunks.

Earlier ones in this series (all of which are freely downloadable from Richard Frajola's website):

- *Postal history of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH/dhNSNB.pdf> and <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH/dhNSNBpart2.pdf>
- *Postal history of Prince Edward Island* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DHPEI/DHPEI.htm>
- *Manuscript town postmarks of Canada* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH2022/Canadapostmarks1.pdf>

Older ones (which will eventually be updated):

- *Mail between United Kingdom and B N A* <https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DHE1.pdf>, <https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DHE2.pdf>, <https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DHE3.pdf>, and <https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DHE4.pdf>
- *Money letters and registration in B N A* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH/DHRegistered.pdf>, and [rfrajola.com/mercury/DHReg.pdf](https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DHReg.pdf)
- *Canadian D L O returned letter covering envelopes and wrappers* [rfrajola.com/mercury/DH9.pdf](https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DH9.pdf)

This particular one concerns *early* (vaguely defined, but including eighteenth and early nineteenth century material) town postmark handstamps (manuscript ones having been done). It will be followed by more general B N A postal history (rates, routes, other marcophilia, and mail with U S and the rest of the world, up to 1875) of Canada, and then much smaller bits on the postal history of Newfoundland and British Columbia.

Comments, suggestions, queries, offers of material (to trade) etc, are solicited. I can be reached at rochelle2@sympatico.ca

David Handelman, Ottawa
July 2022

Early Canadian Town postmarks

CANADIAN *town postmarks* here refer to the post-1763 period. *Canada* means what was initially small parts of what is now Ontario (Upper Canada [U C], Canada West [C W]) and Quebec (Lower Canada [L C], Canada East [C E]), together with the other provinces post-1867. There are several convenient subdivisions. Initially, only the larger post offices actually marked the town name on *some* covers, either in the form of straightlines (thought to be made from loose type at local printers) or manuscript.

The city of Quebec, being the site of the G P O in the Canadian colonies, had its own set of distinct postmarks. For the rest of (what was then) Canada, there were various odd markings, such as oval and horseshoe. However, in 1829, a large group of offices received a double broken circle with town name, but without provincial designation (except for the two Richmonds, one in each of U C and L C). This was followed in 1831 by a slightly larger style, issued to a much smaller group of offices.

Also in 1829 and continuing for over a decade, various double circle postmarks were issued, with several different designs, to at least 200 offices. A small group of offices also received a U S-style single circle. We will go into detail on each of the early styles, as well as the weirdo types.

Manuscript town postmarks are not covered here (except incidentally), but are dealt with in depth in the separate exhibit/exposition, rfrajola.com/DH2022/Canadapostmarks1.pdf

We also restrict to those of Upper and Lower Canada (Canada West and East) up to Confederation and then all of Canada afterwards. For pre-1867 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, see the postmarks section of the exhibit rfrajola.com/DH/dhNSNB.pdf, pp 7 & 202–13.

Early postmarks

Initially (that is, late eighteenth century), only Quebec, Montreal, and Berthier had postmarks, mostly straightlines. One-offs, such as double oval and horseshoe types were put in use briefly. However, parallel to what happened in N S & N B, double circles were issued starting 1829; initially, the lettering was italic, but these were prone to damage, and subsequent hammers were more robust, with seriffed lettering.

In 1829, large number of offices were issued double broken circles, and a smaller number were issued in 1831. There were also U S-style circles, issued to a small number of offices.

For L C, the standard references are [MP] and [B], and for U C, [C] (especially pp 230–40).

All of the scans are from items in the exhibit. For more details, see the write-ups.

Straightlines Often the first handstamp at an office. These appeared to have been made of loose type from printing shops. Strikes of the same hammer can show considerable variation, and measurements are useful to distinguish hammers only with respect to the grossest features. Moreover, some authors have distinguished hammers by means of the dating indicia or style (I do not), although it is mildly interesting to observe the progression of changes.

The three offices with the earliest straightlines are Montreal, Quebec, and Berthier. Perhaps coincidentally, these also have the three earliest manuscript town postmarks (ms). Straightlines persisted in use until the 1820s, after which their use drops off precipitously. There are five outliers: Carillon L C (known only in 1841), Petite Nation L C (known only in 1843), Houghton U C (known only in 1843), Windsor U C (known only 1844–5), and North Douro (known only in 1865). Excluding Windsor, the remaining four are very rare.

There were 22 offices in L C, and 24 in U C, that employed straightlines. Most are scarce to rare. An exception is one of the Montreal hammers (known 1802–28), which is remarkably common.

MONTREAL, PAID.

MONTREAL

BERTHIER

QUEBEC

21 SEP 1808

SHIPTON

April 1
1820

KINGSTON

2 MAY 14

BROCKVILLE

YORK

JAN 18

LANCASTER

23 Jan: 24

Lower & Upper Canada sample straightlines

First column (L C): MONTREAL (1777, 1779), BERTHIER (1783), QUEBEC (1808, year inverted), SHIPTON (1820).

Second column (U C): KINGSTON (1814), BROCKVILLE (1819), YORK (1821), LANCASTER (1824).

Distinctive early Quebec Quebec (the city), being the site of the principal post office from about 1763, had its own set of interesting markings (in addition to a straightline, 1831-type, and double circle).



Distinctive Quebec markings

First column: ∇ at base (1777), double arc (1784), large circular (1798).

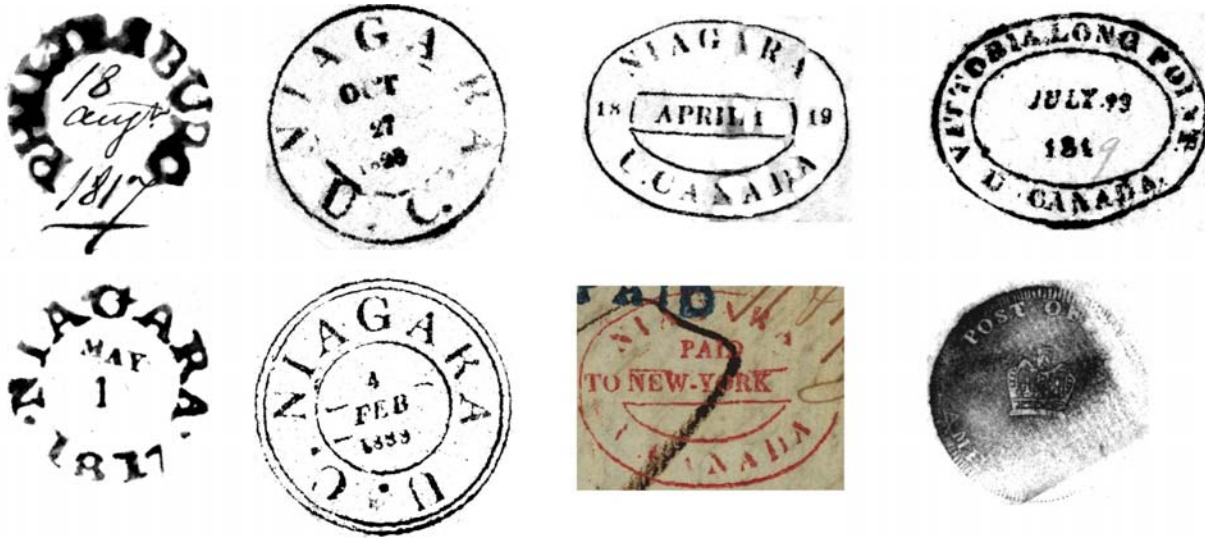
Second column: fleurons (1829), different fleurons (1831), crown paid (1840s).

Third column: ○ PAID ○ (1817)



Manuscripts These (ms) refer to postmarks consisting of a town name (and possibly a date) written (as opposed to handstamped) by a postal clerk, and not to be confused with docketting or ms-dated handstamps. They are often contemporaneous (or nearly so) with handstamps of the same office. These are gone into detail (to put it mildly) in rfrajola.com/DH2022/Canadapostmarks1.pdf

Early weirdos These comprise unusual postmark styles, used in a handful of offices. For example, the horseshoe style (modelled on a British handstamp type introduced in the 1790s), used in two towns; double ovals of various sizes, mail bag seals used as postmarks,



Early weirdos

First column: Horseshoe types, PHILIPSBURG (LC, and with one el) and NIAGARA (UC) (1817).

Second column: Double circles of NIAGARA (1823 and 1833) with bottom having double outer ring and inverted UC; not a modification of the top one.

Third column: Double oval NIAGARA U. CANADA; top hammer was modified ca 1830 to create the bottom one (1819 and 1830).

Fourth column: Double oval VICTORIA LONG POINT. U CANADA. (1819); a different one is also known in the same period (unique). Amherstburg crown seal (1823), intended for sealing mail bags.

1829-type double broken circles [E1] DPMG Stayner ordered hammers in this style for 37 offices in Lower Canada, and 68 in Upper Canada; they were received in Canada on or before June 1829. A few hammers, for offices with long names, had only one or zero arcs or had slightly larger radii.

A few offices briefly used typeset dates. Some were revived to enclose registration numbers in the 1860s, and Hamilton's was (occasionally) used for printed matter (which did not require a date) to 1904.



1829-type (sampling)

First column: generic

Second column: single arc, and now Phillipsburg is spelled with two els.

Third column: top two, arcs replaced by single centred dot; bottom & top, larger diameter

Fourth column: top two, typeset dated; bottom two, provincial designation for the two Richmonds.

1831-type broken circles [E1] Slightly larger than 1829-type, and includes provincial designation (except for Quebec). 13 hammers in this style were ordered for U.C., and 3 for L.C.

The following U.C. post offices were issued with this type: Aldborough, Burritts Rapids, Colchester, Erius, Gosfield, Howard, Kemptville, Orford, Romney, Unionville, and Walsingham. An 1879 revival of Alborough is known; no strikes of Unionville have been reported; and the Kemptville handstamp was transformed into a double circle. The corresponding L.C. offices were Bolton, Lennoxville, and Quebec. The last is common, and the only typeset-dated example of the whole bunch.



1831-type (sampling)

Last column: Quebec, typeset-dated and without provincial designation; Kemptville transformed to a double circle (only one example is known in the original 1831-type format).

Double circle italics Double circle italic postmarks were issued in late 1828 or early 1829 to 26 offices in U.C. and 12 in L.C. It is not even known whether they were engraved in Canada. The delicate italic did not survive long in many cases, and they were subsequently replaced, sometimes by more robust (roman) double circles. Clear strikes are very difficult to find. All (except for a few) were not typeset-dated. They are quite scarce, with the relatively common ones being Dunnville, Peterboro, Huntingdon. There is only one strike of Toronto (not the city), and it is in a museum.



Double circle italic (sampling)

Clear strikes are unusual, to say the least.

Third column: The Colborne hammer metamorphosed to a double oval.

Fourth column: The small By-Town hammer was modified so that all letters except the swash *N* were replaced by their roman counterparts. The double circles are barely visible.

Early roman double circles This is a grab bag of fairly similar small double circles, seemingly issued (based on usage) around 1829, same time as the italic double circles. They were also prone to damage. The lettering is smaller than that of later roman double circles. Nothing is known about the supplier(s).



Early roman double circles

Getting clear black and white scans of these (not well-struck, coloured, on coloured paper, with small to minuscule lettering) was like pulling teeth.

First column: Prescott with U C inverted, earliest strike of the whole batch; L'Orignal.

Second column: Simcoe (other strikes also show damage on the left side); West Williamsburg, tiny U C.

Third column: Queenston, typeset-dated, the only one of these that is remotely not scarce (as Q was an exchange office); Merrickville, with typeset date and year.

Fourth column: Abbotsford and Chatham; the latter suffered substantial damage, and the postmaster had to fill in the lettering.

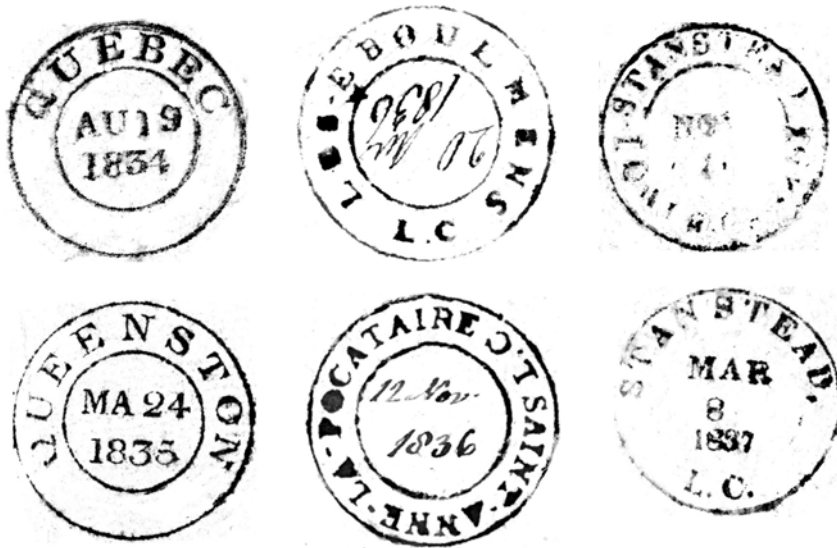
Roman double circles More robust and larger circles and lettering; these are known from about 1832 to 1860 and beyond. There are at least two subtypes (look at the lettering on the rows). There is no information on suppliers. Used by at least 80 offices in U C and 70 in L C.



Roman double circles, a sampling (i)

First row: Larger lettering

Second row: Relatively smaller lettering.



Roman double circles, a sampling (ii)

First column: Typeset-dated and no provincial designation.

Second column: Long names and consequent small lettering.

Third column: Stanstead, Lower Canada & L C at base, latter with comma after *D* and period after *C*.

U s-style circles Typeset-dated, but with no year, and single circle. Little is known about their production. They seemed to be reserved for offices with a significant amount of business. Known from 1825.



U s-style circles (sampling)

First column: Two Hamiltons and a Cobourg (the last is relatively scarce and invariably poorly struck).

Second column: Three of the four from L C (missing Dewittville).

Third column: The three UP-CAN or U.CAN^a

Later postmarks

These do not appear in this exhibit, but their descriptions are included for reference. Information on the printing orders for the different types of broken circles can be found in the appendices in [F]. In 1839 and 1842, D P M G Stayer ordered relatively large numbers of (roman) *double circle serif* townstamps for both U & L C. Some of these continued in use until the 1870s. Most were initially not typeset-dated. As can be seen from the scans, there are numerous subvarieties (provincial designations, spacing of arcs, . . .), resulting from different orders and long names. This is also true for the nonserif double broken circles, and the (single) broken circles.

From about 1845, *nonserif double broken circles* were issued to even more offices; again, there are a large number of orders and subtypes. Most of these were about 25–6 mm diameter, but a small group of offices in U C / C W were issued with 20 mm handstamps.

Around 1858 (nonserif single) broken circles were distributed, and this general style continued to be used, with variations, into the 1970s ([G, p 240] lists some Ontario offices that used them in the 1990s). Many thousands of towns employed them.

In 1855–7, a number of mostly larger offices received large circles, made in the U S. Bits of metal often fell out, resulting in many letters appearing in outline form. Campbell [C2] called these *changelings*.

Of course, there are many other types of townstamps, including later circles, duplexes, and one-offs. See the references for more details.

Not included are railway post offices or steamboat/ship letter markings; the latter will be dealt with in the postal history portion (yet to be completed).

Serif double broken circles Initially, mostly not typeset-dated; issued from 1839, and in common use until the 1860s.



Serif double broken circle (sampling)

Most strikes of Percé and Ste Anne de la Pérade are not clear enough to show the acute accents (in the case of the latter, it looks like a random dot in this image; however, in its original strike in red on cover, the accent is a bit more convincing; the same holds for the former).

Nonserif double broken circles Initially, mostly not typeset-dated; issued from 1845 to hundreds of offices in each of U & L C, and with numerous variations. The most obvious one is the group of a couple of dozen 20 mm diameter townstamps (compared with about 25 mm for the vast majority), in U C. Some of these were equipped with basal letters (such as the sideways 3 in the Bedford strike). While in the U K, these were meaningful, in Canada, they seemed to be used capriciously, and appear to have no significance.

Nonserif upright typefaces are often called *gothic*; and this is also used for a completely different typeface style, blackletter (ſtraʃtur being the best known example). Both uses should be avoided.



Nonserif double broken circle (sampling)

Used in many hundreds of offices. L A C refers to Legislative Assembly of Canada (the capital moved around, so it doesn't specify a city). There are many dozens of Legislative Assembly and Senate postmarks.



Nonserif double broken circle, 20 mm diameter (sampling)

Believe it or not, used in a few dozen offices in U.C. Last one is GORRIE U.C

Broken circles Meaning nonserif and single broken circle. This style appears in 1858 (engraved by Berri), and continued to be issued into the mid-1950s (with use until the end of the twentieth century, and possibly later). A conservative estimate of the number of such markings in Canada is well over ten thousand, probably closer to twenty thousand. Of course, there were numerous subtypes and varieties.



Broken circle (sampling)

The last two represent a style, *enclosed broken circles* [s], used by 37 U.C. offices, and just one in L.C. They are known from 1868, with normal use to mid-1880s, and an outlier in 1924.

Changelings [c2] Over the period 1855–7, a large circle style was issued to a number of larger offices, and a few smaller ones, 17 in U C, and 8–9 (depending on the interpretation of changeling) in L C. These were U S-made large circles with full date indicia. After a little use, metal began to fall out of the hammers, and so many of the letters became outline (as evidenced by the two London postmarks at left—the two are only five months apart).



Changelings (sampling)

First column: London morphing to its outline form

Second column: two different hammers of Three Rivers (possibly the first was damaged and repaired/replaced).

Fourth column: it is not clear whether Toronto Paid was among this group, but it did begin to appear at around the same time.

Grab-bag Various other styles/one-offs introduced before 1875.



Miscellaneous

First row: Various circles; the first is Collingwood Harbor, and obviously U S-made. Milton C E is presumably homemade. Toronto might belong with its paid counterpart above.

Second row: Montreal tombstone, known 1845–73 and correspondingly common. Halifax also had tombstones, one very common, the other rarely used. Two duplexes; thousands of offices (later) came to use this style. The first ones were engraved by Berri.

Some references

- [AS] Allan Steinhart, *Mysterious cover from early Kingston raises Dole query* Canadian Stamp News 3 (1978), 41 (See the last Kingston straightline for more details.)
- [B] Ferdinand Bélanger, *Répertoire des cachets postaux à cercle interrompu du Québec* Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec (2011), 439 + xi
- [C1] Frank W Campbell, *Canada post offices 1755–1895* Published by the author (1958), Royal Oak MI; has been reprinted
- [C2] ———, *Canada postal history* Published by the author (1958), Royal Oak MI; has not been reprinted
- [C3] ———, *Canada postmark list to 1875* Published by the author (1958), Royal Oak MI; status?
- [E1] David P Ewens, *The 1829 order of handstamps* P H S C Journal 30 (1982), 4–8
- [E2] ———, *The 1831 order of handstamps* P H S C Journal 35 (1983), 50–51
- [G] W Bruce Graham, *Ontario broken circles* Postal History Society of Canada (1999), Ottawa, 240 + v
- [MP] Cimon Morin & Jacques Poitras, *Catalogue des marques postales du Québec 1763–1867* Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec (2016), 153 + xii
- [S] Gray Scrimgeour, *Enclosed broken circles* P H S C Journal 60 (1989), 29–33

There are articles, too numerous to itemize, on Canadian postmarks, in back issues of the P H S C Journal and the Journal S H P Q.

Early Canadian Town postmarks

EARLY refers to those postmark styles that were used issued before double broken circles, roughly pre-1839. *Canadian* means used in the province of Canada (Upper Canada/Canada West U C/C W—now part of Ontario—and Lower Canada/Canada East L C/C E, now part of Quebec). Where the postmark is relatively common, we try to give examples showing more exotic uses (such as foreign destinations, soldier's letters, drop letters, . . .). Some covers appear more than once, because they show two or more interesting markings. Bullet colours are explained at the end.

Contents

Straightlines (ordered by LC then UC, and roughly chronologically therein)

- MONTREAL, PAID. (1777)
- MONTREAL and THREE RIVERS straightlines on same cover (1797)
- MONTREAL (1800) on envelope
- BERTHIER (1783, 1784)
- Triple straightline cover (1807)
- COTEAU DU LAC (1820s) & LAPRARIE (1829)
- KINGSTON (1810, 1814, 1817–9)
- DUNDAS (unique; 1819) & MATILDA (1820)
- YORK (1819–1821, 1823)
- PERTH (1825)
- North Douro (1864)
- MONTREAL (1779), folded as an envelope
- MONTREAL (1808–21), examples of the common hammer
- QUEBEC (1783, 1801, 1802)
- THREE RIVERS (1797)
- THREE RIVERS (1806, 1819)
- STANSTEAD (1821) & SHIPTON (1820)
- QUEENSTON (1818), with early ferriage
- BROCKVILLE (1819, 1821)
- CORNWALL (1824) & LANCASTER (1824)
- WINDSOR C. W (1844)

Early Quebec (city) postmarks (ordered roughly chronologically)

- triangle (▽) at base (1777, 1787, 1790, 1793, 1794), all enclosing Bishop marks
- double arc with Canada at base (1794, 1797); latter includes a Hugh Finlay promissory note
- huge circular (1798)
 - fleurons; first type (1812, 1825, 1829), second type (1817, 1829, 1831)
- crown paid (1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1852)

Early weirdos (ordered more or less chronologically)

- PHILIPSBURG horseshoe type (1817, 1828), • NIAGARA 181 horseshoe type (1817), three known
- NIAGARA U.C. double circle (precursor?; 1823, 1825)
- NIAGARA with inverted U. C. and doubled outer rim (1833, 1837, 1839)
- NIAGARA U.CANADA double oval (1819)
- NIAGARA U CANADA PAID TO NEW-YORK double oval (1830), from earlier double oval
- VITTORIA LONG POINT. U CANADA. double oval (1819)
- POST OFFICE AMHERSTBERG crown seal (1823)

1829-type, double broken circle (ordered by UC, then LC, then very roughly chronologically)

- [u^c] AMHERSTBURGH (1830, 1835), ms- and typeset-dated
- BATH (1831–34), ms- and typeset-dated
- DUNDAS (1831)
- LONDON (1831, 1834)
- PERTH (1834), extreme money letter
- FORT ERIE (1832)
- HAWKESBURY (1832)
- HAMILTON (1833, 1834)
- Hamilton revivals (1897, 1904)
- BELLEVILLE 1833
- SANDWICH (1833, 1835, 1837), ms- and typeset-dated
- ST CATHERINES (1834)
- ST THOMAS (1834)
- COBOURG (1834, 1836)
- TRAFALGAR (1834)
- OXFORD (1835, 1840)
- ANCASTER (1833, 1834)
- WELLINGTON SQUARE (1835)
- STONEY CREEK (1836)
- PORT TALBOT (1836)
- MARCH (1835)
- WILLIAMSBURG (1838)
- DELAWARE (1839)
- FREDERICKSBURG (1837)

- GALT (1838) • HALLOWELL (1839) • GANANOQUE (1841) • NAPANEE (1842)
- VITTORIA (1843) • MURRAY (1843) • LANCASTER (1846)
- CHIPPAWA (1868), revival • The two Richmonds (1838, 1839, 1844)
- [LC] SHEFFORD (1830) • DRUMMONDVILLE (1831) • ST ANDREWS (1831)
- COTEAU DU LAC (1831, 1835) • NICOLET (1832) • PHILLIPSBURG (1832, 1838)
- ST EUSTACHE (1832) • CHAMBLY (1833) • SHERBROOKE (1833, 1838)
- RIVER DU LOUP (1833, 1839, 1853) • WILLIAM HENRY (1830s) • ST JOHN'S (1835)
- (ST) ASSUMPTION (1835, 1848), both states • BERTHIER (1836) • GRENVILLE (1840, 1841)
- TERREBONNE (1841) • ST CHARLES (1843)
- ST HYACINTHE (1843, 1847) • HATLEY (1846)

1831-type, double broken circle (ordered by UC, then LC, then very roughly chronologically)

- HOWARD UC (1845, 1848), one with ERIEUS UC as well
- GOSFIELD UC (1837), free money letter • ERIEUS UC (1837, 1846)
- COLCHESTER UC (1841, 1856) • KEMPTVILLE U.C (1844), altered to double circle
- ALDBOROUGH UC (1857) • QUEBEC (1831, 1833)

Double circle italic (ordered by UC, then LC, and within these, roughly chronologically)

- [UC] COLBORNE U.C. (1829, 1831), earliest reported of all dci
- COLBORNE U.C. (1832), altered to double oval • OZNABRUCK UC (1829), unique
- YORK U.C (1829) • THORNHILL U.C (1830)
- NORWICH UC (1829, 1833), earliest and latest known
- PORT STANLEY UC (1831, 1834, 1835) • MONAGHAN UC (1831)
- WAINFLEET U.C. (1831) • CAVAN U.C. (1832)
- YARMOUTH U.C. (1832) • PORT BURWELL U.C. (1832)
- BY-TOWN U.C (1832, 1836), with modified version • GUELPH U.C. (1834–6)
- PETERBORO U.C (1834) • MARKHAM UC (1835)
- DEMORESTVILLE UC (1835) • BAYHAM U.C. (1835)
- CARLETON PLACE UC (1836) • DUNNVILLE U.C. (1836)
- SMITH'S FALLS U.C. (1836, 1838) • PICKERING UC (1836)
- PENETANGUISHENE U.C. (1835) • ST ANDREWS U.C (1841)
- [LC] STANSTEAD LC (1829, 1831, 1832), with modified version
- CHATEAUGUAY L.C. (1830) • LACHINE L.C. (1830), two states
- BROME L.C. (1831) • BEDFORD L.C. (1831) • CHURCHVILLE LC. (1834)
- CASCADES L.C (1836) • SAINT ANNE LC (1838, 1839) • SAINT OURS LC. (1840, 1843)

Early roman double circles (chronologically)

- PRESCOTT (U.C)⁻¹ 1829, unique • QUEENSTON U. C. (1831, 1832) • L'ORIGINAL U. C. (1831)
- MERRICKVILLE U.C (1832) • WEST WILLIAMSBURG U. C. (1830)
- ABBOTSFORD L. C. (1832, 1844), both types • CHATHAM L. C. (1831, 1839)
- SIMCOE U.C. (1837)

(Later) roman double circles (first LC, then UC)

- [LC] MURRAY-BAY L.C (1834, 1844) • NEW-GLASGOW L.C (1834)
- QUEBEC (1834, 1837, 1838, 1840) • MONTREAL L.C (1835, 1837, 1841, 1842)
- BUCKINGHAM L.C (1835, 1842) • TROIS-PISTOLES L.C (1836, 1856)
- LESEBOULMENS L.C (1836) • SAINT-ANNE-LA-POCATAIRE LC (1836)
- GENTILLY L.C (1836, 1844) • STANSTEAD LOWER CANADA (1833), and with LC (1837)
- More Stanstead (1839, 1840) • The two Rawdons (1838, 1849; 1847)
- YAMACHICHE L.C (1838, 1843) • MELBOURNE L.C (1839) • CHAMPLAIN L.C. (1839, 1848)
- LACHINE. LC (1840) • HEMMINGFORD L.C (1841)
- RIVIERE-DU-LOUP-EN-BAS L.C (1842) • AYLMEYER L.C (1842)

- FROST VILLAGE (SHEFFORD) LC (1842)
- RIMOUSKI L.C. (1842, 1848)
- DESCHAMBAULT L.C. (1843)
- ST PIE L.C. (1848)
- ST ANNE (I OF MONTREAL) (1850)
- ST VINCENT DE PAUL L.C. (1854)
- LEEDS L.C (1855, 1856)
- REPENTIGNY L.C. (1860)
- [u c] CITY OF TORONTO U.C (1834, 1836, 1837, 1840, 1841)
- QUEENSTON (1835, 1837)
- SMITHVILLE U.C (1840)
- DRUMMONDVILLE U.C. (1842)
- MARSHVILLE U.C. (1843, 1852) & PORT DALHOUSIE U.C (1852)
- WEST WILLIAMSBURG U.C. (1843, 1848)
- BEAMSVILLE U.C. (1844)
- ST GEORGE U.C. (1845)
- CLEARVILLE U.C (1846)
- Double double circle (1847)
- HALDIMAND U.C (1849)
- MILTON U.C. (1852)
- DURHAM L.C (1844)
- RIGAUD LC (1849)
- ST FRANCIS L.C (1850)
- ST THERESE DE BLAINVILLE L.C. (1854)
- CLARENCEVILLE L.C (1856, 1860)
- ST ROC L'ACHAGAN L.C (1873)
- BRIGHTON U.C (1835)
- PRESOTT U.C. (1840)
- ADELAIDE U C (1841)
- OAKVILLE U.C. (1843)
- PERCY U.C. (1844)
- YORK U.C (1845, 1849, 1859)
- FERGUS U.C. (1845), unique
- STRATFORD U.C. (1848)
- OTANABEE U.C (1848)
- Double double circle (1849)
- SAINT-JOHNS UC (1853)
- THORNHILL U.C (1846), unique
- YONGE U.C (1848)
- CALEDON U.C. (1851)
- CANBORO U.C (1853)

Early US-style circles

- [u c] COBOURG (1833)
- KINGSTON UP-CAN (1831, 1833, 1836, 1837)
- YORK UP-CAN (1830, 1834)
- ST JOHNS L-C (1845, 1848)
- HAMILTON UC, two types (1839, 1843, 1844)
- QUEENSTON U. Can^a (1834)
- [u c] THREE RIVERS (1829)
- MONTREAL (1830, 1832, 1833)

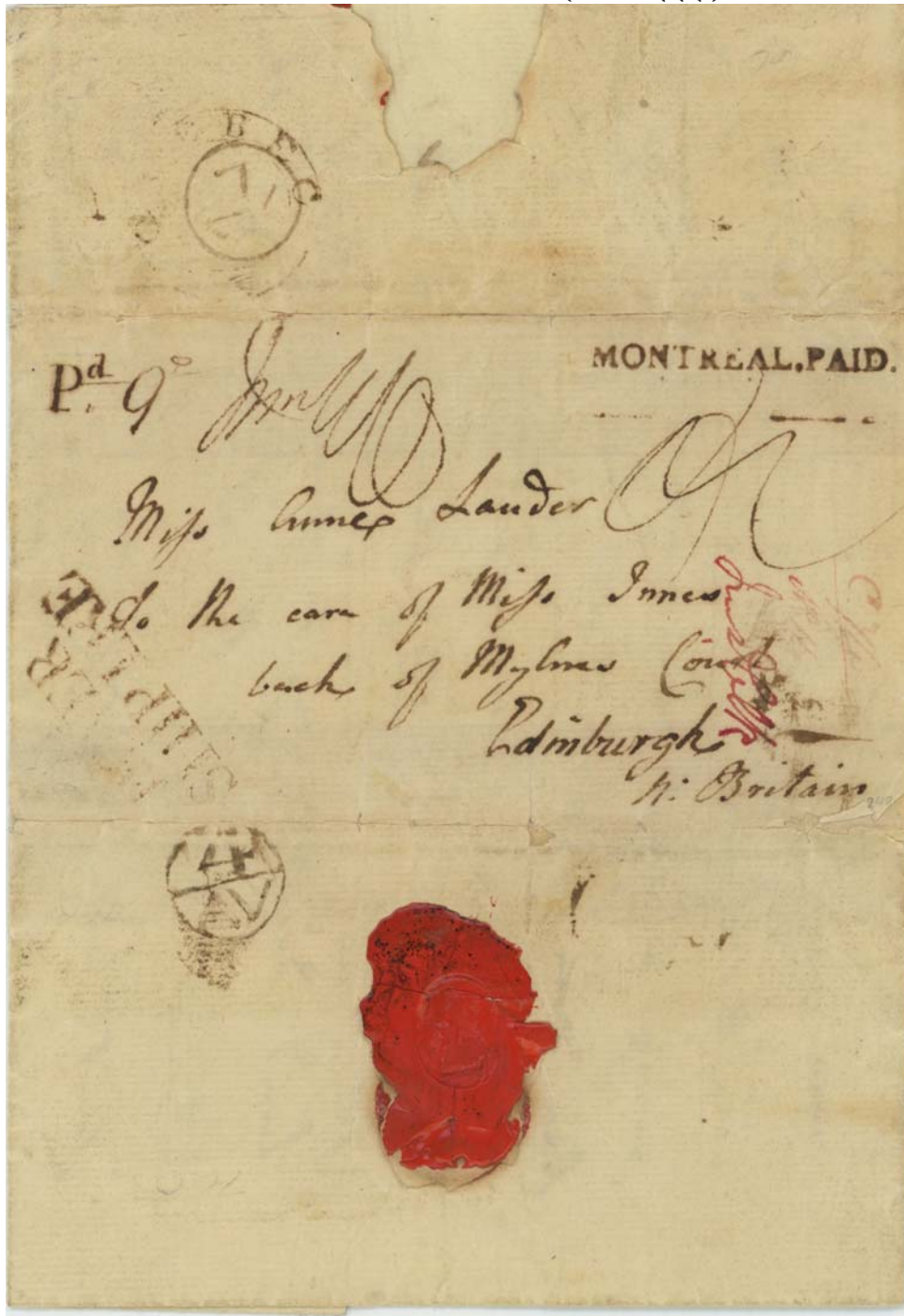
● > ● > ● > ●

Straightlines

Lower Canada

Montreal straightline, 1777

MONTREAL, PAID. Four strikes known (all in 1777).



Longueil June 1st 1777

Longueil (*Montreal*)—Edinburgh, 1777. Pd. 9^d cy, Montreal to Quebec. Incoming ship letter, 1 d (1711–84), inland according to the route Dover to London (3 d), London—Edinburgh (6d), makes 10 d stg due. The squiggly marking upper left may be (stuff) N10. The marking at right was erroneous, and struck through.

Only example on a cover destined abroad.

QUEBEC triangle (known 1777–1791) enclosing Bishop mark (7 IV for 7 June)

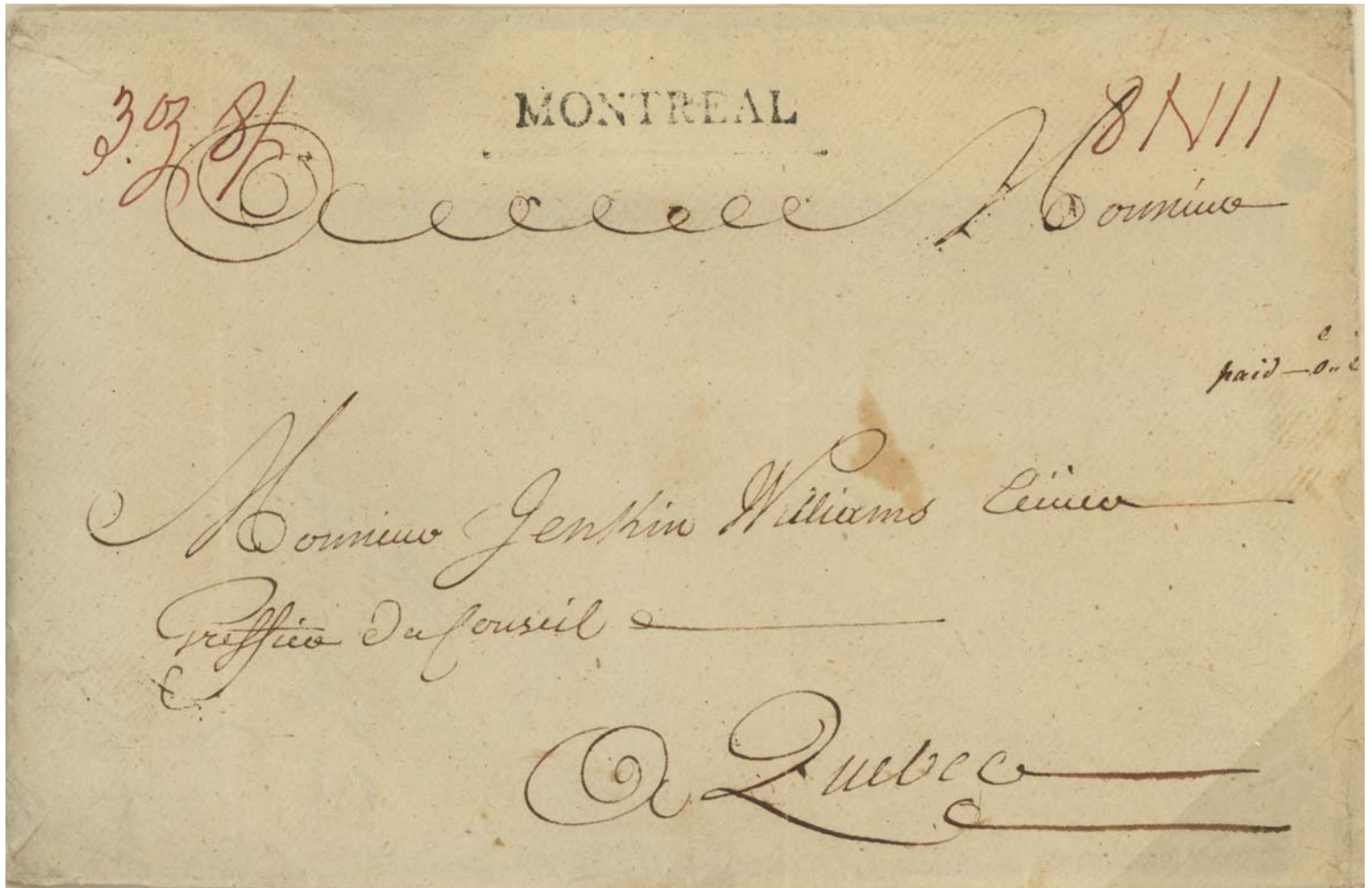
4 AV London Bishop mark, 4 August (1777)

Two-line DOVER SHIP LRE, Robertson s3 (1771–98).

Montreal straightline, 1779; earliest envelope used in BNA mail

MONTREAL straightline, known 1779–83.

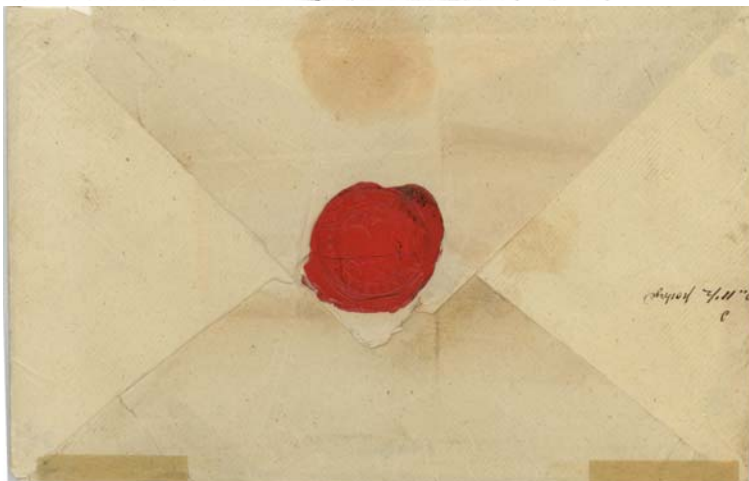
The use of envelopes (here, homemade and with a seal) was discouraged, because the enclosure was regarded as an extra sheet, hence the postage would be at least doubled. (If however, the weight exceeded one ounce, rating was per quarter ounce, so the additional sheet would not necessarily increase the postage.) This was in effect until 1844, when the charge became simply per half-ounce.



Montreal–Quebec, duodeuple, 1779. Rated collect 3 oz 8/– stg and 8/11 cy, 12 × 8 d stg; unlike the situation in later times, the multiple rate was applied to sterling first, and then converted to currency.

After it was opened by the recipient, the latter wrote *paid 8..11½*; evidently, the local courier charged one half-penny. (The local delivery fee in Quebec became 1 d a little later.)

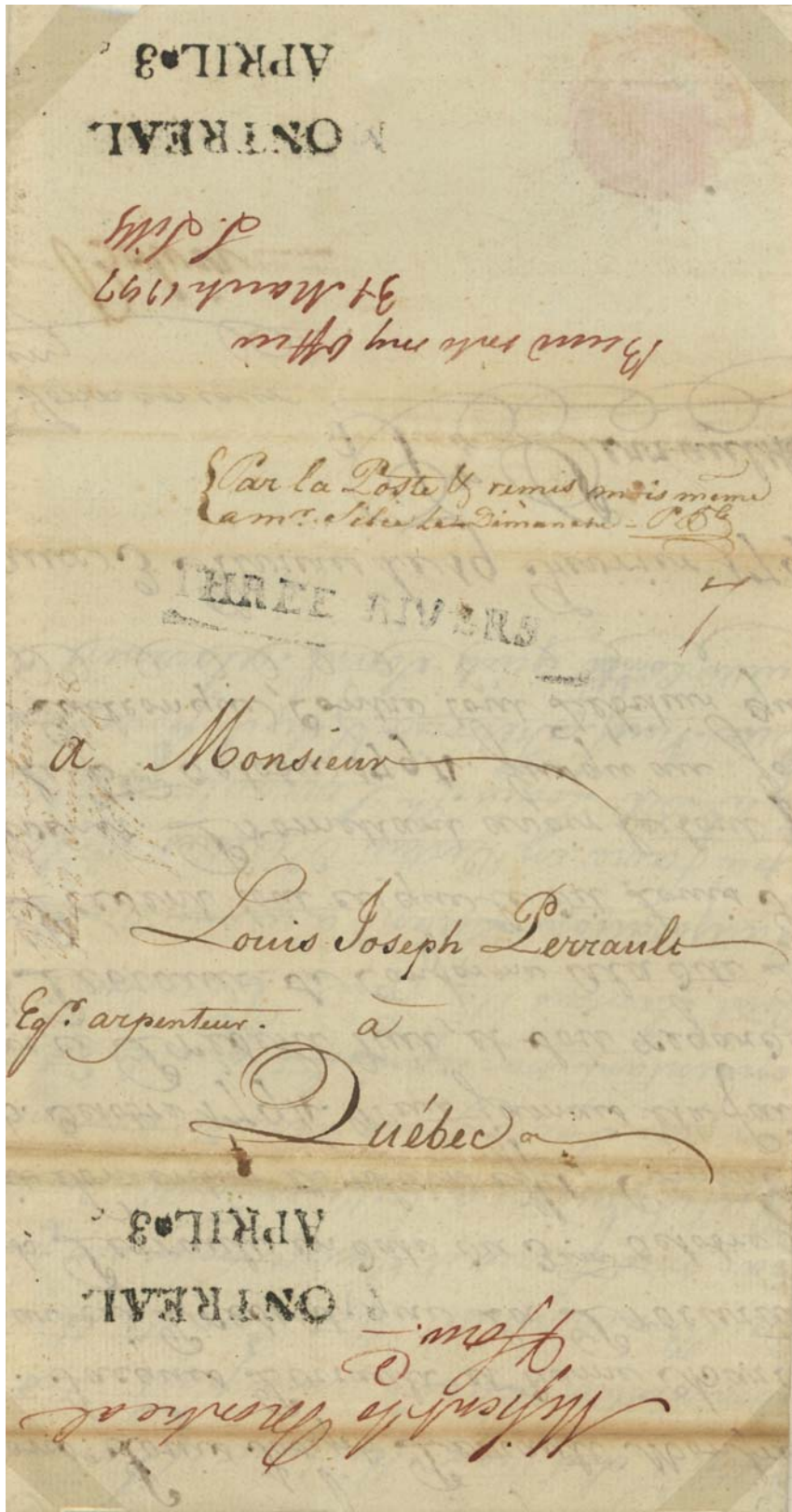
Montreal Le 29. 8. 1779.



Double straight line, 1797

MONTREAL straightline, with dating variations, known 1789–1801; the blob in the date was previously only known 1789–92.

THREE RIVERS straightline, known 1792–9.

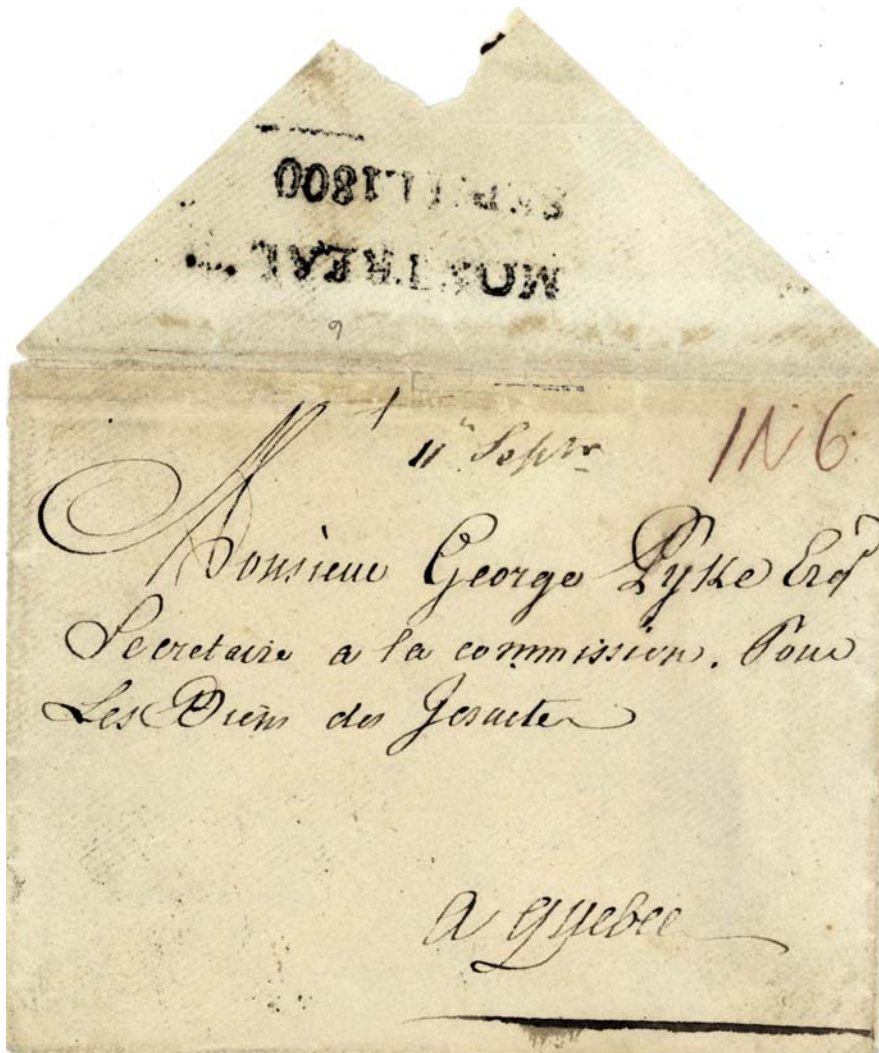


Three Rivers–Quebec, missent to Montreal, 1797. Rated collect 7 d cy, 61–100 miles. Sender has noted, *Par la Poste & remis mois même a Mr Sills Dimanche* (he seemed to be a little casual about accents). The postmaster, Samuel Sills, endorsed it *Recvd into my office 31 March 1797*.

Somehow it was *Missent to Montreal/& fwd*, and twice stamped with the Montreal straightline. No additional fee for the unwanted diversion, Three Rivers–Montreal–Quebec.

Montreal straightline, 1800; early envelope

MONTREAL straightline; there are numerous variations based on differences in date indicia, but these are all from the same hammer; in use 1789–1801, here with some of the rectangular boundary showing.



Montreal–Quebec, 1800. Rated double 9 d cy for the enclosure; this is why envelopes are rare until 1844.

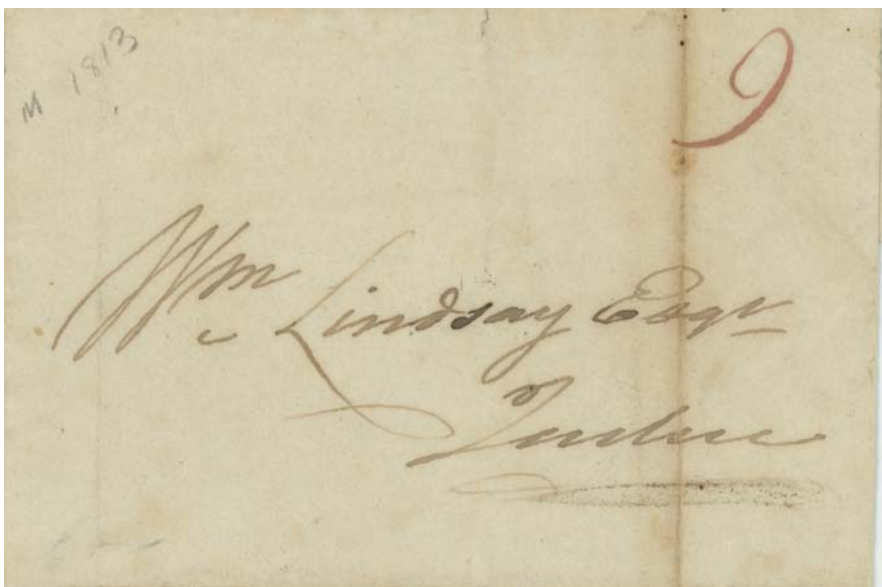
Montreal straightline, 1808 & 1813

MONTREAL straightline, known 1802–28; commonest BNA straightline. Mostly applied on reverse. There are numerous variations in date indicia (but this represents just one hammer).



Monkville (near Montreal; had no post office)—Halifax, 1808–9. Rated **PAID 2/1** cy, 801–900 miles, and charged **1^d** local delivery fee in Halifax. Datelined 16 November 1808; Montreal straightline reads 26 December 1808, and docketing yields arrival date of 16 February 1809.

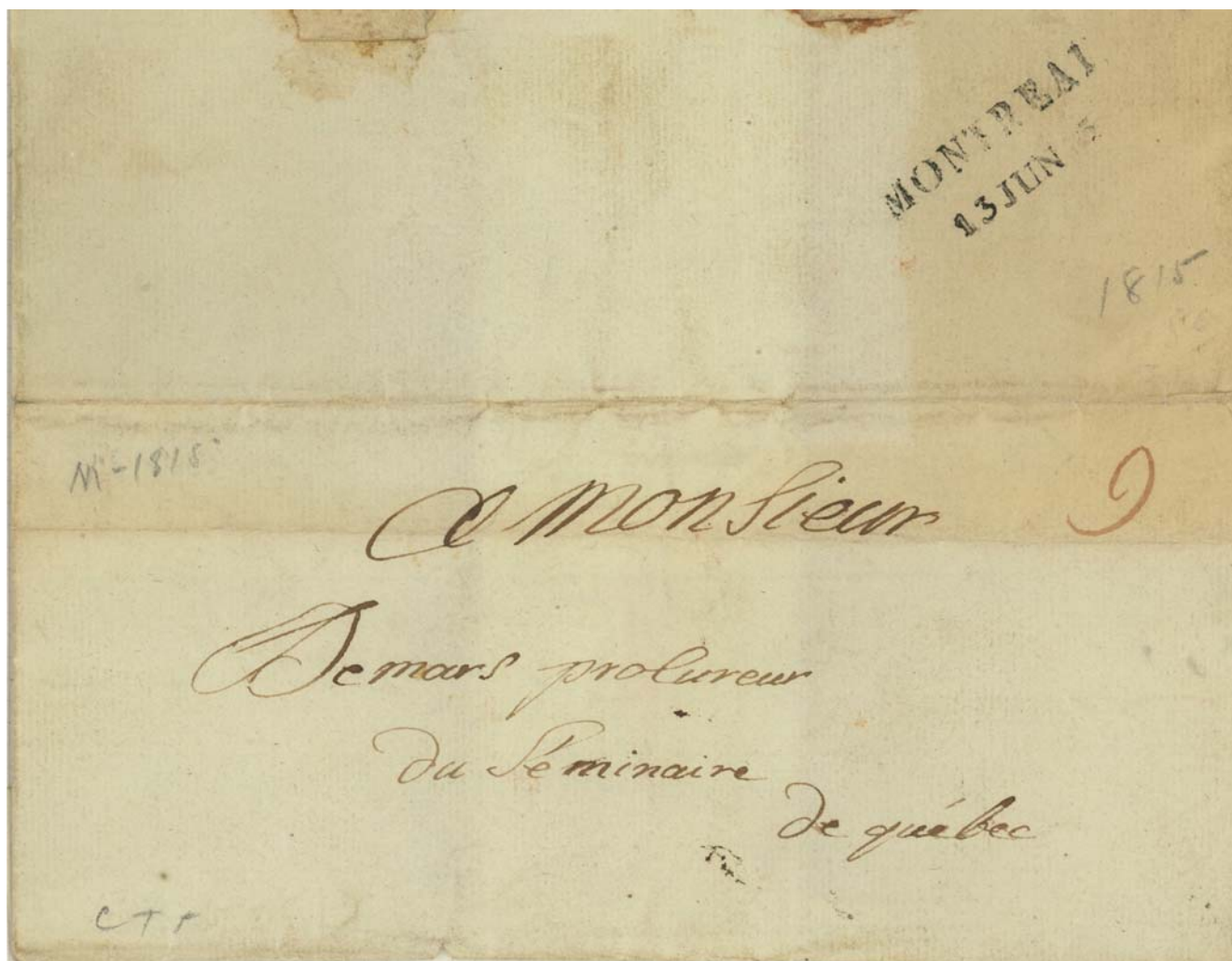
A long Monk family letter.



Montreal–Quebec, 1813. Rated collect **9 d** cy.

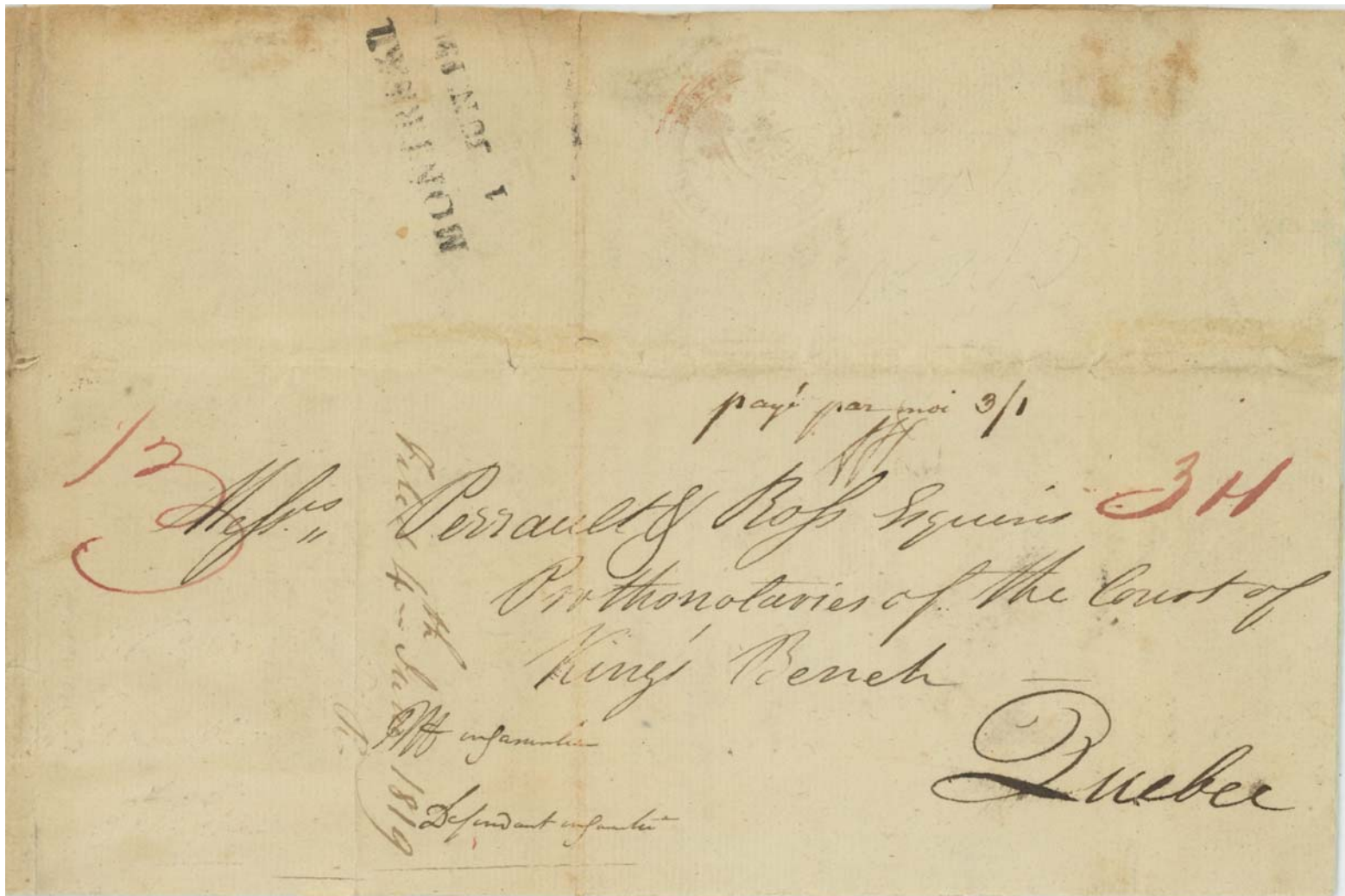
MONTREAL
8 JUN 13

Montreal straightline, 1815

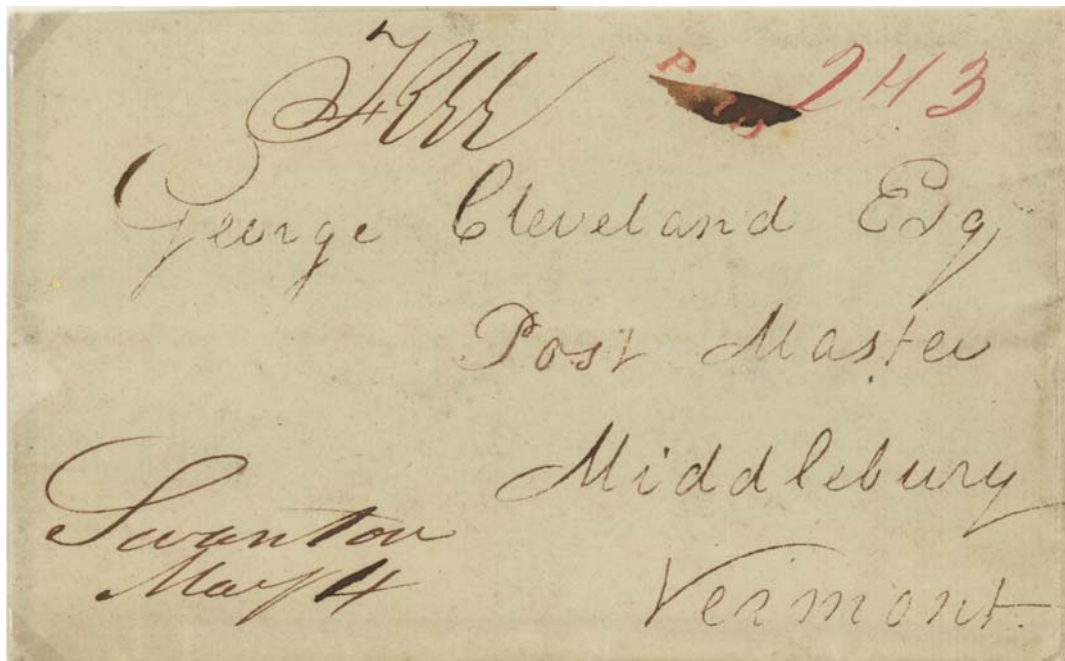


Montreal–Quebec, 1815. Rated collect 101–200 miles, 9 d cy.

Montreal straightline, 1819



Montreal–Quebec, quadruple, 1819. Charged 3/–cy, quadruple 9 d rate. *payé par moi 3/1*, the additional 1 d being the local delivery fee.



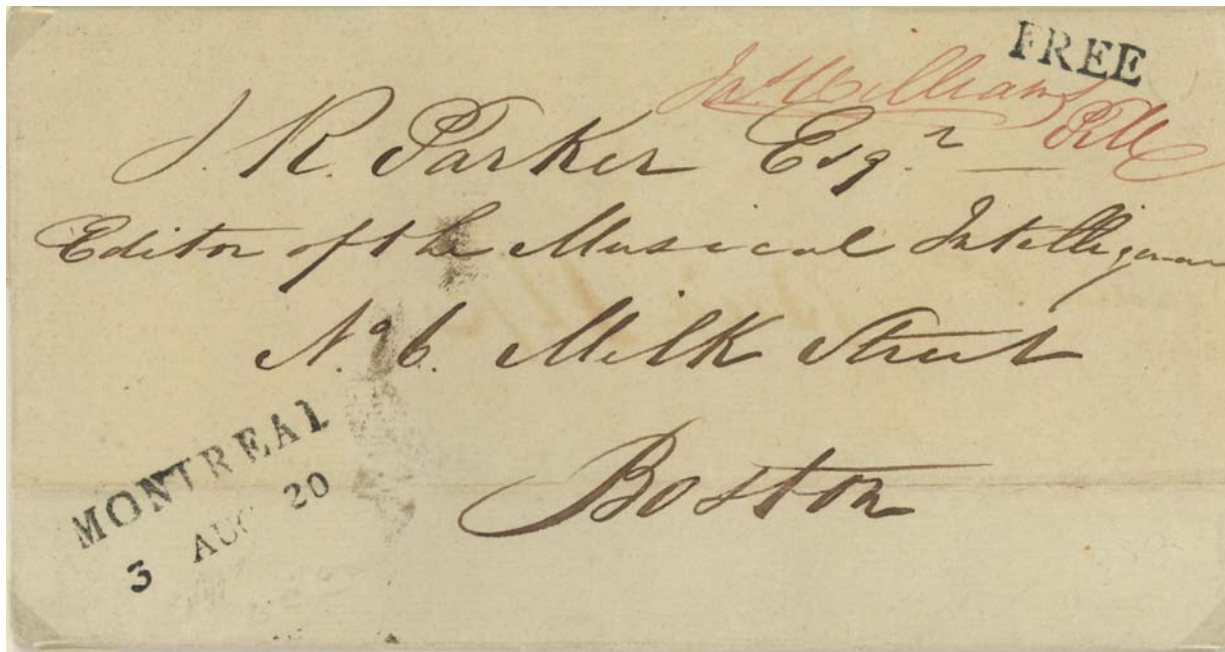
MONTREAL
1 MAY 19

Montreal–postmaster at Middlebury (VT), free in U S, 1819. Rated PAID 2/3 cy, triple special 9 d fee (believed to have dropped to 6 d on the day this was mailed) to the Swanton exchange, and Free in the U S, as addressee was a postmaster.

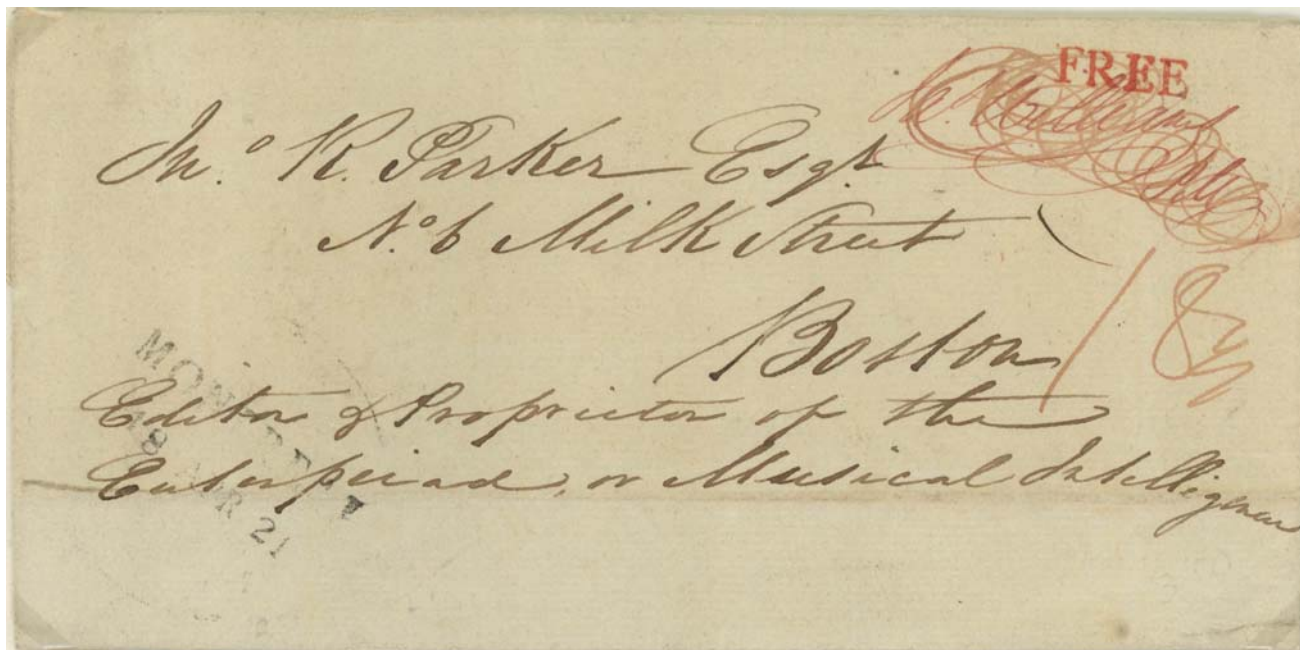
Ms Swanton.

Montreal straightline, 1820

Free, and not quite so free. Both signed by the Montreal P M, John Williams, and the FREE handstamp applied. Normally, free franking applied only to the domestic portion of the trip. Two strikes of this early Montreal free handstamp are known in 1819.

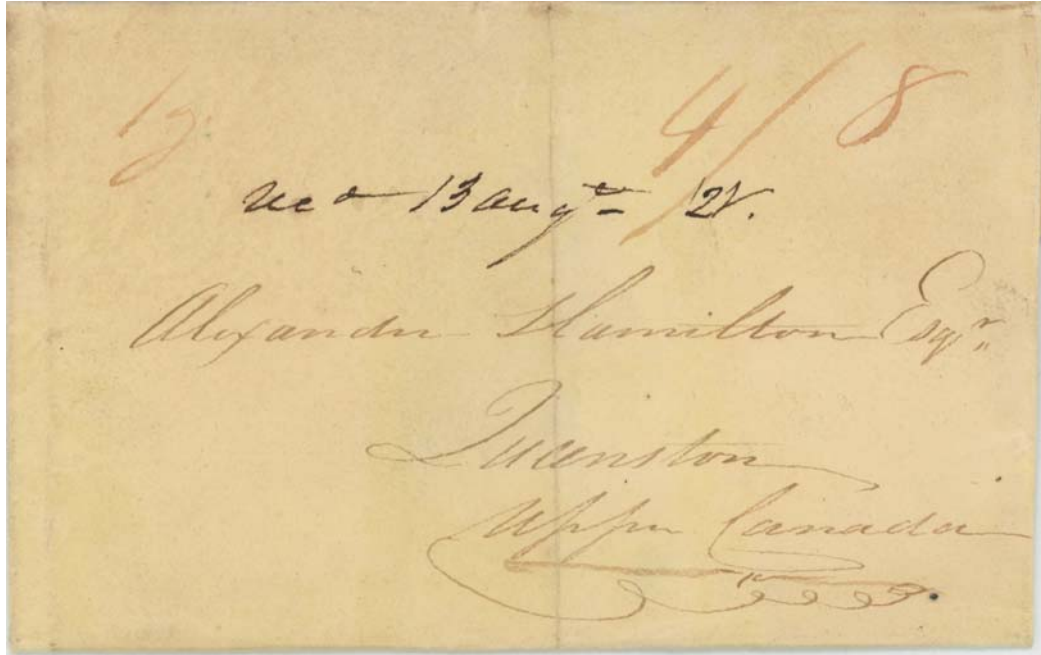


Montreal–Boston, 1820. Rated FREE, and this was continued in the US (probably against regulations). Unusually, the straightline is on the front of the cover.

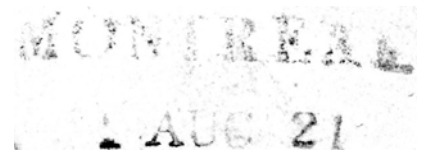


Montreal–Boston, 1820. Rated FREE, and then charged $18\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ for 150–400 miles Burlington (VT)–Boston. This strike shows the circular boundary of the handstamp.

Montreal straightline, 1821



Montreal–Queenston, 1821. Rated quadruple (1 oz) collect, $4 \times 1/2 = 4/8$ cy, 500–600 miles.



Donmahick (U K)–New Perth (near Richmond U C), via PEI, 1821. Carried privately to Charlottetown. There charged 8 d cy to Halifax (faint Halifax four blobs marking on the right). Then charged $2/1$, Halifax–Montreal (812 miles); Montreal deliberate overcharge, $1/-$, by one penny. Faint red **FORWARDED**, at Montreal).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND circular type, known 1814–24.

Both strikes of the Montreal straightline show part of the bounding circle.

Donmahick Toys 11th June 1821

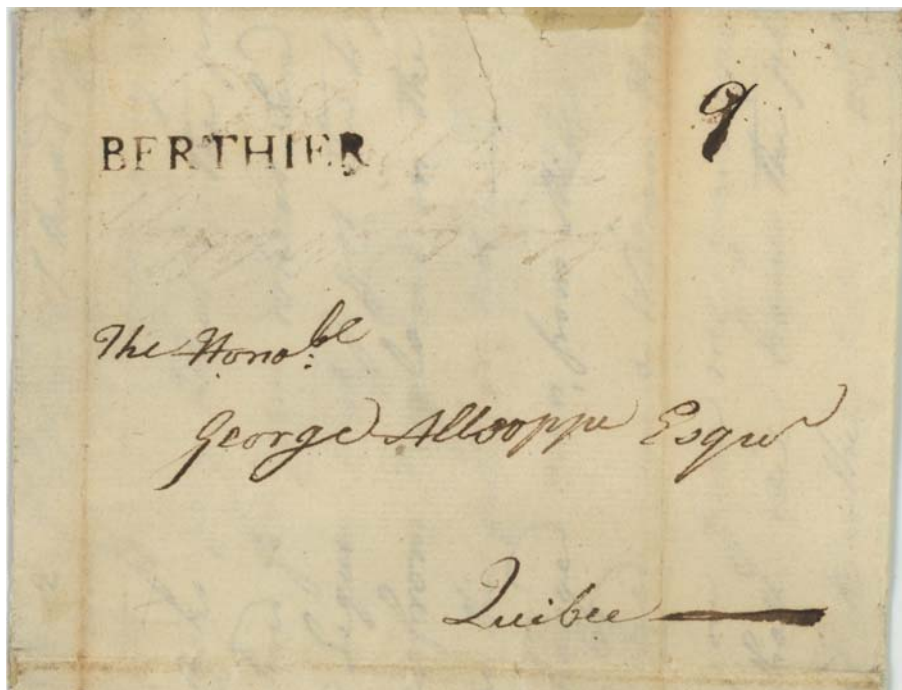
Berthier straightline, 1783 & 1784

BERTHIER straightline, known 1780–94.



4 sh 2^d 00th 1703

Berthier (LC)—Quebec, forwarded to Montreal, 1783. Rated collect 9 d cy, the rate to Montreal (101–200 miles); then *fw'd* 9, the rate Montreal to Quebec was added, making a total due of 1/6 cy.

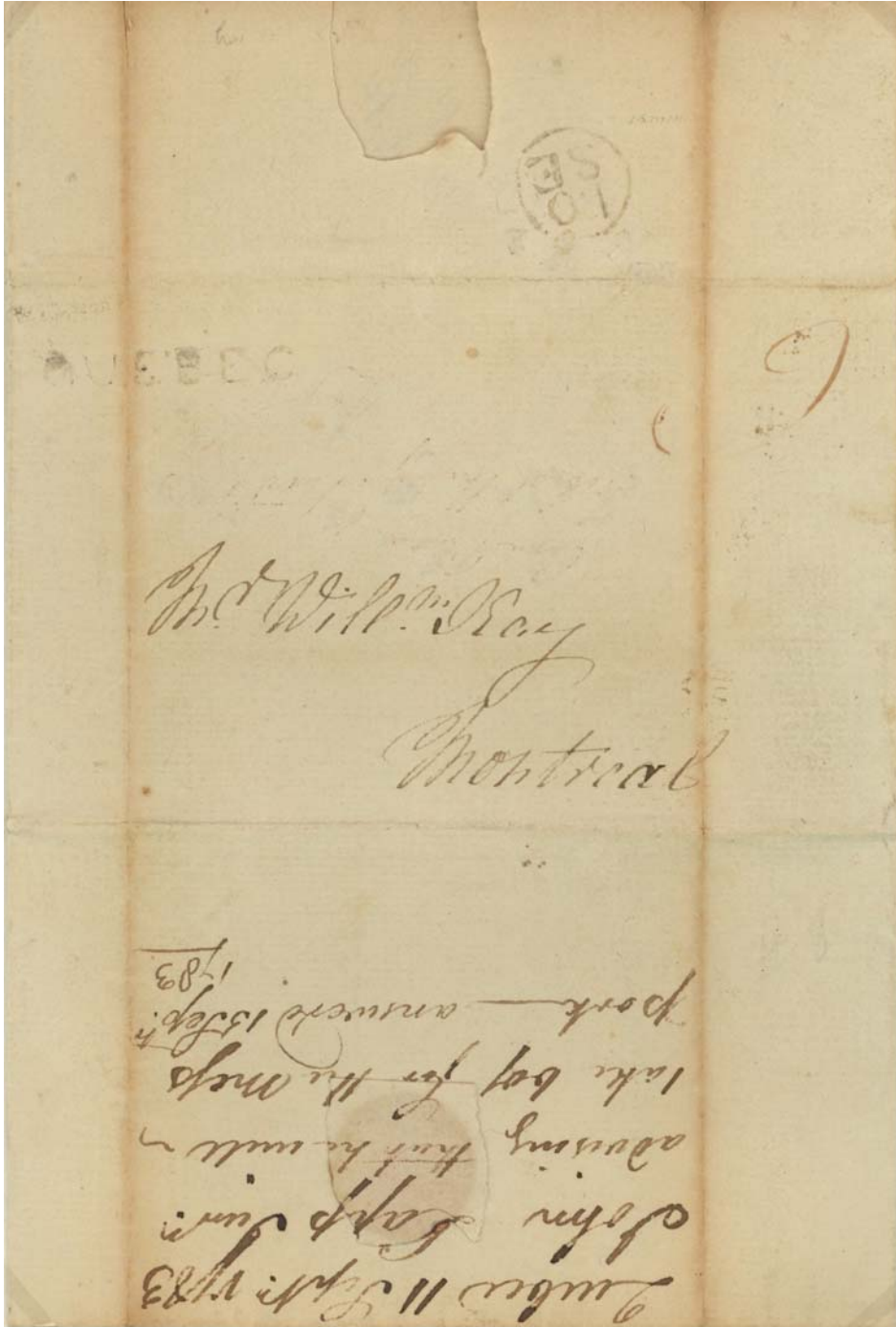


1784.
Berthier 26 August
James Cuthbert
Rec'd — 28th
advice had settled with Cairns
Grant for the £29.2.9.

Berthier—Quebec, 1784. Rated 9 d cy collect, 101–200 miles.

Quebec straightline, 1783

QUEBEC straightline, known 1780–92. Relatively wide letter spacing, no date.

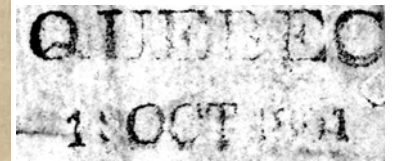


Quebec–Montreal, 1783. Rated collect 9 d cy, the oldest rate (Quebec–Montreal) in Canada.

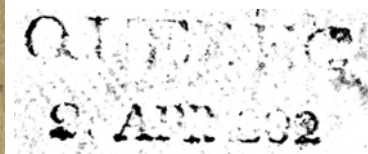
Quebec Bishop mark, known 1777–99.

Quebec straightline

QUEBEC straightline, with several dating variations; distinguished from the earlier one by the relatively narrow spacing between the letters EB. Known 1799–1809.



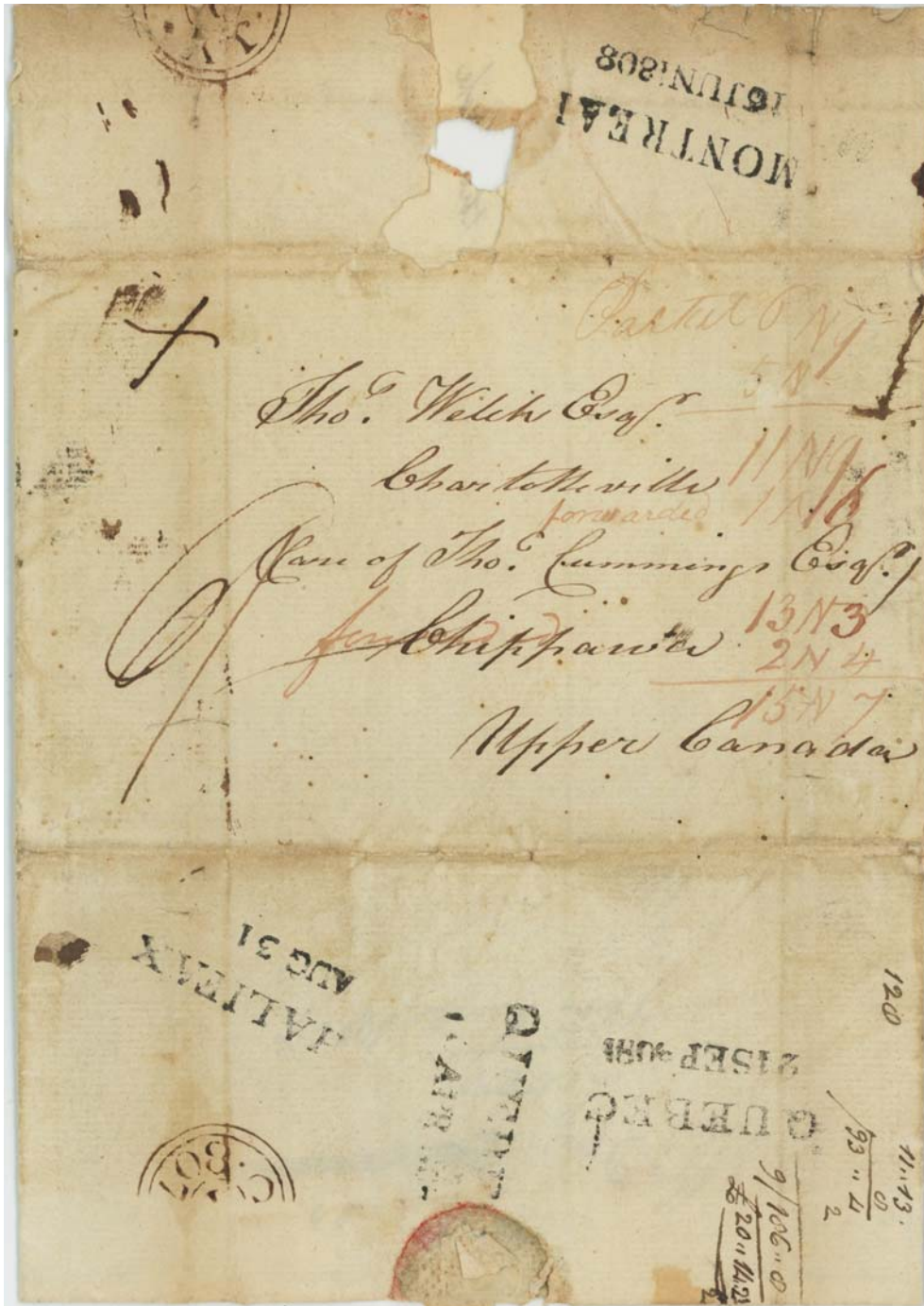
Quebec–Montreal, unovigintuple, 1801. Rated collect *5 1/4 oz 15/7 cy*. Single rate is 8 d stg, and $21 \times 8 \text{ d} = 168 \text{ d stg}$; this converted to 187 d cy = 15/7 cy. In these early days, conversion occurred after multiplication. (Later, it would have been $21 \times 9 \text{ d cy} = 15/9$).



Quebec–Montreal, soldier's letter, 1802. Rated **PAID 1^d** cy, soldier's rate. Instead of the name and rank of the sender, we have simply *a Soldier's Letter*; this was fairly early in the use of soldier's letters (initiated 1795). Endorsed by the commanding officer, Lt-Col WF Macbean (Company 7, 6th Regiment).

Three straightlines, 1807–8

QUEBEC (two strikes, different dates; later one with year inverted), MONTREAL, and HALIFAX.



London
Spring Garden 8th June 1808

London–Charlottesville, near Chippawa (U C), July 1807–June 1808. Rated collect *Packet 6/9* cy, triple 2/3: packet 1/1 stg Falmouth to Halifax, plus 11 d London–Falmouth (230–300 miles), totalling 2/– stg, converted to currency (there is also an ms 6/– at left, the rate in sterling).

Then charged *5/–* cy, triple 1/8, Halifax–Quebec. Next, *forwarded 1/6*; this is a very early example of the different use of *forwarded* in Lower Canada. Apparently triple 6 d cy, and followed by an additional *forwarded 2/4*, which isn't triple anything. Total due is *15/7* cy.

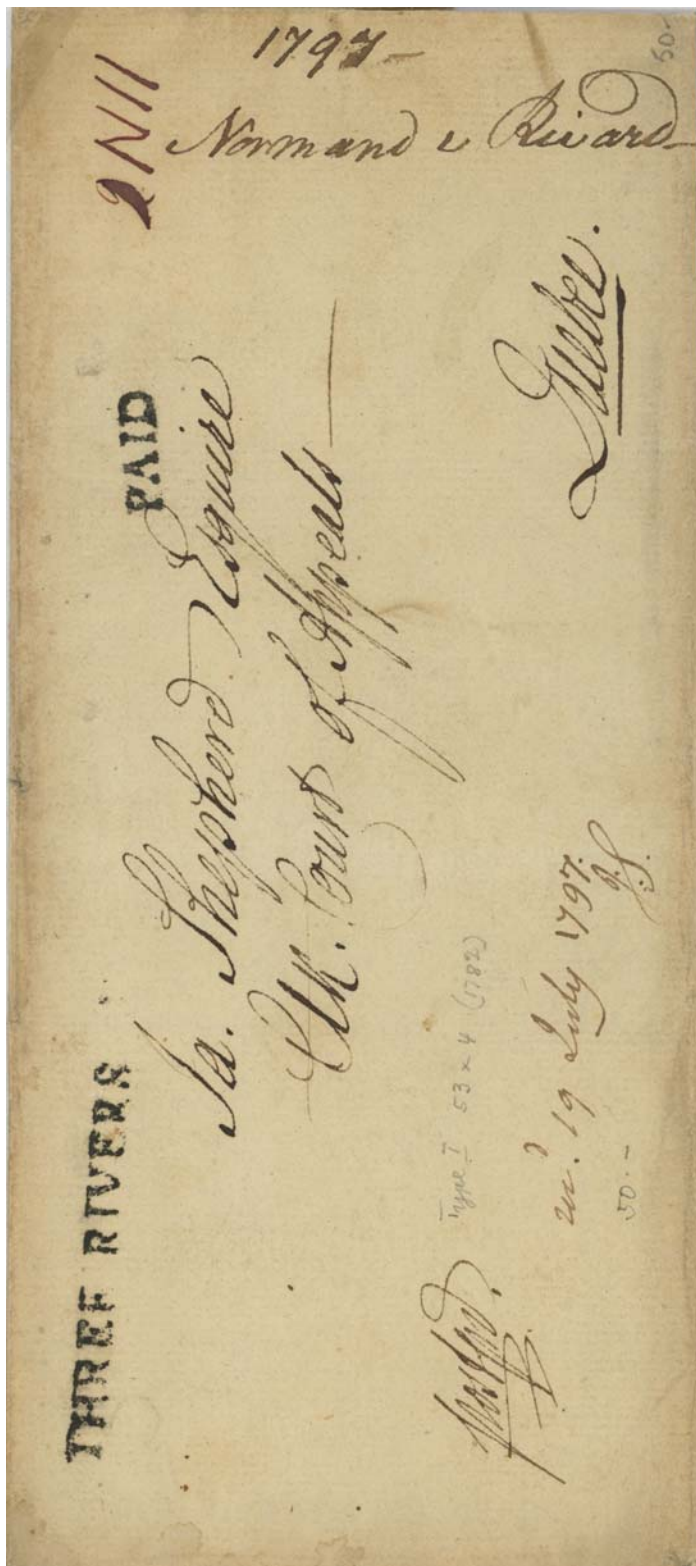
A plausible explanation is that *1/6* is *double* 9 d, Quebec–Montreal, and *2/4* is double 1/2 (301–400 miles, closer to 320) Montreal–Chippawa (near Niagara Falls). Odd that it was treated as just one enclosure at Quebec and Montreal, but two in London and Halifax.

Straightlines of Halifax (31 August 1807), Quebec (21 September 1807 with year inverted & 10 April (1808)), and Montreal (16 June 1808). Just why it was stuck in Quebec from September to April is mysterious, and why it seems to have taken a further two months to get to Montreal is equally so.

Ms × at upper left might be a London postal inspector's marking, or it might be a random squiggle.

Three Rivers straight line

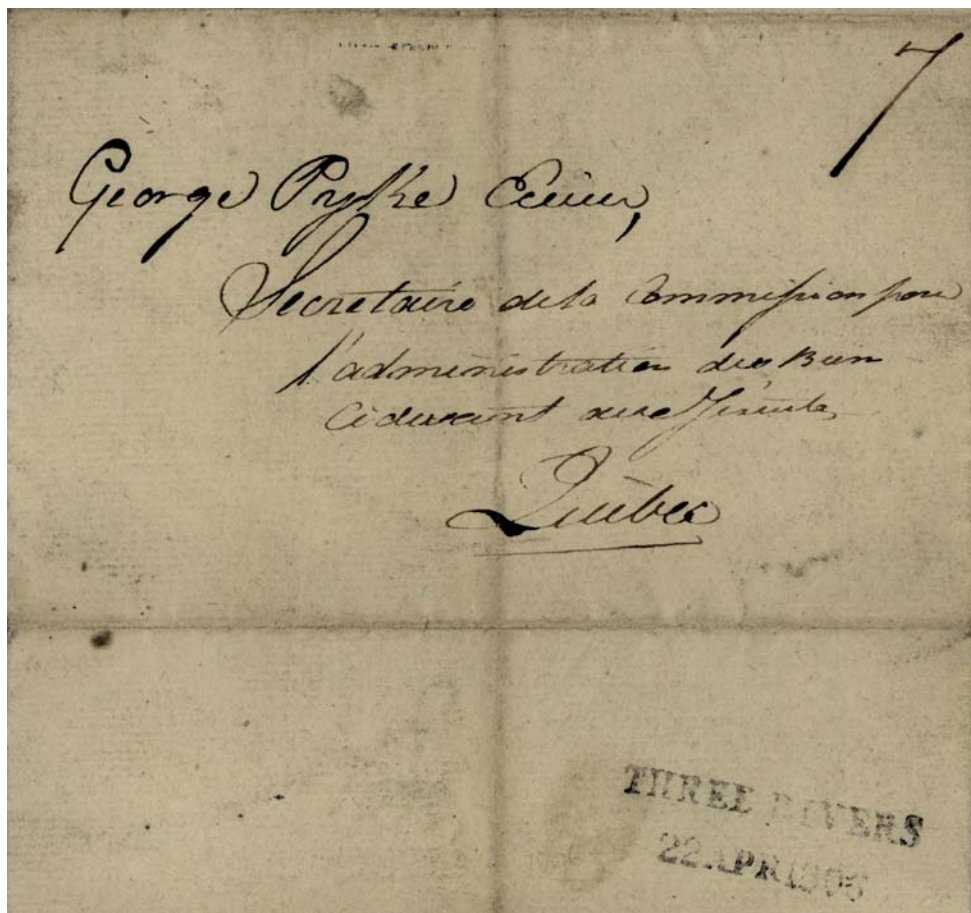
THREE RIVERS, known 1792–9.



Three Rivers—Quebec, quintuple, 1797. Rated **PAID 2/11** cy; the charge was 6d stg for 61–100 miles, quintupled (1¼ ounces) to 2/6 stg, which translates (roughly) to 2/11 cy. An example wherein multiple rates were calculated according to the rules (determine the single rate in sterling, multiply, and then convert currency), rather than what was usually done.

Three Rivers straightline

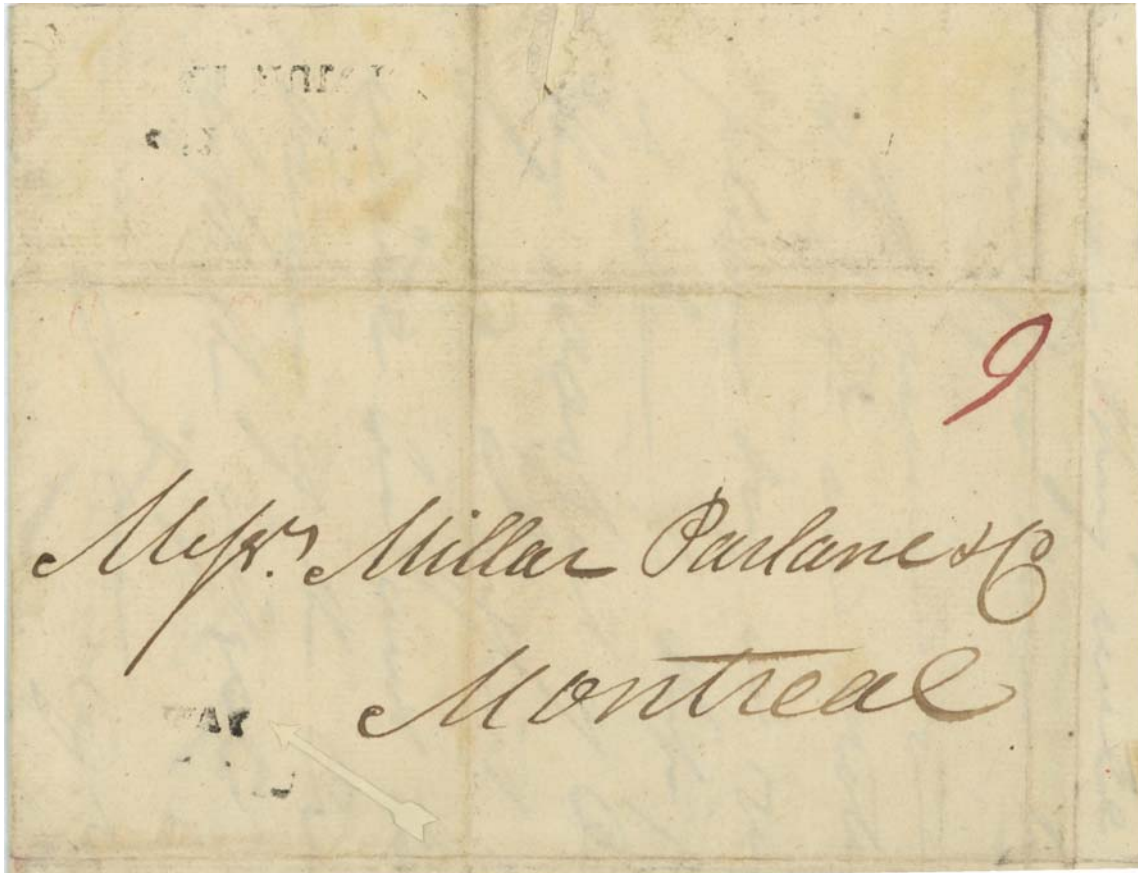
THREE RIVERS straightline, known 1802–18; numerous variations on spacing in the date indicia.



Three Rivers—Quebec, 1806. Rated collect 61–100 miles, 7 d cy.

Three Rivers straightline

I don't know which straightline (faint, at top) this is (likely, the preceding 1802–18 one).



Three Rivers—Montreal, way letter 1819. Charged 9 cy, 101–200 miles.

Two-line WAY LETTER handstamp (applied at Three Rivers) in similar type. Handed to the letter carrier on his route.

A small rectangular inset showing a handwritten note in cursive: 'J Rps 16th June 1819'. The 'J' is large and stylized, and 'Rps' is written in a shorthand style.

Coteau du Lac LC straightline, 1820s

COTEAU DU LAC straightline, 1819–29.

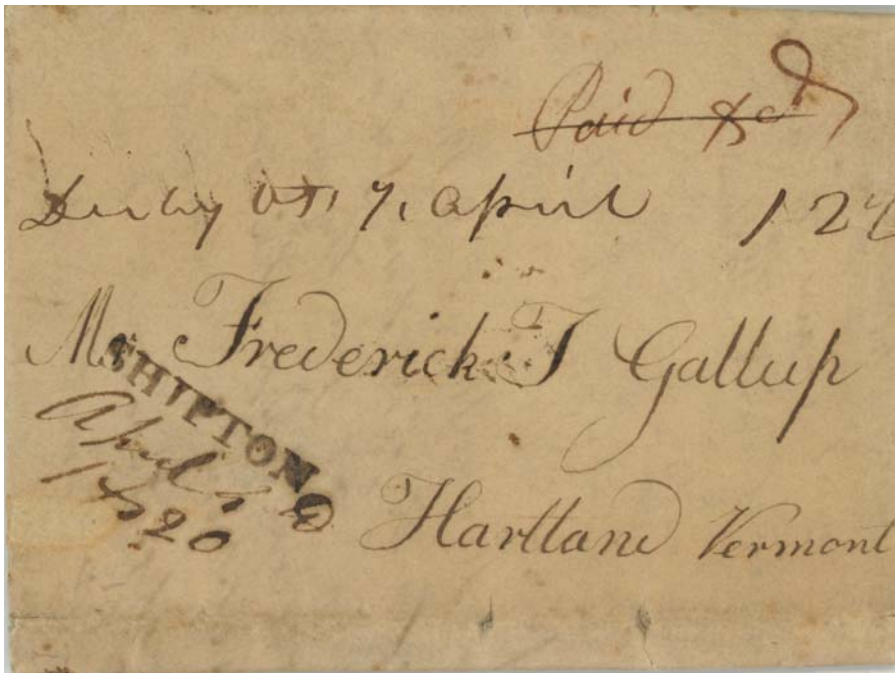


COTEAU DU LAC

Coteau du Lac—Montreal, 1820s. Rated $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, under 60 miles.

Shipton LC straightline, 1820

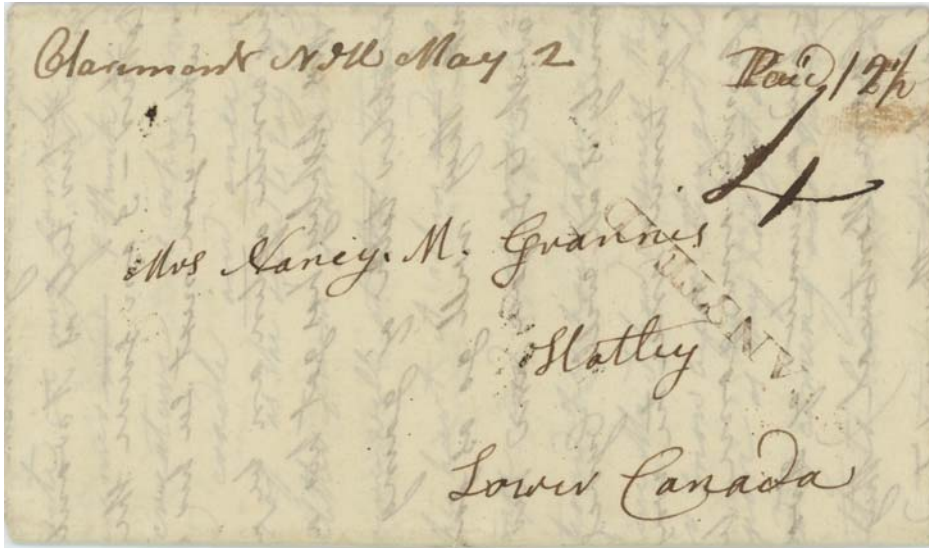
SHIPTON straightline, 1819–29.



Shipton—Hartland (VT), via the Stanstead–Derby exchange, 1820. *Paid 8^d* cy (61–100 miles + 1 d pocketed by postmaster) to the border, and in the U s, charged 12½¢ under 300 miles, to destination.

Stanstead LC straightline, 1821

STANSTEAD straightline, known 1820–28.



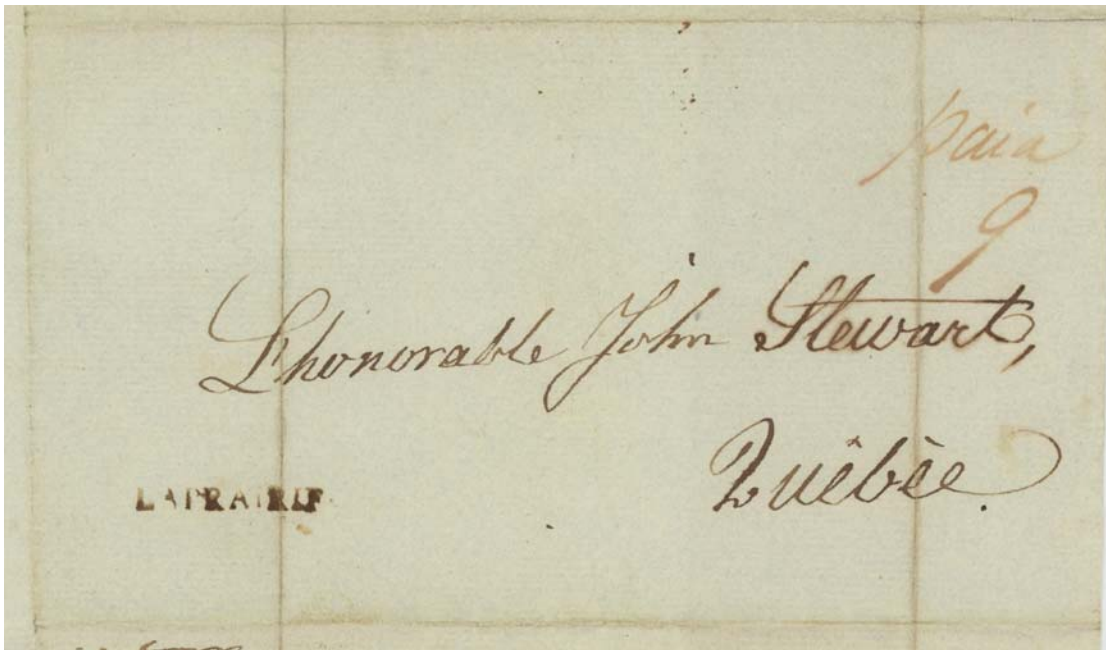
Claremont (NH)—*Cornwall* (UC), 1821. *paid 12½¢* US rate, 80–150 miles to the exchange (Stanstead/Derby Line); then charged 4 d; the rate for under 60 miles was 4 d stg, so unusually, we have the rate expressed in sterling.

Ms *Claremont* NH, unreported in ASCC.

Claremont April 30. 1821

Laprairie LC straightline, 1829

LAPRAIRIE straightline, known 1820–9.



Laprairie—*Quebec*, 1829. Rated *paid 9* d cy, 101–200 miles.

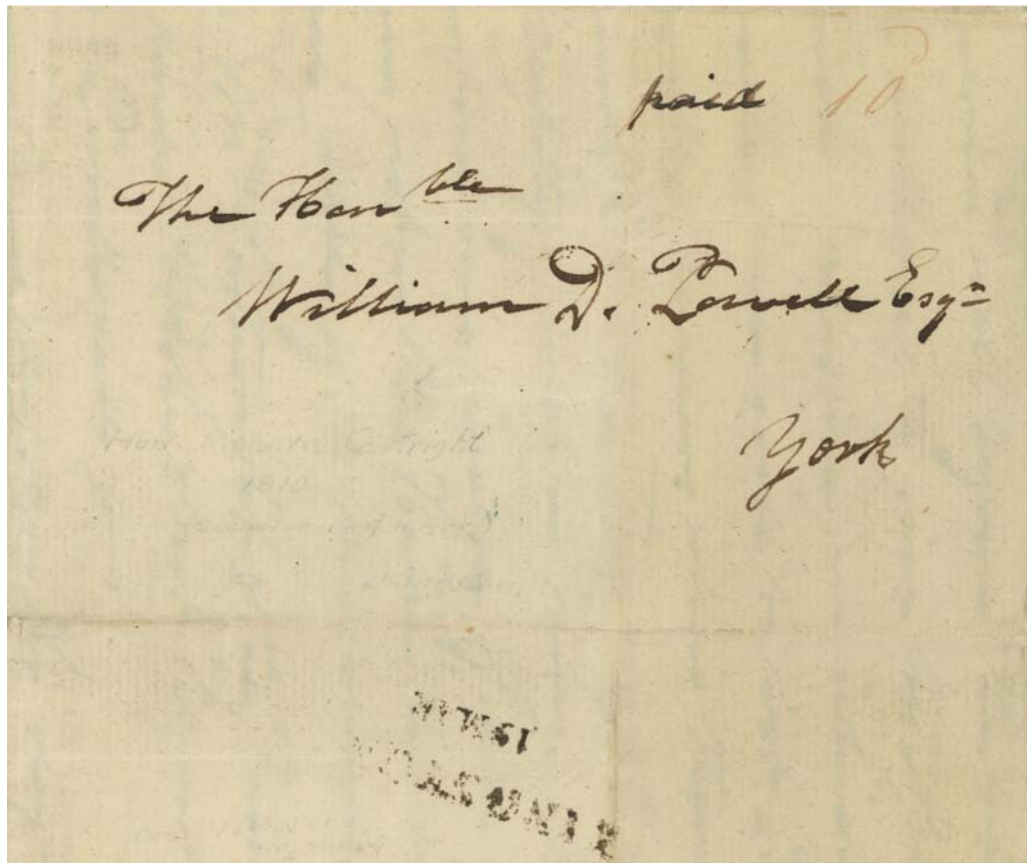
1829
Nov 7 Aug.

Upper Canada straightlines

Kingston UC straightline

KINGSTON straightline, known 1810–9. Invariably on reverse.

Deliberate overcharge For the period 1810–21, many post offices (mostly in Upper Canada, including Kingston) charged more than the mileage charges, the difference being pocketed by the postmaster. An 1821 committee of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada looked into this, and heard testimony from several postmasters, who thought the excess was part of their perquisites.



Kingston–York, 1810. paid 10^d cy. As the distance (101–200 miles) merited only 9 d cy, the postmaster thus obtained 1 d.

Written by Richard Cartwright, a prominent member of the Family Compact.

R^d Cartwright
19 March 1810



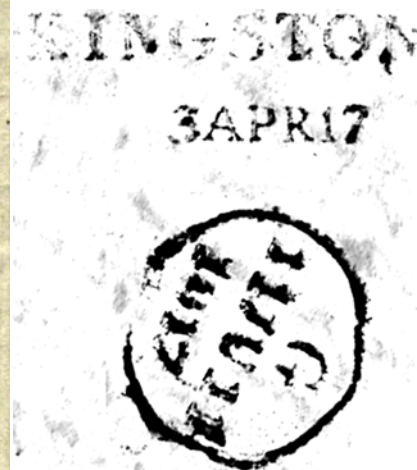
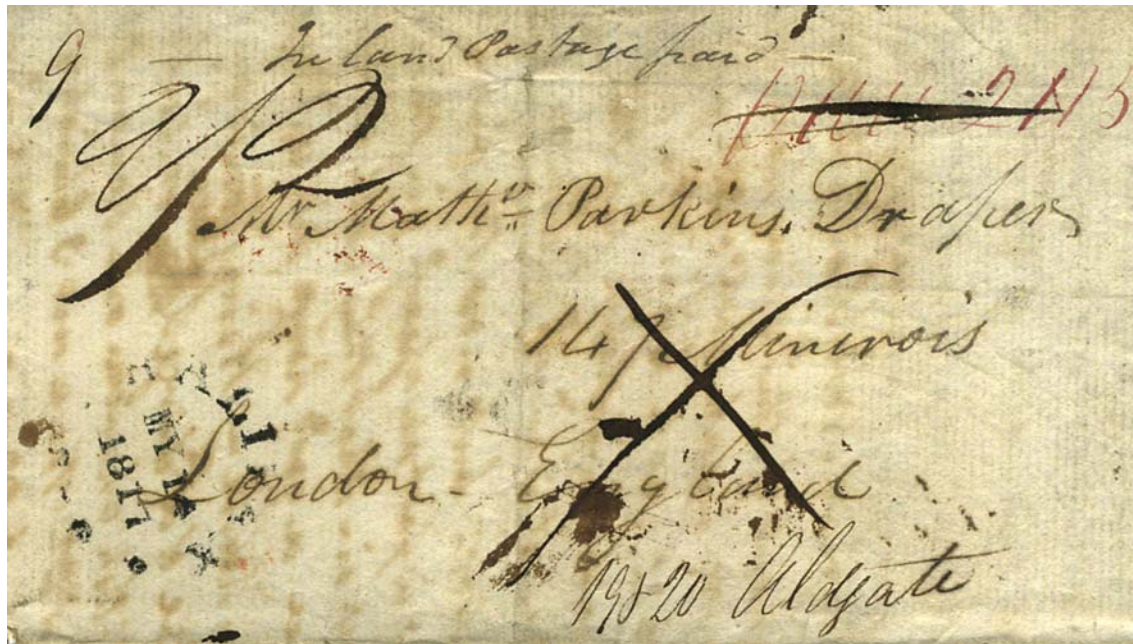
Young's Carrying Place (near Kingston)—Montreal, 1814. Rated collect 1/- cy, overpaying the rate by 1 d. Young's Carrying Place is located on the neck of land separating the Bay of Quinte from Lake Ontario, about four miles south of Trenton. It was an important portage point for coureurs du bois. Carried by favour to Kingston, ... a gentleman waits for this, promising to put in in the post office for me now on his way to Kingston.

Young's Carrying Place
April 26th 1814
D. Lins
I have ^{wrote} you twice before this, I have

KINGSTON

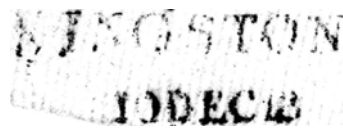
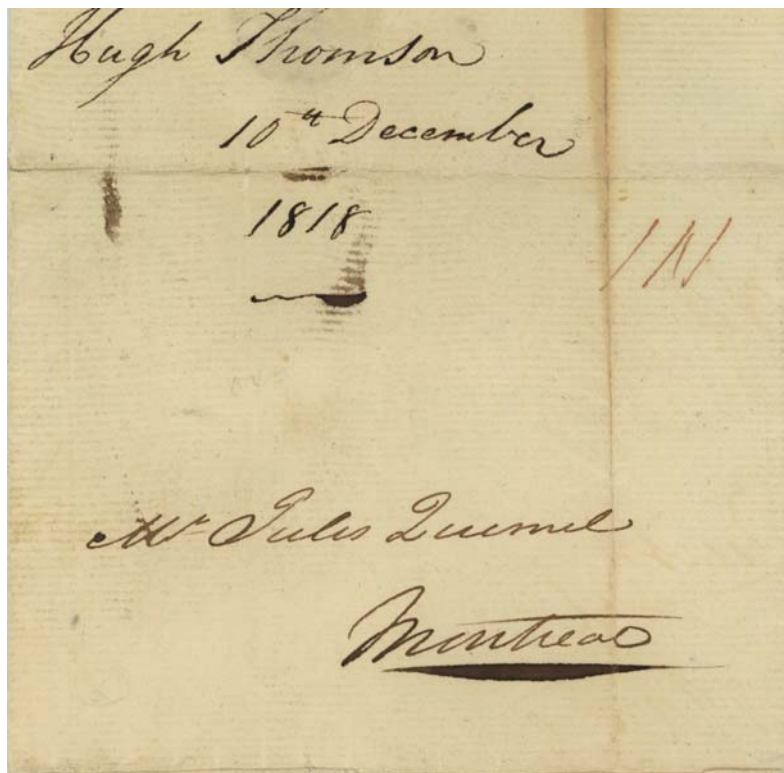
2 MAY 14

Kingston straightline



Kingston to London via Halifax, 1817. Inland postage paid *Paid 2N5* cy; prepays B N A rate Kingston–Halifax (1000–1100 miles, 24 d stg); then charged 2/2 (combined packet 1/3 and Falmouth–London 11 d). There is also an ms 9, which is not a rate mark.

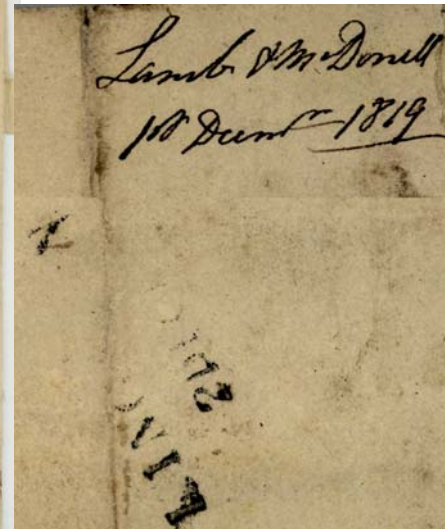
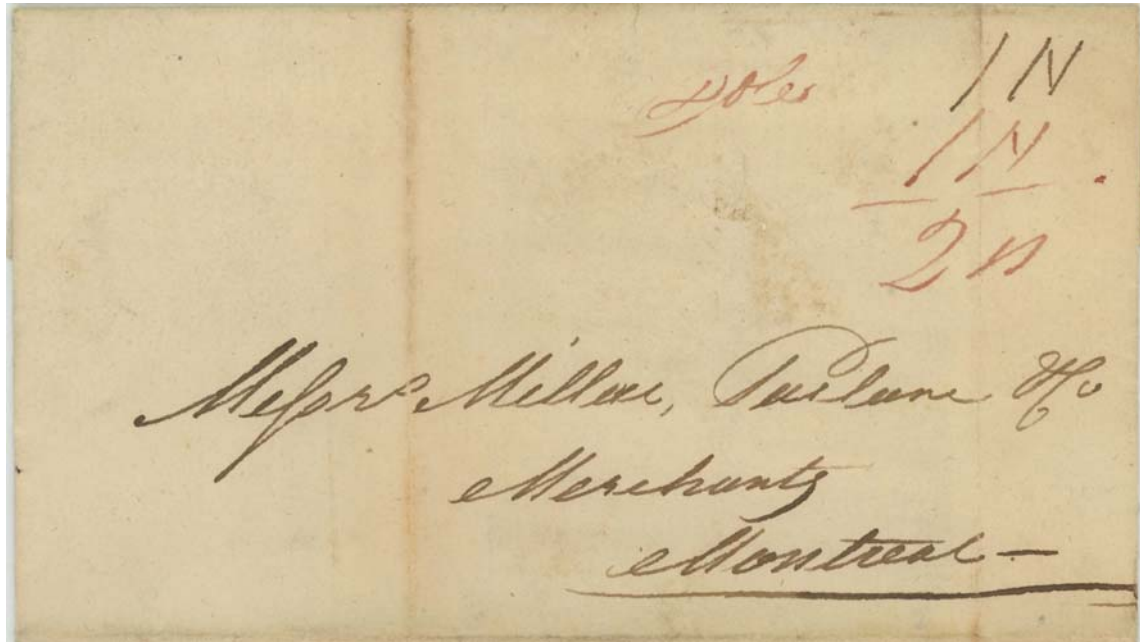
Standard four blobs Halifax dater and London receiver. Carried on the Falmouth Packet *Francis Freeling* (named after former head of the General Post Office).



Kingston–Montreal, 1818. Charged *1/-* cy, deliberate overcharge by 1 d cy (200–300 miles).

Kingston *Dole*

Actually *Dble*



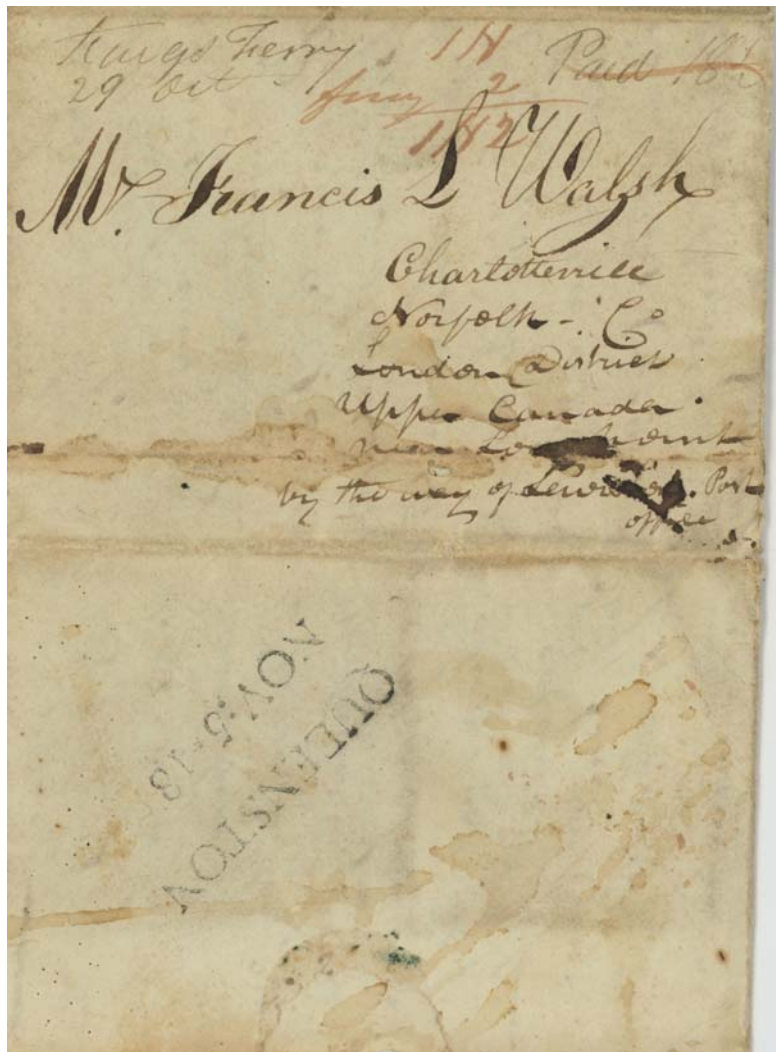
Kingston–Montreal, 1819. Initially rated collect 1/– cy, a deliberate overcharge by 1 d of the rate for 201–300 miles; then marked *Dble* (very likely, an extra sheet was detected by candling) includes 1 d, and charged an additional 1/–, making a total of 2/– due.

Faint KINGSTON straightline on reverse.

An article by Allan Steinhart [AS] discussed this cover; he claimed it was inscribed *Dole*, and tried to justify it. It says *Dble* (with a large tail on the e), of course referring to double weight.

Queenston UC straightline, 1818

QUEENSTON straightline, known 1817–8.



Scipio Oct 26 1818

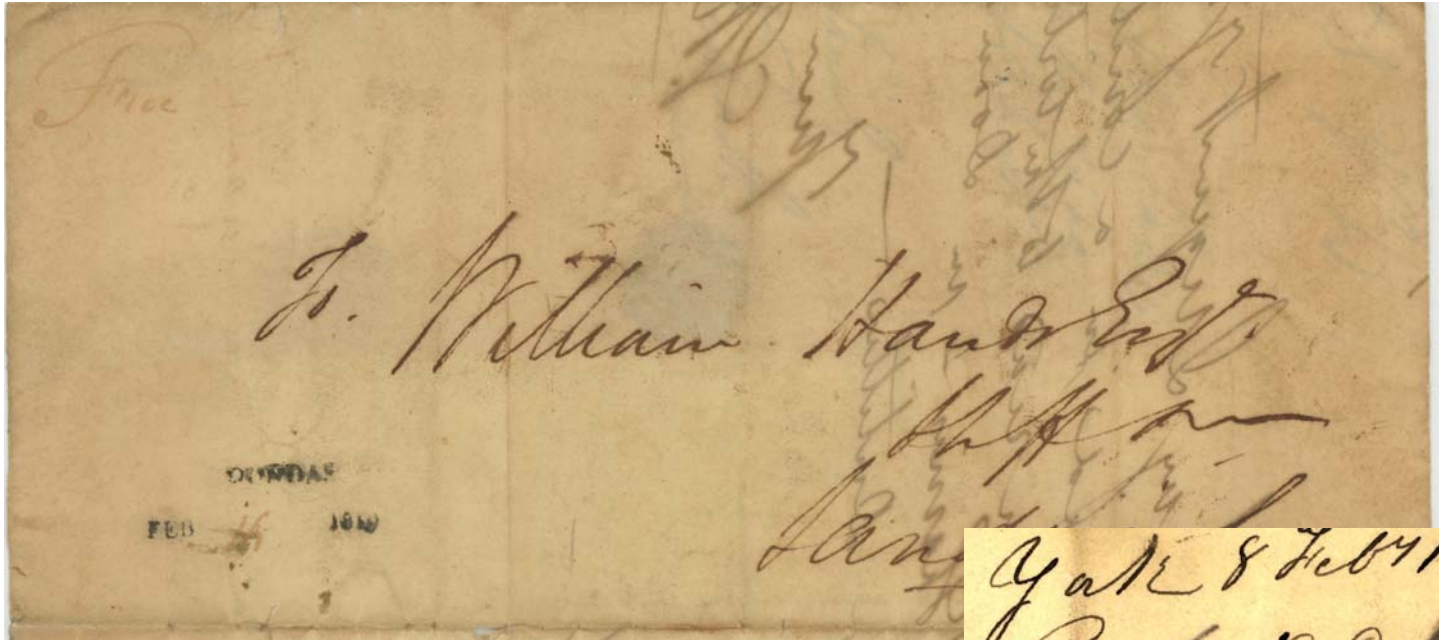
Scipio (NY)–Charlottesville (Norfolk Co, U C), early ferriage, 1818. Initially paid $18\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ (at the King's Ferry post office), US rate to the Queenston-Lewiston exchange (150–400 miles), then overcharged $1/-$ cy (distance Queenston–Charlottesville required only 9 d cy; this was in the 1810–21 period of chronic overcharging, with the postmaster pocketing the difference), and *ferry* 2 d ferriage, one of the earliest known.

Latest reported Queenston straightline.

Ms Kings Ferry, NY (only other manuscript reported in 1845).

Dundas UC straightline, 1819

DUNDAS straightline, known 1819. Two much larger straightlines are also known.



York–Sandwich, 1819. *Free*.
Only reported example.

York 8 Feb 1819
George Redden
Recd 26 Feb 1819

Matilda UC straightline, 1820

MATILDA straightline, known 1820–30 (ms exist before and after).

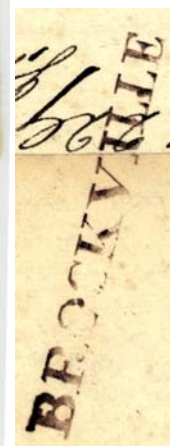
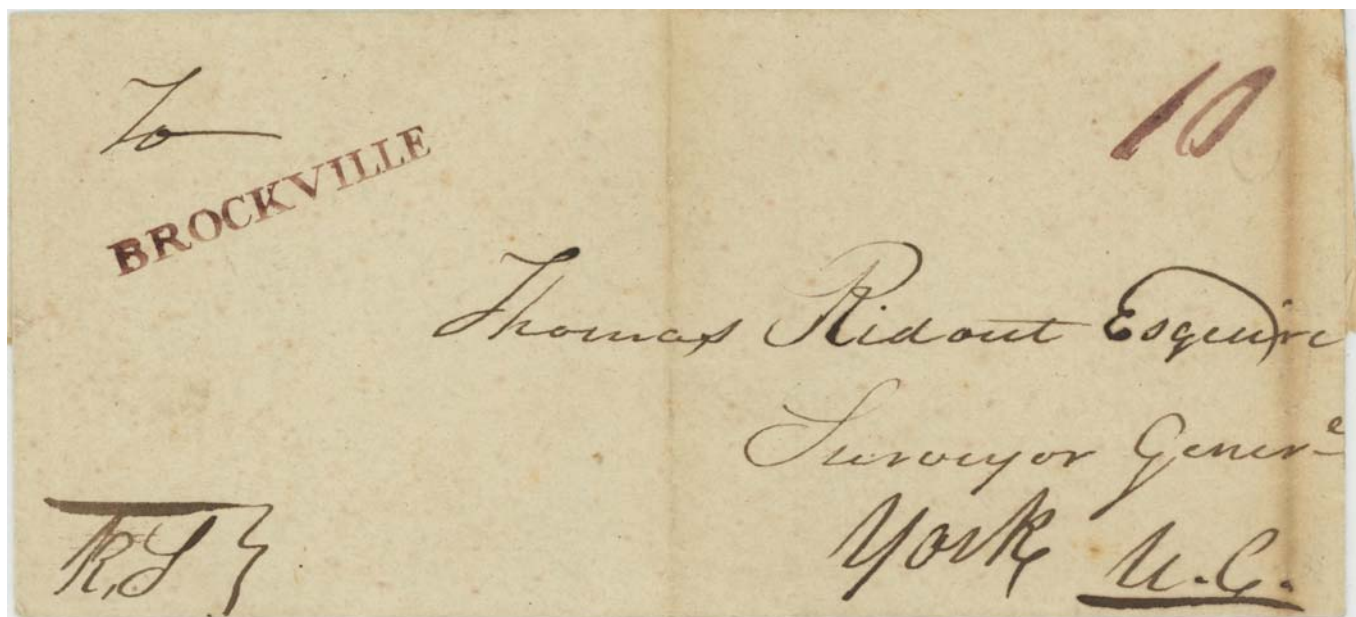


Matilda–Raleigh, 1820. Rated collect double 9 d cy (101–200 miles).
Earliest reported strike.

Dated 25 Jan 1820
acknowledged Oct

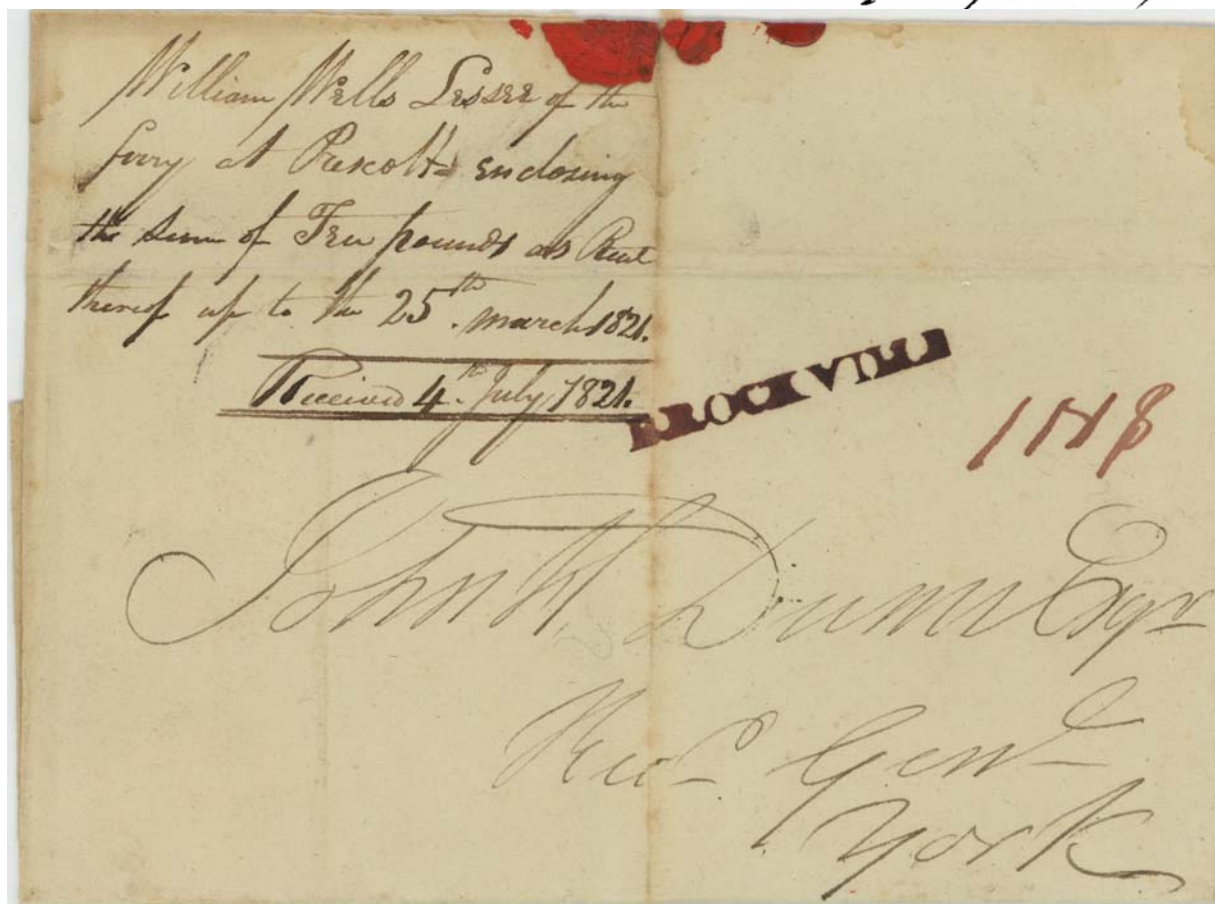
Brockville UC straightline

BROCKVILLE straightline, known 1816–30, and one of the commoner (and most clearly struck) Canadian straightlines.



Brockville–York, 1819. Rated collect 10 d cy, includes 1 d deliberate overcharge (pocketed by postmaster). Rarely seen on both sides.

W^m R. Ridout
7 Sept. 1819



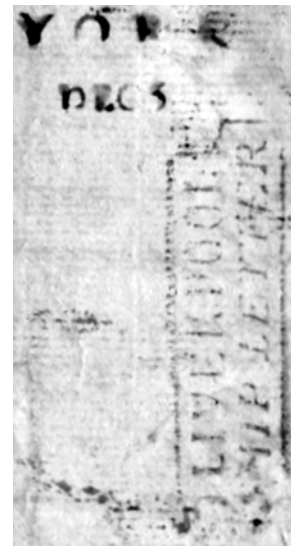
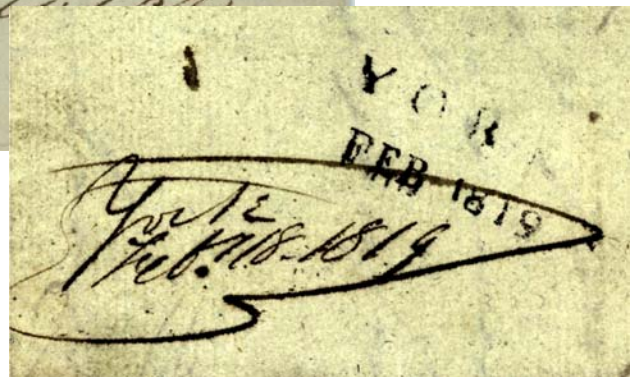
Brockville–York, 1821. Rated collect 1/8 d cy, double rate (with deliberate overcharge), for the enclosure. A pre-money letter, as it contained money, but was sent prior to the adoption of the money letter system in Upper Canada (1825).

York UC straightline

YORK straightline, known 1803–23. Many different straightline markings have been attributed to York, but there was just one hammer. York became Toronto in 1834.



York–Sandwich, 1819. Straightline and ms York—presumably at different times; the manuscript appears to be in the same handwriting and ink as *Free*.

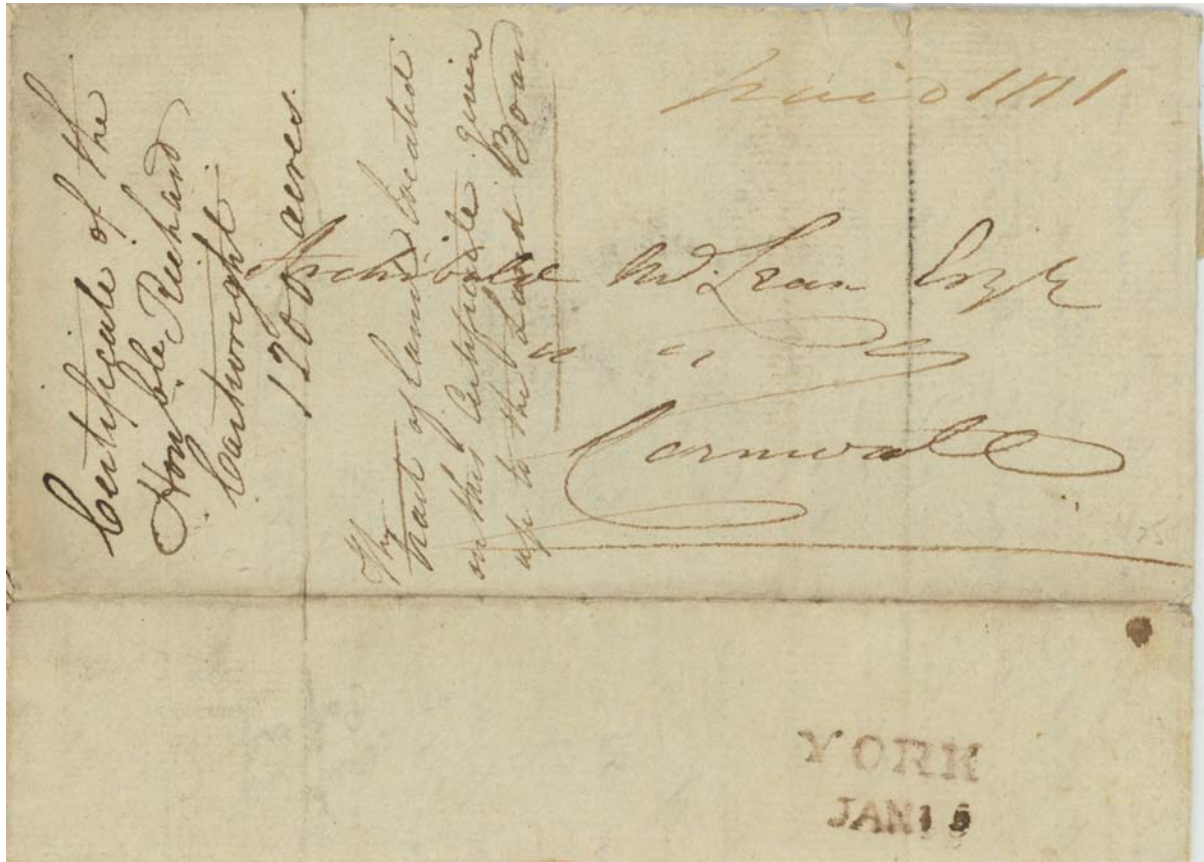


York (UC) to England via Halifax and Liverpool, 1820. Rated initially *Paid 5N6* cy, double internal BNA rate for 1100–1200 miles, York (Toronto) to Halifax (NS), then charged $\frac{3}{4}$ stg for double incoming ship letter (from Halifax to Liverpool), 8d, plus internal Liverpool to Somersetshire, 1/– (230–300 miles).

Crown oval Halifax ship letter, and stepped Liverpool ship letter.

York straightline

Much less common in red(dish).



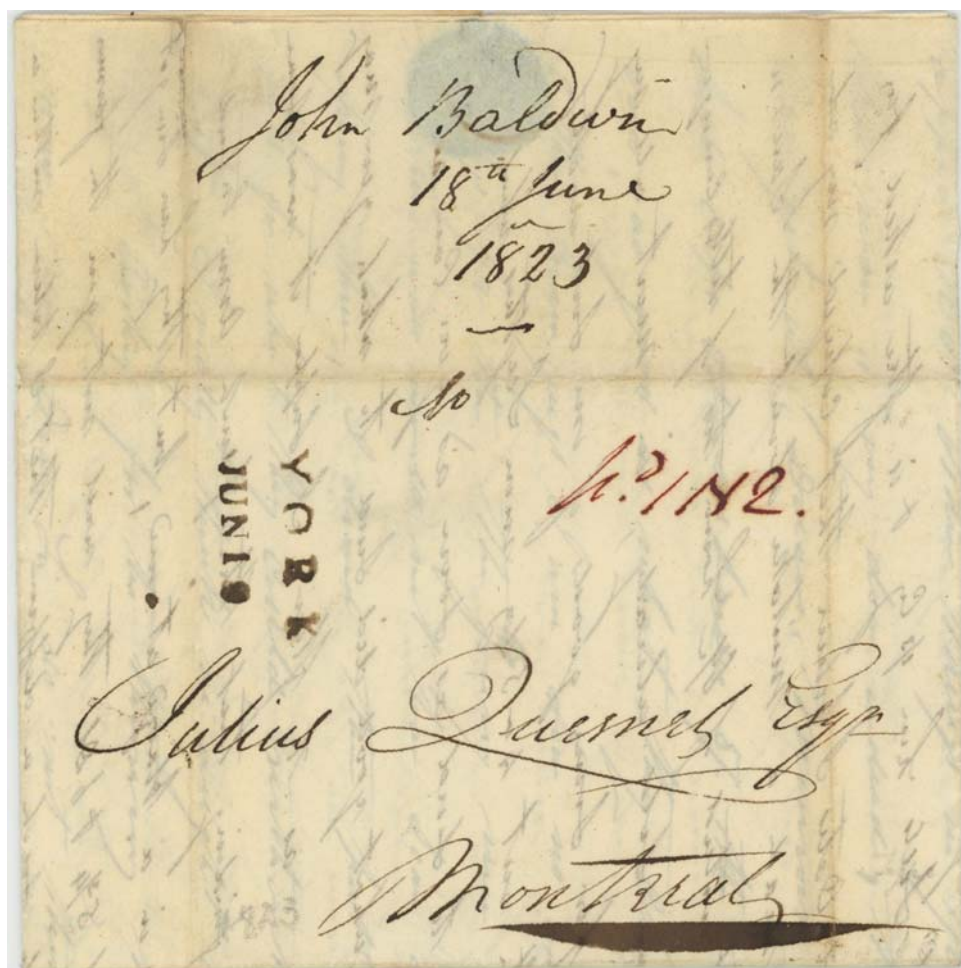
York–Cornwall (U C), 1821. Rated *paid 1/1* cy, as though the mileage was 301–400 miles; it is 201–300 miles, so only 11 d cy (or 11½ d cy—this is a conversion from 10 d stg, which varied in time) should have been charged. In this case, the postmaster pocketed the 2 d difference.

Yak 13 January 1821

York straightline



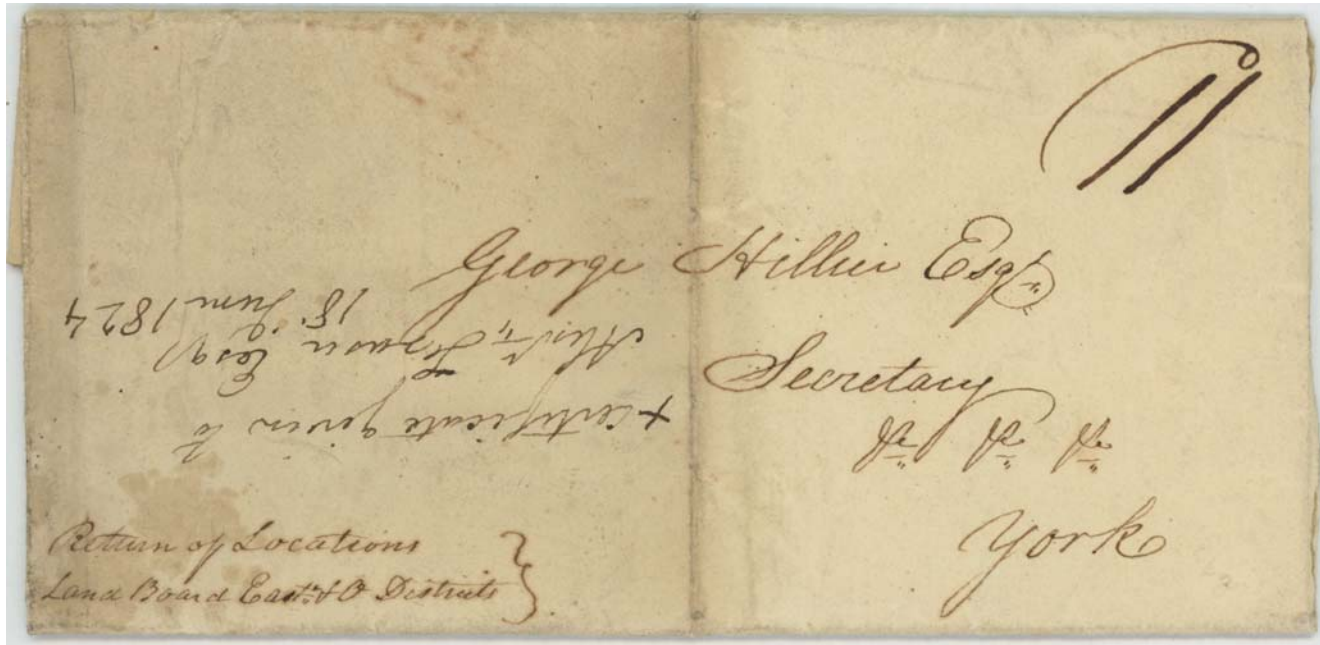
York—Montreal, 1823. Rated *p*^d 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles.



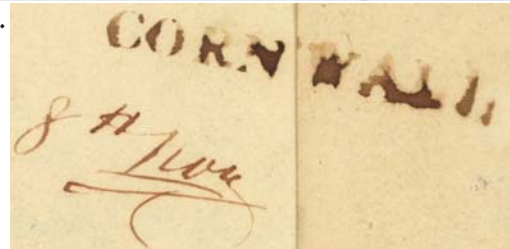
York—Montreal, 1823. Rated *p*^d 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles.
Straightline on front, for a change.

Cornwall UC straightline

CORNWALL straightline, known 1820–29.



Cornwall–York, 1824. Rated collect 11^d d cy, 201–300 miles.

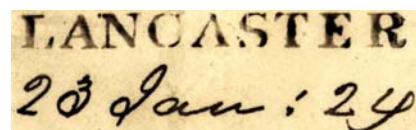


Lancaster UC straightline

LANCASTER straightline, known 1819–29.

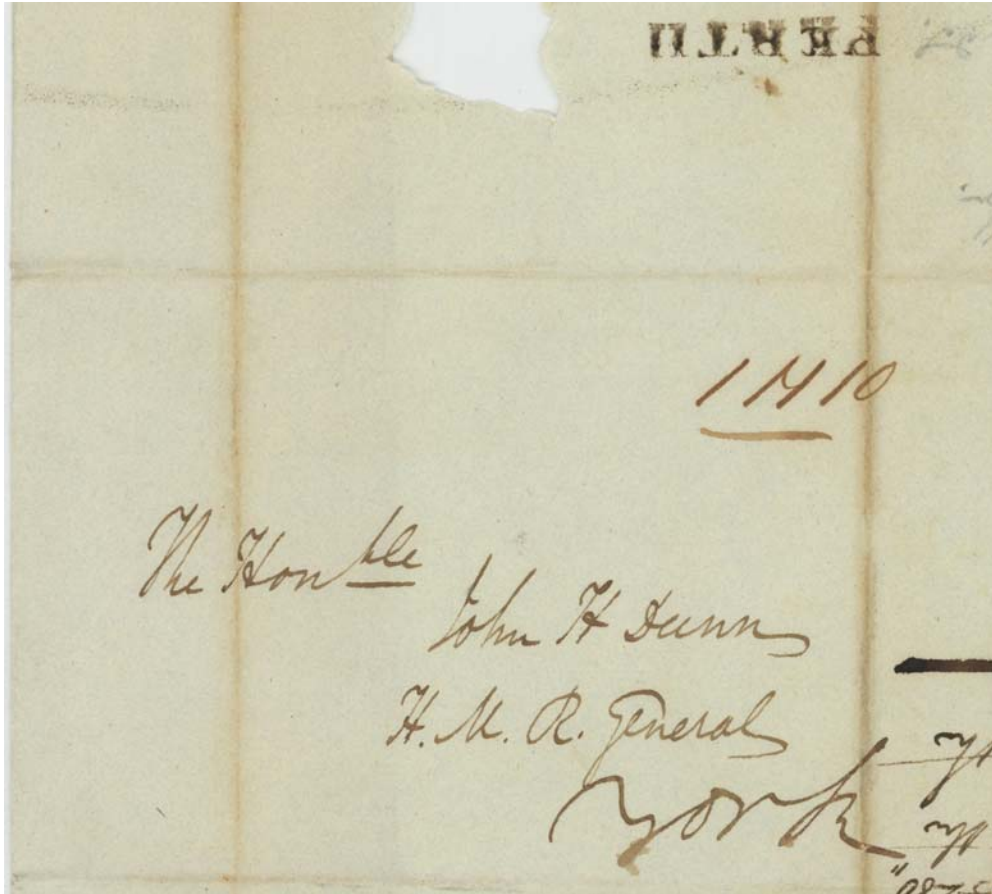


Lancaster–Williamsburg (U C), 1824. Originally charged 11 d cy (201–300 miles), then apparently forwarded and additionally charged for under 60 miles, totalling 1¹/₃ cy.



Perth UC straightline

PERTH straightline on reverse, known 1822–9.

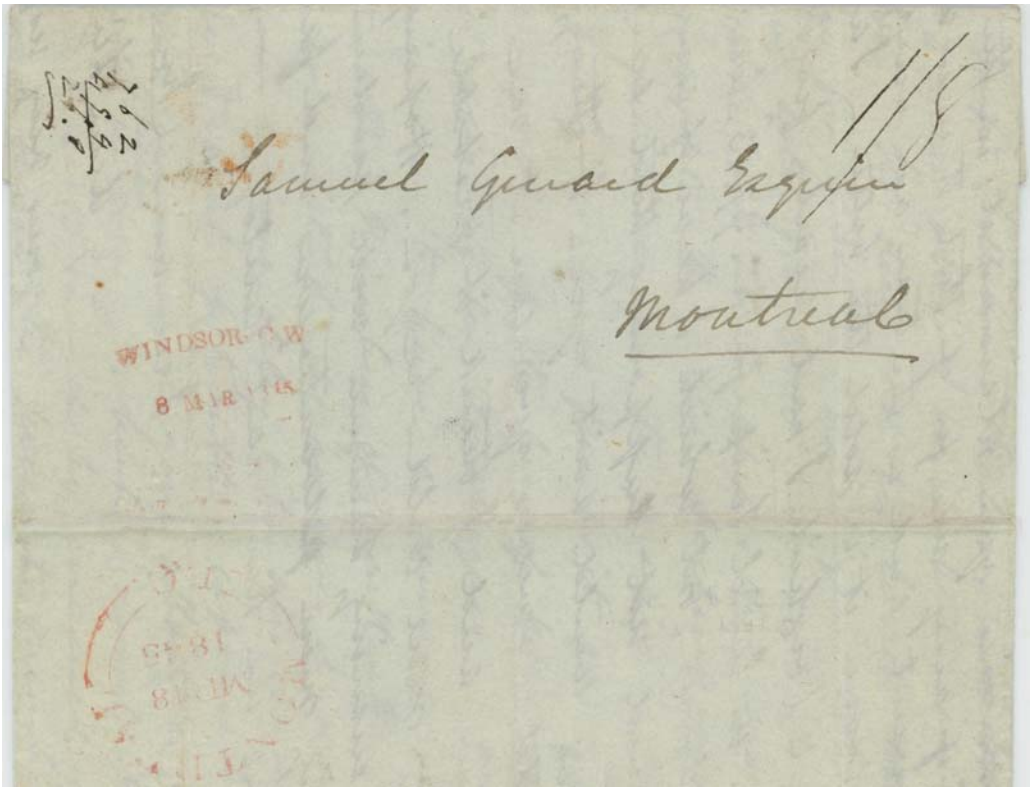
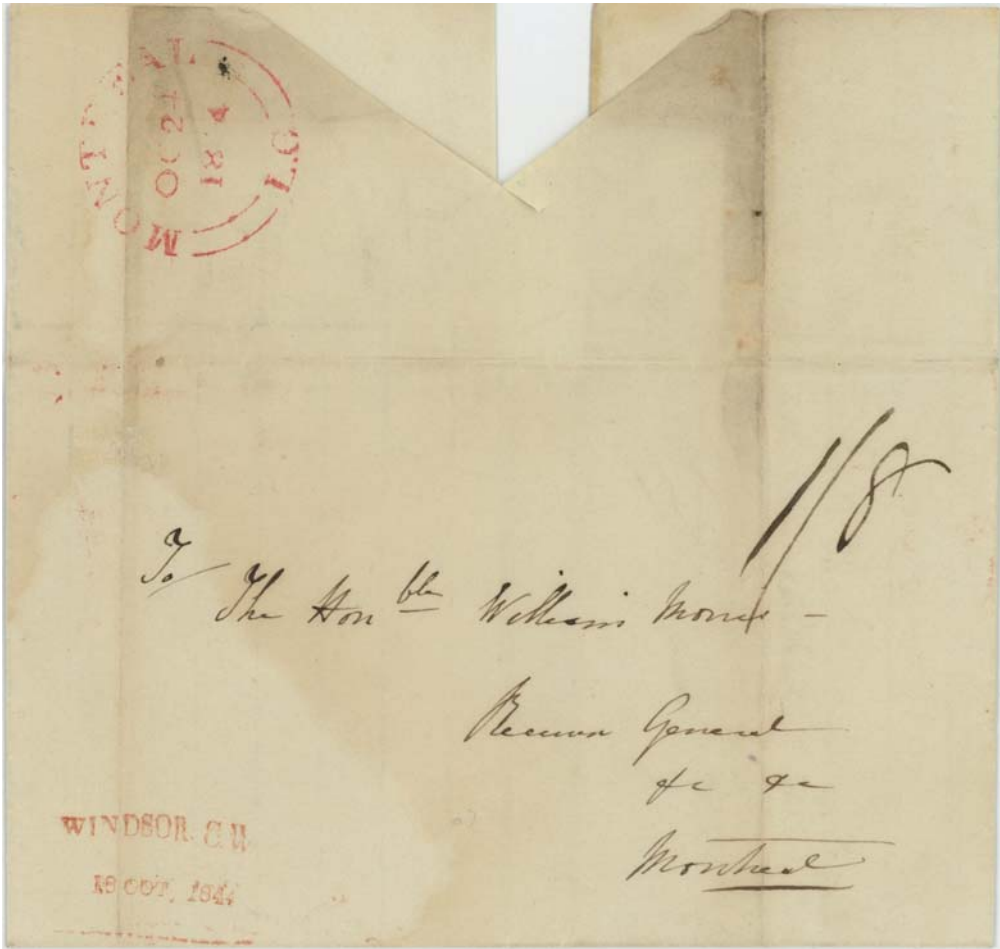


Perth 26th April 1825

Perth–York, 1825. Rated collect *1/10* cy, double (enclosure), 201–300 miles.

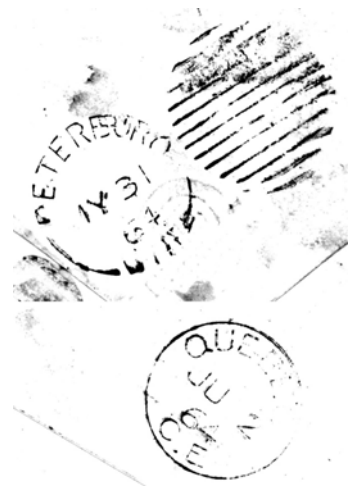
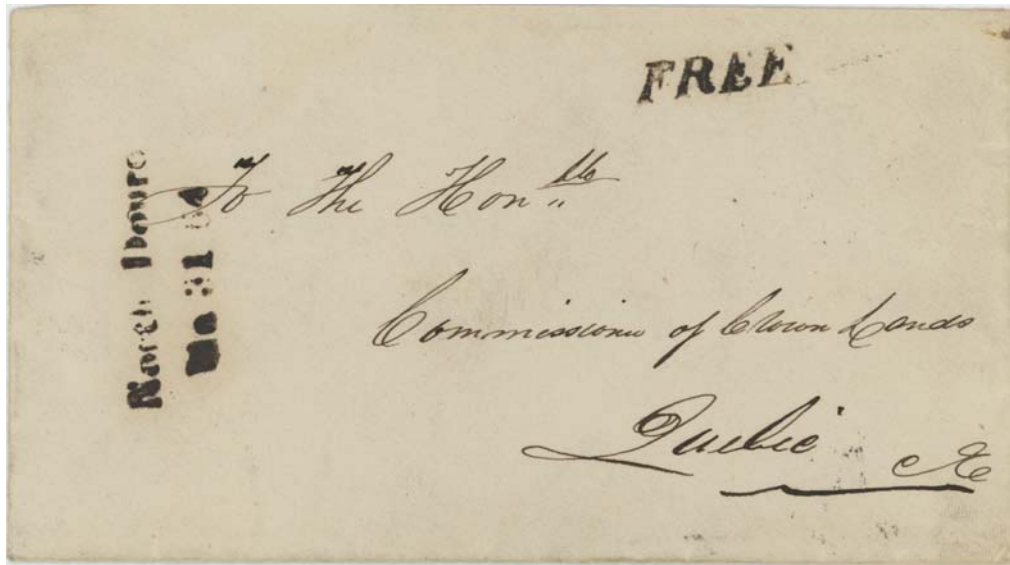
Tiny Windsor (CW) straightline
WINDSOR C.W straightline, known 1843-5.

Both Windsor-Montreal, 1844; rated
collect 1/8 cy, 601-700 miles.

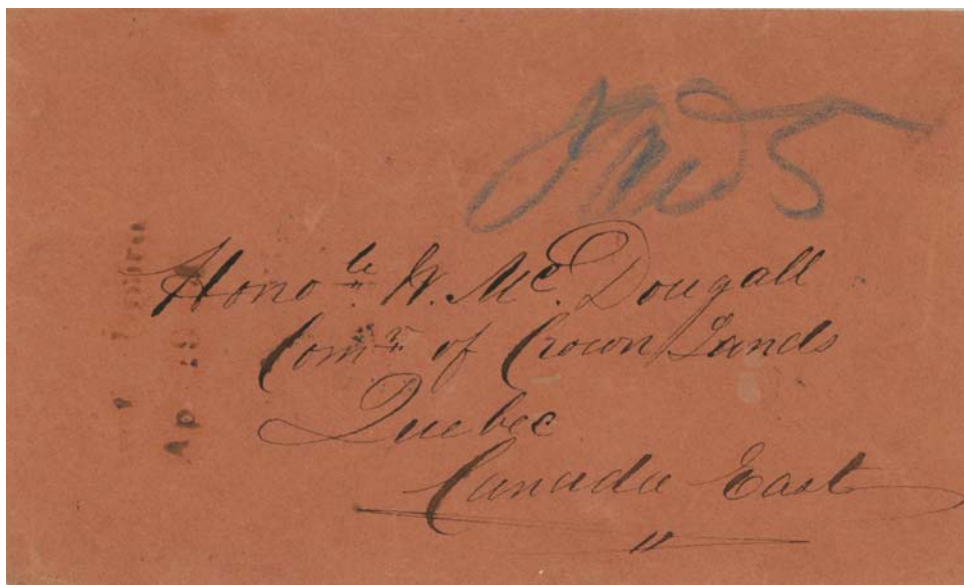


North Douro CW straightline

North Douro straightline, known 1864 only. Post office open 1856–75; Pembroke county. Four strikes of this homemade device are known.



North Douro–Quebec, 1864. Straightline **North Douro**, known 1864 only. Rated *FREE* (to a government office while Parliament was in session).



North Douro–Quebec, 1864. Rated *Paid 5¢* domestic rate.

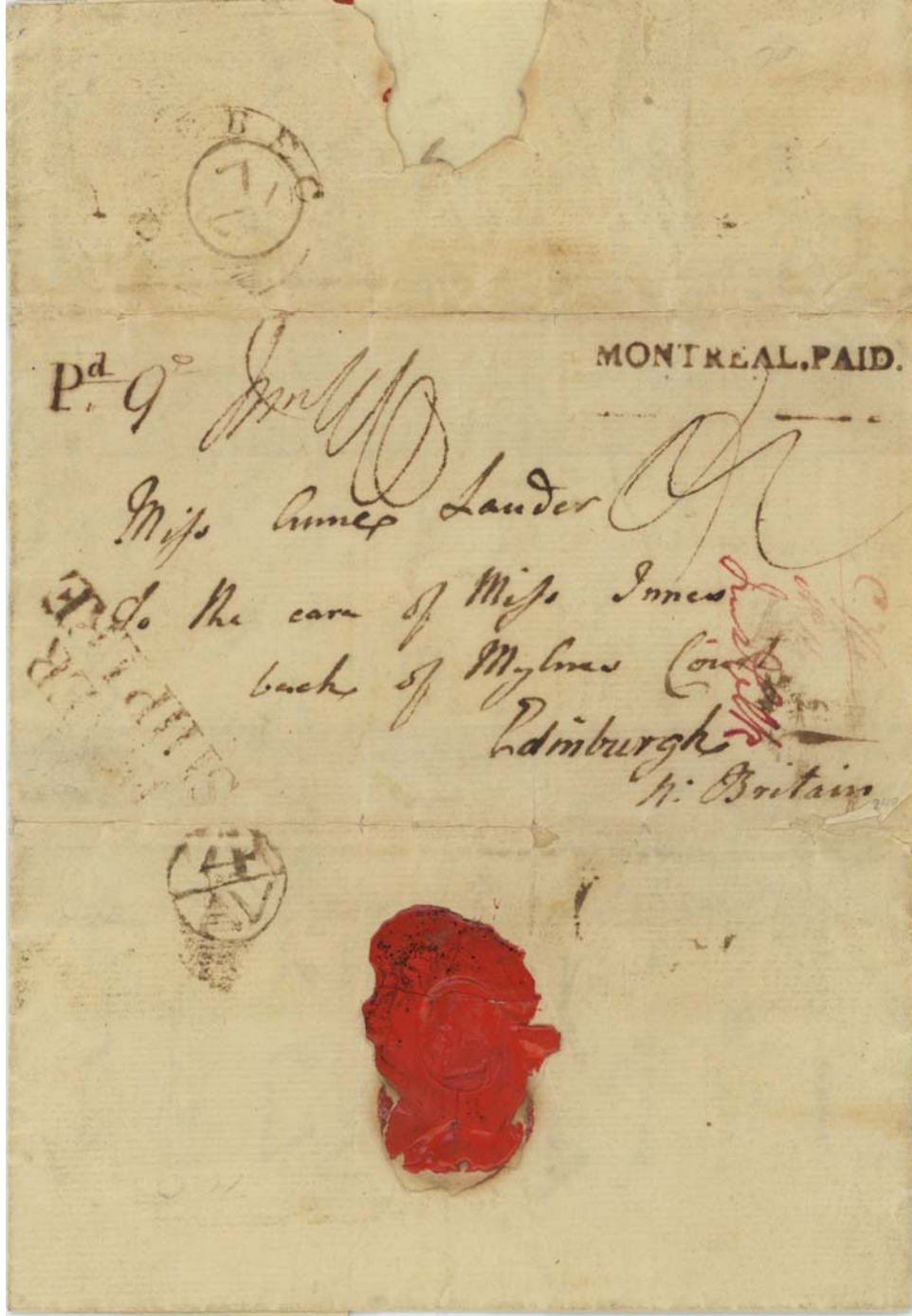


Early Quebec postmarks

Quebec (city) was the site of the principal post office in Canada after 1763, and had a number of distinctive postmarks. These are in addition to the straightlines, double circle, and 1831-type.

Quebec double circle with triangle at base

QUEBEC ▽ double circle, known 1772–94. The nabla appears often appears solid black, from excess ink. Typically encloses the separate Quebec Bishop mark (1777–99).



Longueil (Montreal)–Edinburgh, 1777. Pd. 9^d cy, Montreal to **Quebec**. Incoming ship letter, 1 d (1711–84), inland according to the route Dover to London (3 d), London–Edinburgh (6d), makes 10 d stg due. The squiggly marking upper left may be (stuff) N10. The marking at right was erroneous, and struck through.

MONTREAL, PAID. Four strikes known (all 1777), only one used abroad.

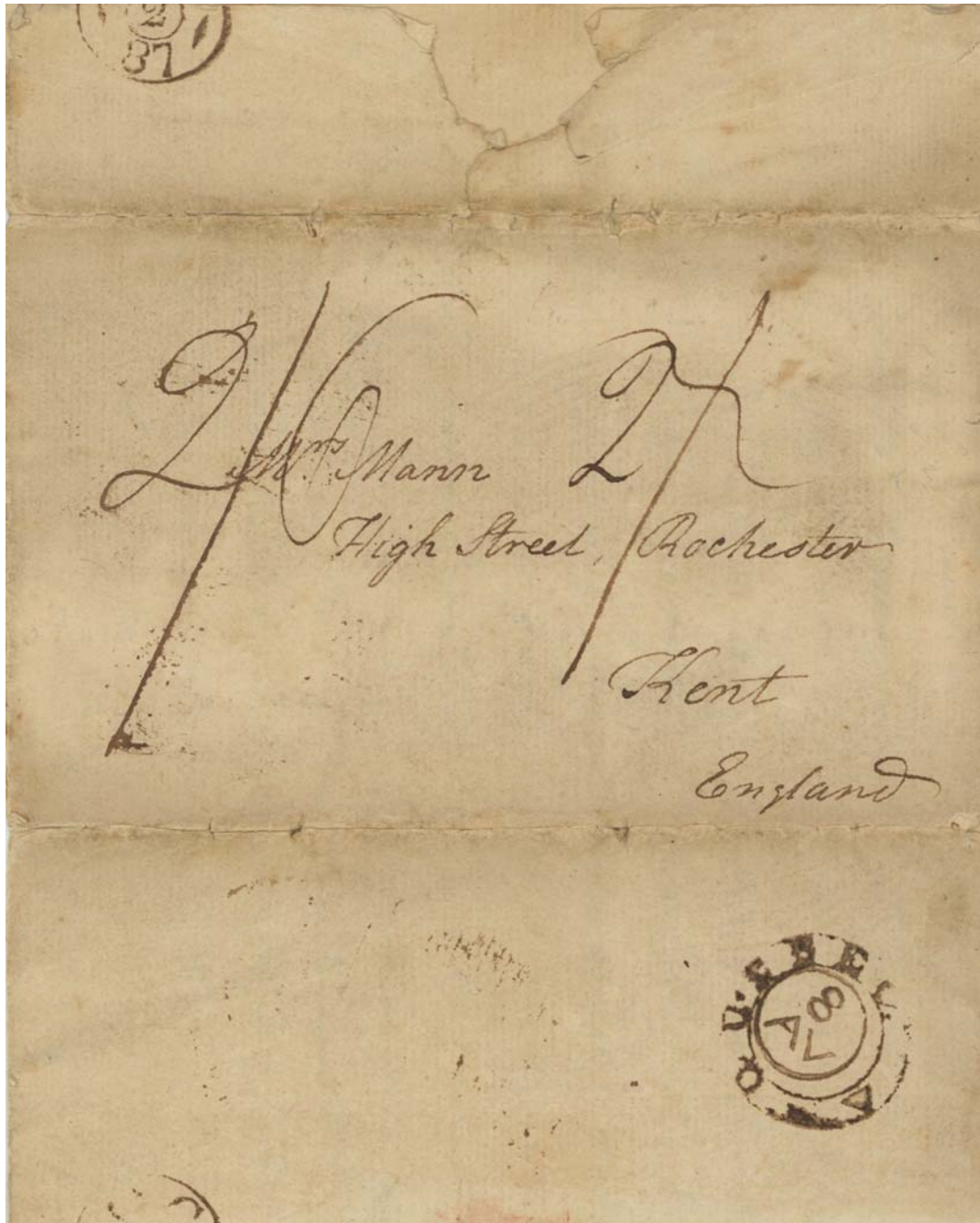
Quebec Bishop mark, 7 IV for 7 June.

London Bishop mark, 4 AV 4 August (1778)

Two-line DOVER SHIP LRE, Robertson s3 (1771–98).

Quebec double circle with triangle at base

Again, enclosing Bishop mark

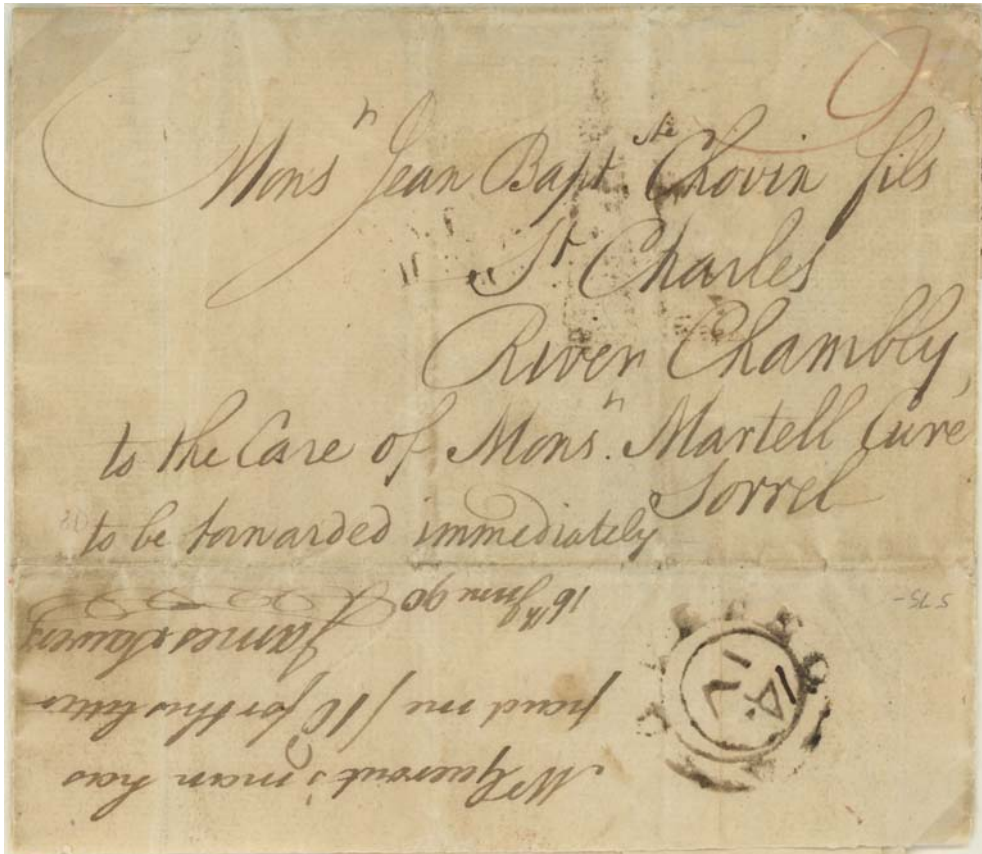


Sorel (I.C.)—Rochester (Kent, U.K.), 1787. Carried privately from Sorel to Quebec, arriving two weeks later. Initially rated collect 2/- stg, replaced by 2/6. Presumably made up from 1/- packet to Falmouth, 1/2 d Falmouth—London, and 4 d London—Rochester.

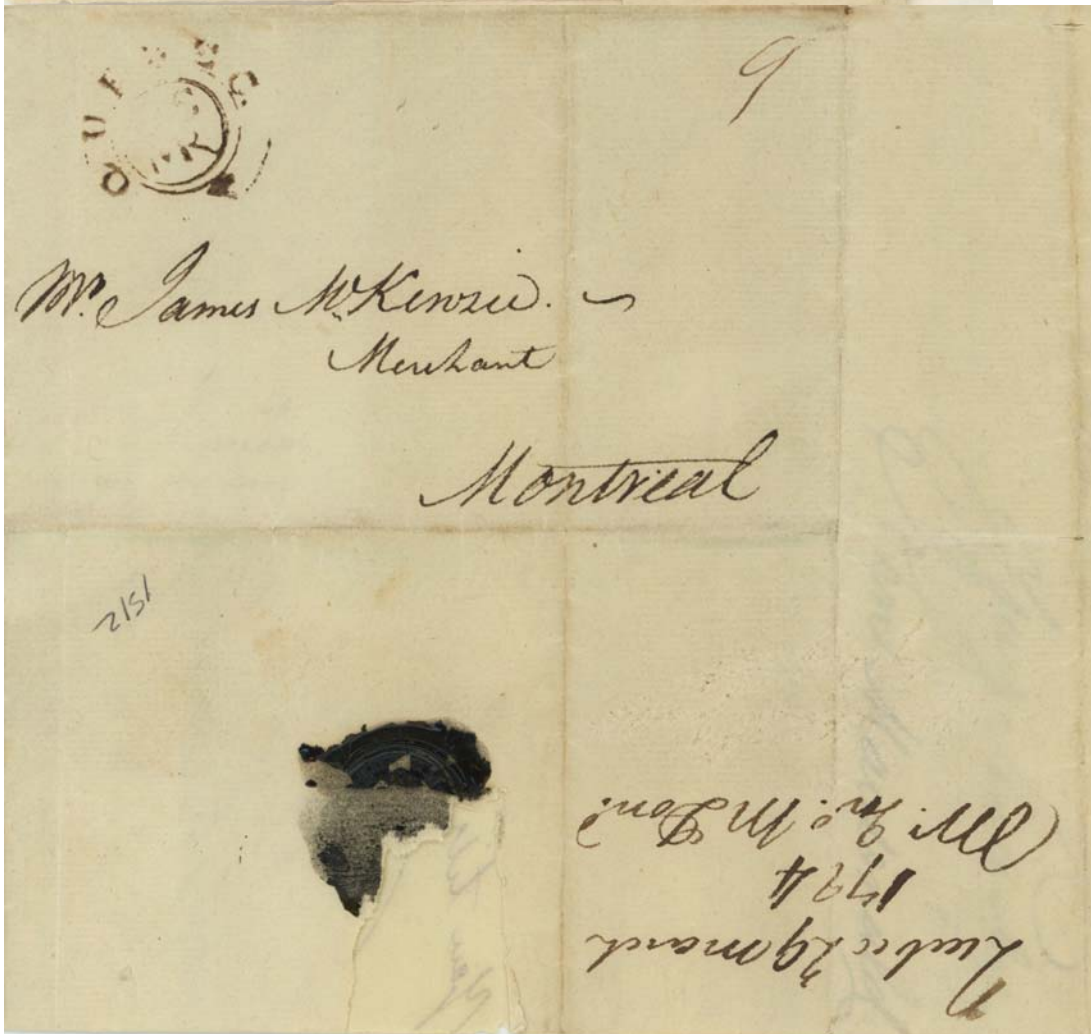
A letter from Gothier Mann (1747–1830) to possibly his sister-in-law, Inge. He was a military engineer; during the period 1785–92, he examined military buildings in the colony.

Quebec with triangle at base

Previously known 1772–91; encloses Quebec Bishop mark.

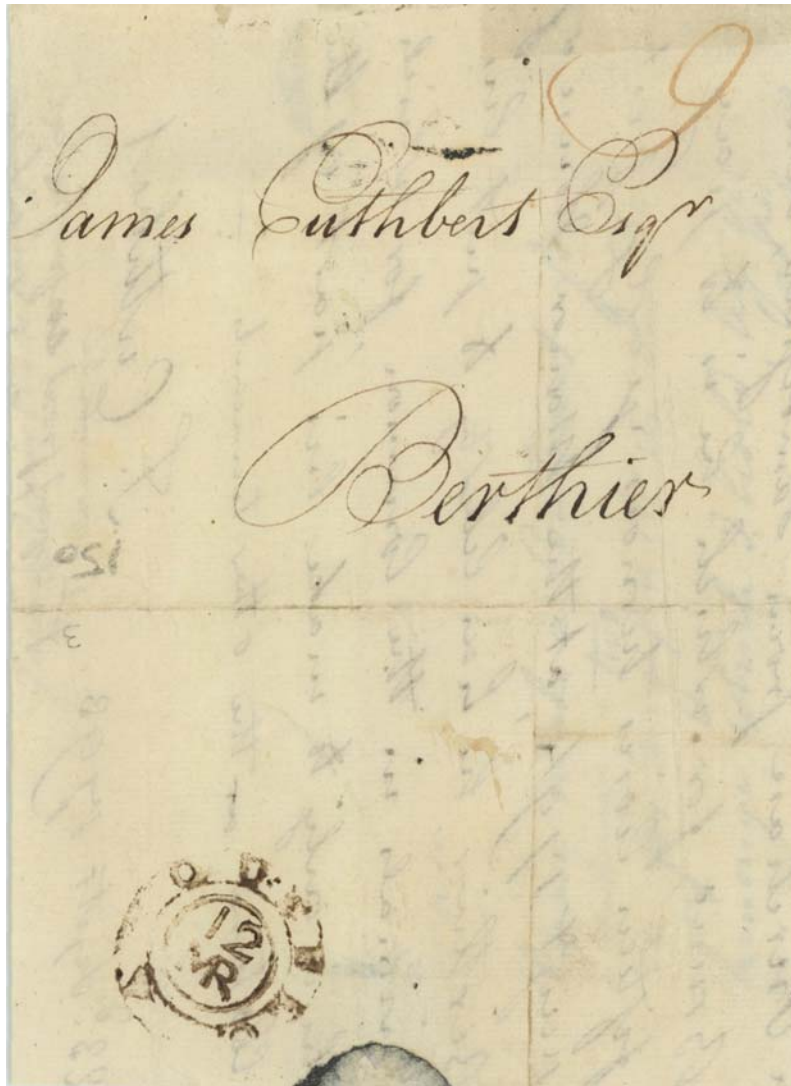


Quebec–Sorel, 1790. Rated paid 9 d cy (101–200 miles); Mr Gerout's man has paid me 10^d/James Saurez. The difference, 1 d, is the letter carrier fee to the Quebec post office.



Quebec–Montreal, 1794. Rated collect 9 d cy (101–200 miles). Latest reported strike.

Quebec with triangle at base



Mr. Toran

Please make a Contract for Miché
^{de Montigny} ^{two} Macon for my parts in the Domain
Washington, which I hold, by virtue of
a Purchase from Darnville, D. 71
Bruno, for which he is to pay
fifteen livres tennois yearly,
pay^t 17th 94, at the Manor of
Berthier, he has liberty to put
animals in the Common, for which
he is only to make his part of the
clothing, or the other tenants —

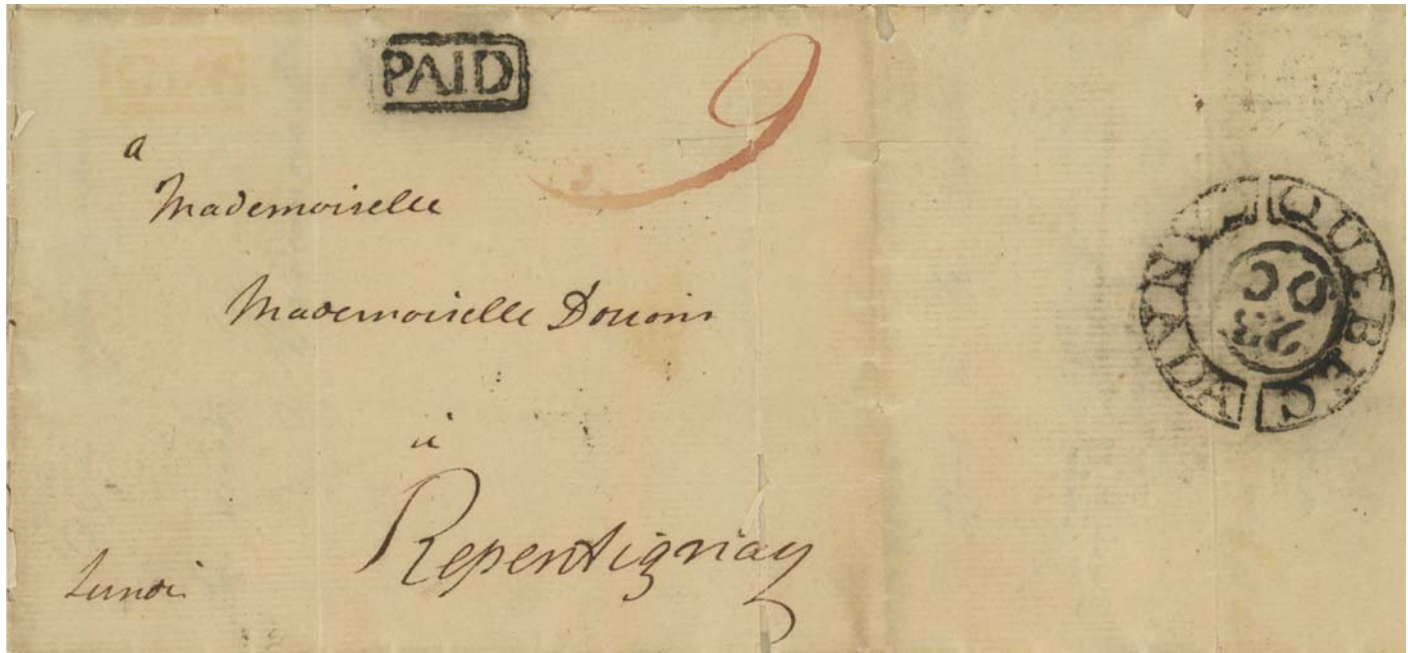
23^d Sept 1793. J. Cuthbert
*Je ne me suis pas
occupé de
la liquidation
jaque de dévotion de haute fides*

Quebec—Berthier, 1793. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles. The visible contents are a copy of the letter the addressee sent back to the sender.

Enclosed Bishop mark.

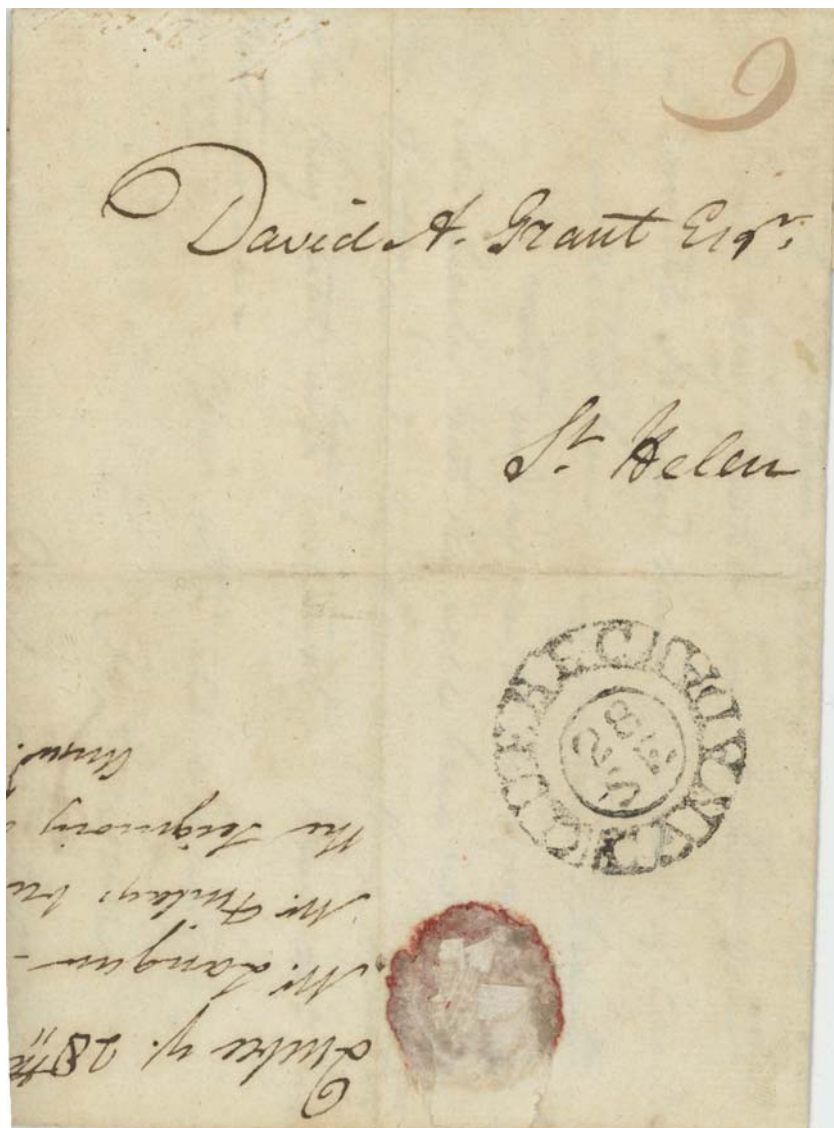
Quebec double arc

QUEBEC CANADA double arc, known 1793–7. Halifax had a similar one at about the same time.



Quebec–Repentigny, 1794. Rated **PAID** 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.
Encloses Quebec Bishop mark, known 1777–99.

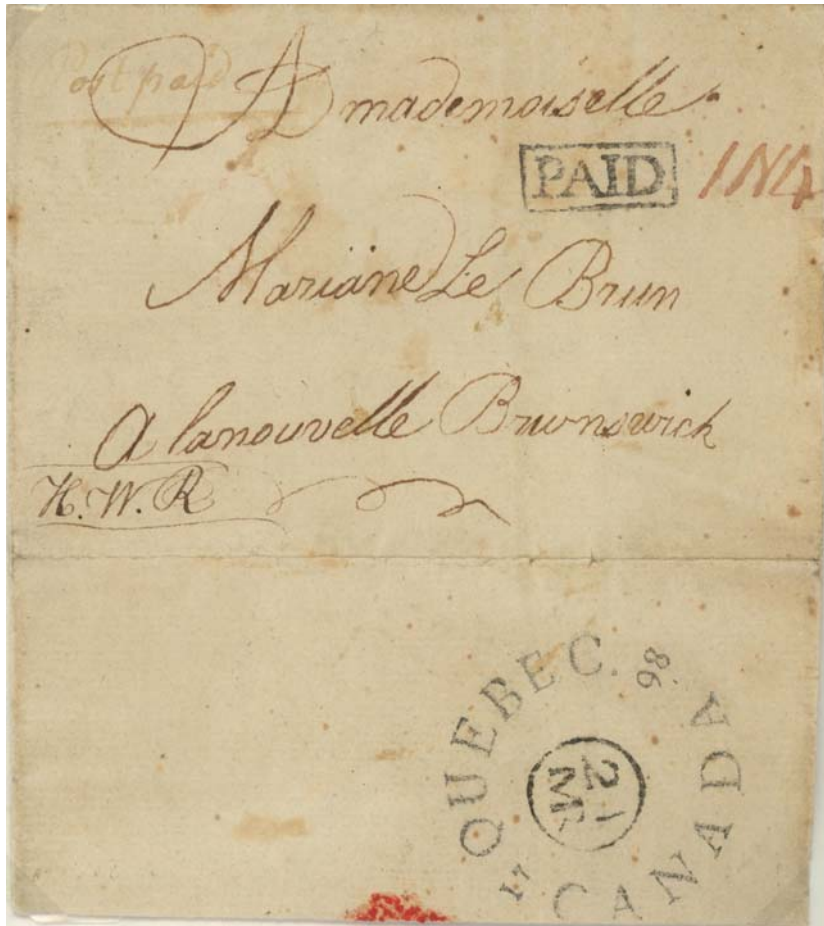
*Filed by the defendant
28th Nov^r 1794.
JR*



Quebec–St Helen (Island of Montreal), 1797. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles. A long letter discussing Hugh Finlay's debts, including a promissory note from him. This will be discussed in a lot more detail in the postal history section.

Quebec large circular

QUEBEC. CANADA, known 1797–8. The year indicia at either side were removable.

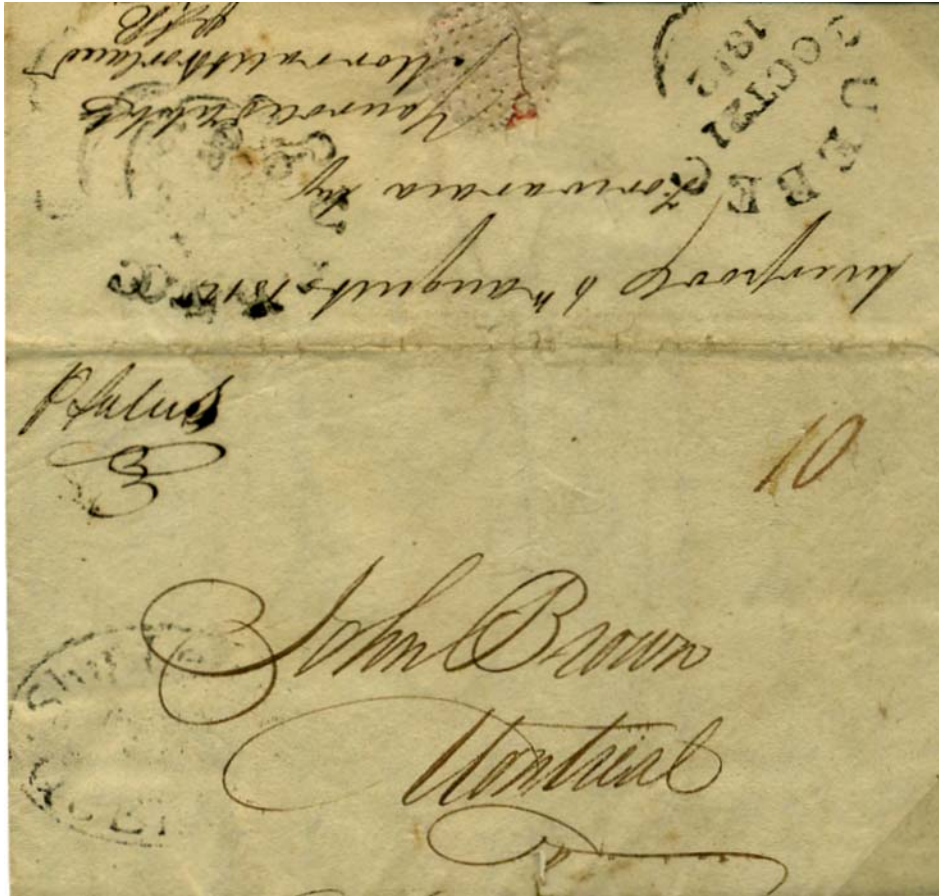


Quebec—Mlle Marianne LeBrun, New Brunswick, 1798. Rated **PAID** *1/4*, 501–600 miles. How this got to the addressee is mysterious.

Encloses Quebec Bishop mark.

Quebec fleuron wings

QUEBEC fleurons, this (larger) size known 1809–30. Two-digit year known from 1825. Saint John (NB) had a similar device.



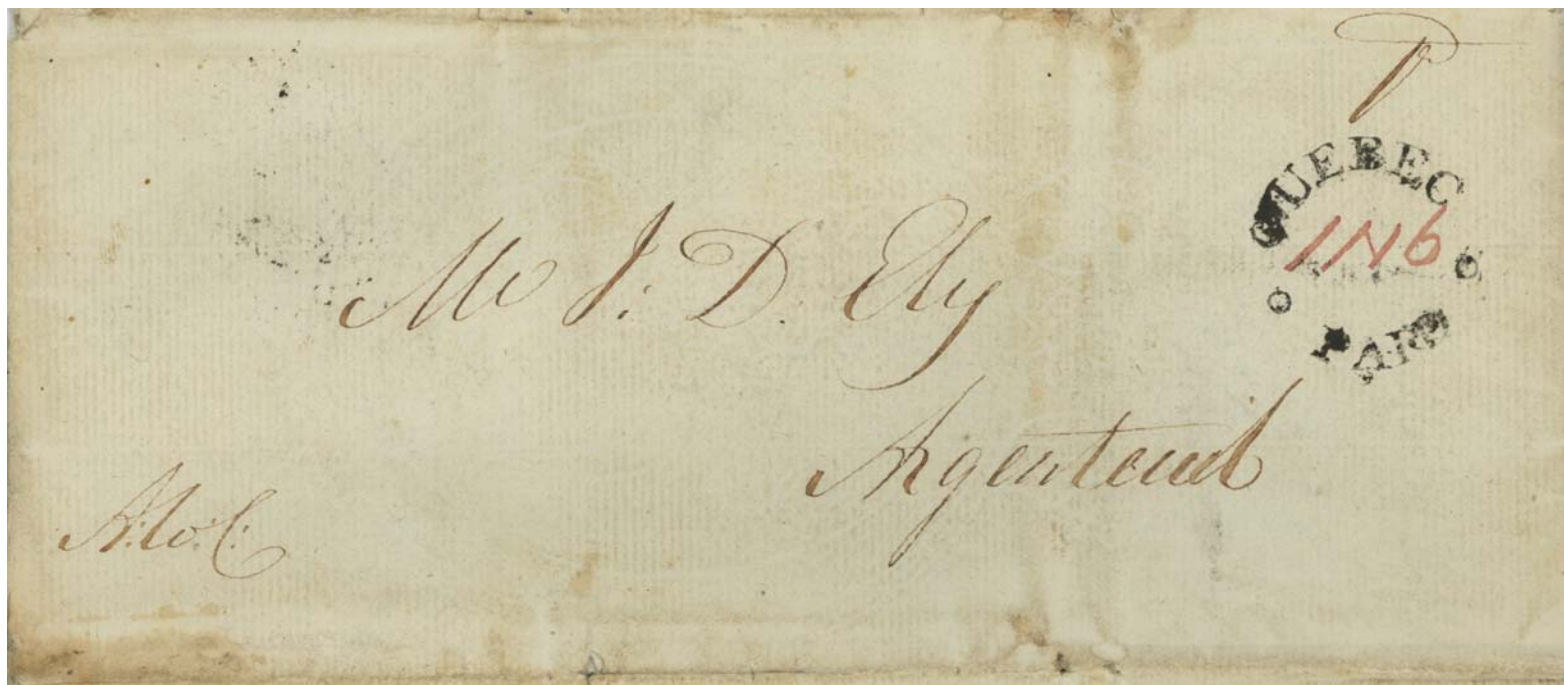
Leeds to Montreal via Liverpool and Quebec, October 1812. Rated collect 10, likely 1d Quebec carrier rate to the post office plus 9d Quebec-Montreal.

Ms Palus, a war ship, during the War of 1812. Endorsed by forwarding agents, Liverpool 6th August 1812/Forwarded by your obedient servants/Morrall & Newland.

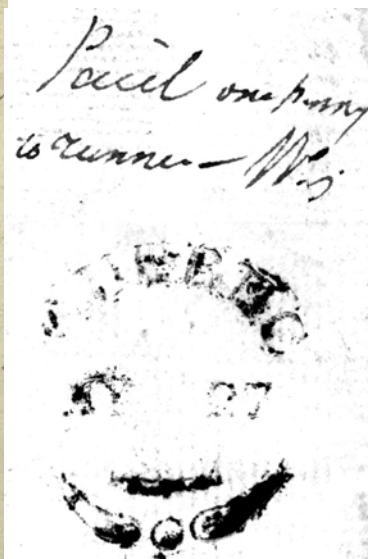
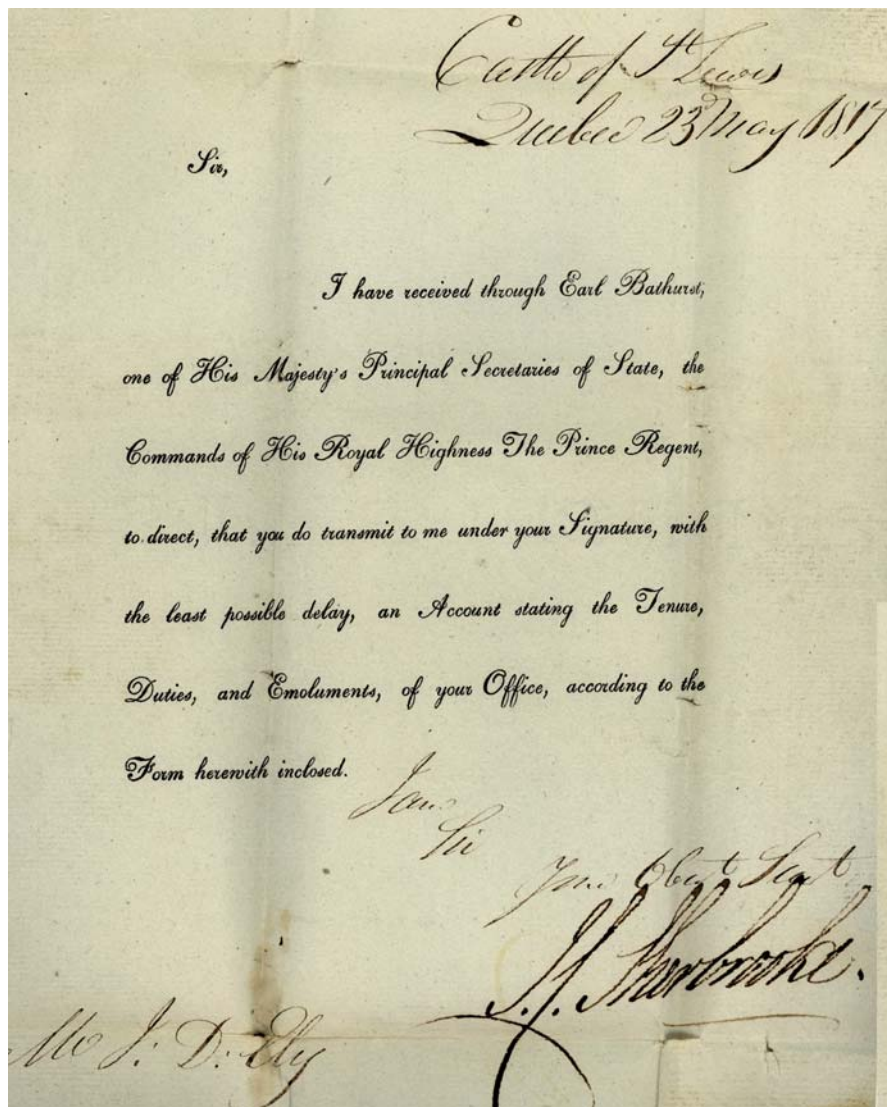
Faint crown Ship Letter QUEBEC double oval, known 1800–17, a typical later strike.

Quebec paid and fleurons

These often appear together on paid covers. QUEBEC ○ PAID ○ circular, known 1812–30.



Quebec–Argenteuil, 1817. Paid 1/6 d cy, double (for the enclosure—see below) 101–200 miles, and charged local carrier fee 1 d; Paid one penny to runner.



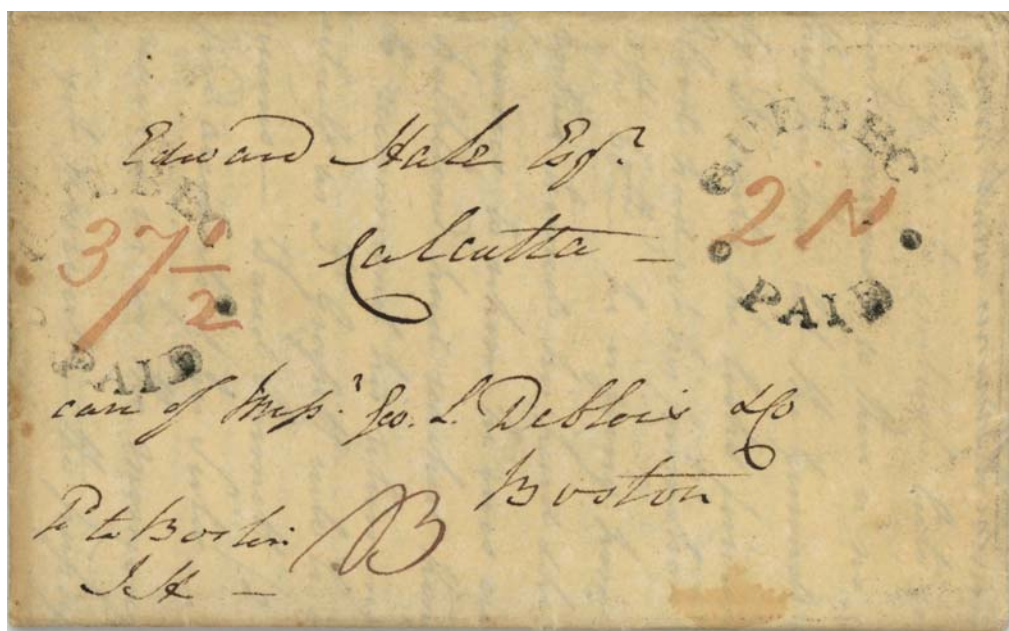
Second fleurons type: wings point to top of lettering, not to base.

Known 1817–24, and with two-letter year, 1828–32.

A printed form letter signed by Governor-General Lord Sherbrooke,

I have received through Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, the Commands of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, to direct, that you do transmit to me under your Signature, with the least possible delay, an Account stating the Tenure, Duties, and Emoluments, of your Office, according to the Form herewith included.

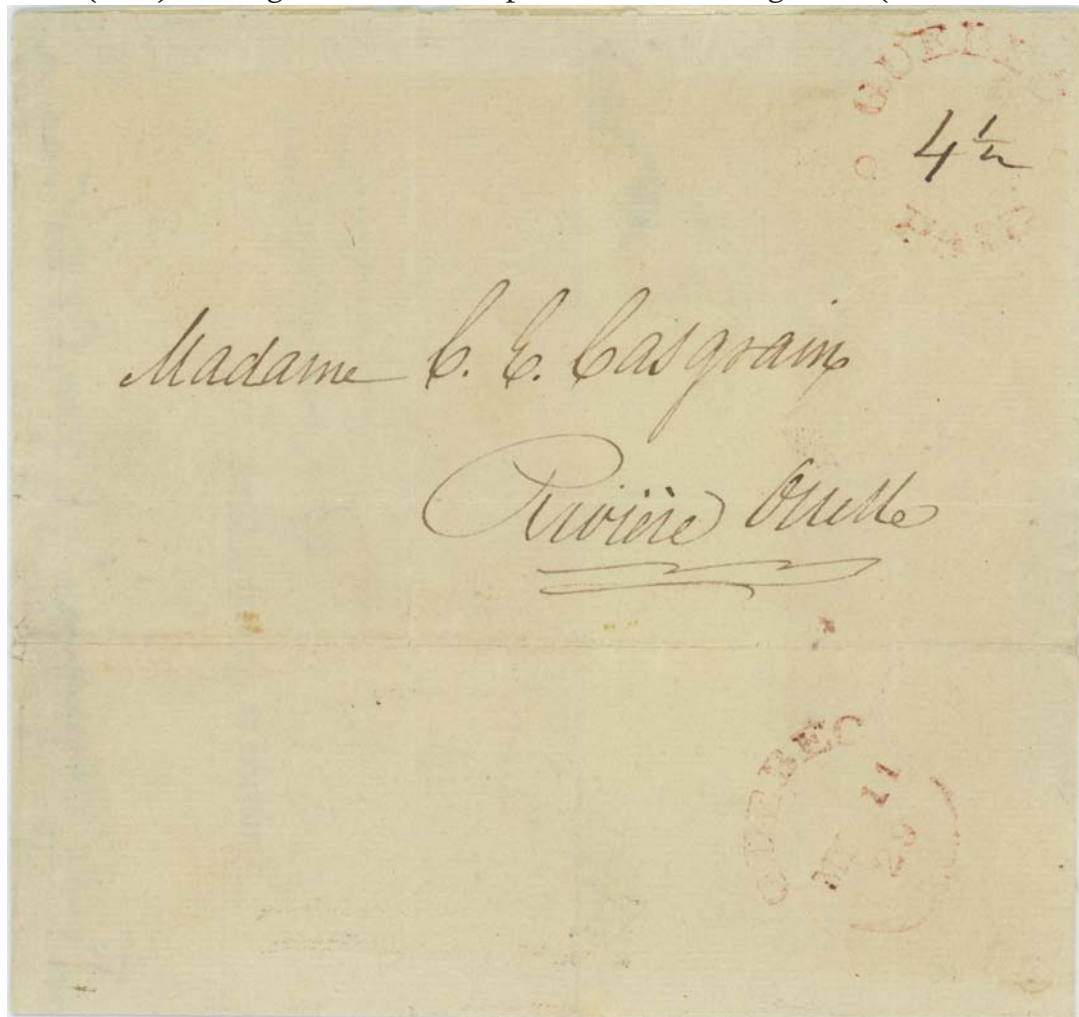
Quebec paid and fleurons



Quebec May 14th 1825.

Quebec to Calcutta via forwarding agent in Boston, 1825. First type Quebec fleuron wings (point to base of Q and C), with two-letter year (1825-30).

Prepaid 2/- cy, double to the exchange point, and 37½¢, double 150-400 mile U S rate, border to Boston. Ms B (boat): carriage on Lake Champlain steamer. Long letter (with extra sheet) to the sender's brother.

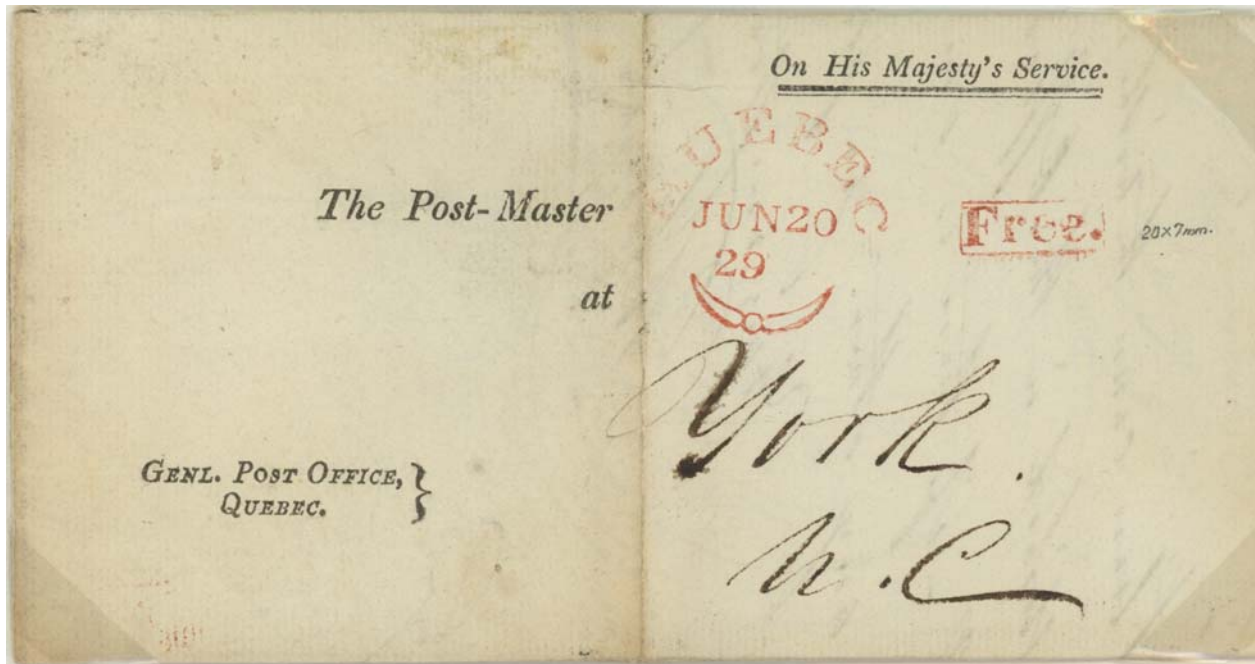


Quebec-Rivière Ouelle, 1829. Paid 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

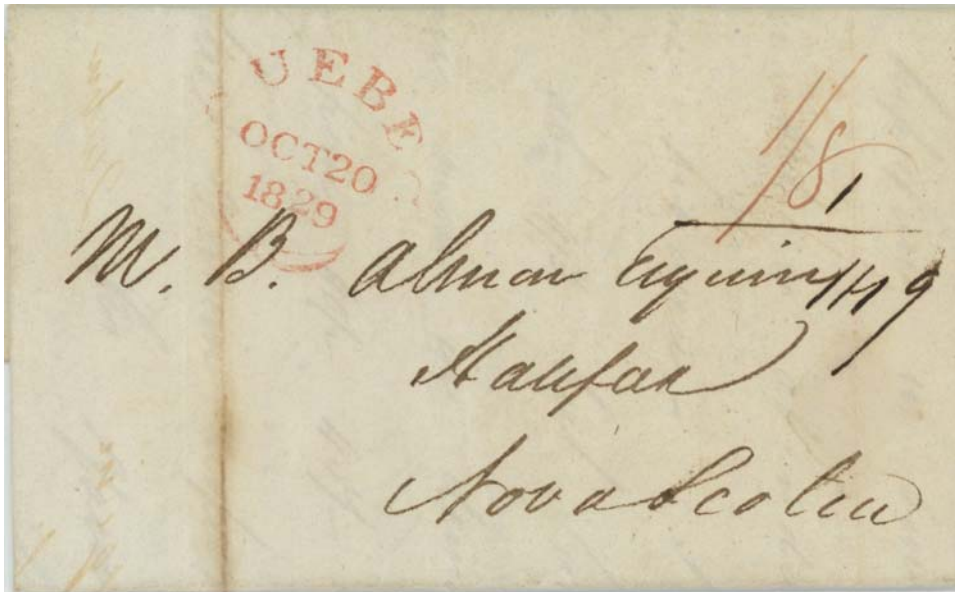
QUEBEC: fleurons point to top of lettering. Second fleuron type; with two-letter year, known 1828-32.

Quebec fleurons

First fleuron type; two- and four-letter year, both in 1829.



Quebec—York (U C), 1829. Boxed **Free**. Official letter from D P M G Stayner enclosing an advertisement to be placed in a local newspaper.



Quebec—Halifax, 1829. Rated collect $1/8$ d cy (801–900 miles), and Halifax local delivery fee of 1 d.

Quebec fleurons

Second type fleurons (wings point to top of lettering), both with two-letter year (1831).



Dead Letter Office overing wrapper, Halifax, returned to York (later Toronto) via *Quebec*, 1831. Collect 4N6 cy, double rate York–Halifax. Illustrated in [JGY]. Earliest BNA DLO returned letter wrapper known.

POST-OFFICE, HALIFAX.
April 30 1831

THE inclosed Letter not having been delivered for the Reason assigned thereon, was opened here by the Officer appointed by His Majesty's Postmaster-General for that purpose, and is now returned to you, as the Writer, on payment of the postage.

I am
 Your obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HOWE, Jun.
 Dep. Postmaster General



Quebec–Montreal, 1831. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Quebec crown paid

PAID AT QUEBEC.L.C. crown, known 1842–52. Relatively common (despite dealers' pricing).



Quebec to La Rochelle (France), September 1843. Rated $2/ \& 5$, totalling $2/5$ stg (under one quarter ounce), translated to $2/8\frac{1}{2}$ cy, prepaid.

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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams, slightly over a quarter ounce).

With London tombstone and La Rochelle receiver. Encircled **P-D** (*payé à destination*).

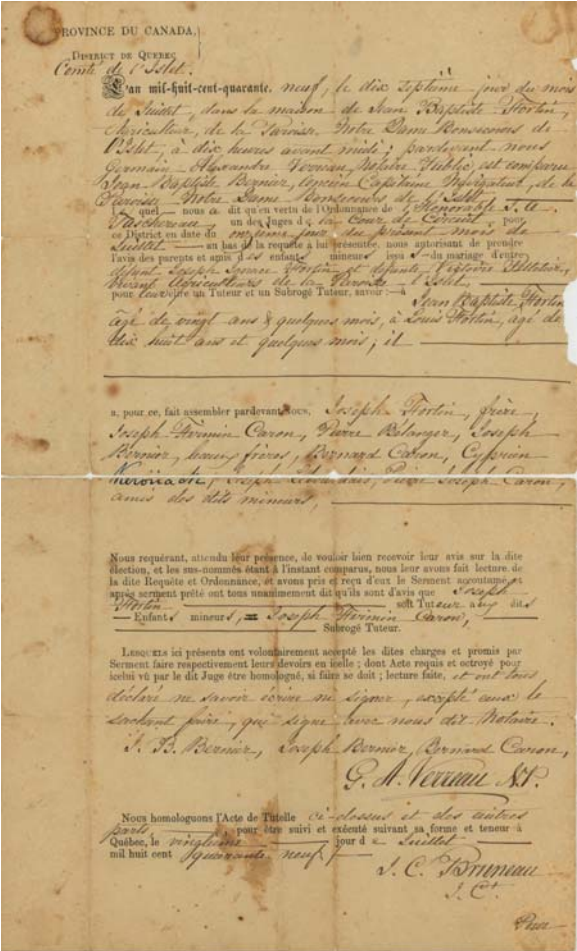


Quebec—London, multiply forwarded, 1848. Rated paid $1/2 \ 1/4$ respectively in sterling and currency, packet rate from interior of BNA. With numerous attempts to deliver within London, Inquire at 7 Blandford Square Try Primrose Hill Not known no such number on Primrose Hill, Salisbury Square, City Not known in the Raddington DG of Primrose Hill, Regents Park. Not charged for redirection (apparently because it was prepaid). (At least) nine strikes of the London medallion datestamp (visible basal letters **A, C, D**).





Quebec—L'Islet, 1849. Paid 4½ d, under 60 miles. A Tutelle, notice of guardianship, concerning two teenagers.

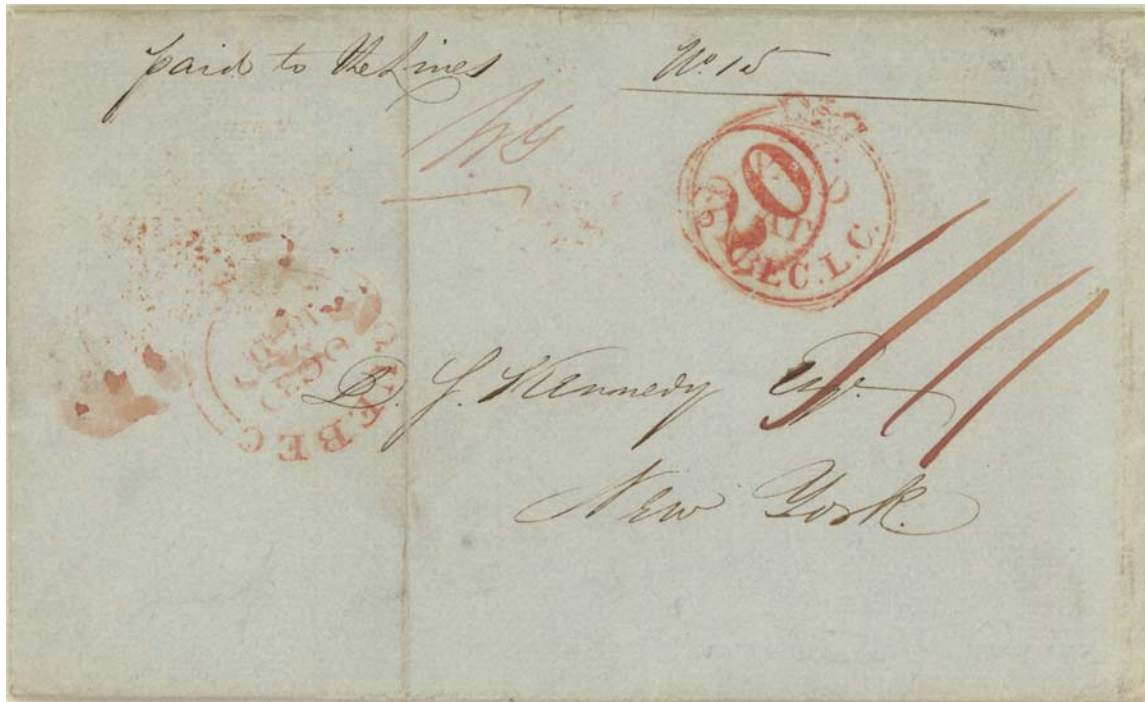


Quebec crown paid



Quebec–St-Pierre-les-Becquets money letter, 1847. General issue money letter handstamp with large roman letters. Rated prepaid $\frac{2}{4}$ quadruple (one ounce) 61–100 miles.

Quebec crown paid



Quebec—New York, 1849. Rated paid $1/11$ d cy, and charged 20¢ , double rate over 300 miles to New York. The $1/11$ charge at Quebec is mysterious: mail to New York from Quebec was carried to Montreal, then to Burlington, and there was a special rate of 10 d cy; here double would have been $1/8$, and there may also have been 2 d pick-up fee at Quebec.



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

Weirdo early postmarks

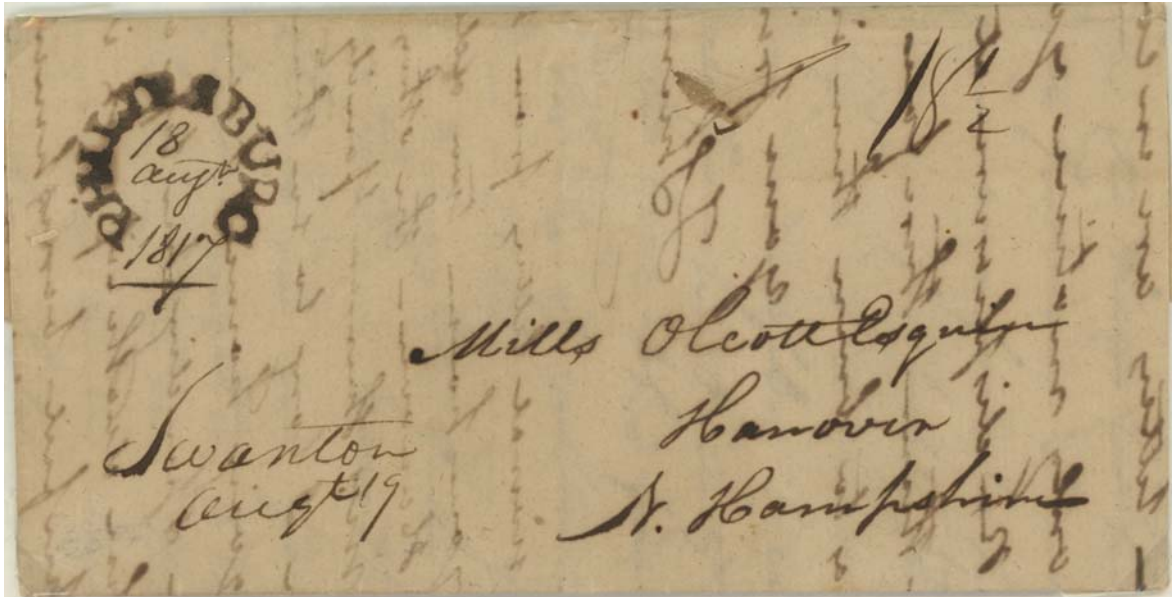
This includes horseshoes, early circle and double circles, ovals, and crown seals. Most of them emanate from Niagara, during its period as an exchange office.

Horseshoe type handstamps

Only two BNA offices used this horseshoe style (introduced in UK in the 1790s). Both Philipsburg (LC) and Niagara (UC) were exchange points for cross-border mail with the US.

Philipsburg LC horseshoe

PHILIPSBURG (one el), known 1815–28; only two in private hands. Dozens exist in Quebec archives.



Philipsburg (LC)–Hanover (NH), 1817. From the Philipsburg-Swanton exchange, thus no Canadian postage, and charged 18½¢ US rate (150–400 miles) to destination. *Swanton* manuscript.

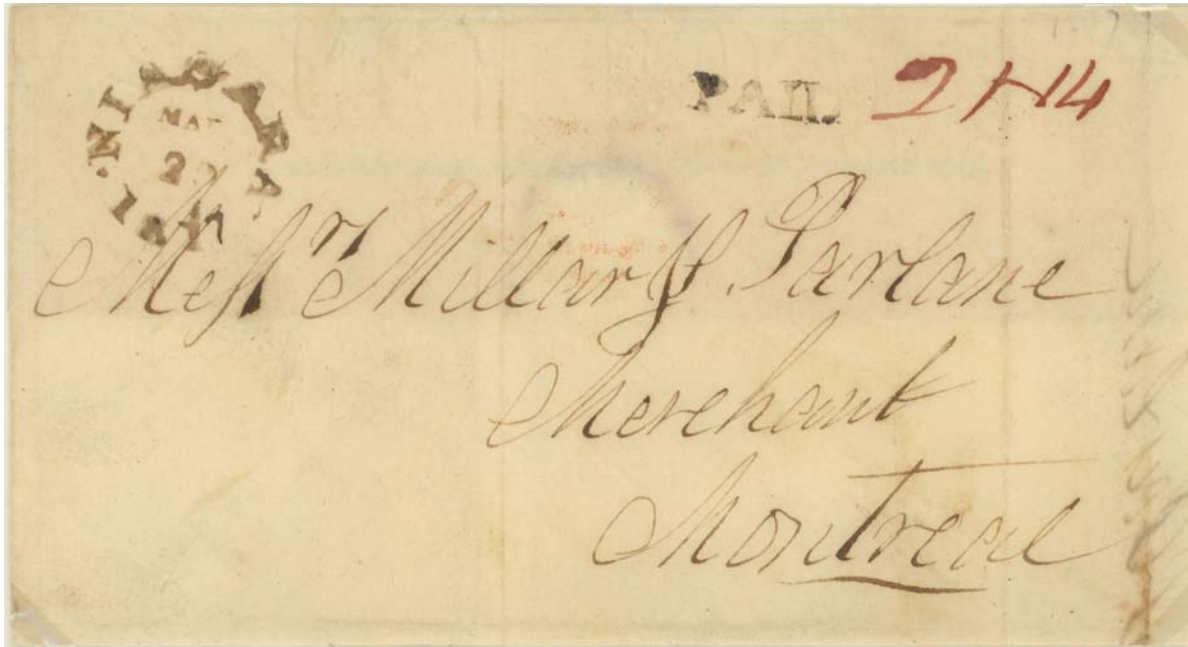


Philipsburg to London, 1828. Rated *Paid to Halifax 2/5* cy (BNA internal postage, Kingston–Halifax 1000–1100 miles), and charged 2/2 stg (combined packet 1/3 and Falmouth–London 11 d).

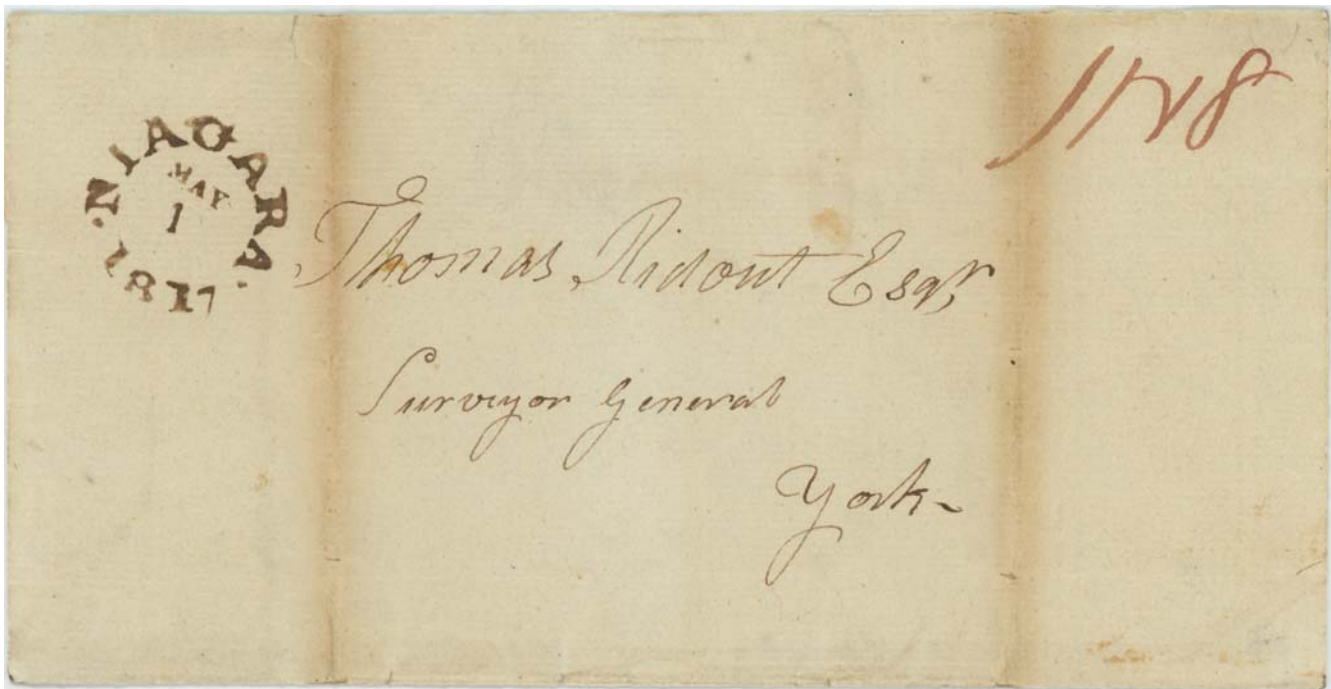
Halifax four blobs, and London receiver. Carried on the *Skylark*, 25 March–11 April.

Niagara horseshoe

NIAGARA 181 (final digit apparently inked in on the bottom cover, not on the top one), known in three strikes, the other January 1817.



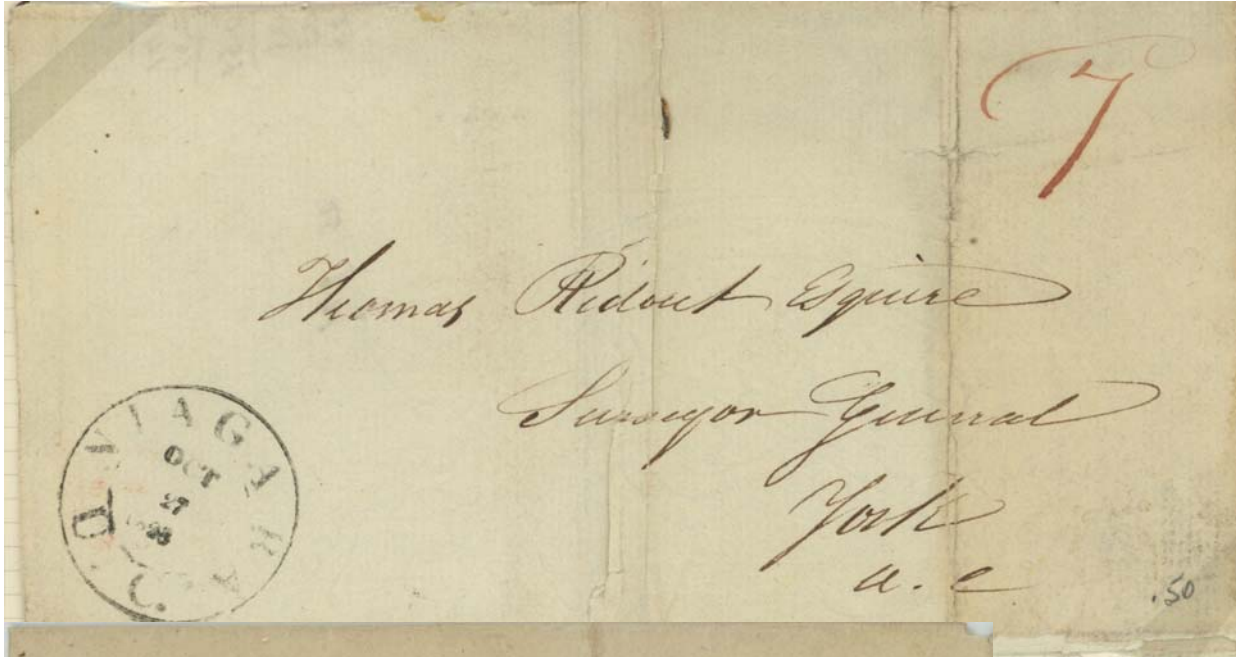
Niagara—Montreal, 20 March 1817 (front). Rated PAID $2/4$ cy, double 401–500 miles.



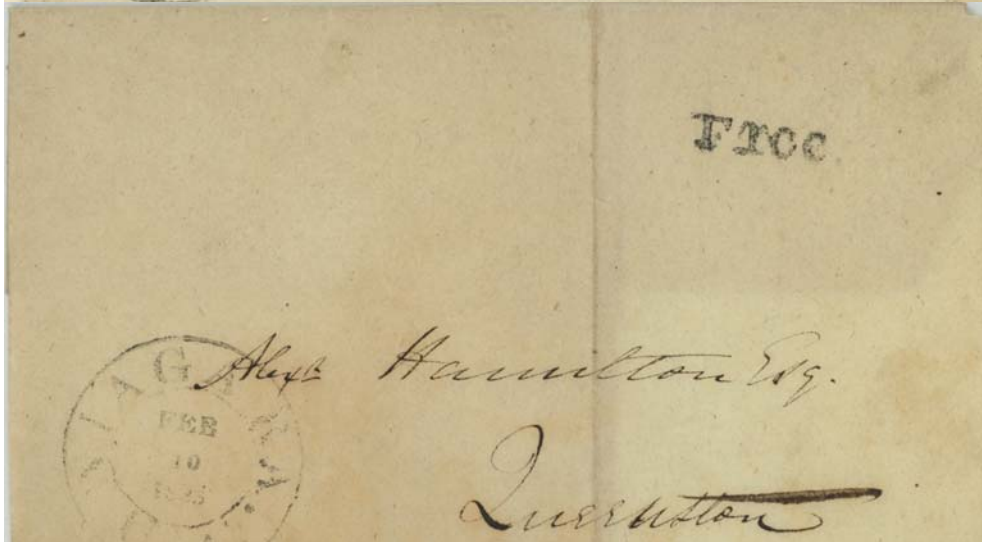
Niagara—York, 1 May 1817. Rated collect $1/8$ cy, double 101–200 miles, with 2 d deliberate overcharge.

Niagara UC weirdo double circle (I)

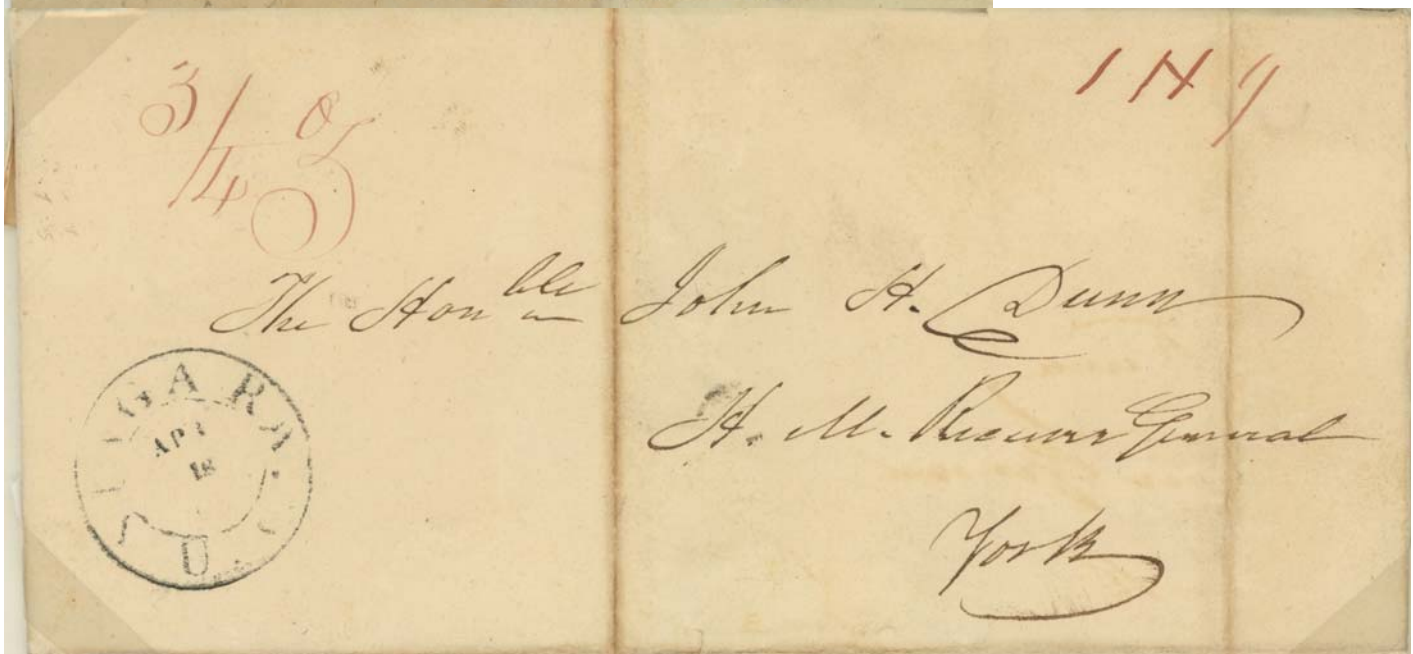
NIAGARA U.C. double circle, known 1820–9, typeset-dated. Inner circle often difficult to see. Predates the regularly issued double circles by at least nine years.



Niagara–York, 1823. Rated collect 7 d cy, 61–100 miles.



Niagara–Queenston (U C), 1825. Small serif **Free** handstamp, known at Niagara. Postmaster to postmaster.



Niagara–York, (1825). Rated collect 1 1/9 cy, triple (3/4 oz) 61–100 miles. This is a pre-money letter (according to the letter, it contained cash, but was not marked as a money letter).

Niagara double circle (II)

NIAGARA with inverted U. C. and doubled outer rim; both typeset and ms dated. Known 1829–39.



Niagara–York, 1833.
Rated collect 1/2, double 61–100 miles.



Niagara–Queenston, 1837. **FREE** (postmaster to postmaster).

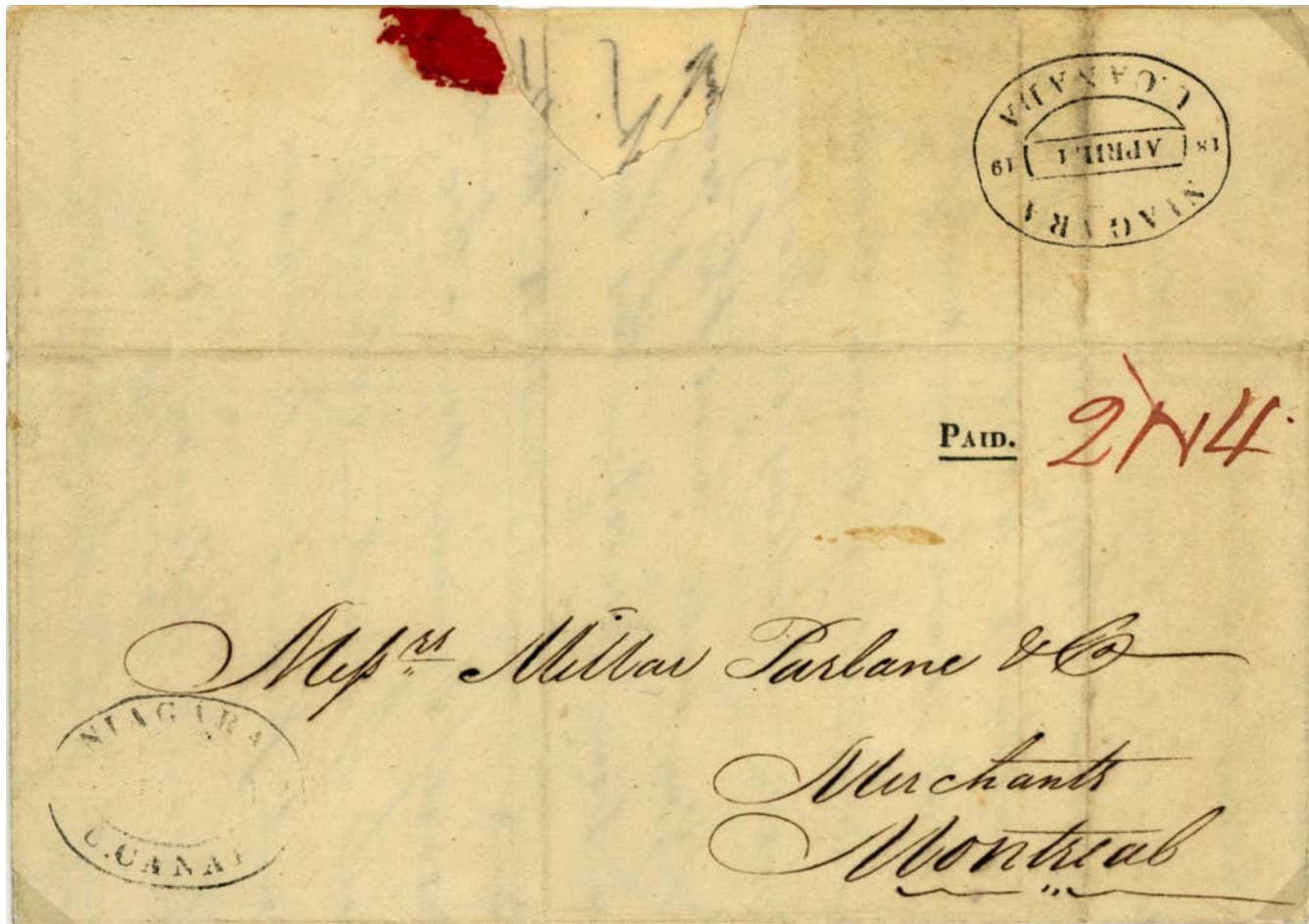


Delaware–*Niagara* (Falls), 1839. **FREE**
Now the inner circle is also doubled;
latest reported example.

DELAWARE (U C) 1829-type reported
1829–40.

Niagara double oval

NIAGARA U.CANADA double oval, known 1817–19 in five or fewer examples.



Pre-money letter, Niagara–Montreal, April 1819. Letter contained ... *Sixty Dollars in Notes* Rated PAID (a handstamp!—several examples have been reported) *2/4* cy, double 301–400 mile rate Niagara to Montreal; money enclosure caused it to be double rate (despite multiple enclosures). Although a money letter system was adopted in the U K in 1792, it was not extended to Canada until at least 1825. Prior to that, some letters are known to have contained money, but were not externally marked—hence *pre-money* letters.

*I now enclose under cover
of this, Sixty Dollars in Notes*

I now enclose under cover of this, Sixty Dollars in Notes . . .



Niagara–Montreal, January 1819. Rated as above.

Niagara paid to New York oval

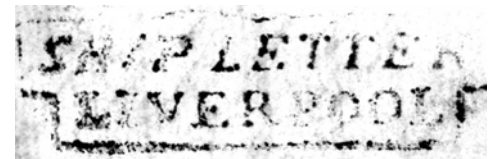
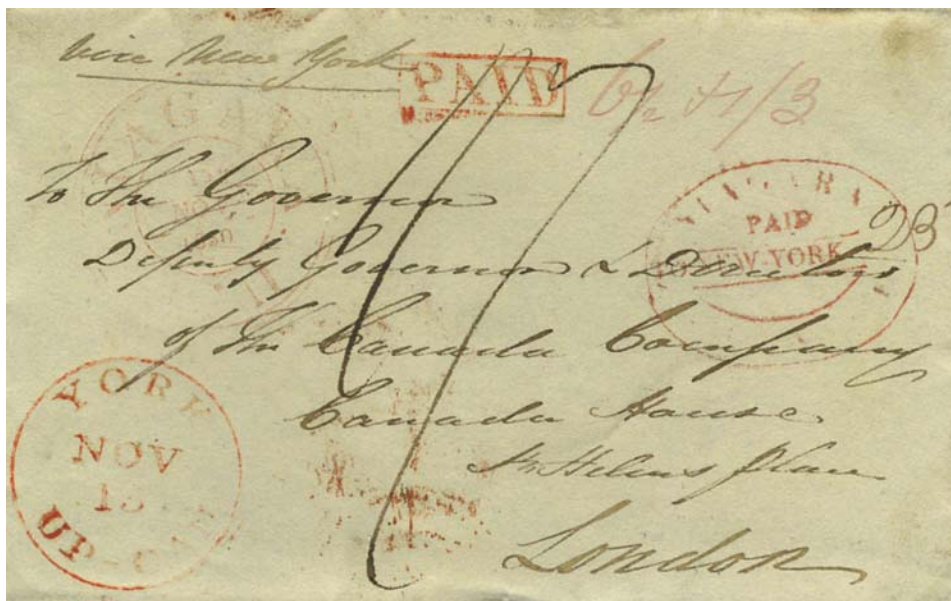
Double oval NIAGARA U CANADA PAID TO NEW-YORK, at most five examples reported. Previously known August–November 1830. Close comparison shows that this was made out of the previous Niagara double oval.



Thornhill U.C.–Bridgewater (Somerset, UK), April 1830. Rated PAID 11 & 1/3; 11 d made up of 9 d cy, 101–200 miles Thornhill to the Niagara exchange plus 2 d ferriage, and 1/3, the latter equivalent to 25¢ US rate to New York (over 400 miles). Sent as a ship letter from New York, arriving at Liverpool, and charged 8 d stg incoming ship letter fee plus mileage of 11 d Liverpool–Somerset, 1/7 due.

Double rim NIAGARA (UC)⁻¹ (inverted UC), known 1829–39.

THORNHILL U.C. double circle italic known only in 1830; fewer than five examples reported.

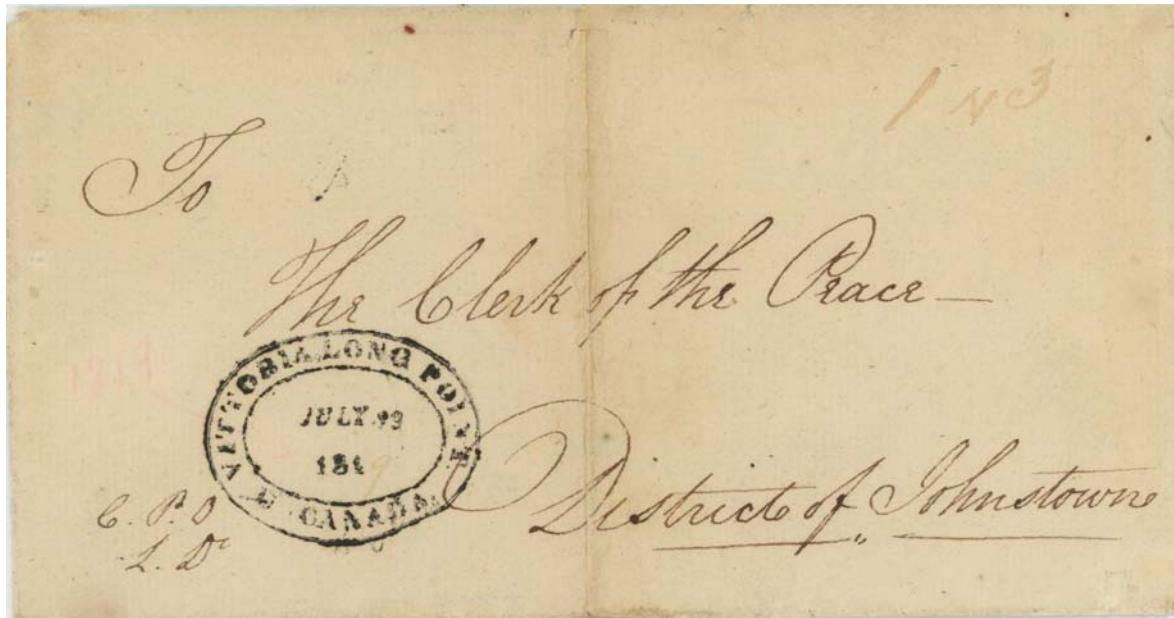


York U.C. to London via Niagara exchange, New York, and Liverpool, 1830. Rated PAID 6½ & 1/3 (cy), the first being 4½ d cy (61–100 miles) York (Toronto) to Niagara, plus 2 d cy ferriage (Niagara ferriage is much less frequently seen than at other points), the second, the equivalent in currency of 25¢ (US rate over 400 miles, Niagara–New York). Then charged 1/7, as above.

Common circle YORK UP. CAN, faint double circle NIAGARA (inverted U.C.). Common two-stepped Liverpool ship letter and London receiver.

Vittoria Long Point UC double oval

VITTORIA LONG POINT. U CANADA. double oval, known April 1818–July 1819. Final digit of the year is written in.

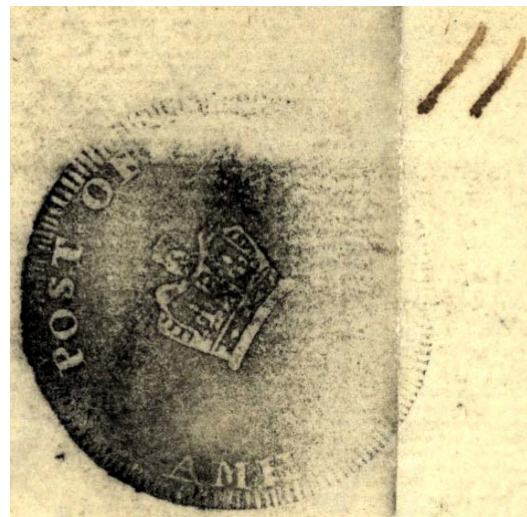


Vittoria Long Point–District of Johnstown (U C), 19 July 181⁹. Johnstown covers what is now a large chunk of eastern Ontario, including Carleton, Leeds, and Grenville counties. The principal town was Elizabethtown (from 1808), from circa 1830, known as Brockville. Distance Vittoria–Brockville is about 300 miles, considered as 301–400 miles, rated $1\frac{1}{3}$ d cy collect, which includes the 1 d deliberate overpayment.

Dist of London
1818

Amherstburg crown seal, 1823

POST OFFICE AMHERSTBERG crown seal, normally intended to seal mail bags; presumably a one-off.



Amherstburg–York, 1823. Rated *11* d cy, 201–300 miles.

Double broken circle, 1829-type

A total of 105 hammers in this style were ordered by D P M G Stayner in August 1828; the hammers were received in Canada on or before June 1829. There were 37 Lower Canada offices, and 68 in Upper Canada. A few hammers, for offices with long names, had only one or zero arcs or had slightly larger radii.

They were not supplied with date indicia, although a few offices in U C briefly used such. Some continued in use well after the usual end date of the 1840s, for example, their larger interior space was perfect for registration numbers in the 1860s, and Hamilton's were (occasionally) used for printed matter (which did not require a date) as late as 1904.

Upper Canada

Amherstburg UC, large 1829-type, ms- and typeset-dated

AMHERSTBURGH 1829-type, known 1830–7. Post office open 1801.



Amherstburgh–Sandwich, 1830. FREE

Earliest reported strike

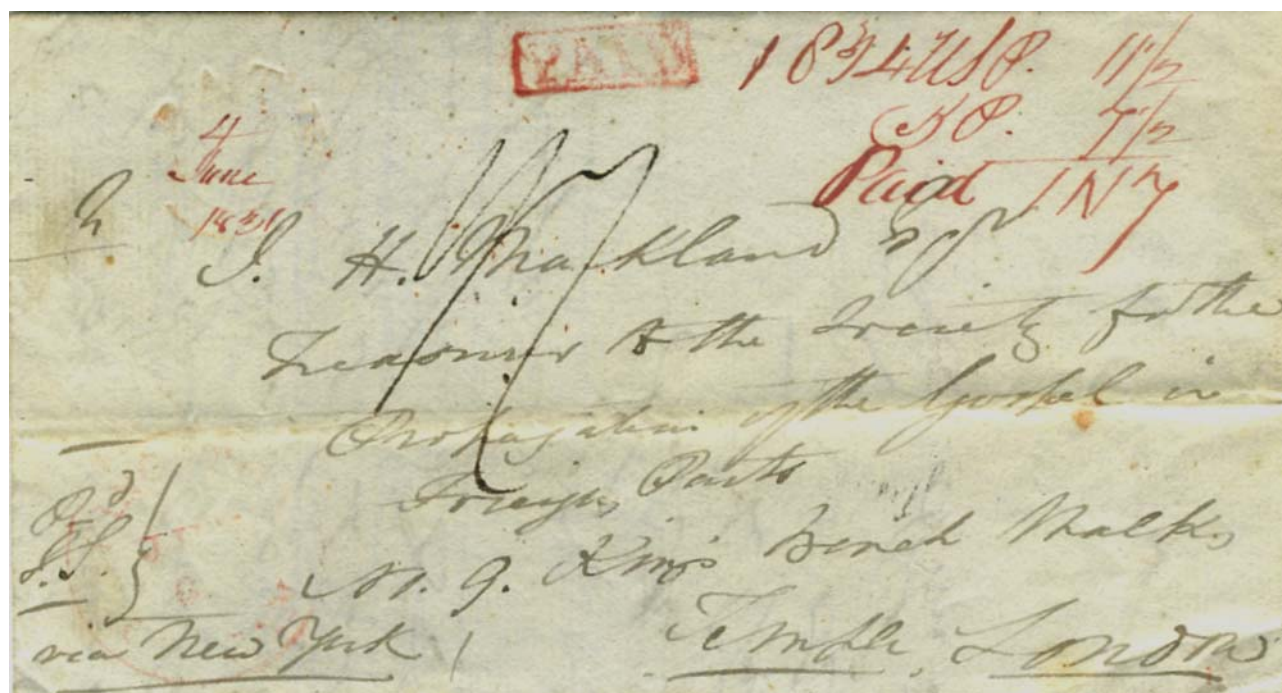


Amherstburgh–Kingston, 1835. Rated collect 2/8 cy, double 401–500 miles.

Typeset-dated, only reported in 1835.

Bath UC 1829-type

BATH 1829-type, known 1829–47; with day and month typeset 1834–36. Post office opened 1821.

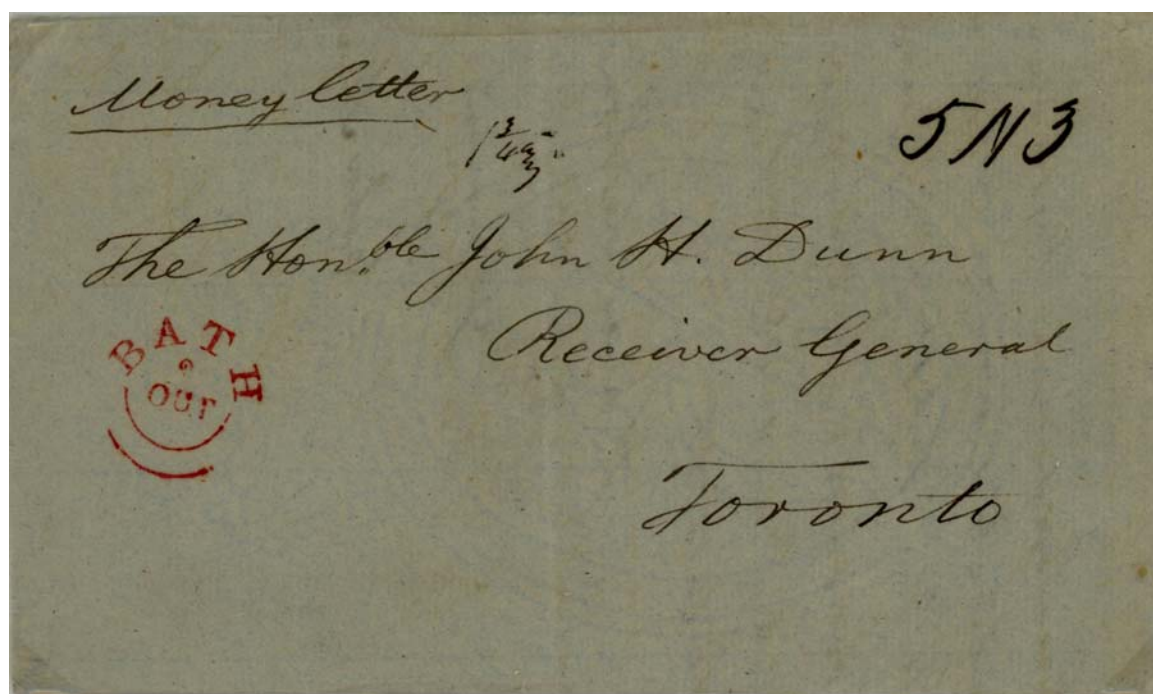


Bath UC to London, via Kingston ferriage, 1831.

Prepaid **KP 7½ d** cy: 4½ d cy ≤60 mi plus 3 d Kingston ferriage;

18¾ USP 11½ d cy: U s postage border (Kingston) to New York; charged **1/7 stg**: 8 d ship letter fee & 11 d, Liverpool to London.

Kingston circle (lower left), Liverpool ship letter on reverse.



Bath–Toronto, septuple money letter, 1834. Typeset dated.

Rated 5/3 cy, 7 × 9 d, collect for 101–200 miles. Rates above an ounce were per quarter ounce, here **1¾ oz**.

Dundas 1829-type

DUNDAS 1829-type, known 1830–43.



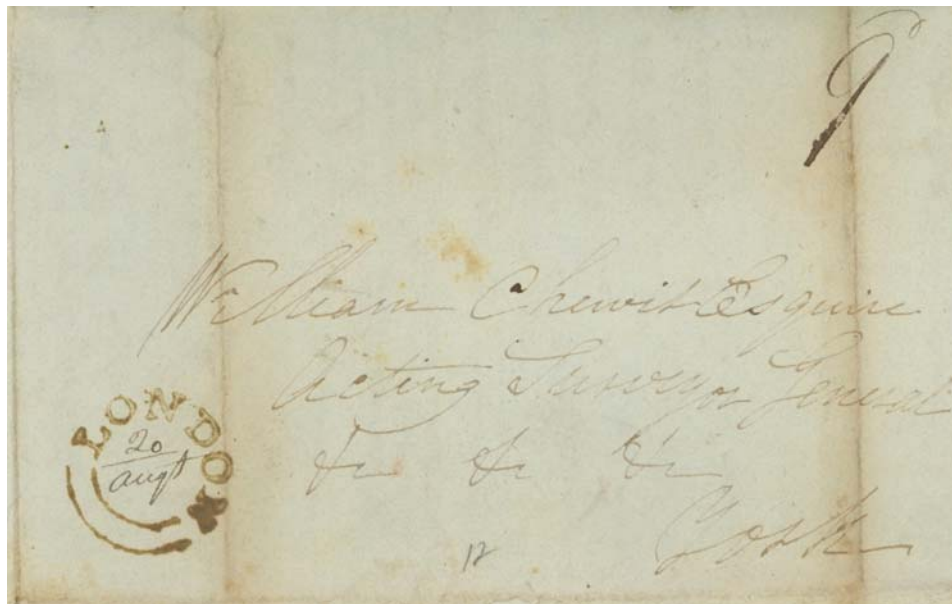
Dundas—Chippewa, 1831. Rated collect 7^d cy, 61–100 miles.



Dundas—St Thomas, heavy money letter, 1830s. **PAID** 6/ cy. Straightline distance was 84 miles, but by road it must have exceeded 100 miles. Octuple rate, 8 × 9 d cy.

London UC 1829 type

LONDON 1829-type, known 1831–39.



Williams, Huron Tract
16th August 1831

Williams, Huron Tract–York, 1831. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles. Williams (Huron Co) had a post office 1842–68. Detailed surveyor's letter concerning division of lands near Lobo, between the Canada Company and the Crown.



Romulus 26th July 1834

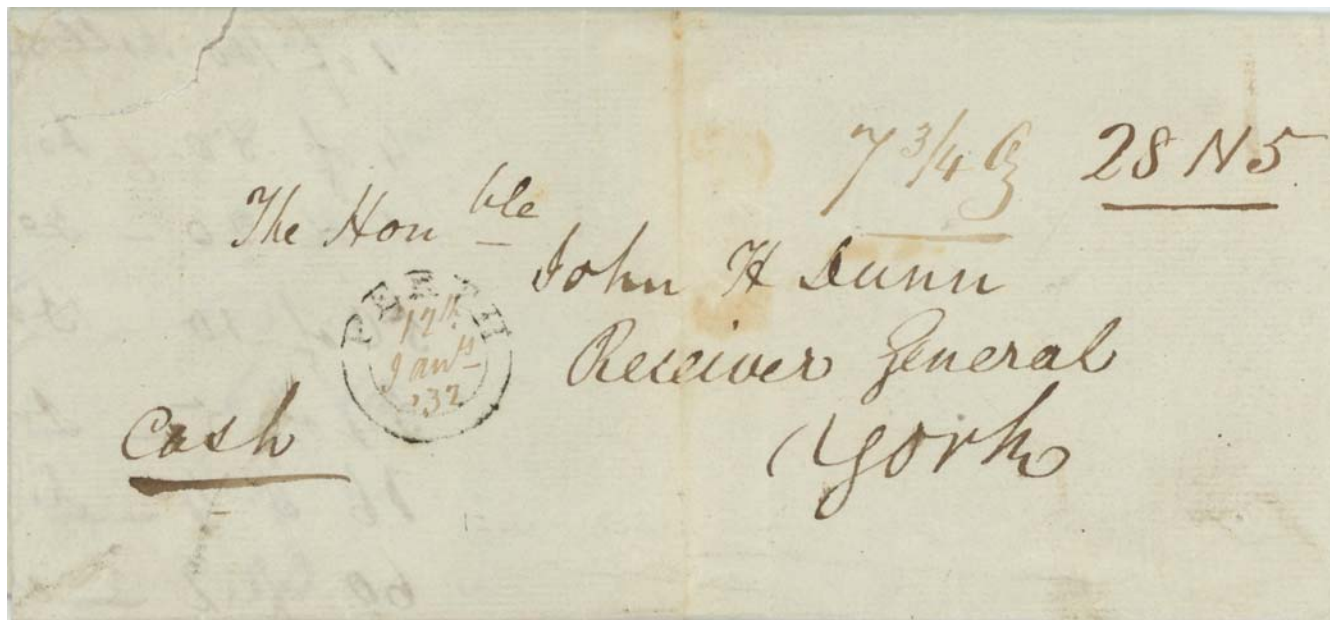
Romulus (NY)–London (U C), 1834. Rated paid 12½¢ U S rate 80–150 miles Lewiston–Queenston exchange; then charged 11 d cy, made up of 9 d Queenston–London (101–200 miles) plus 2 d ferriage at Queenston.

Ms town marking *Romulus Aug 2*, which is weird, because the Queenston cancel is dated the day before(!)—as the London marking is dated 8 Augt, there likely was an error at Queenston. No other postmarks have been recorded from Romulus.

QUEENSTON U.Can^a circle is known only April 1833–September 1834 (always green), but is common.

Perth UC 1829-type

PERTH 1829-type, known 1829–38. Relatively common among 1829-type.



Perth–York (Toronto from 1834), cash, 31×, 1832. The letter contained American banknotes, totalling the equivalent of £348/10 cy; they are itemized (below).

Rated 28/5 cy, 7 3/4 oz, charged 31 times the 11 d, 201–300 mile rate. Reportedly ([HAL]), the heaviest known money letter (31×).

1 of 100 dollars	—	£25	u	u
4 of 50	—	do	—	50 u u
1 of 20	—	do	—	5 u u
50 of 10	—	do	—	125 u u
54 of 5	—	do	—	67 10 u
16 of 4	—	do	—	16 u u
60 of 2	—	do	—	30 u u
120 of 1	—	do	—	30 u u
				<hr/>
				348. 10 u

A list of the 306 (!) bills enclosed.

Belleville UC 1829-type
BELLEILLE 1829-type, known 1829–39.



Belleville–Queenston, free money letter, 1832.

Fort Erie UC 1829-type

FORT ERIE 1829-type known 1832–5. Post office open 1801–1948.



Fort Erie–Victoria, 1832. Sender has written *Victoria*, but the office name is *Vittoria*. Rated collect 9^d, 101–200 miles.

Hawkesbury UC 1829-type

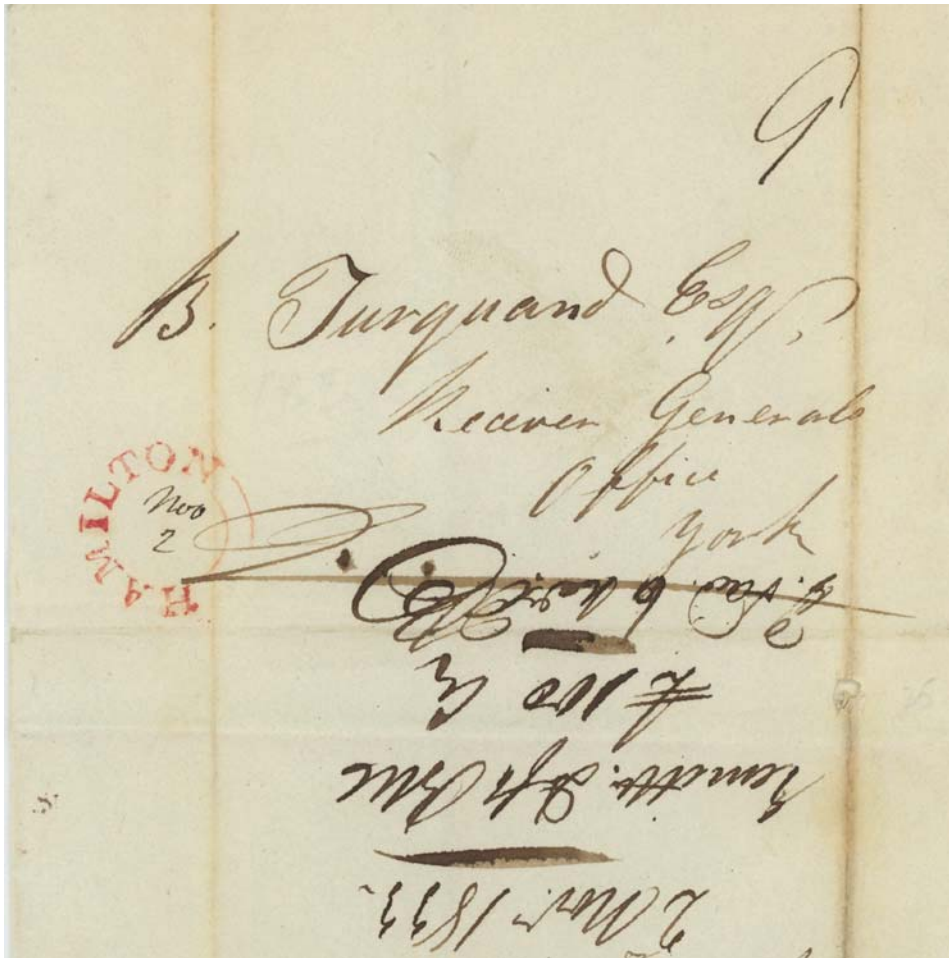
HAWKESBURY 1829-type, known 1830–41.



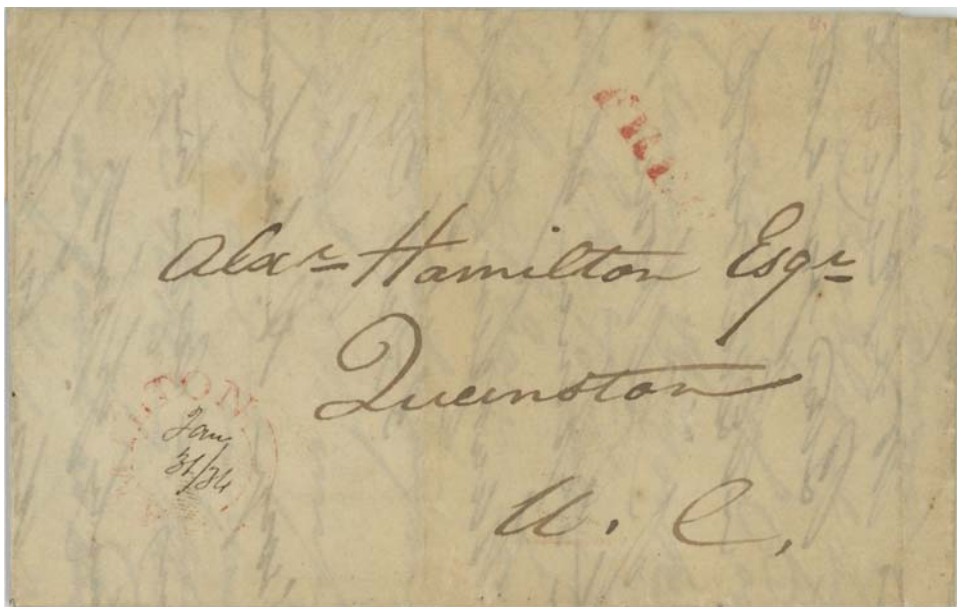
Hawkesbury—Quebec, 1832. Rated quadruple collect 1 Oz 3/8 cy, 4 × 11 d cy, 201–300 miles.

Hamilton UC 1829-type

HAMILTON 1829-type, known 1829–39, with revivals in 1896–7 and 1904.

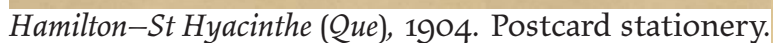
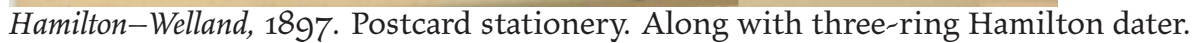


Hamilton—York, 1833. Rated collect double $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, under 60 miles.



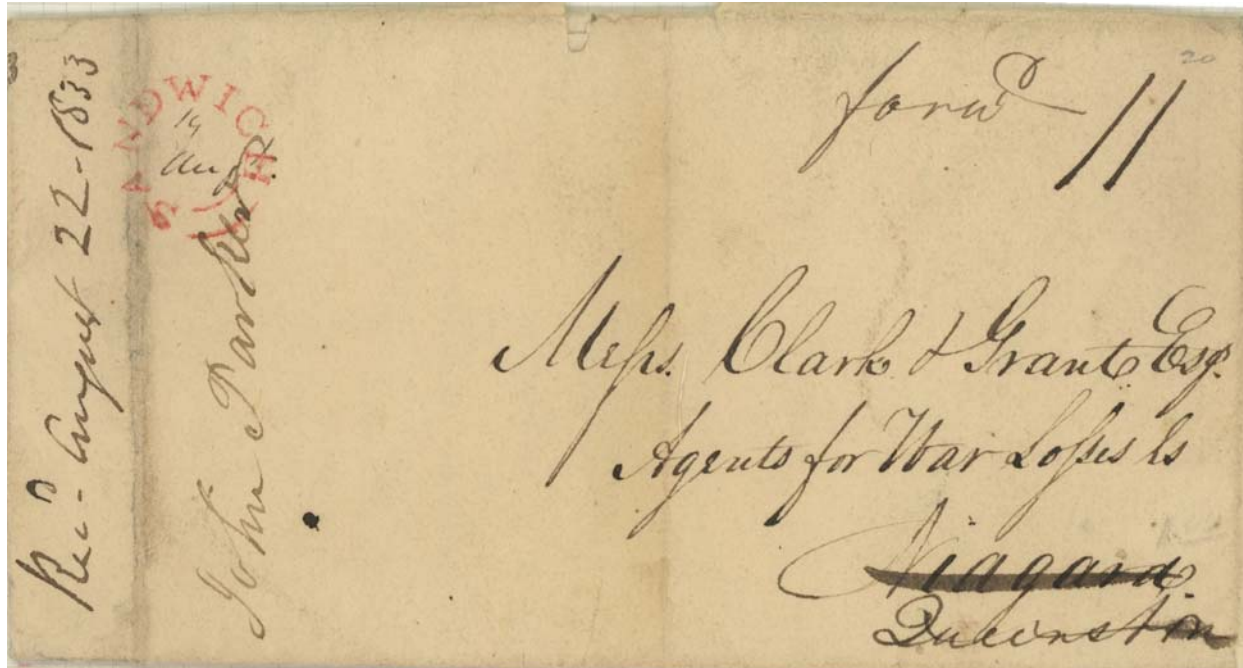
Hamilton—Queenston, 1834. **FREE.**

Hamilton revival; known 1896–7 and 1904. Apparently intended for printed matter; this did not require dated handstamps.

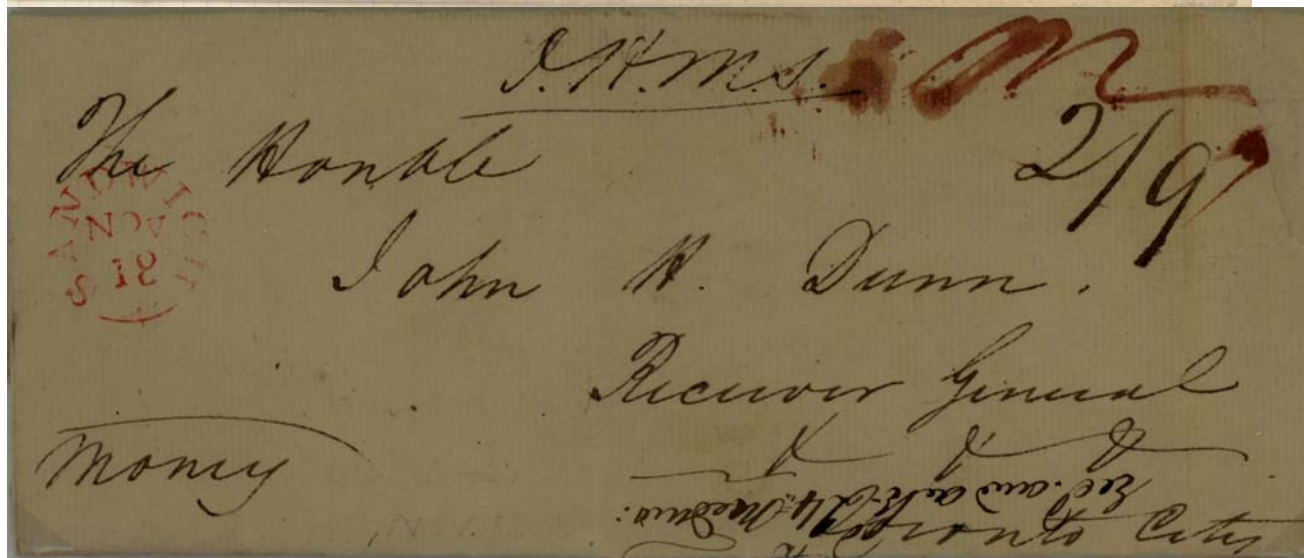


Sandwich UC 1829-type

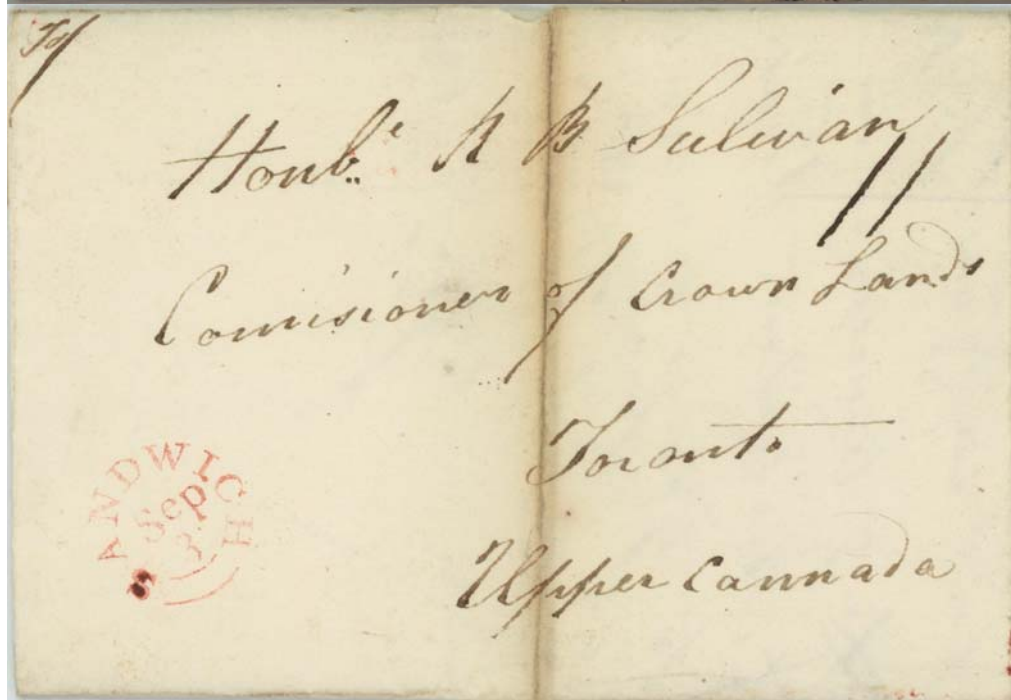
SANDWICH 1829-type, known 1829–39. Typeset dated 1835 & 1837. Post office opened 1789.



Sandwich—Niagara, forwarded to Queenston, 1833. Rated 201–300 miles (as Queenston was less than 300 miles from Sandwich, there was no additional charge).



Sandwich (Windsor)—Toronto, triple money, 1835. Typeset dated. Toronto **M** (money letter). Collect 2/9 cy, triple for 201–300 miles. Ms OHMS in this period: put in the mail (not carried privately), but not that it was exempt from postage.



Sandwich—Toronto, 1837. Typeset dated. Rated collect 11 d cy, 201–300 miles.

Sandwich Sept 2. 1837

St Catherines UC 1829-type

ST CATHERINES 1829-type, known 1831–39.



St Catherines—Liskeard (Cornwall, UK), 1834.

PAID USP 1/5 BP 6½, all in currency; made up of 4½ d St Catherines—Queenston exchange (under 60 miles), 2 d ferriage to Lewiston, and the conversion of the US 25¢ rate, Lewiston—New York (over 400 miles).

Two strikes of the rare **U. S. P. paid 25** handstamp. Then charged as a ship letter from New York: 8 d stg incoming ship letter fee, and 1/1 mileage charge, Liverpool to Liskeard.



St Catherines—Roxburghshire (Scotland), 1834. To Scotland, via exchange at Queenston-Lewiston, and New York. **PAID USP 50//BP 11**; British postage is double 4½ d cy, under 60 miles, plus 2 d ferriage at the Queenston-Lewiston exchange. US postage is double 25¢ (over 400 miles), Lewiston—New York.

Then charged 1/6 stg in UK, consisting of 8 d stg incoming ship letter and 7 d inland from Liverpool to destination. Finally, the ubiquitous Scottish half-penny wheel tax charged.

NB means North Britain, that is, Scotland.

Trafalgar UC 1829 type

TRAFALGAR 1829-type. Known 1832–49

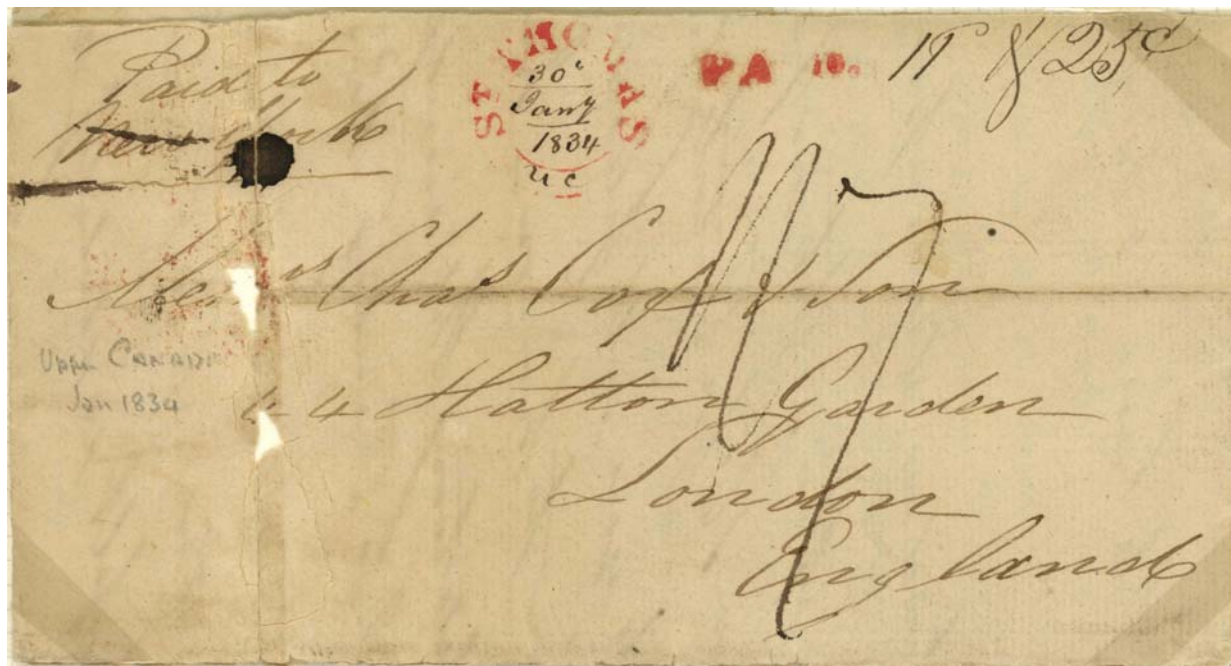


Trafalgar to London, 1834. Rated prepaid 9 & 25Cts—9 refers to 9d cy, made up of 7d cy for 61–100 miles to the Queenston–Lewiston cross-border point, plus 2d ferriage; 25¢ is the US rate from Lewiston to New York; finally, charged 1/7 stg as Liverpool ship letter (8d stg incoming ship letter and 11d Liverpool–London).

Faint two-step Liverpool ship letter on reverse. **G:P** (General Post).

St Thomas UC 1829-type

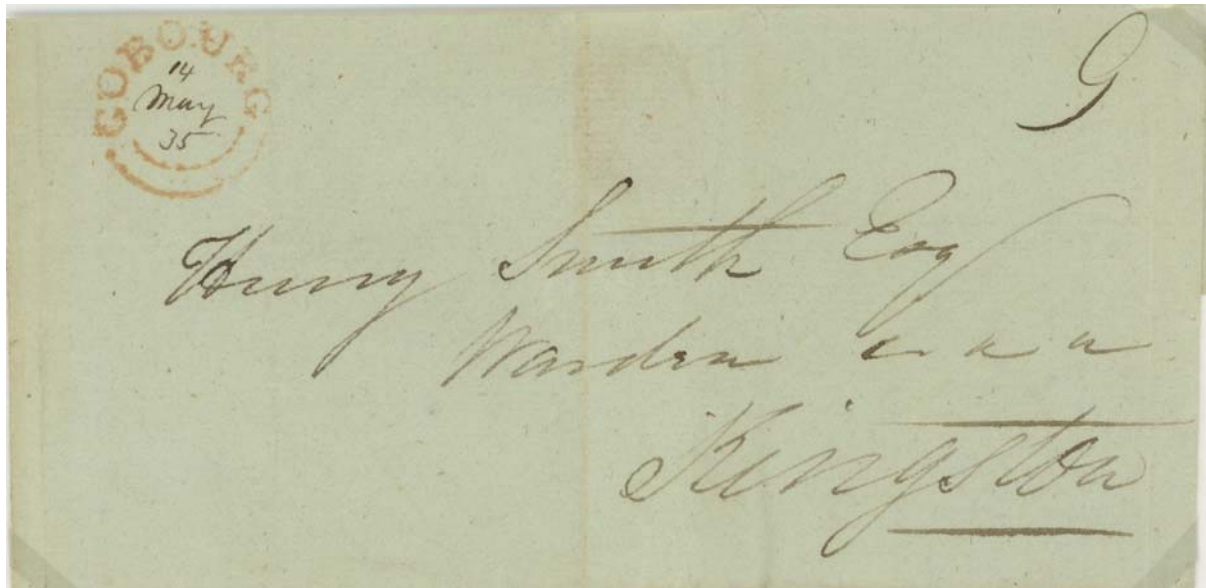
ST THOMAS 1829-type, known 1829–39. Post office opened 1825.



St Thomas—London (UK), via US, 1834. Paid 11d & 25¢ to cross-border point and to New York, respectively. Then charged 1/7 stg, combined ship letter fee and inland rate Falmouth—London (11 d).

Cobourg UC 1829-type

COB O U R G 1829-type, known 1829–39. Post office opened 1822. Known as Hamilton 1819–22.



Cobourg—Kingston, 1835. Rated 9 d cy, 101–200 miles



Thos. Lodge Glenavy
County Antrim
29th November 1836

Glenavy (County Antrim, Ireland)—Cobourg (UC), 1836. Rated collect 2/8 stg (1/5 stg origin—Falmouth plus 1/3 stg packet rate, Falmouth—Halifax), converted to *Packet* 3/— cy. Then charged 1/8 d cy, Halifax—Quebec; at this point, the rating is 1/6 cy to Coburg, but inexplicably broken into 11 and 7 d charges.

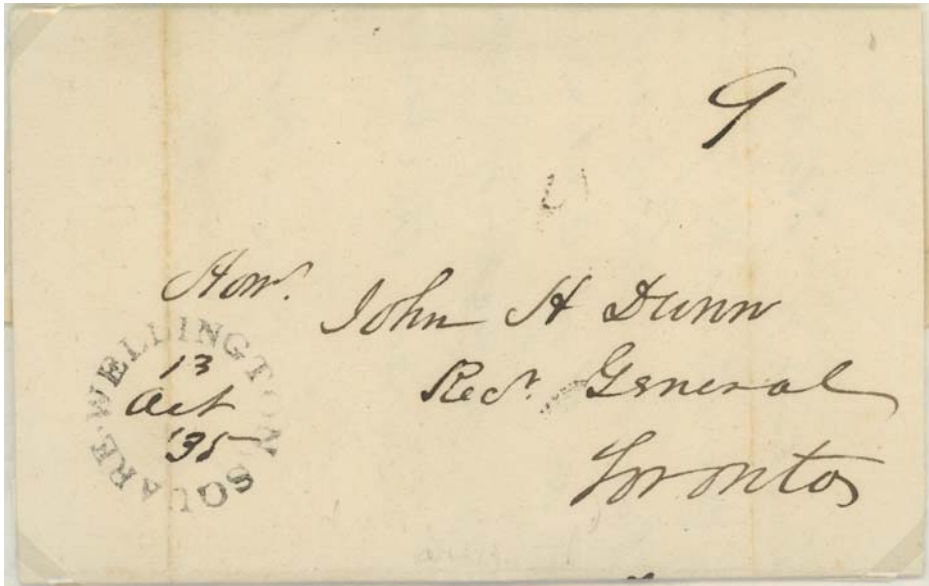
The handstamp **FORWARDED** applied at Quebec with its usual nonstandard meaning in Lower Canada.

Double broken circle GLEN VY, and red Dublin lozenge.

The Halifax circle is unusually clear.

Wellington Square UC 1829-type, larger size and no arcs

WELLINGTON SQUARE 1829-type, known 1830–44. Post office open 1826–76, renamed Burlington.



Wellington Square–Toronto, 1835. Rated collect 9 cy, 101–200 miles.

Oxford UC 1829-type

OXFORD 1829-type, known 1830–41.



Niagara–Simcoe, missent to *London* (UC), 1835. Initially rated double **PAID** 9 d cy, 101–200 miles, to London. Then *forwarded* and charged 4½ d; it was realized that it was incorrectly sent to London, so no additional charge was to be levied, and it was marked *Free*, that is, no more postage to be paid.

NAGARA UC double circle, known 1820–39.

LONDON 1829-type (upper left), known 1831–39.

Simcoe ms, 19 December 1835, known 1829–39.



Oxford–Chippawa, 1840. Rated collect 9 cy, 101–200 miles.

Ancaster 1829-type

ANCASTER 1829-type, known 1829–40.



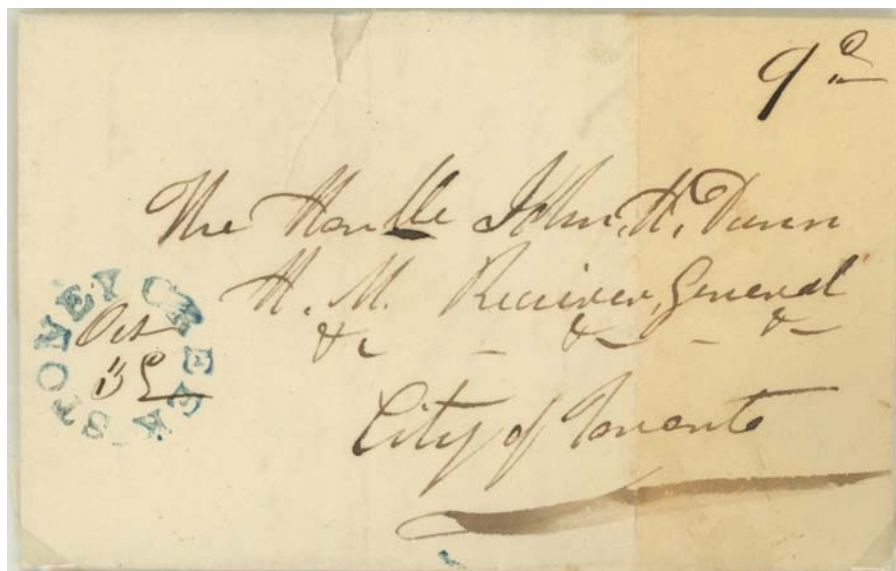
Ancaster–Aberdeen, 1835. To Scotland, via Queenston-Lewiston exchange, and New York. Rated *British postage paid 6½^d // US do do 25 cts*; British postage is 4½ d cy, under 60 miles, plus 2 d ferriage at the Queenston-Lewiston exchange. U S postage is 25¢ (over 400 miles), Lewiston–New York.

It was then charged 1/9th stg in UK, made up from 8 d incoming ship letter fee and inland fee Liverpool (probably) to Aberdeen; and the ½ d Scottish wheel tax.

Letter writer includes a hand-drawn map of Burlington Bay, and notes that it is much cheaper to send letters via New York for the Liverpool packet, then via Halifax.

Stoney Creek UC 1829-type

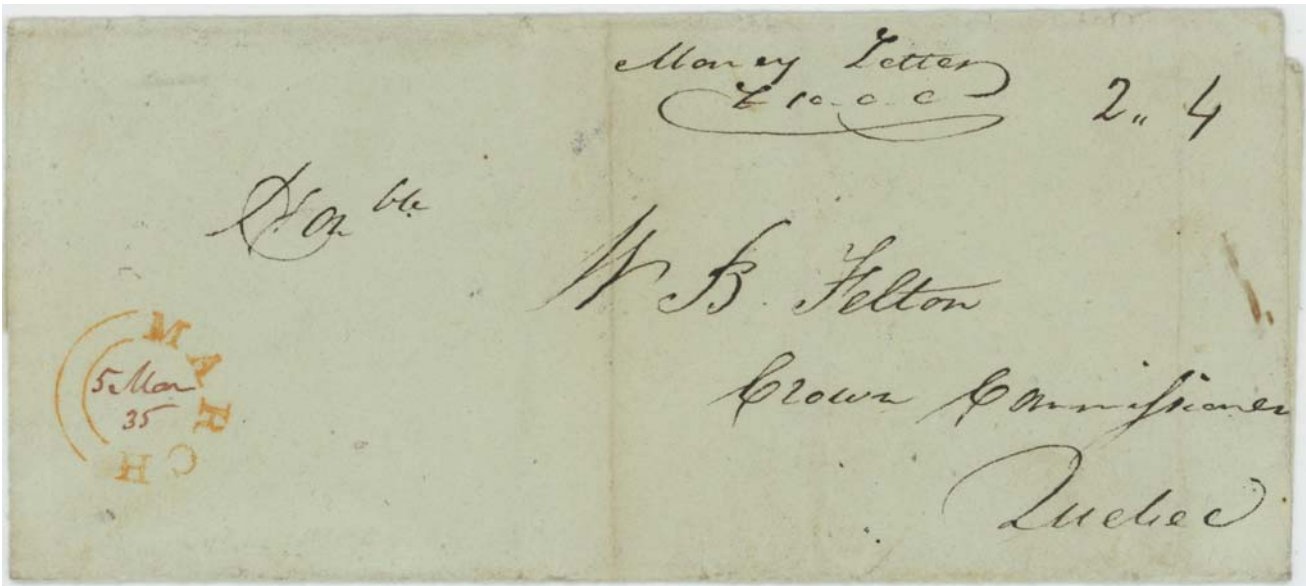
STONEY CREEK 1829-type, known 1829–49. Post office opened 1826.



Stoney Creek—Toronto, 1836. Rated collect 9^d cy, 101–200 miles.

March UC 1829-type

MARCH 1829-type, known 1829-47. Post office opened 1824.



March—Quebec, money letter, 1835. Rated collect 2/4 cy, double 401-500 miles. 1835 - Feb.

John White, Alameda

Port Talbot UC 1829-type

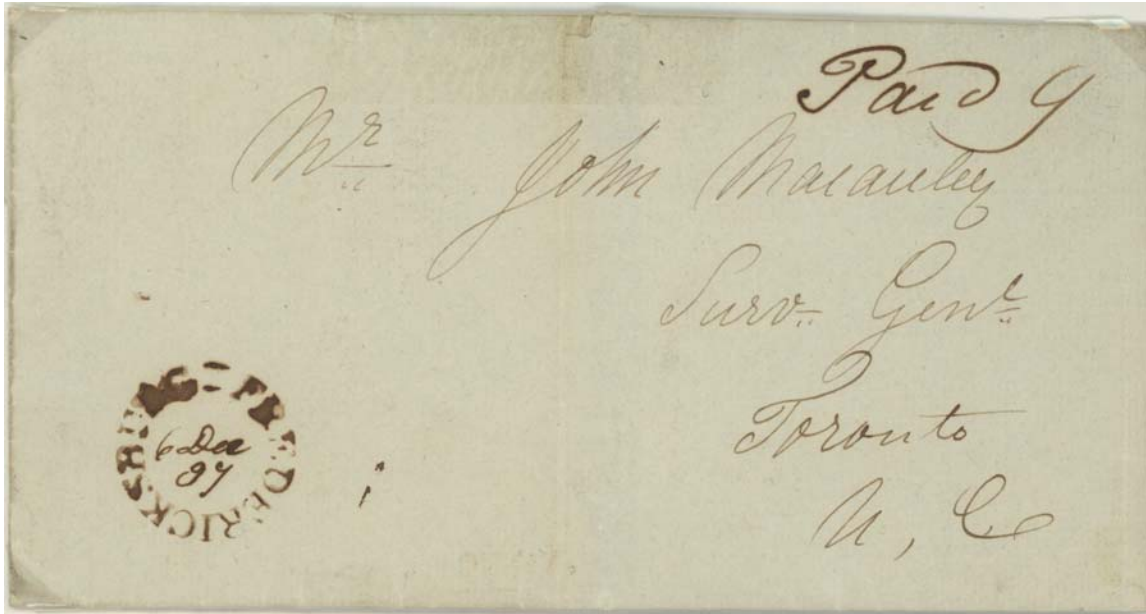
PORT TALBOT 1829-type, known 1830–51. Post office open 1819–1914.



Port Talbot—Niagara Falls, postmaster's perquisite, 1836. Rated collect 3/9 cy, quintuple 101–200 miles; originally septuple ($1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs), but postmasters were permitted two free letters per mailing.

Fredericksburg UC 1829-type

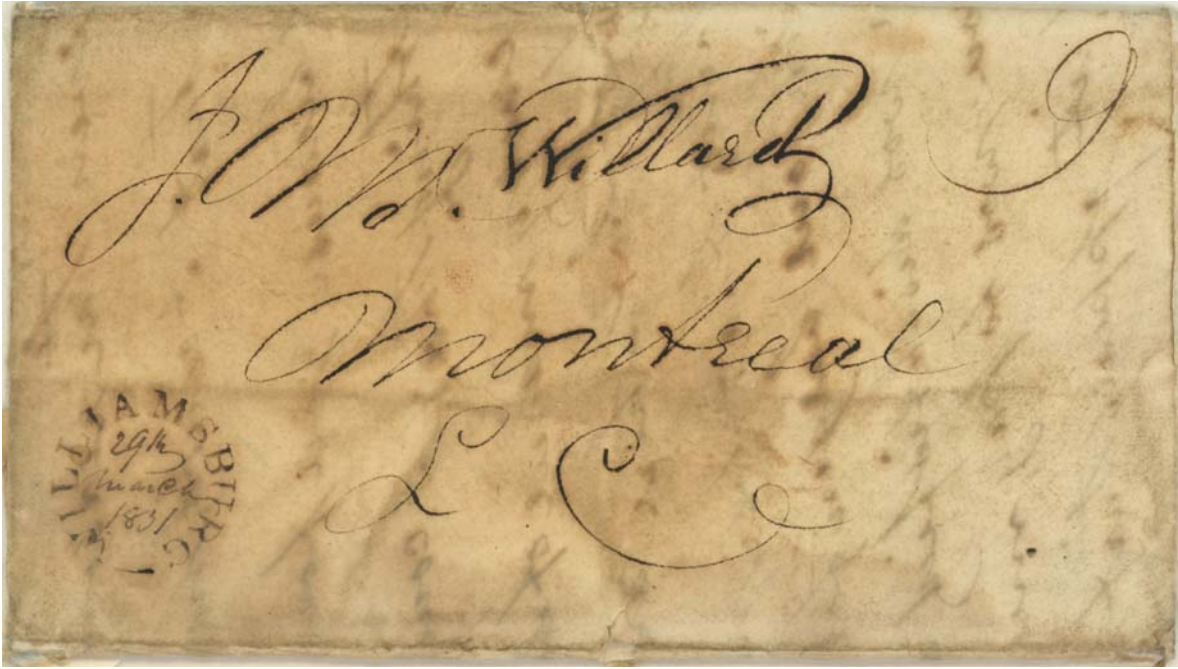
FREDERICKSBURG 1829-type, known 1829–54. Post office open 1826–60.



Fredericksburg—Toronto, 1837. Rated *Paid 9 d cy*, 101–200 miles.

East Williamsburg UC 1829-type with single arc

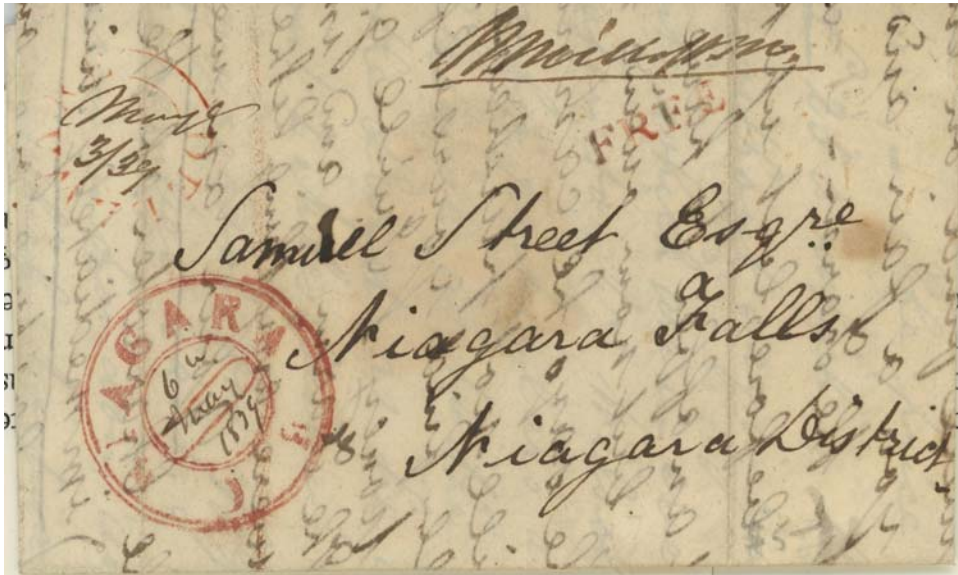
WILLIAMSBURG 1829-type, used at East Williamsburg, known 1831–42.



(East) Williamsburg–Montreal, 1838. Rated collect 9 cy, 101–200 miles.

Delaware UC 1829-type

DELAWARE 1829-type, known 1829–40. Post office opened 1819.



Delaware—*Niagara* (Falls), 1839. **FREE**

Niagara Falls double circle, with both circles doubled.

Galt UC 1829-type

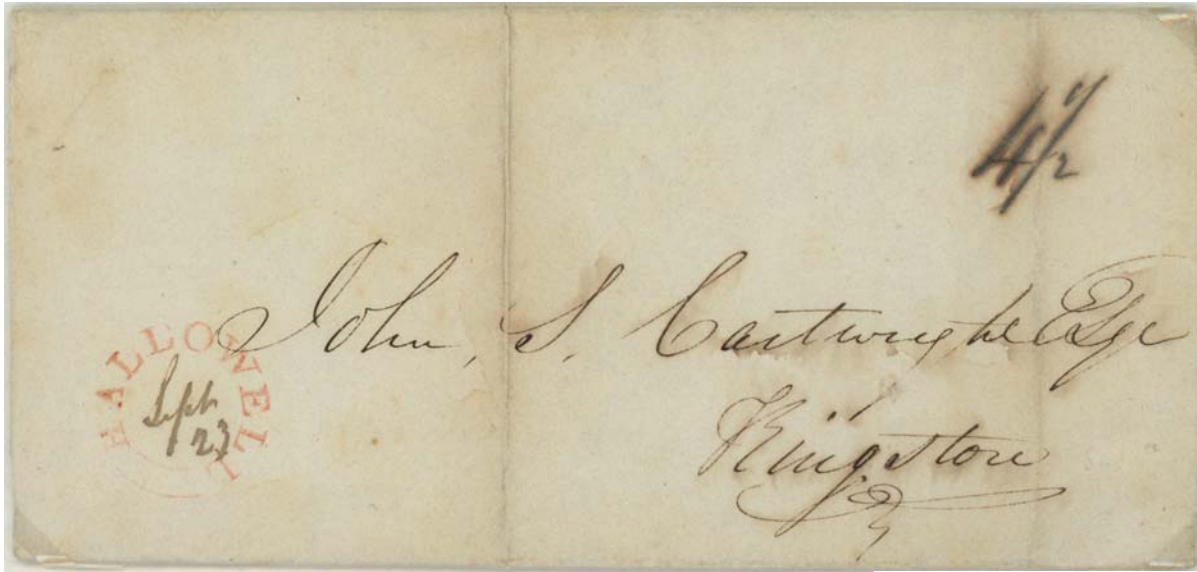
GALT 1829-type, known 1829–41. Office open 1826–1973.



Galt—Edinburgh via ship letter 1838. **Paid 7 & 25**: 7 d cy, 61–100 miles to exchange (Queenston/Lewiston) and 25¢ over 400 miles U S postage to New York. Then charged 1/7 stg, made up of U K incoming ship letter fee (8 d) and inland mileage Liverpool–Edinburgh (11 d), and the inevitable $\frac{1}{2}$ d Scottish wheel tax.

Hallowell UC 1829-type

HALLOWELL 1829-type, known 1834–9. Office open 1821–29, and again 1831–7; then renamed Picton.

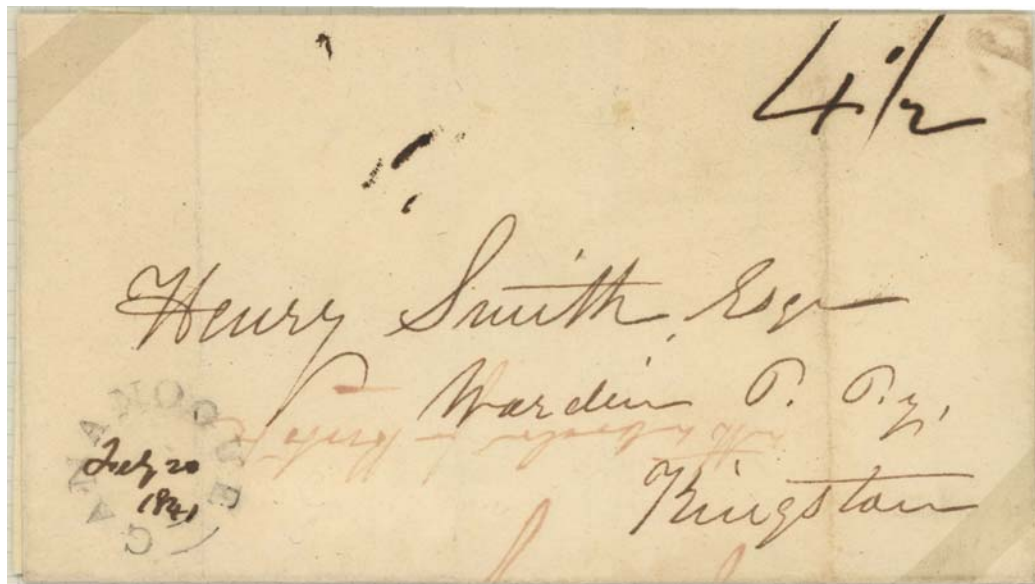


Hallowell—Kingston, 1839. Rated collect $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, under 60 miles.
Latest strike reported. Dateline reads Picton.

Picton Sept 22^d 1839

Gananoque UC 1829-type

GANANOQUE (spelled *Gananoque* on the hammer), known 1829–41.



Gananoque–Kingston, 1841. Rated collect 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

Napanee UC 1829-type

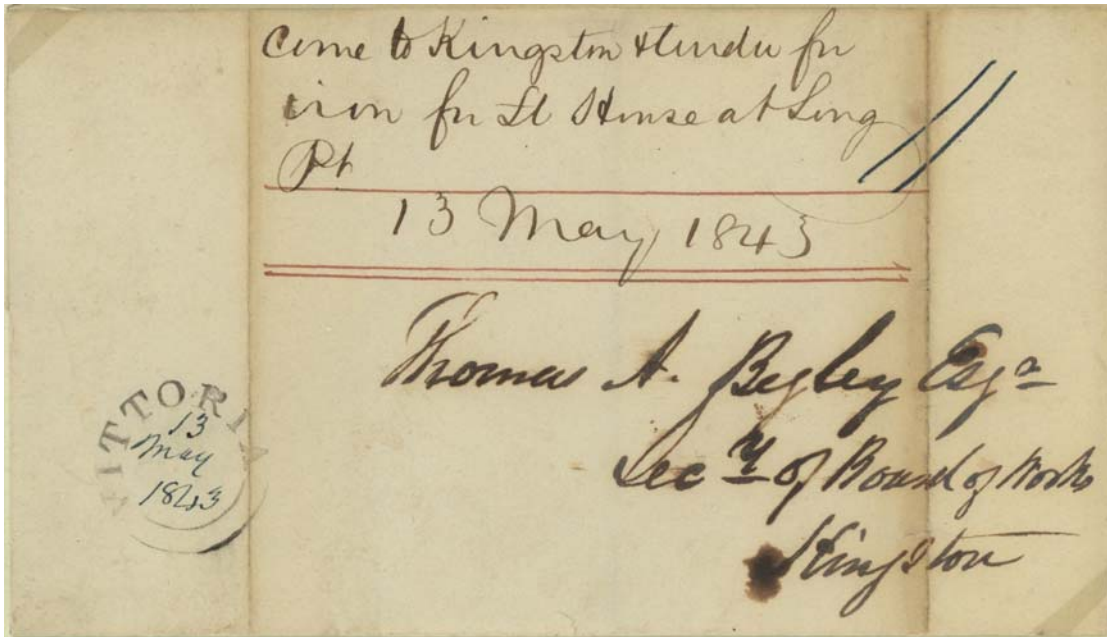
NAPANEE 1829-type, known 1835–42. Prior to 1836, the first *E* on this hammer had incorrectly been *C*. Post office opened 1826.



Napanee—Kingston, 1842. **FREE**
Latest strike reported.

Vittoria UC 1829-type

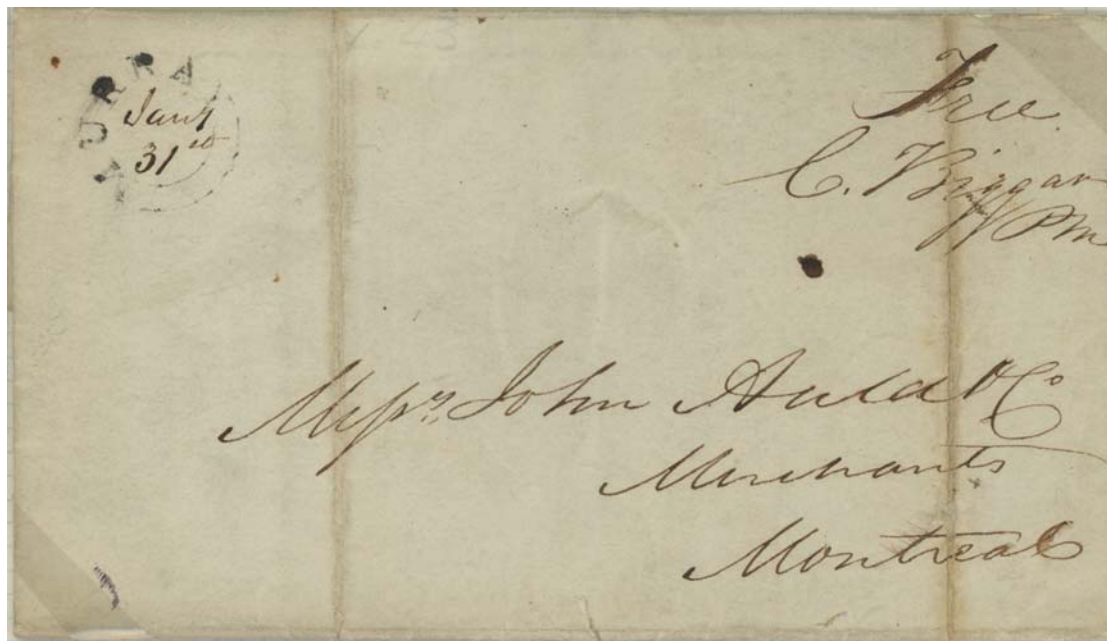
VITTORIA 1829-type, known 1831–48, possibly the longest-lived 1829-type marking in normal use.



Vittoria–Kingston, 1843. Rated collect [II](#) d cy, 201–300 miles.

Murray UC 1829-type

MURRAY (Northumberland Co, U C) 1829-type, known 1835–48. Not to be confused with Murray Bay L.C.



Murray—Montreal, 1843. Free.

Lancaster UC 1829-type

LANCASTER UC 1829-type, known 1829–51.

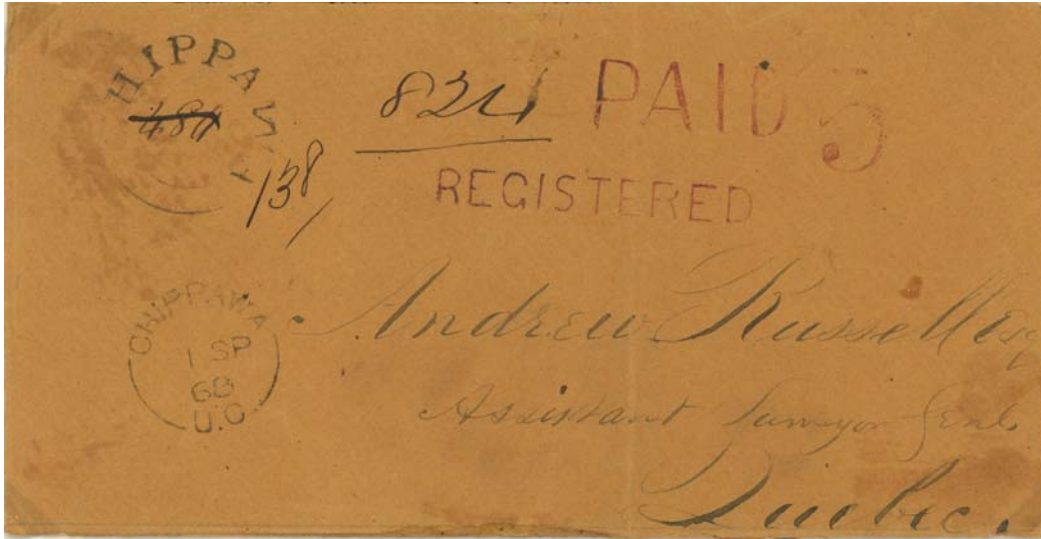


Montreal–**Lancaster**, forwarded to Cornwall, 1846. Rated collect 7 d cy, 61–100 miles.

At Lancaster, *Opened by Alexr McDonald–Lancaster, but not for him.* At Cornwall, *advertised & not called for.* From the Crown Lands Office.

Chippawa UC 1829-type revival

CHIPPAWA 1829-type. Originally, CHIPPA **I**VA (known 1834–36), altered to CHIPPA **VV**A (known from 1836, with normal use likely to 1842). Revived ca 1860 to enclose registration numbers.



Chippawa (Ont)–Toronto, 1868. Rated **PAID 5¢** domestic rate plus 2¢ registration.

The two ~~Rennies~~ Richmonds

Both Richmond U C and Richmond L C were issued 1829-type handstamps. To distinguish them, provincial designations were included.

RICHMOND U C 1829-type known 1838–47. Carleton Co, U C. Post office open 1828.

RICHMOND L C 1829-type known 1830–48.



Richmond U C—Dundee (Scotland) via New York shipletter, 9 May 1838. PAID $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to the exchange point at Prescott U.C. (transit ms, 12 May 1838); **Paid** $18\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ U S exchange to New York. Then charged $1\frac{1}{4}$ stg: U K incoming ship letter fee (8 d) and inland mileage, Falmouth–Dundee, 8 d; ubiquitous $\frac{1}{2}$ d Scottish wheel tax added.

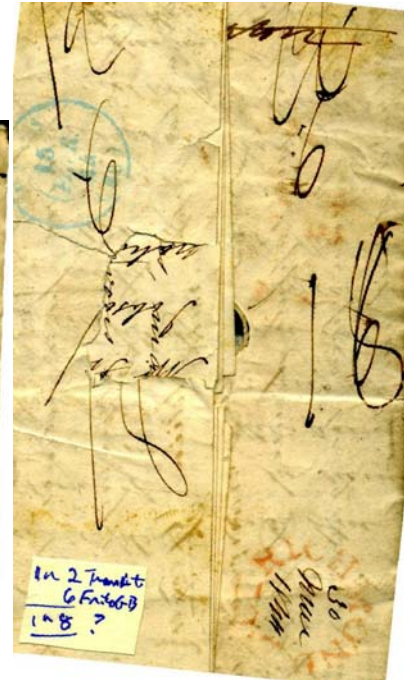
Earliest reported strike of Richmond U C 1829-type.



Meriden (NH)—Shipton (L C) via the Derby Line-Stanstead exchange and **Richmond L.C.**, 1839. Rated Paid $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ U S rate to the exchange point, charged $4\frac{1}{2}$ d (under 60 miles to Richmond (for some reason), then with the standard L C misuse of **FORWARDED**, charged an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ d to make up the 7 d rate 61–100 miles, Stanstead–Shipton via Richmond.

The weirdo **STANSTEAD, L.C** double circle (with a comma) known 1836–41.

Richmond LC 1829-type



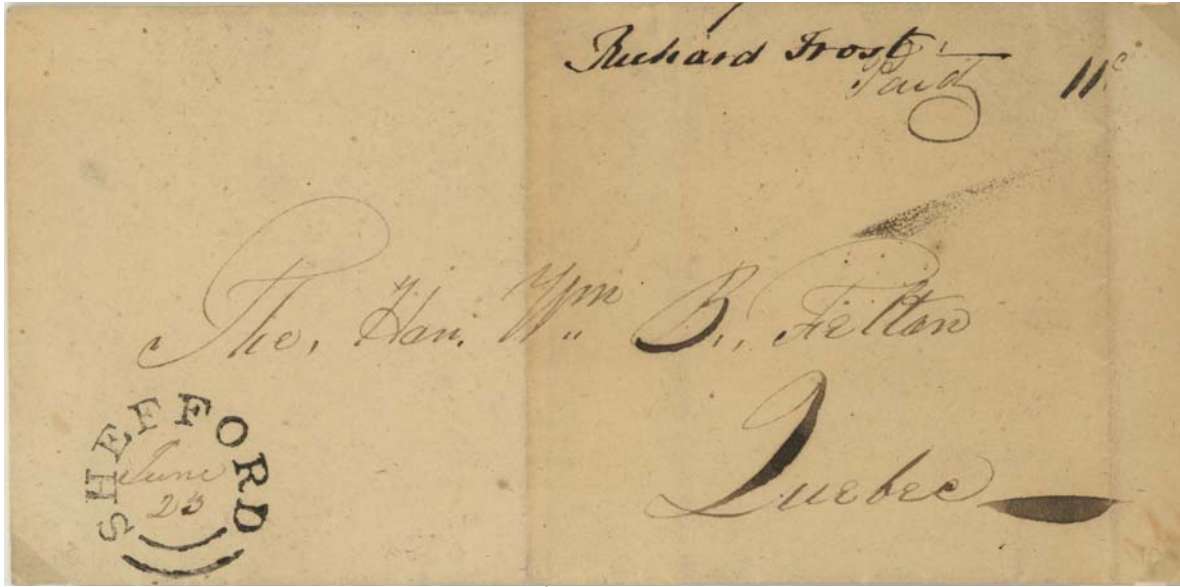
Bougy (Caen) via Le Havre to Richmond (LC), 1844. Red P.P. Rated (prepaid) 18 décimes, made up of 12 déc France to Canada via UK (1843 convention) and 6 déc internal France. Incoming mail not to a port was subject to a 2d stg charge, but it is not clear this was applied here.

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

Lower Canada

Shefford LC 1829-type

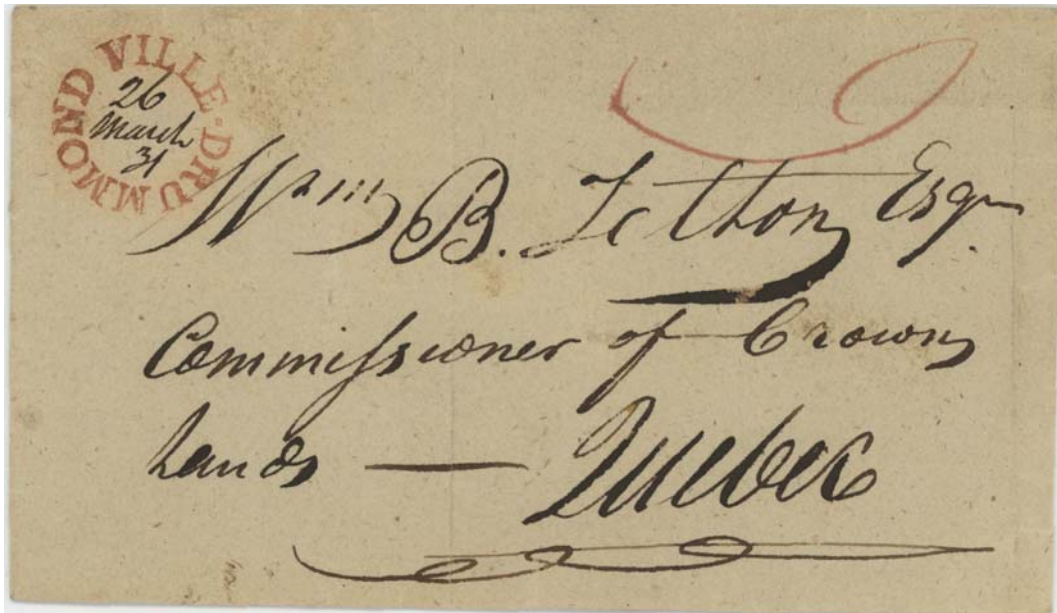
SHEFFORD 1829-type, known 1830–5. Post office opened 1816. Became Frost Village in 1836; this letter is from Richard Frost.



Shefford–Quebec, 1830. Rated collect 11^d , 201–300 miles.

Drummondville LC 1829-type

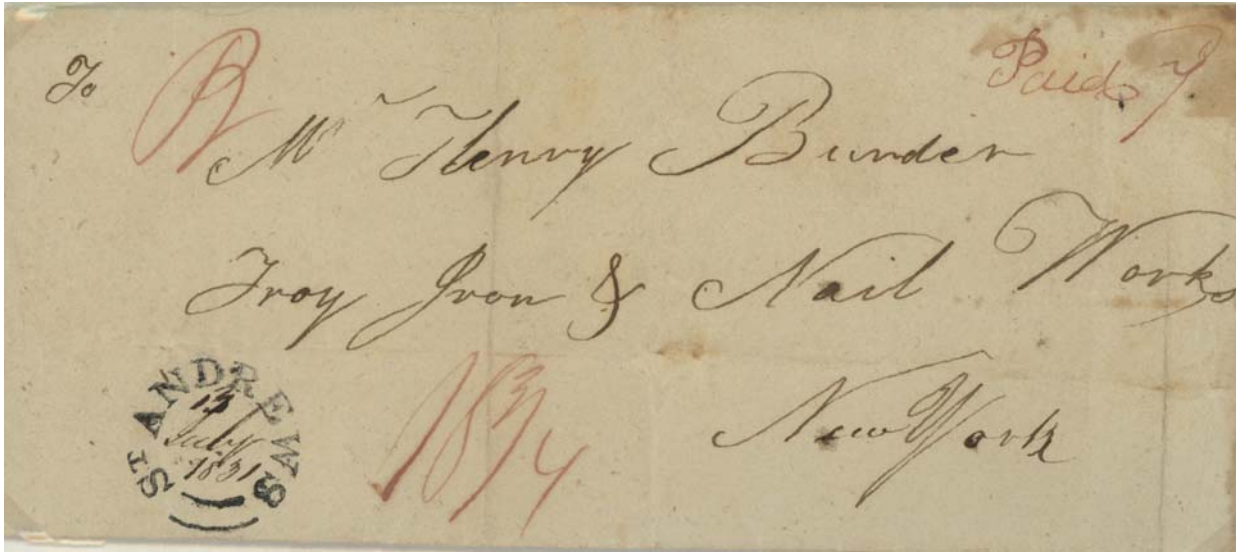
DRUMMONDVILLE (Drummond Co, LC), known 1829–49. Post office opened 1816. Not to be confused with Drummondville, UC (Welland Co; 1830 to some time before 1883)



Drummondville—Quebec, 1831. Rated 9 cy; road mileage was 101–200 miles.

St Andrews LC 1829-type

ST ANDREWS 1829-type, known 1830–42. Not to be confused with St Andrews U C or N B.

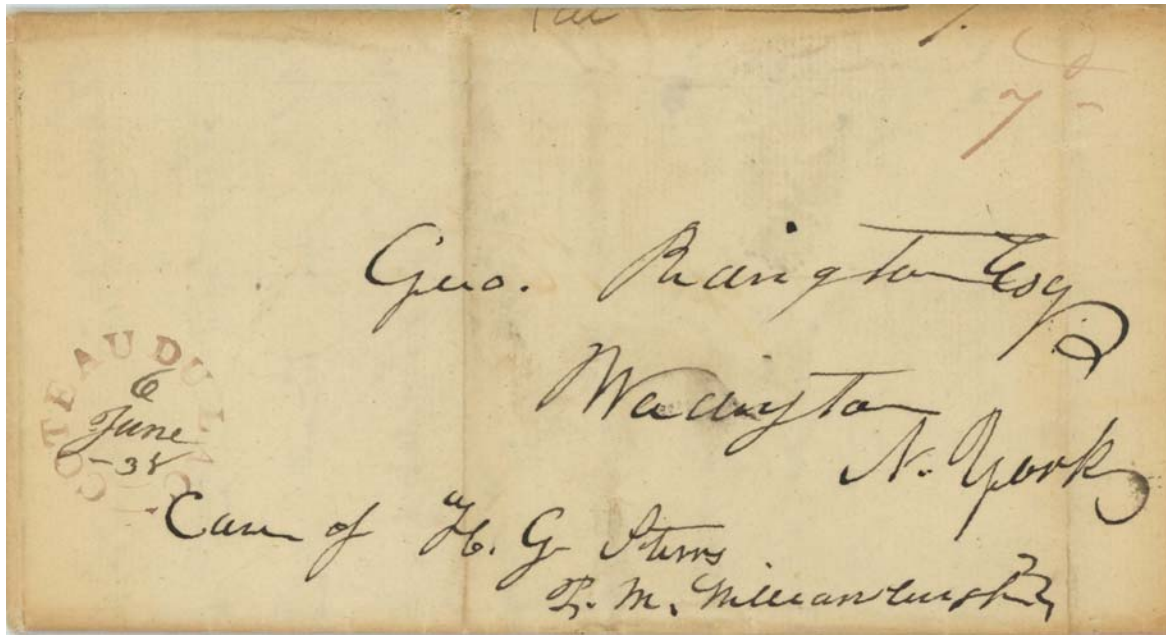


St Andrews (LC)–New York, via Lake Champlain, 1831. Rated *Paid* 7^d cy, 61–100 miles to the exchange point (Stanstead–Derby), and then charged 18³/₄¢ U S rate (150–400 miles) to New York.

Large red *B*, applied at the exchange point (along with the U S rate mark), for *boat*, indicates carriage on Lake Champlain.

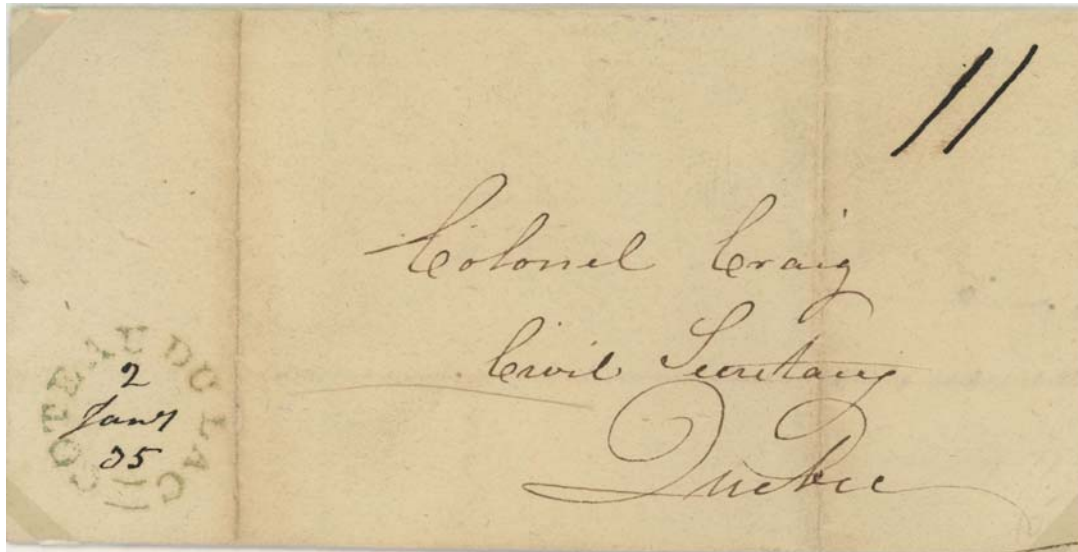
Coteau du Lac LC 1829-type

COTEAU DU LAC 1829-type, known 1829–49. Post office opened 1816.



1831. June 6th.

Coteau du Lac–Waddington (NY), 1831. Prepaid 7 d (101–200 miles) to the exchange point at Williamsburg (care of ... at bottom), and no additional charge.

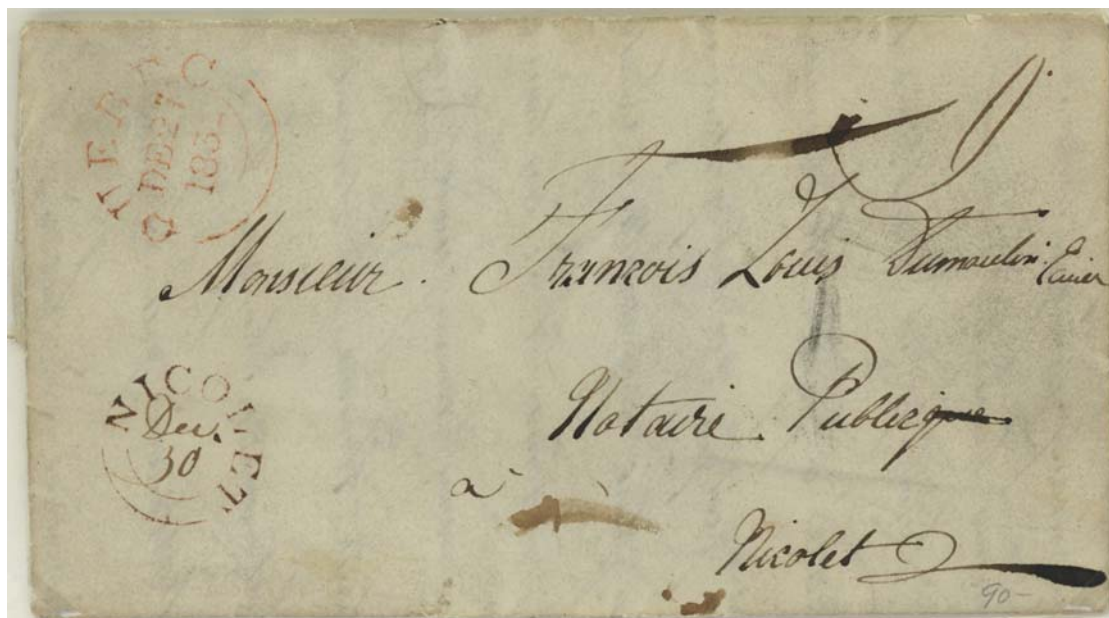


Coteau du Lac–Quebec, 1835. Rated collect 11 d cy, 201–300 miles.

Green is an unusual colour for any Canadian handstamp.

Nicolet LC 1829-type

NICOLET 1829=type, known 1829-42. Post office opened 1826.



Nicolet-Montreal, 1832. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101-200 miles.

QUEBEC 1831-type, typeset-dated, common.

Phillipsburg (East) LC, 1829 type

PHILLIPSBURG 1829-type, known 1829–47. Only single arc, owing to length of name.



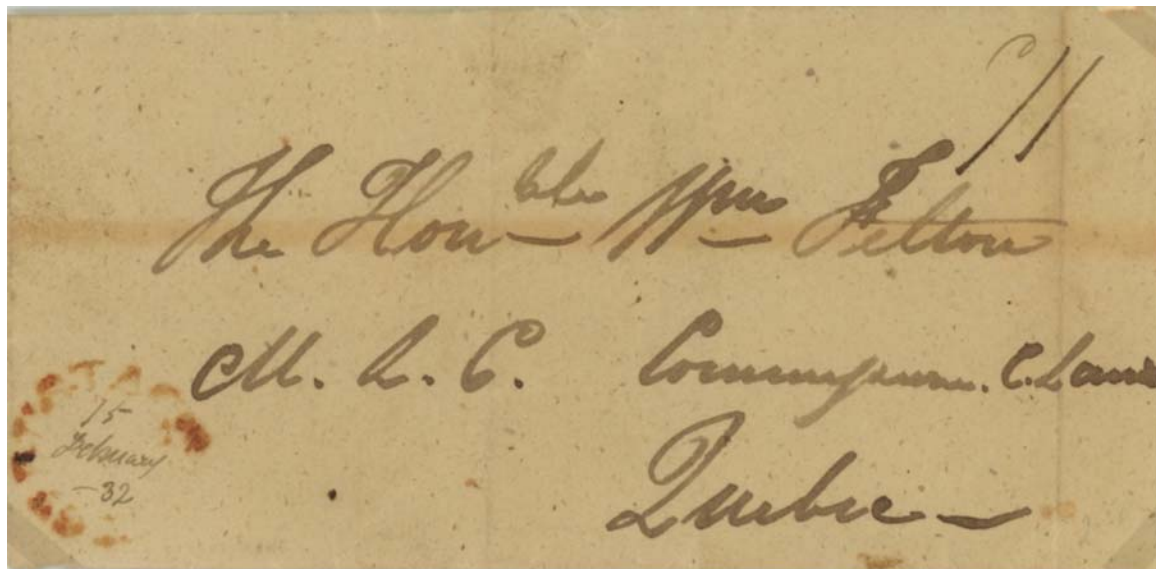
Phillipsburg–*Quebec*, 1832. Rated 11 d collect, 201–300 miles.



Phillipsburg—*Montreal*, 1838. Rated **PAID** 4½^d cy, under 60 miles.

St Eustache LC 1829-type

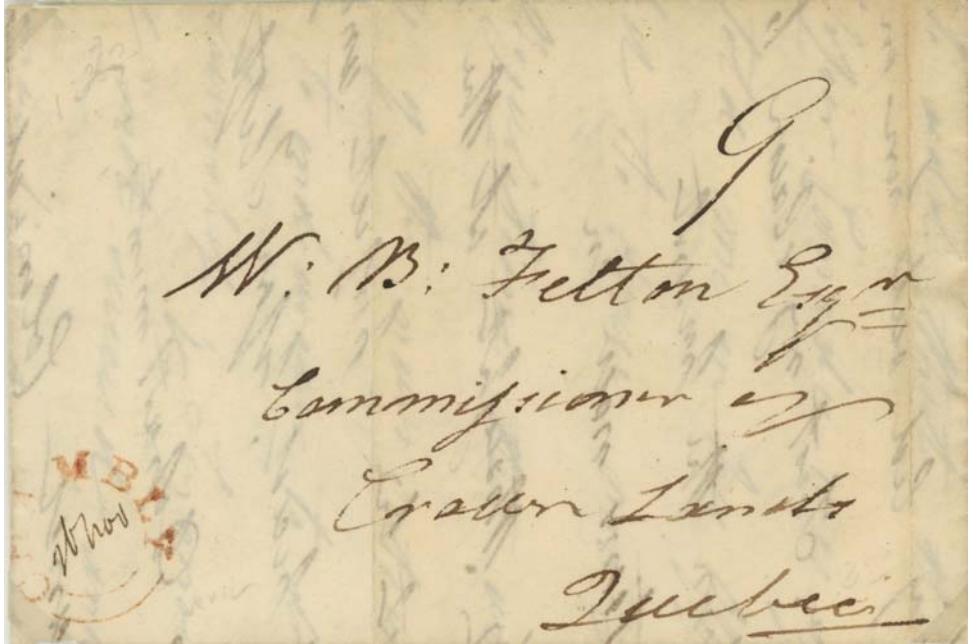
ST EUSTACHE (Deux Montagnes Co, LC), known 1830–37. Post office opened 1819.



St Eustache—Quebec, 1832. Rated collect ^d11, 201–300 miles; the straight line distance was only 140 miles, but the rate was based on road mileage.

Chambly LC 1829-type

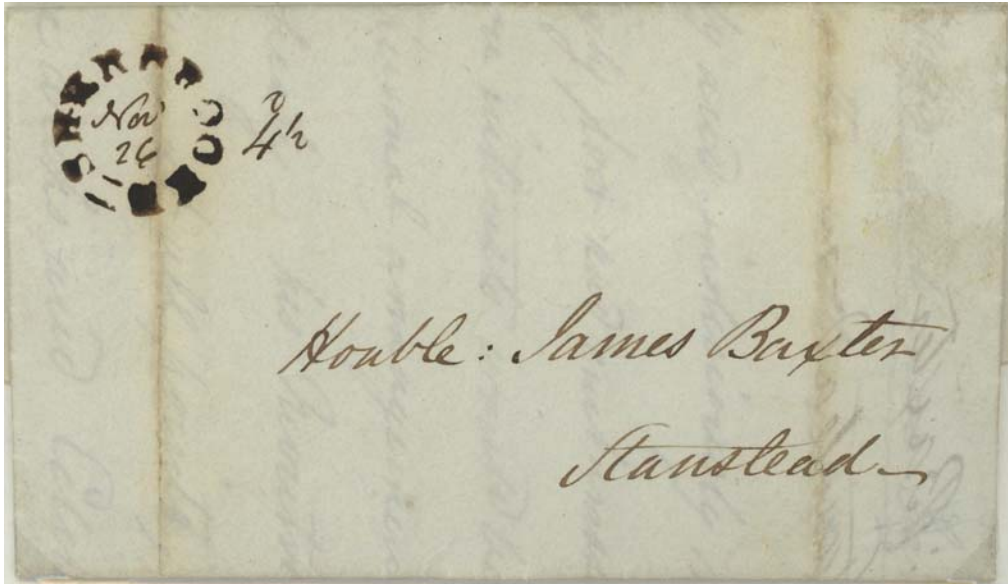
CHAMBLY (Chambly Co, LC), known 1829–42. Post office opened 1816.



Chambly–Quebec, 1833. Rated 9 cy, 101–200 miles.

Sherbrooke LC 1829-type

SHERBROOKE 1829-type, known 1829–39. Post office opened ca 1819.



Sherbrooke–Stanstead, 1833. Rated collect $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, under 60 miles.



Sherbrooke–London, ship letter, 1838. Rated *paid* $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, under 60 miles to the Stanstead-Derby Line exchange; **PAID** $18\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, 150–400 miles to New York; converting to currency, and adding, the result was $1/4$.

Then charged $1/4$ stg, made up from 8 d U K incoming ship letter fee, arriving at Portsmouth (Robertson s-15, known 1834–40 in red), plus 8 d mileage, Portsmouth–London.

River du Loup LC 1829-type

RIVER DU LOUP 1829-type, known 1829–54; became *Rivière du Loup* (1832–48), although they continued to use this handstamp, and then *Rivière du Loup en haut*.



River du Loup (LC)—South Berwick (ME), via Lake Champlain, 1833. Rated **paid 10^d** cy; this is probably 101–200 miles to the exchange point (Stanstead-Derby) plus 1d to the carrier (as a way letter), and then charged **25¢** US rate (400+ miles) to destination.

Large red **B**, applied at the exchange point (along with the US rate mark), for *boat*, indicates carriage on Lake Champlain.



River du Loup—South Berwick (ME), via Lake Champlain, 1839. Rated as above, but without the extra penny.

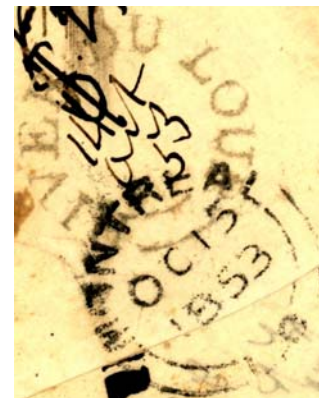
STEAM-BOAT handstamp probably indicates carriage on Lake Champlain.

MONTREAL double circle, common.



Hunterstown (LC)—St Louis, 1853. Pre-paid 6d cy (= **10¢**) to the U.S. Canada exchange marking.

Hunterstown double broken circle, known 1852–72.



William Henry LC 1829-type

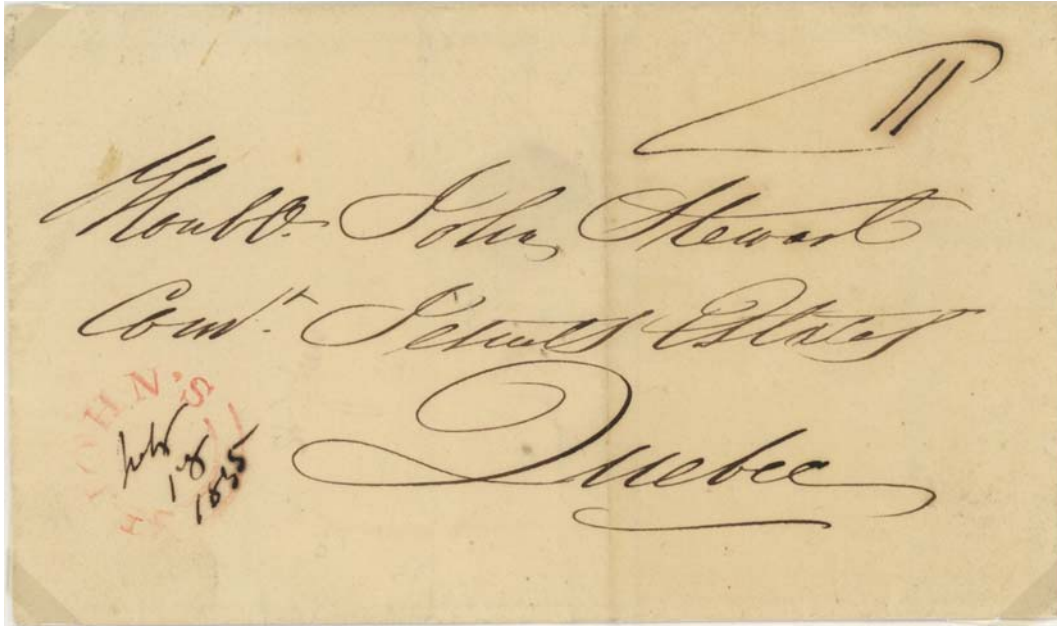
WILLIAM HENRY 1829-type known 1830–34. Post office open 1814–62; name changed to Sorel.



William Henry—Québec, via Montréal, quadruple, 1830s. Rated initially 1/6 cy, double 9 d cy, 101-200 miles, then reweighed or candled and found to be quadruple, so postage doubled to 3/- cy. The **PAID** stamp was probably struck at Québec (destination), indicating payment by the recipient.

St John's LC 1829-type

ST JOHN'S (St Jean Co, LC) 1829-type, reported 1830–38. Post office opened 1812. Not to be confused with a million other St John and St Jean in Quebec, or Saint John NB, or St John's NF, or St Johns & St Johns West (Welland Co) UC.



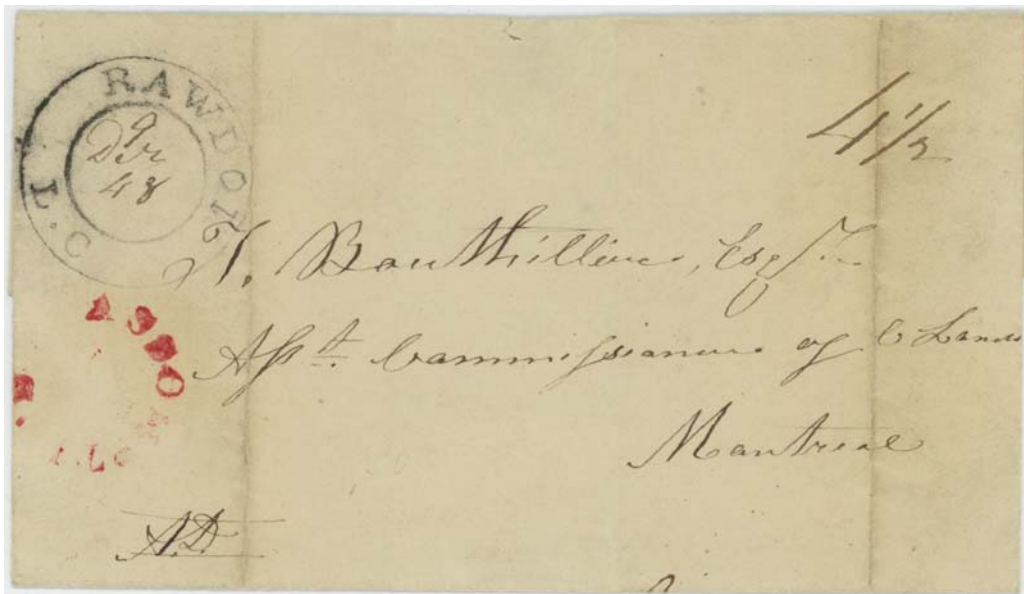
St John's—Quebec, 1835. Rated collect 11 d, 201–300 miles.

L'Assomption LC 1829 type

This handstamp initially incorrectly read St Assomption, but was corrected in 1835 to Assomption by removing the St. The handstamp St Assomption is known 1829–35. As Assomption, known 1835–49.



St Assomption–Quebec, 25 Aug 1835. Rated 3/9 d cy collect, triple, 401–500 miles.



Assomption–Montreal, 1848. Rated 4½ d cy collect, under 60 miles.

RAWDON L.C double circle, known 1833–60.

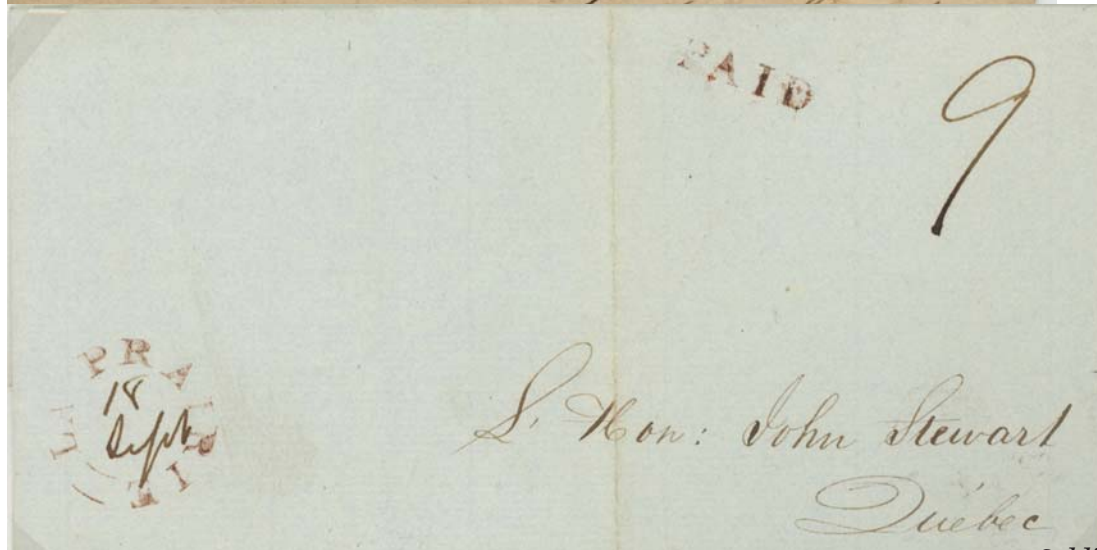
La Prairie LC 1829-type

LA PRAIRIE 1829-type, known 1830–41.



Magnolia (Wakulla Co, FL) to **Laprairie**, 1835–6. Rated Free (to the border) signed by Magnolia postmaster. Then charged 4½ d cy from the Stanstead exchange to Montreal (under 60 miles), then *forwarded* (in the sense used in Lower Canada) to Laprairie, and charged an additional 4½ d (101–200 miles). Straightline

MAGNOLIA FLA DEC 16 reported only in 1834.



Laprairie—Quebec, 1841. Rated **PAID 9** d cy, 101–200 miles.

Laprairie 12 Sept
1841

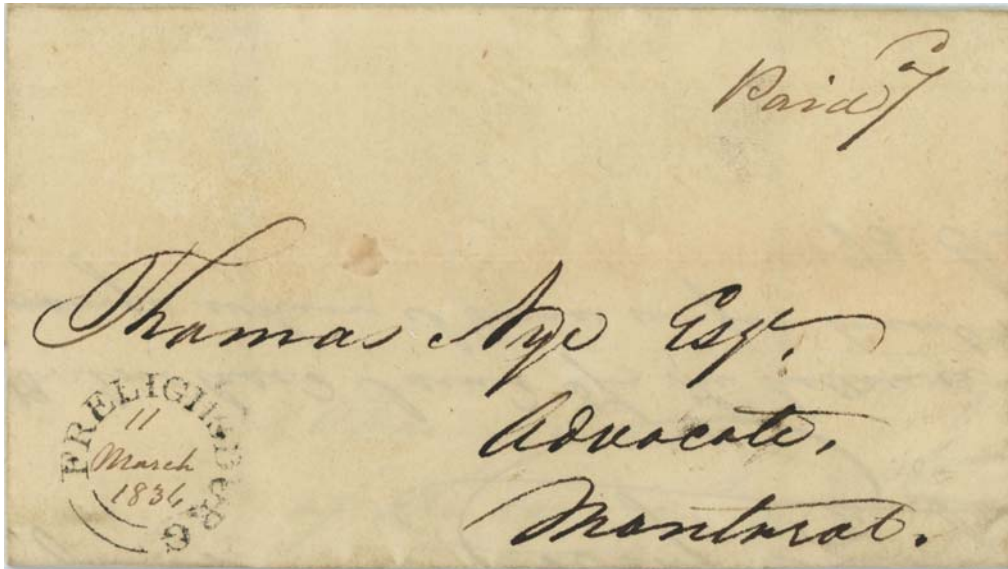


Soldier's letter, **Laprairie**—Chertsey (UK), 1841. Paid **1** d soldier's concessionary rate. From a sergeant of the 70th regiment (endorsed at top). Endorsed at left by Major John White, commanding officer.

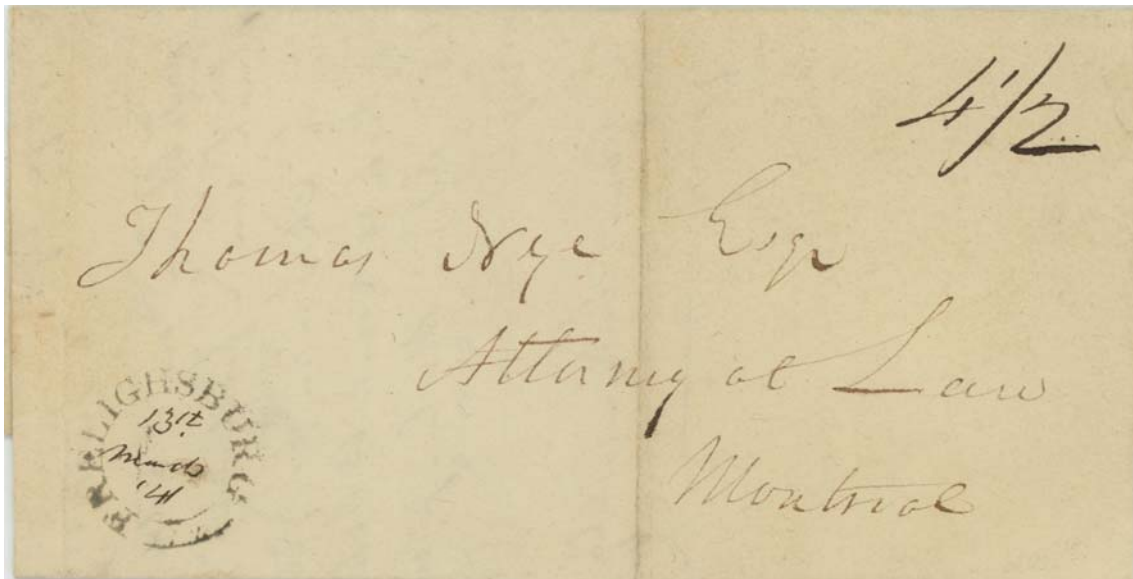
Frelighsburg LC 1829-type larger size

FRELIGHSBURG 1829-type, known 1829–48. Post office opened 1827.

Rates were by road mileage; presumably, between 1836 and 1841, more roads were established, and reduced the distance Frelighsburg–Montreal. The straightline distance is 55 miles.



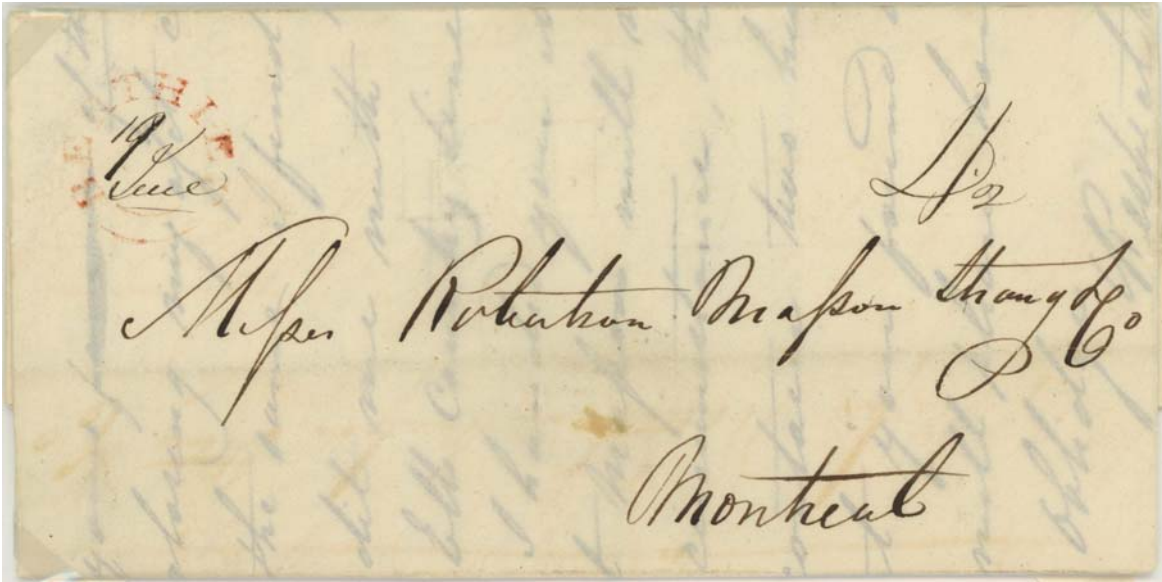
Frelighsburg–Montreal, 1836. Rated Paid 7⁰ cy, 61–100 miles.



Frelighsburg–Montreal, 1841. Rated collect 4½ cy, under 60 miles.

Berthier LC 1829-type

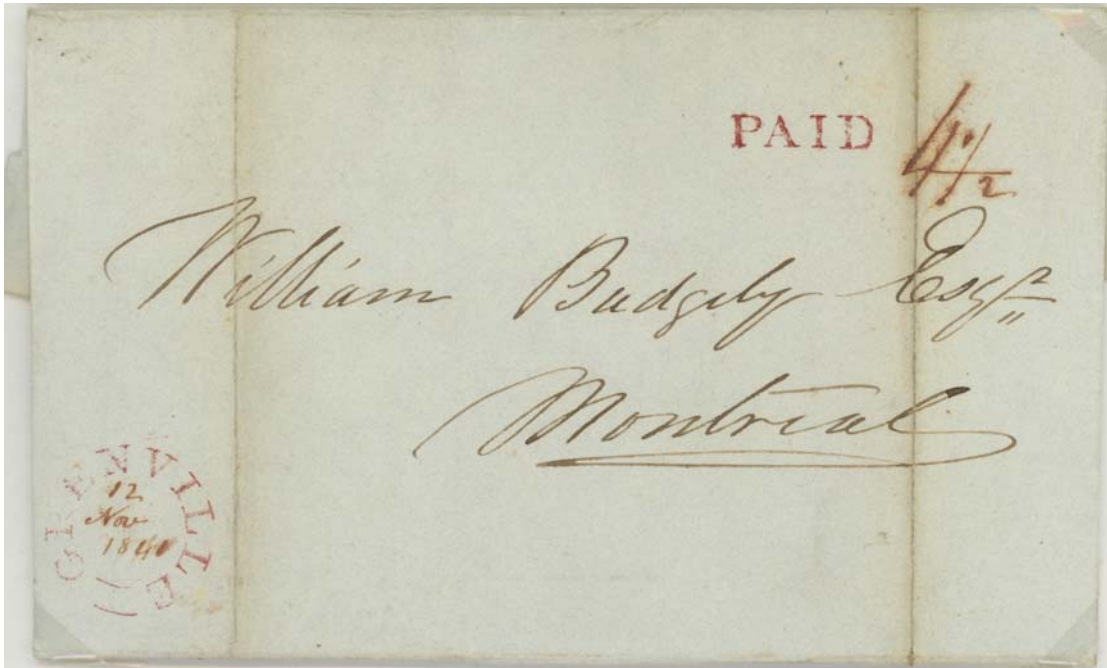
BERTHIER 1829-type, known 1830–42. One of the commonest of all 1829-type handstamps.



Berthier—Montreal, 1836. Rated collect 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

Grenville LC 1829-type

GRENVILLE 1829-type, known 1829–49.



Grenville–Montreal, 1840. Rated **PAID 4½** d cy, under 60 miles.

Grenville 1829-type, known 1829–49.



Grenville–Quebec, 1841. Rated **PAID 11⁰** cy, 201–300 miles.

Terrebonne LC 1829-type

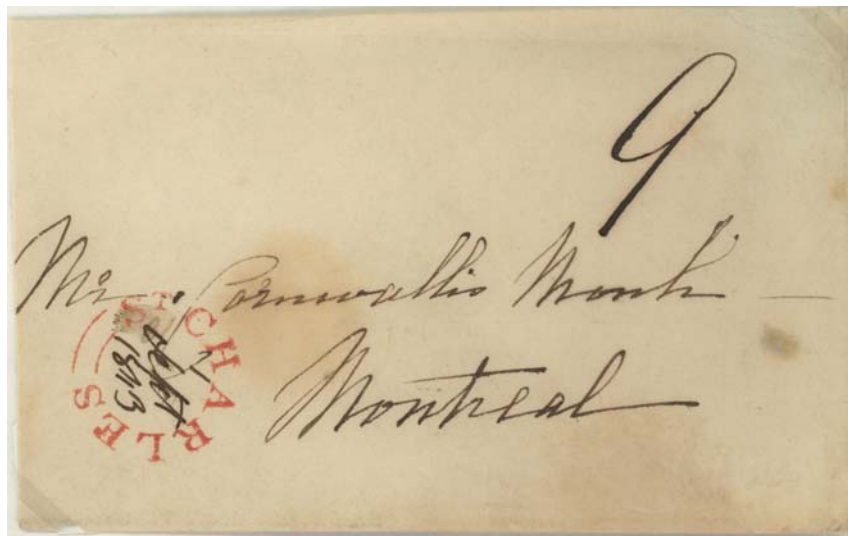
TERREBONNE 1829-type, known 1829–56. Post office opened 1820.



Terrebonne–Quebec, forwarded to Kingston, 1841. Rated collect 9 d, 101–200 miles, Terrebonne to Quebec; then **FORWARDED** to Kingston, and charged an additional 1/2, 301–400 miles.

St Charles LC 1829-type

ST CHARLES 1829-type, known 1832–50.



St Charles—Montreal, 1843. Rated collect 9 d cy, double under 60 miles; an early envelope, hence charged for the enclosure.

Hatley LC 1829-type

HATLEY 1829-type, known 1830-49.



New Orleans LA–*Hatley*, 1846. Rated collect 20¢, double rate over 400 miles to Stanstead exchange; this converted to 1/– cy. Then charged double 4½ d under 60 miles to Hatley, so total due is 1/9 cy.

St Hyacinthe LC 1829-type

ST HYACINTHE 1829-type, known 1829–48, with a revival in 1890. Post office opened 1820.



St. Hyacinthe 22 Juin 1843.

St Hyacinthe—Montreal, money letter, 1843. Rated **PAID 9^d** cy, double under 60 miles (for the enclosure, since it contained money). **MONEY-LETTER** handstamps, one at St Hyacinthe, the other at Montreal.



St Hyacinthe—St Anicet, 1847. Rated **PAID 4½ d** cy, under 60 miles, but the mileage was subsequently found to be 61–100 miles, so charged 2½ d to make up the difference.

HUNTINGDON serif double broken circle, known 1842–70.

LA GUERRE serif double broken circle, known 1847–71

Double broken circle, 1831-type

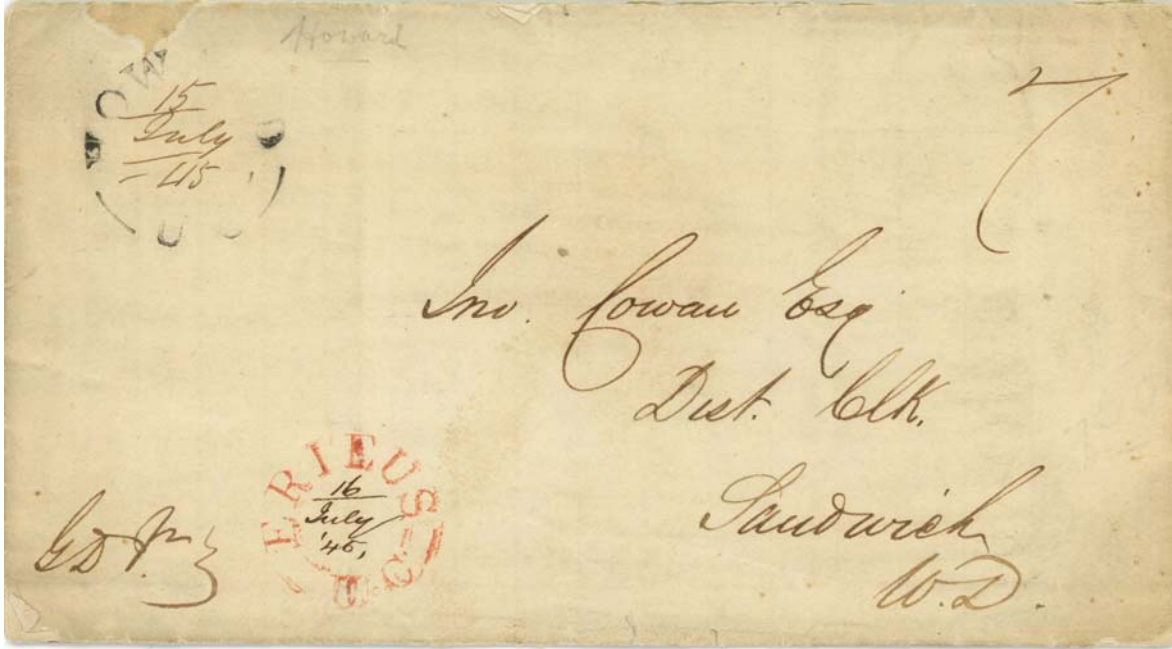
This style is slightly larger than that of the 1829-type, and includes provincial designation (except for Quebec). 13 hammers in this style were ordered for UC, and 3 for LC.

The following UC post offices were issued with this type: Aldborough, Burritts Rapids, Colchester, Erius, Gosfield, Howard, Kemptville, Orford, Romney, Unionville, and Walsingham. An 1879 revival of Alborough is known; no strikes of Unionville have been reported; and the Kemptville handstamp was transformed into a double circle. The corresponding LC offices were Bolton, Lennoxville, and Quebec. The last is common, and the only typeset-dated example of the whole bunch.

Upper Canada

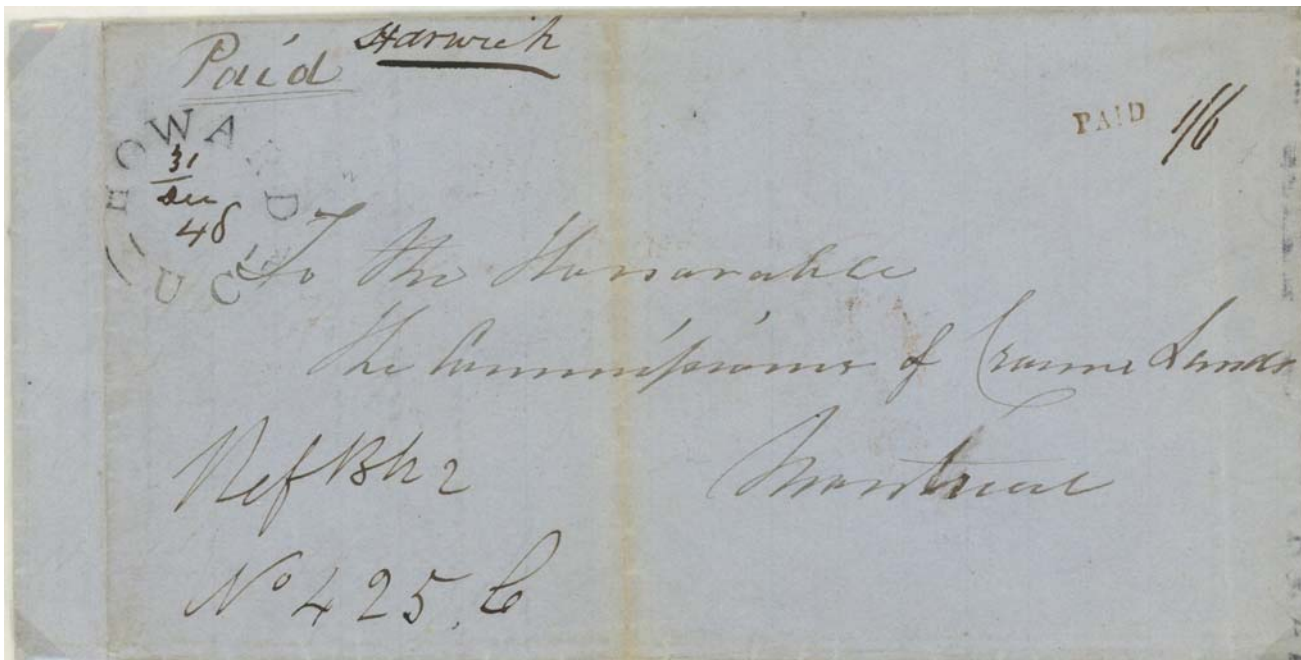
Howard UC 1831-type

HOWARD UC known 1833–48. Post office open 1831–51.



Howard–Sandwich, via **Erius**, 1845. Rated 7 d cy collect (101–200 miles).

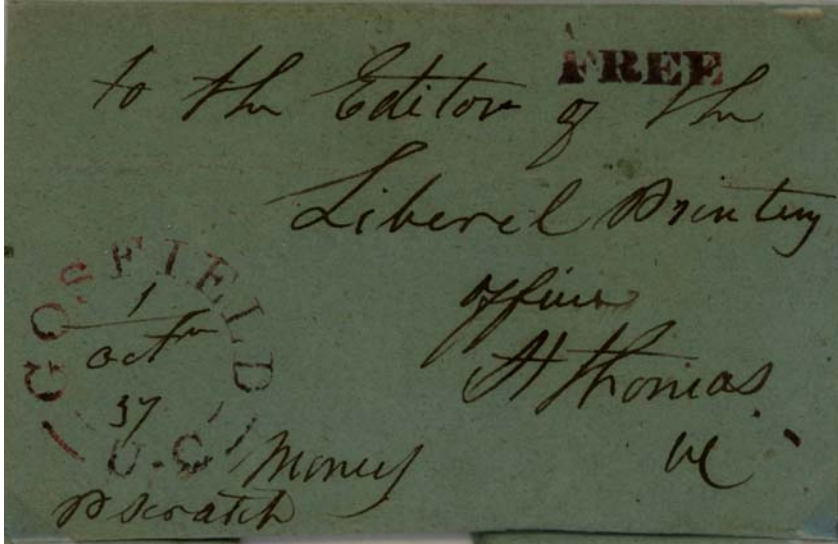
ERIEUS UC 1831-type, known 1838–45. Two 1831-order postmarks on the same cover.



Howard–Montréal, 1848. Rated **PAID** 1/6, 501–600 miles.

Gosfield UC 1831-type

GOSFIELD UC 1831-type, known 1834–43.



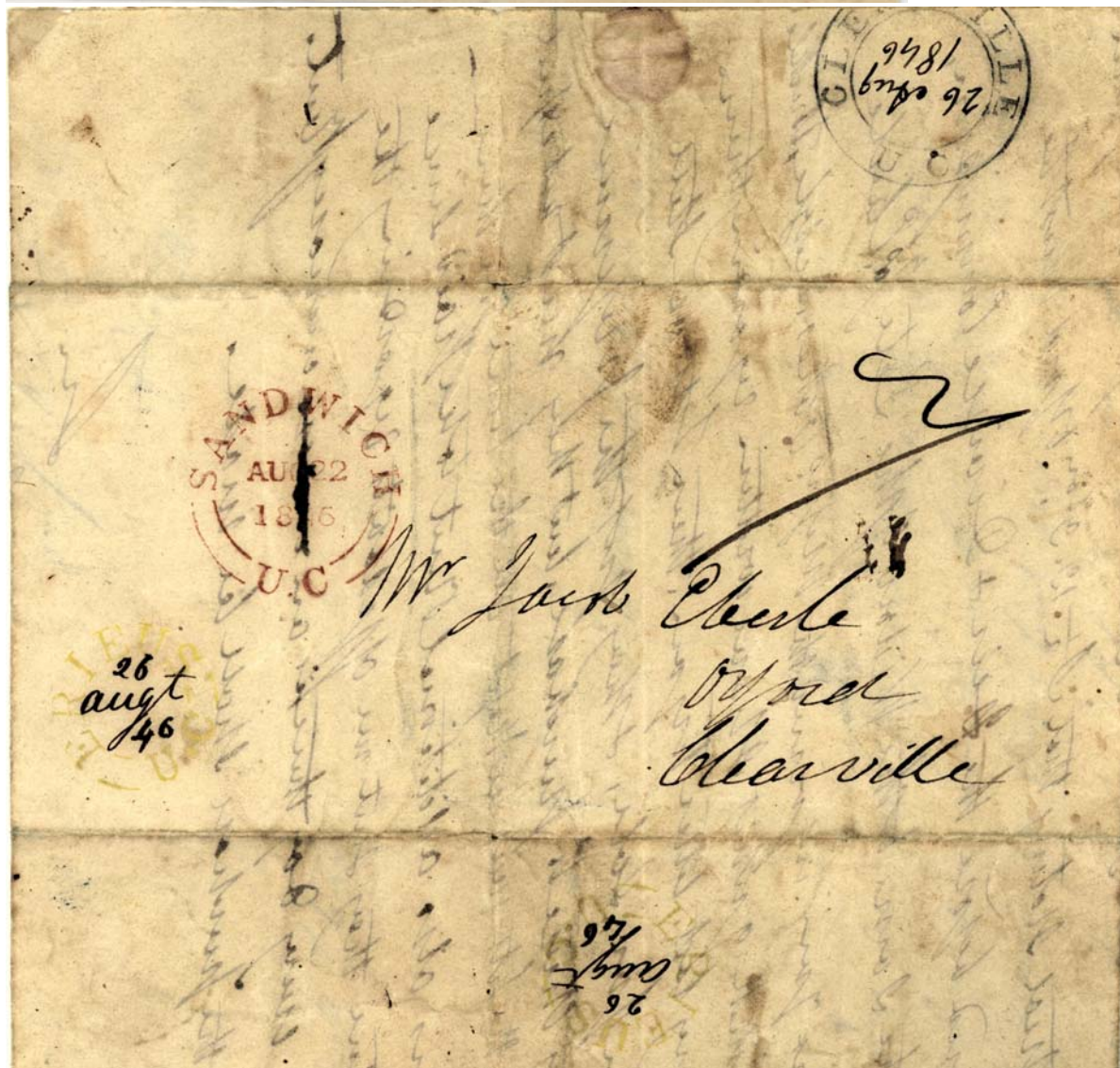
Gosfield–St Thomas (U C), 1837. **FREE** money letter. The postmaster (P Scratch) was acting as agent for the *Liberal* newspaper, a common practice.

Erieus UC 1831-type

ERIEUS UC 1831-type, proofed 7 February 1831, known 1838–46. Post office open 1831–52.



Erieus UC—Queenston, 25 May 1838. **FREE.**
Earliest reported strike.



Sandwich—Clearville, via
Erieus UC, 1846.

Rated collect 7 d, 61–100 miles.

Latest reported strikes (two). A very strange shade.

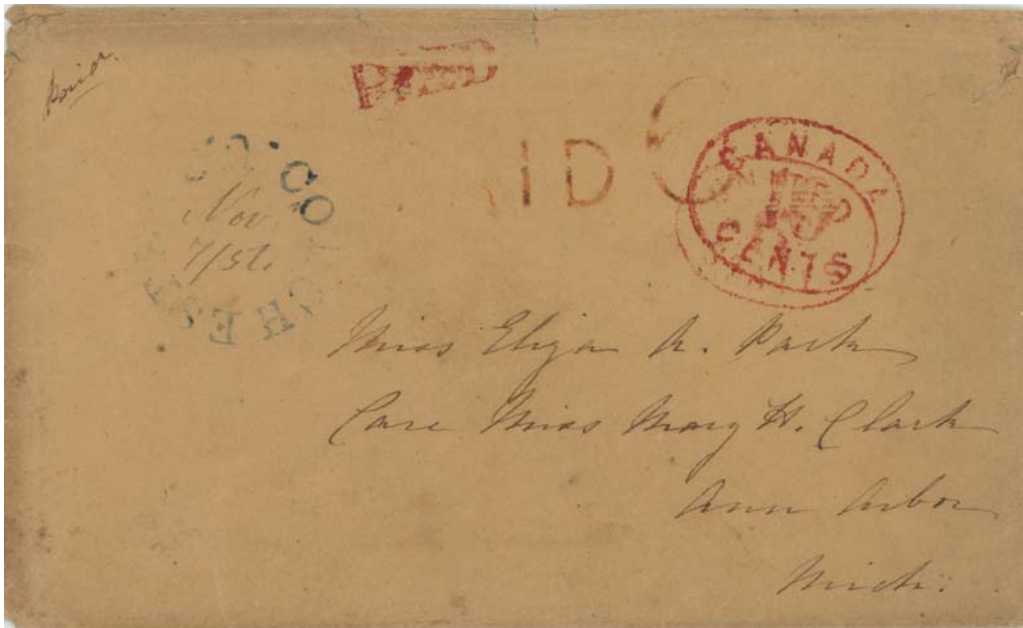
CLEARVILLE UC double circle, previously reported 1850–68. Post office open 1836–1914.

Colchester UC 1831-type

COLCHESTER UC 1831-type, known 1841-67.



Colchester-Toronto, 1841. *Paid 11* d, 201-300 miles.
Earliest reported strike.

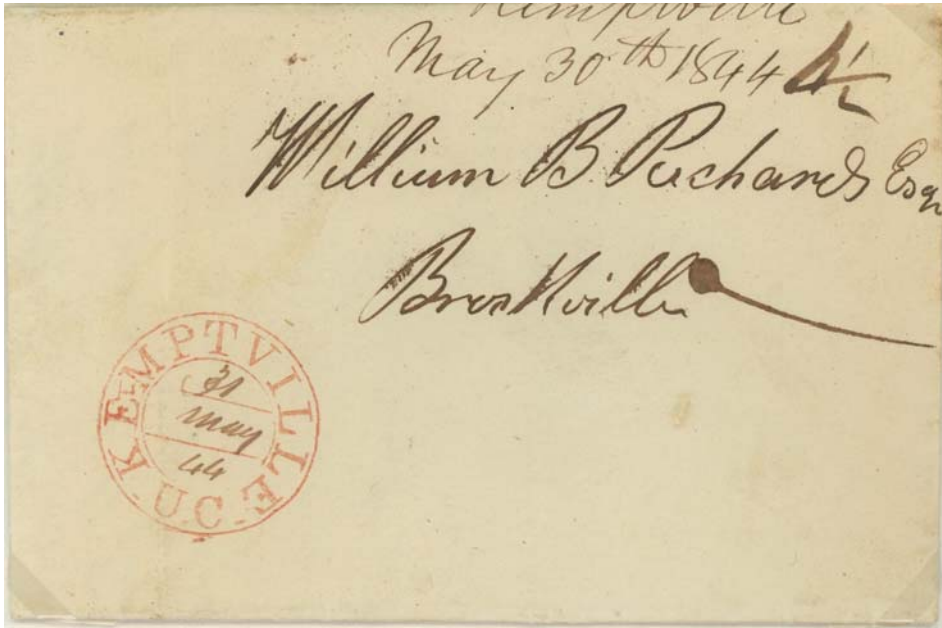


Colchester-Ann Arbor (MI), 1856. Rated



Kemptville UC 1831-type modified

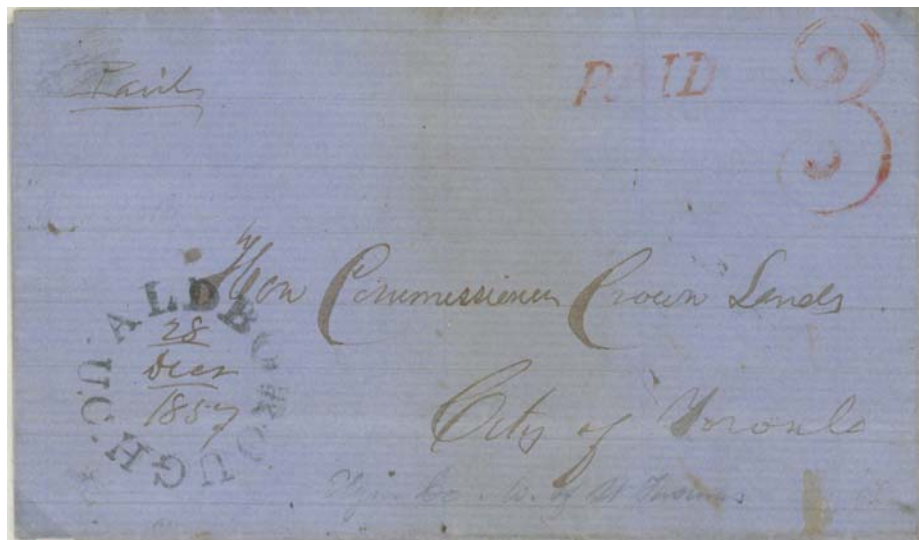
KEMPTVILLE U.C 1831-type, modified ca 1836 to a double circle. Sometime in 1836–8, the 1831-type Kemptville handstamp was skilfully modified so as to become a double circle (known 1838–45). Just one pre-modification strike has been reported. Post office opened 1831.



Kemptville U C—Brockville, 1844. Collect 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

Aldborough UC 1831-type

ALDBOROUGH UC 1831-type, known 1840–62.

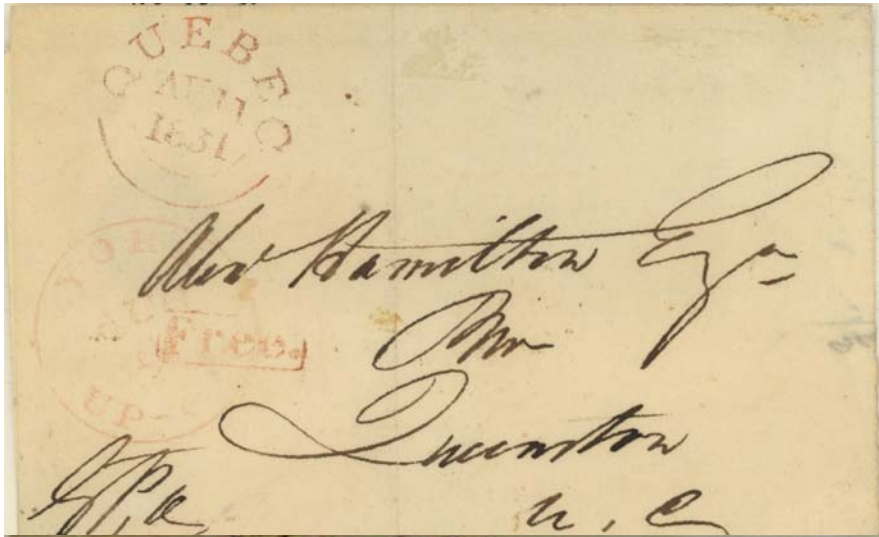


Aldborough UC—Toronto, 1857. **PAID 3** d domestic.

Lower Canada

Quebec 1831-type

QUEBEC 1831-type, known 1831–39 and relatively common. No provincial designation. *Quebec–Queenston, via York, August 1831. Distinctive boxed Free.*

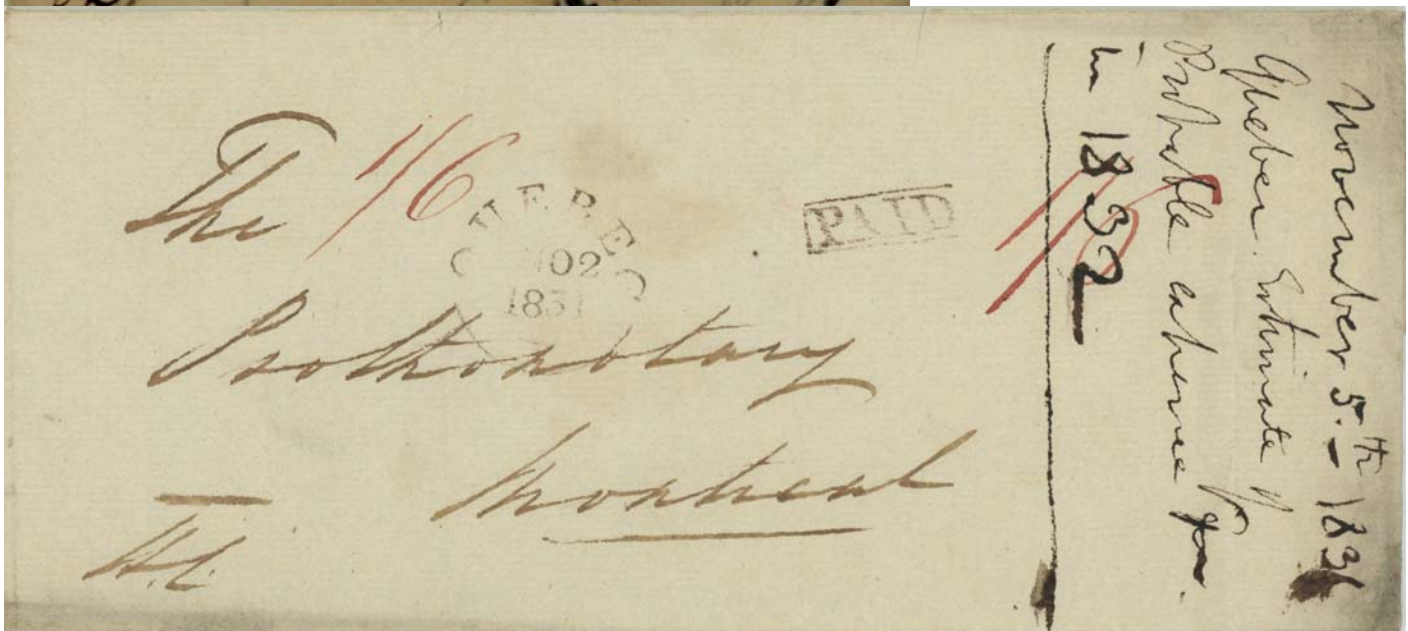


YORK UP CAN circle, known 1830–4.



Quebec–Montreal, October 1831. Second earliest reported handstamp MONEY-LETTER (with or without hyphen, sometimes with period); said to be rare.

The letter contained £104 in the form two drafts, hence triple rate 101–200 miles (Quebec–Montreal, by far the commonest route in Canada in the 19th century), collect 2/3 cy.



Quebec–Montreal, November 1831. Rated PAID 1/6 cy, double rate.

Quebec 1831-type



St John's (NF?)—*Quebec*, incoming ship letter, 1831. *Per Cabinet*.

Rated collect 2½ d cy (= 2 d stg), incoming shipletter fee.

Oval crown Quebec shipletter, known 1829–34.



Quebec—St George, 1833. Rated collect 9 d, 101–200 miles. **TOO LATE** applied at Quebec.



Quebec drop letter, 1833. Rated collect ^d1.

Double circle italic postmarks were issued in late 1828 or early 1829 to 26 offices in U.C., and 12 in L.C. The delicate italic did not survive long in many cases, and they were subsequently replaced, usually by more robust (roman) double circles. Clear strikes are very difficult to find. All (except for a few) were not typeset-dated. They are quite scarce, with the relatively common ones being Dunnville, Peterboro, Huntingdon. There is only one strike of Toronto (not the city), and it is in a museum.

Colborne UC double circle italic

Free

*The Hon^{ble}
Jas Hunt
Esq
Superintendent
Indian Affairs
Washington*

Pro^r. Ward

*Clerk of the Peace
Dist Hope*

S.A.H.P.



6- Money Letter. IN?

The Honorable John A. Dunn—
Receiver General
York—

RECORDED
6 Jan.
1831
U.C.

Colborne—York, money letter, 1831. Rated collect 1/2 cy, double 61–100 miles.

Colborne UC double oval italic

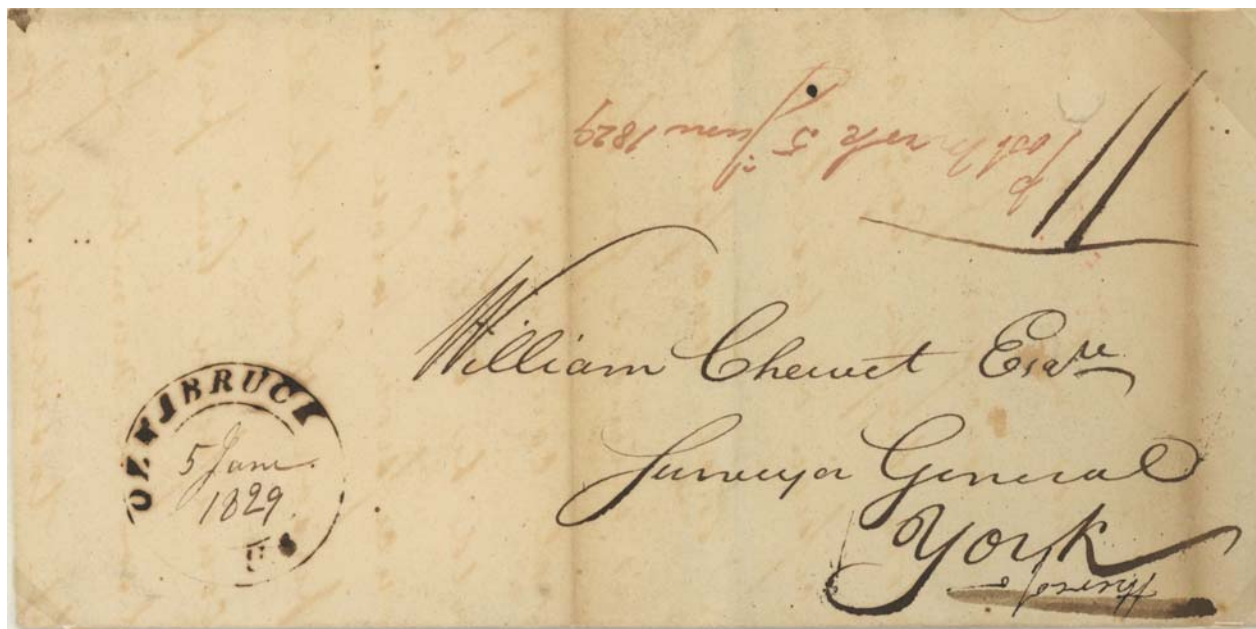
The double circle italic hammer was modified to a double oval. Known May 1832–February 1833.



Colborne UC—Lord Elmore (Aylmer), Governor-General of Canada, 20 August 1832. Rated 1/4 cy, 401–500 miles.

Oznabruck UC double circle italic

OZNABRUCK UC double circle italic. Stormont County; open 1789–1851.

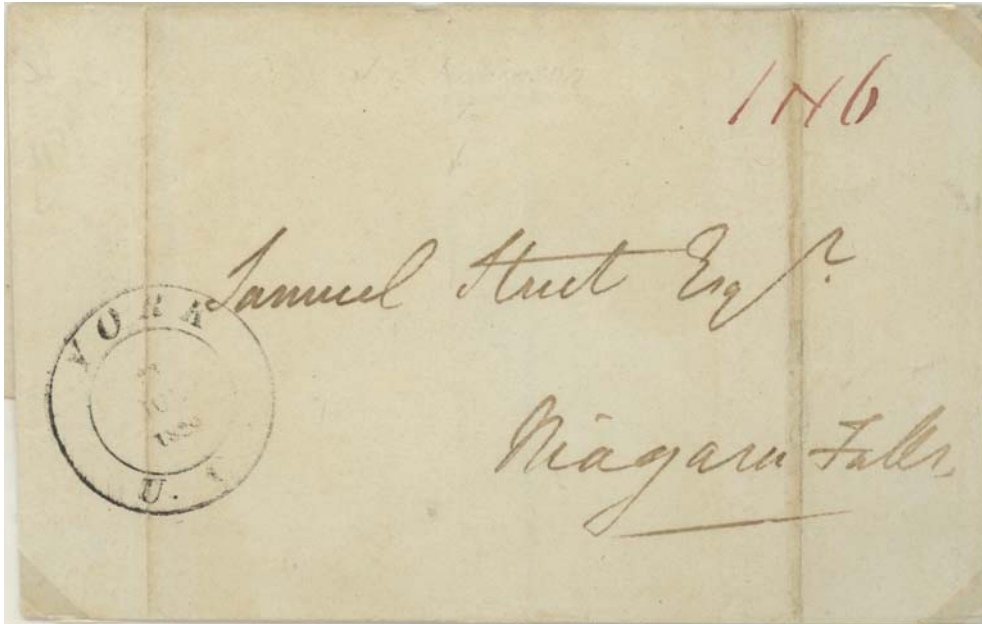


Oznabruck–York, 23 April 1829. Rated collect *11* d cy, 201–300 miles.

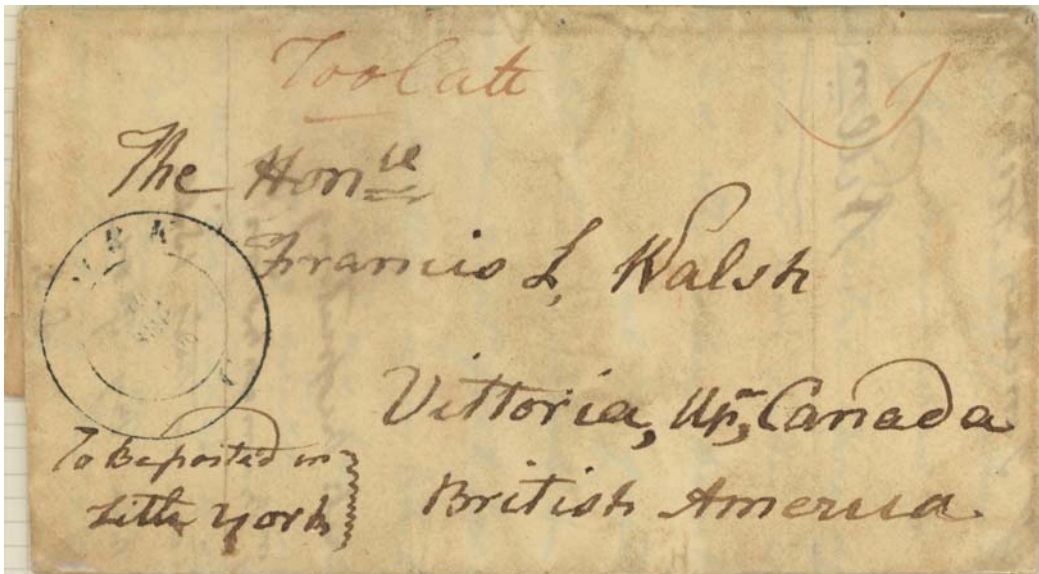
Only reported example.

York UC double circle italic

YORK U.C double circle italic. Typeset dated, known 14 May–16 September 1829; ms dated, known August (?)–October 1829. Became the city of Toronto in 1834.



York U C–Niagara Falls, 23 June 1829. Rated collect *1/6*, double 101–200 miles.



Dungannon (U K)–Vittoria (U C), via York (U C), 16 September 1829 (typeset dated). Carried by favour to York (at lower left, *to be posted in Little York*), and rated *9* d cy, 101–200 miles to Vittoria. *Too Late*.

Thornhill UC double circle italic

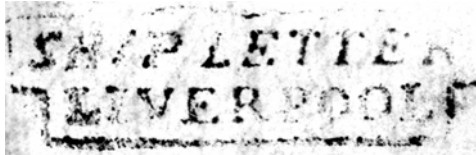
THORNHILL U.C double circle italic known only in 1830; fewer than five examples reported. Post office opened 1829.



Thornhill UC—Bridgewater (Somerset, UK), April 1830. Rated **PAID 11 & 1/3**; 11 d made up of 9 d cy, 101–200 miles Thornhill to the Niagara exchange plus 2 d ferriage, and 1/3, the latter equivalent to 25¢ US rate to New York (over 400 miles). Sent as a ship letter from New York, arriving at Liverpool, and charged 8 d stg incoming ship letter fee plus mileage of 11 d Liverpool–Somerset, 1/7 due.

Double rim **NIAGARA (UC)⁻¹** (inverted **UC**), known 1829–39.

Double oval **NIAGARA U CANADA PAID TO NEW-YORK**, at most five examples reported. Previously known August–November 1830.



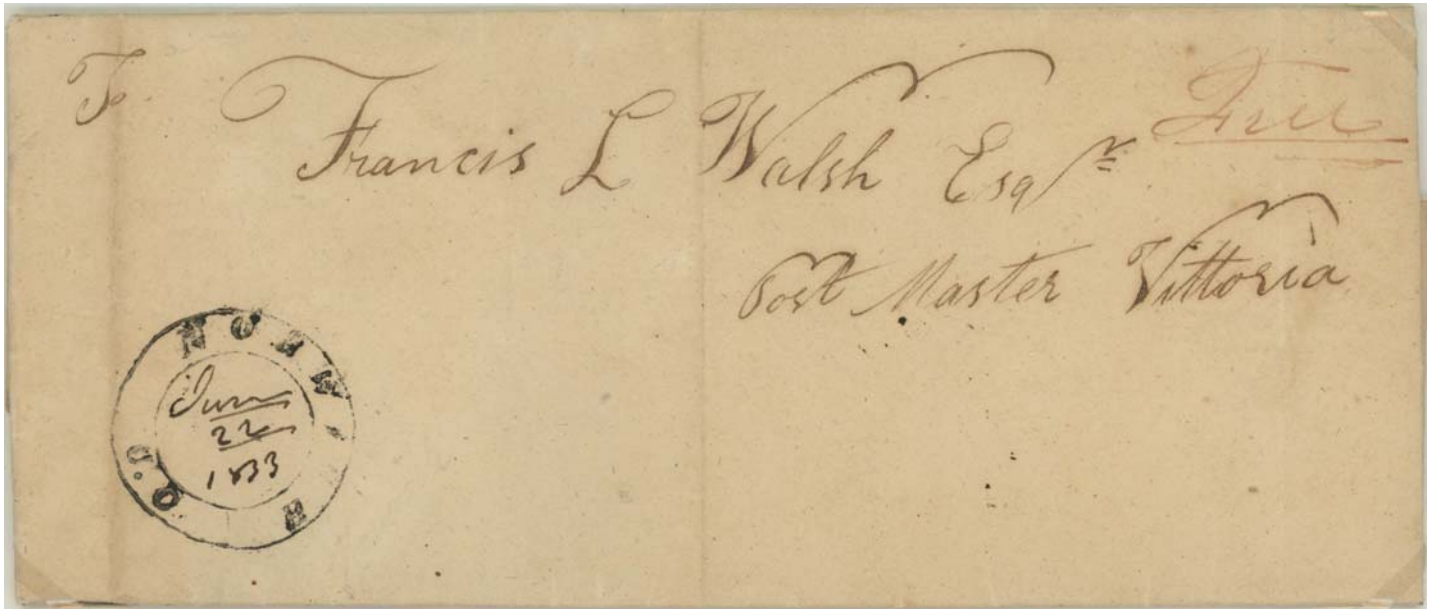
Norwich double circle italic, earliest & latest strikes

NORWICH UC double circle italic. Known 1831–3. Post office opened 1830.



Norwich (U C)–Niagara Falls Mills (U C), 27 September 1831. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Earliest reported strike.

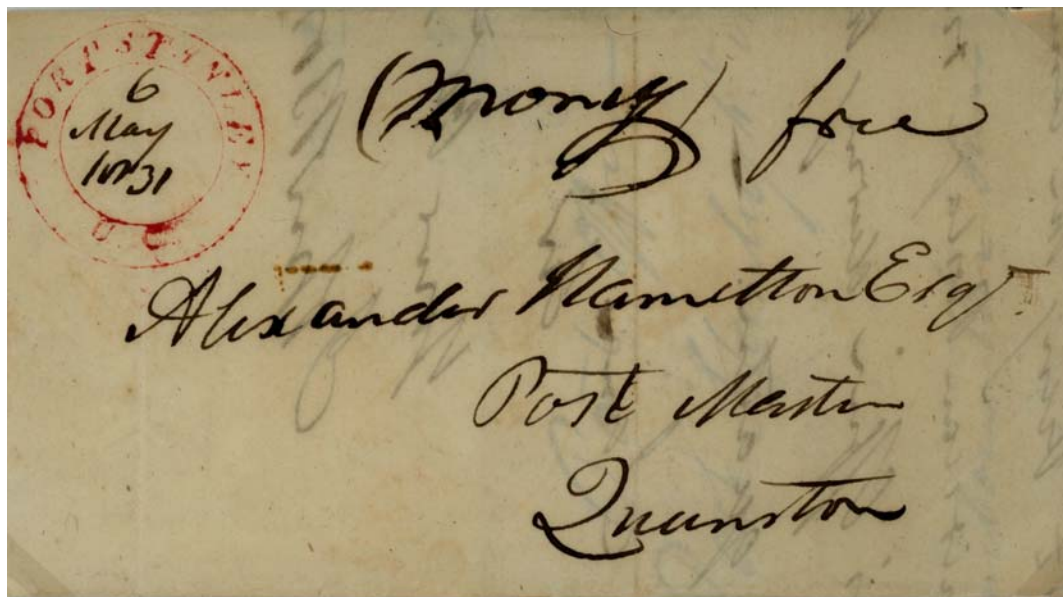


Norwich–Vittoria, 22 June 1833. Free

Latest reported strike; hammer showing wear.

Port Stanley UC double circle italic

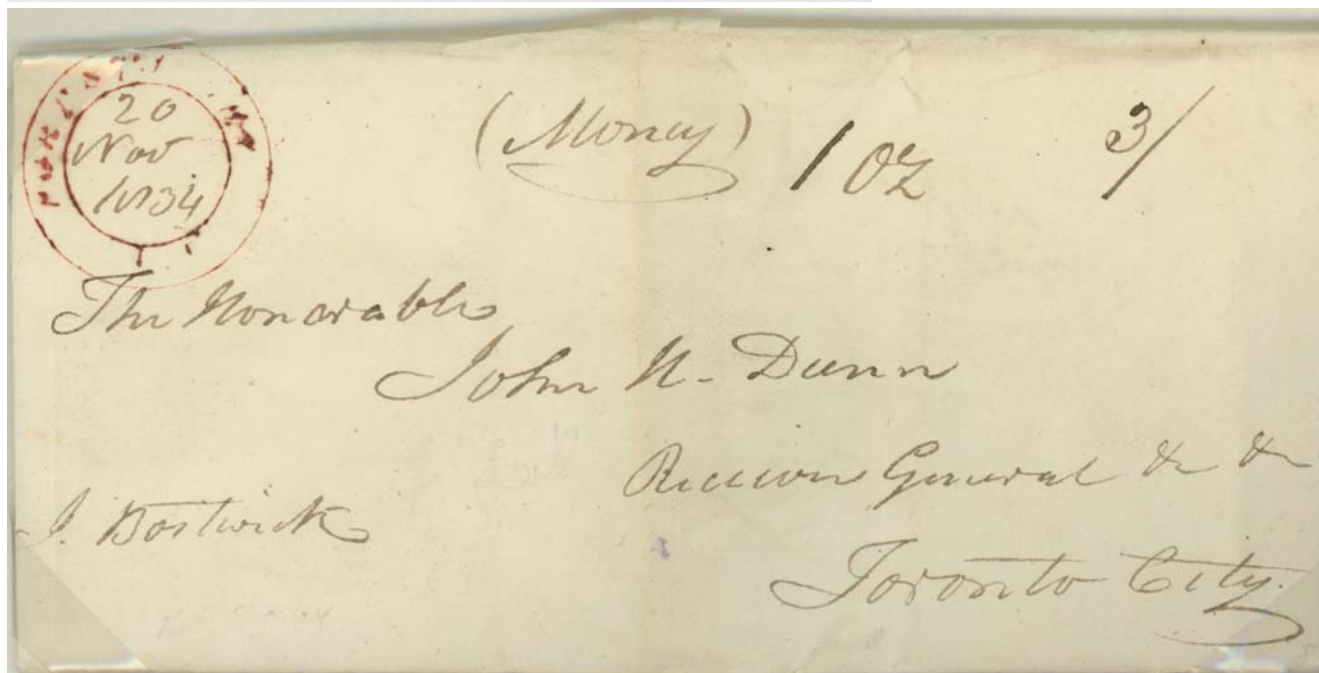
PORT STANLEY UC double circle italic, known 1831–42. Post office opened 1830.



Port Stanley UC—Queenston, 6 May 1831. Free money letter (scarce). From one postmaster to another, I enclose the amount of \$1.85³/₄, being the sum of American postage received at this office during the last quarter.
Earliest reported strike.



Port Stanley—Queenston, 1833. Same correspondence; also free money letter.



Port Stanley to Toronto, money letter, quadruple, 1834. Rated collect 1 oz 3/; 4 × 9 d, 101–200 miles. The sender again the postmaster (Bostwick at lower left). Sent to the Receiver-General, so the PM decided to charge it (let the government pay!).

Monaghan UC double circle italic

MONAGHAN UC double circle italic, known 1831–32; fewer than five examples are known. Post office open 1830–36.

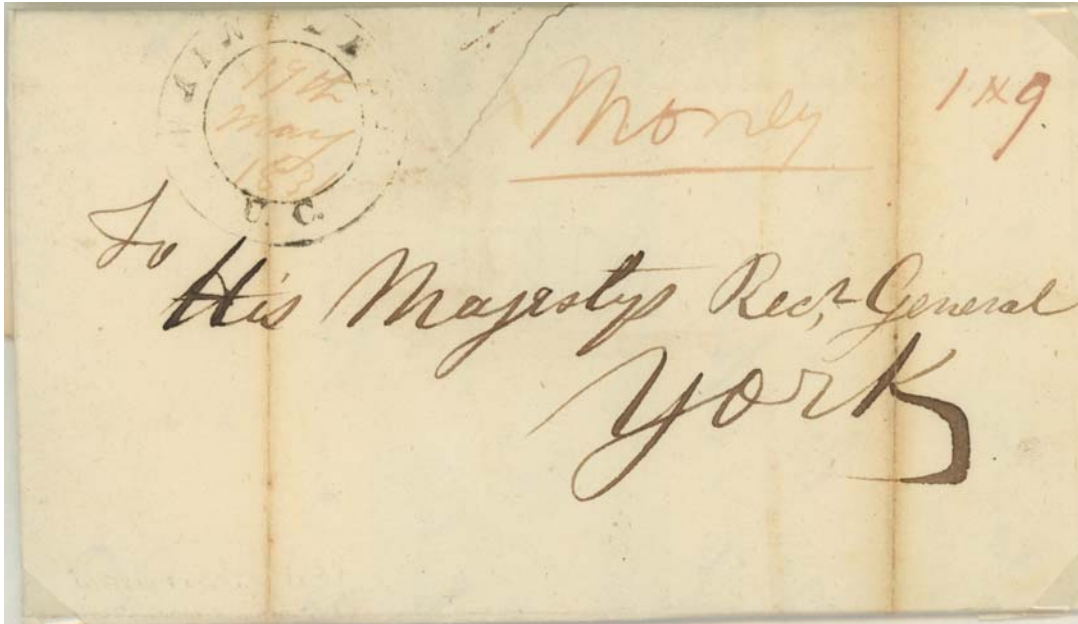


Monaghan UC—Hope, 13 January 1831. *paid 4½ d cy*, under 60 miles. Hope is in York County, but the sender might have meant Port Hope (Durham Co).

Earliest reported strike.

Wainfleet UC double circle italic

WAINFLEET U.C. double circle italic, known 1831–5, overlapping with ms. Post office open 1830–37; re-opened later.



Wainfleet UC—York, money letter, 1831. Rated collect *Money 1/9*, triple 61–100 miles (two enclosures).
Earliest reported strike.

Cavan UC double circle italic

CAVAN U.C. double circle italic, known 1830–34. Post office opened 1830.



Cavan U C–Hope, 1832. Rated collect 4½^d cy, under 60 miles. Addressed to Hope (an office in York County), but from the distance charge, likely Port Hope was intended.

Yarmouth UC double circle italic

YARMOUTH U. C. double circle italic, known 1832–6. Post office open 1830–37. Not to be confused with Yarmouth N S, or Yarmouth U K. Three strikes reported.



Yarmouth–Vittoria, 1832. *Free.*

Port Burwell UC double circle italic

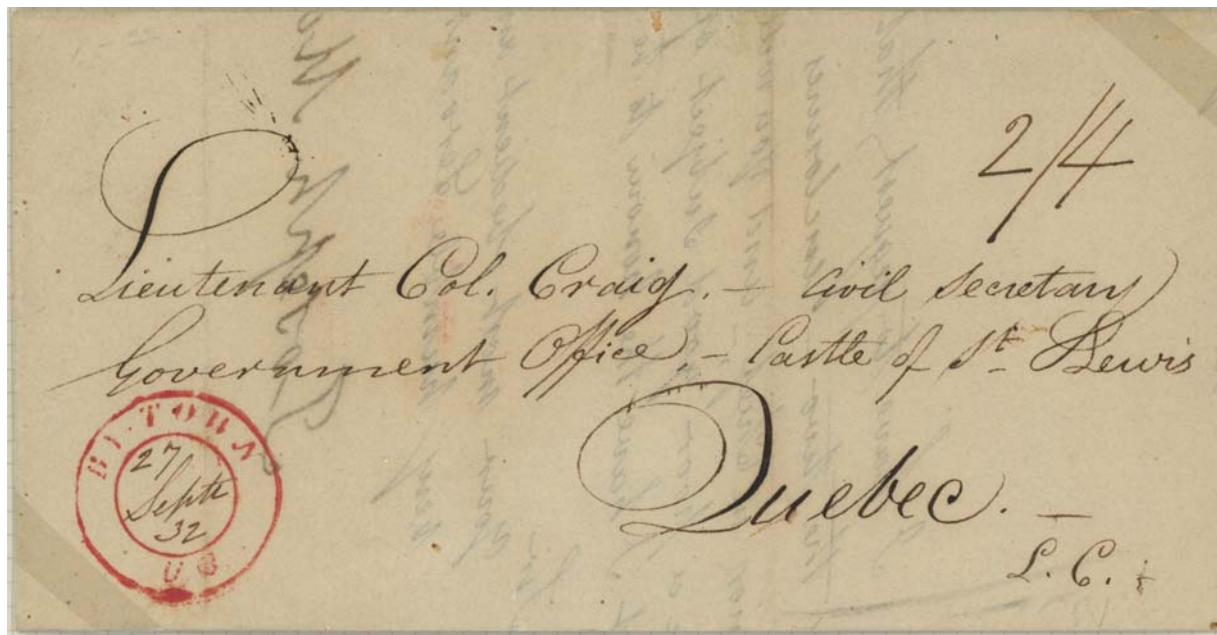
PORT BURWELL U.C. double circle italic, known 1831–42. Post office opened 1830.



Port Burwell—Brantford, 1832. *Free.*

Bytown UC double circle italic

BY·TOWN U·C double circle italic, known 1829–32. Modified ca 1833, replacing all but one of the letters except the by their roman versions. Post office open 1829–54, when it became Ottawa.



Bytown–Quebec, 1832. Rated collect double 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles.



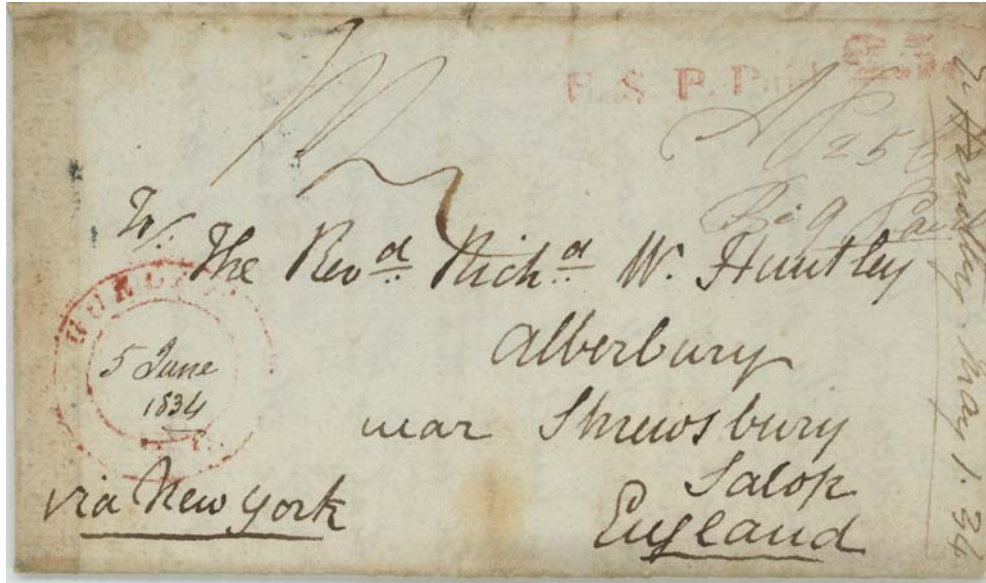
Bytown U·C–Ireland, forwarded, 1836. Swash *N* is the only italic letter remaining; a period has been adjoined.

Paid 1/11½ cy, combining U s postage (border to New York) *PAID* 18¾¢ (11 d), and 1/½ Ottawa to the exchange point (a strange conversion?). Then charged 8 d stg incoming ship letter and inland fee to Ireland, apparently totalling 2/11 (there is a struck through 1/11 stg at left), which might have arisen from forwarding.

Possibly originally addressed to **CARRICK** (County Donegal), *try Balbriggan* [County Dublin] (I am really unsure of this transliteration; for one thing, the office apparently didn't open until the 1860s). The letter hit Dublin a couple of times.

Guelph UC double circle italic

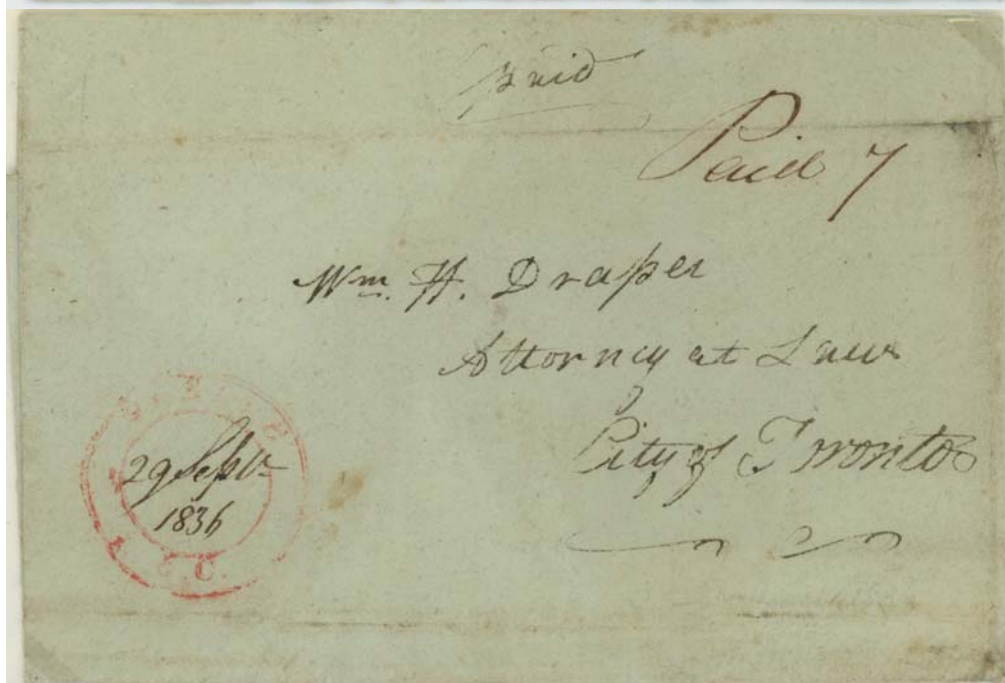
GUELPH U.C. double circle italic. Known 1829?–1836. Post office opened 1828.



Guelph—Alberbury (Shropshire, UK), 1834. Rated **B 9 paid**, 7 d cy (61–100 miles to the border) plus 2 d ferriage; **AP 25 paid** (American postage) and hand-stamp **U.S. P. Paid 25¢** (only known in 1834), U S postage cross-border point to New York. Then charged 1/4 stg, combined incoming ship letter fee to UK (8 d) and inland mileage fee, Liverpool–Shrewsbury.



Guelph (faint)—Cole Orton, near Ashby de la Zouch, 1835. Rated paid **AP 25 Cts** (U S rate, Lewiston–New York, over 400 miles) and **Br 9 d cy** (Canadian rate, Guelph to exchange at Queenston/Lewiston, 101–200 miles). Then rated 1/6 stg, made up of 8 d incoming ship letter fee plus 10 d Liverpool to destination.

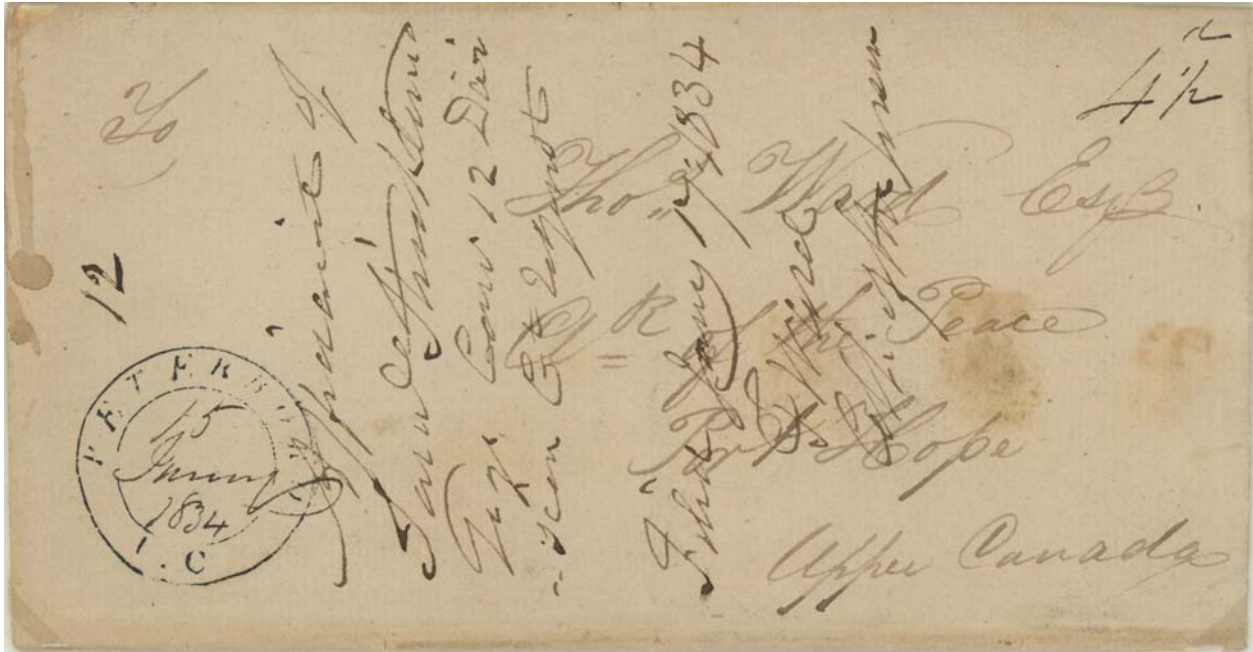


Guelph—Toronto, 1836. Rated **Paid 7**, 61–100 miles.

Latest reported strike. Shows considerable wear.

Peterboro UC double circle italic

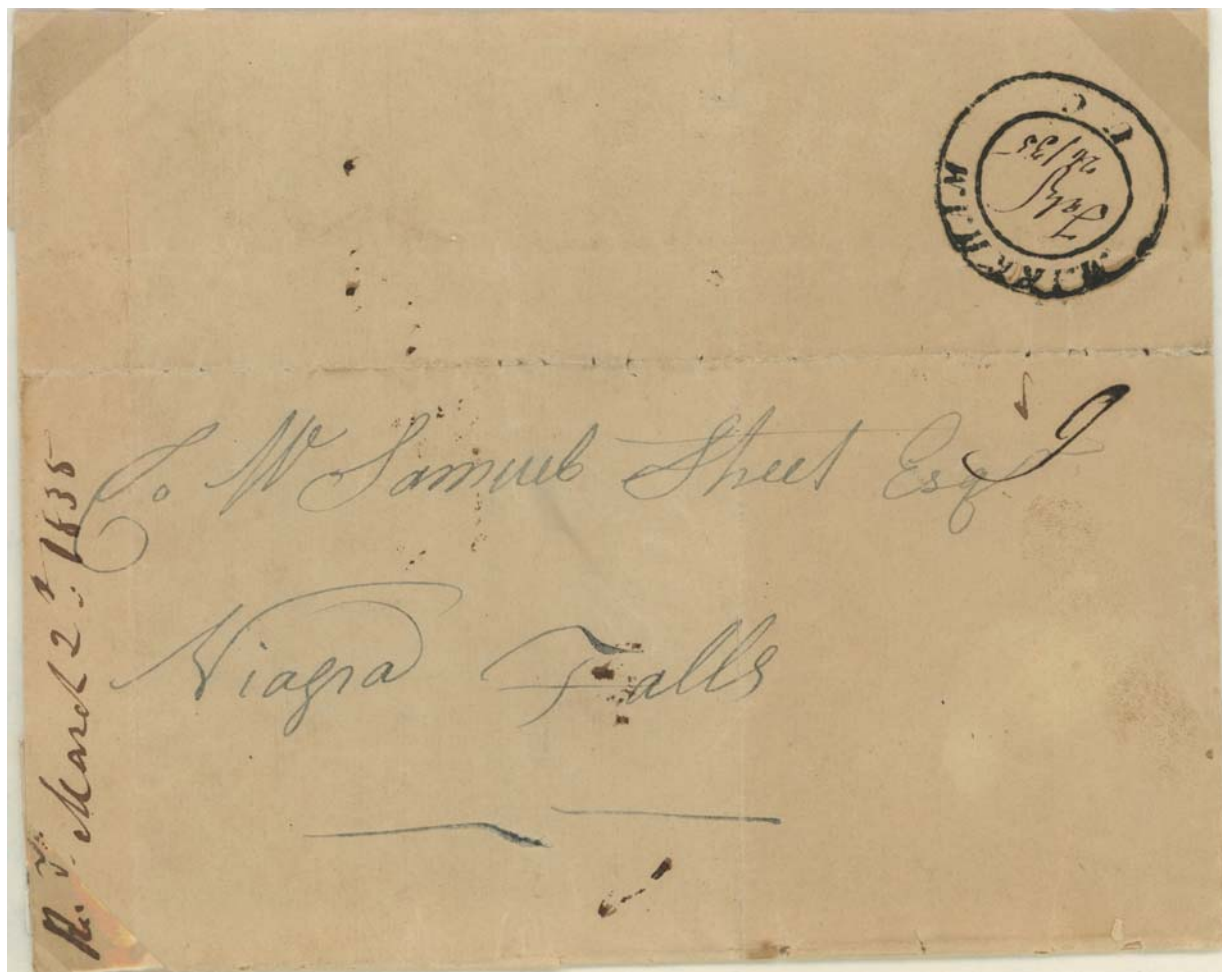
PETERBORO U.C double circle italic, known 1830–39. One of the commonest double circle italic hand-stamps. Post office opened 1830.



Peterboro UC–Port Hope, 1834. Rated collect $4\frac{1}{2}^d$ d cy, under 60 miles.

Markham UC double circle italic

MARKHAM UC double circle italic, known 1829–37. Post office opened 1829.



Markham UC–Niagara Falls, 1831. Rated collect ⁰9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Drummondville UC double circle italic

DRUMMONDVILLE U. C double circle italic. Post office opened 1830; closed before 1880. Known 1830–42. Not to be confused with Drummondville I.C.



Drummondville U C—Germantown (PA), 1835. Rated Paid 6½, 4½ d under 60 miles to the Queenston-Lewiston exchange, plus 2 d ferriage at the exchange. Struck through and replaced by collect 25¢, U S rate over 400 miles from Lewiston to destination.

Demorestville UC double circle italic

DEMORESTVILLE UC double circle italic, known 1835–9. Post office opened 1829.



Demorestville UC—Toronto, 2 February 1835. Rated **PAID** 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.
Earliest reported strike.

Bayham UC double circle italic

BAYHAM U.C. double circle italic, known 1831–47. Post office open 1830–1970.

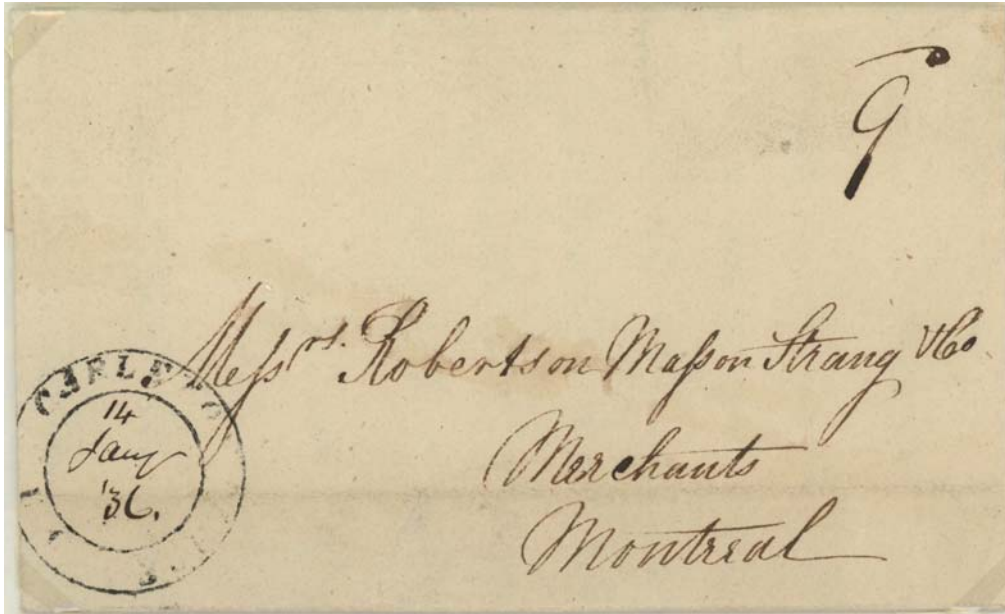


Vittoria–Toronto, via *Bayham U.C.*, 13 March 1835. Rated *paid 9^d*, 101–200 miles.

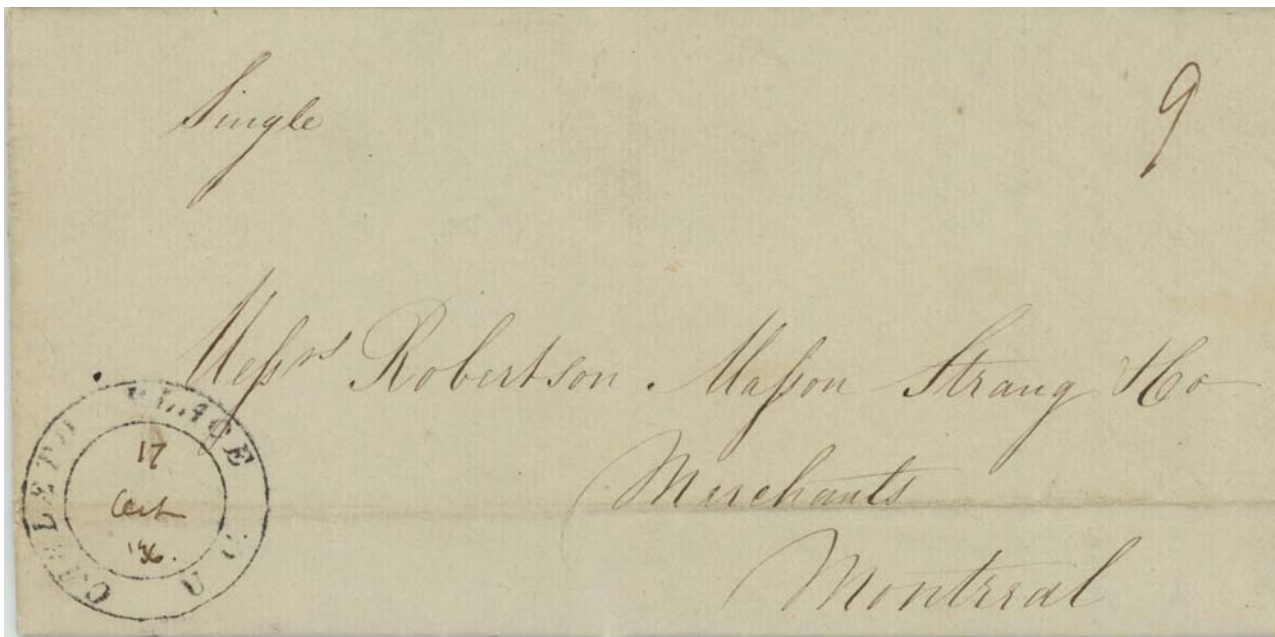
Vittoria ms, very common among ms, known 1823–46.

Carleton Place UC double circle italic

CARLETON PLACE UC double circle italic, known 1835–7. Post office opened 1830.



Carleton Place–Montreal, 14 January 1836. Rated collect 9^d cy, 101–200 miles.



Carleton Place–Montreal, 17 October 1836. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Dunnville UC double circle italic

DUNNVILLE U. C. double circle italic, known 1833–42; the most frequently seen double circle italic.



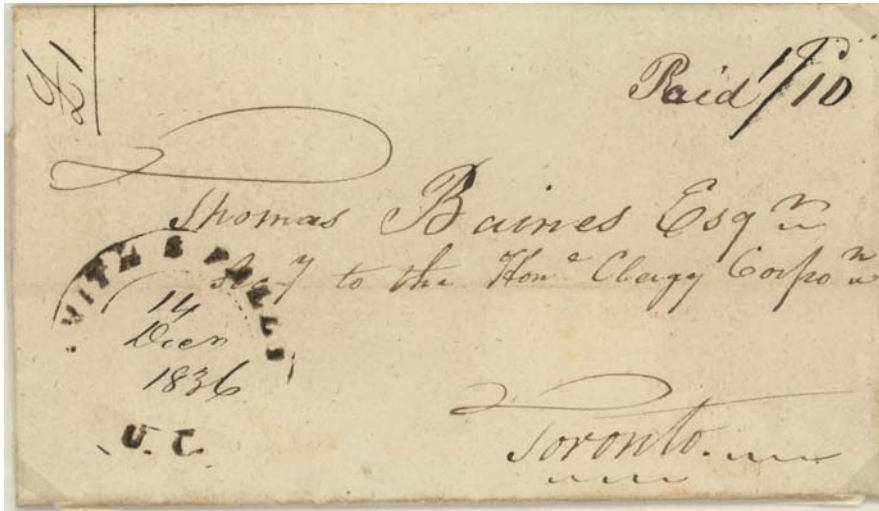
Dunnville UC—Toronto, 1836. *Free. J Armour in absence of AS St John, PM.*



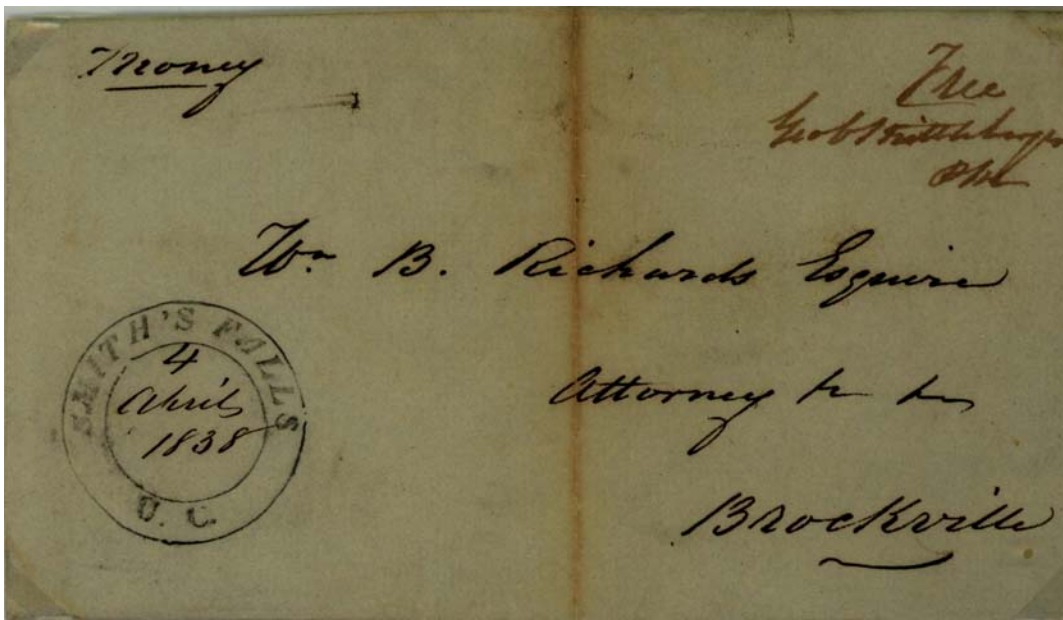
Dunnville—Chippawa, 1842. Rated collect $^{\circ}4\frac{1}{2}$ cy, under 60 miles.

Smith's Falls UC double circle italic

SMITH'S FALLS U.C. double circle italic, known 1836–40. Post office opened 1830.



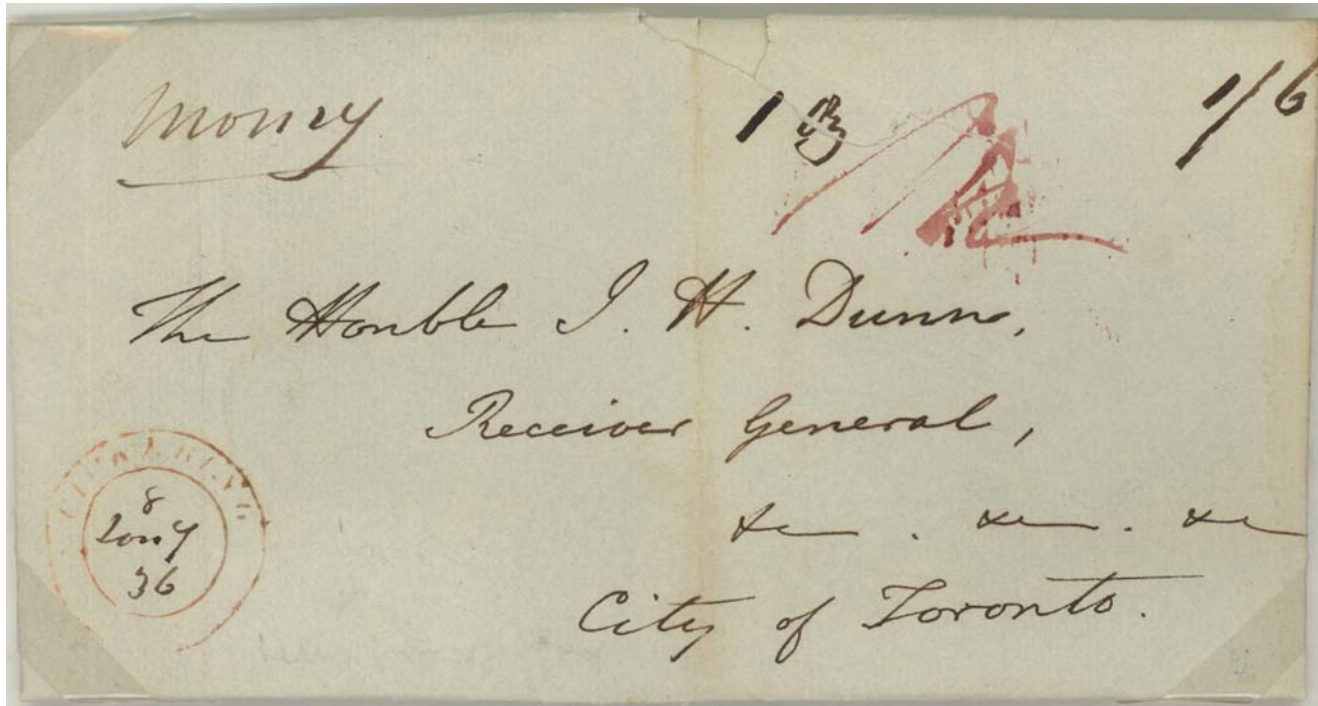
Smith's Falls UC–Toronto, 1836. Rated Paid 1/10 cy, double 11 d, 201–300 miles.
Earliest reported strike.



Smith's Falls–Brockville, 1838. Unusually clear strike—even the apostrophe is visible. *Free* money letter.

Pickering UC double circle italic

PICKERING UC double circle italic, known 1836–41. Post office opened 1829.



Pickering—Toronto, money letter, quadruple, 1836. Rated collect 1 oz 1/6, 4 × 4½ d, under 60 miles. The large red *M* was applied in Toronto on money letters.

Typical strike of this hammer. Earliest reported.



Pickering—Niagara Falls, 1836. Rated collect ⁹9, 61–100 miles.

Penetanguishene UC double circle italic

PENETANGUISHENE U.C. double circle italic, known 1833–39. Post office opened 1830. Often abbreviated *Penetang*.



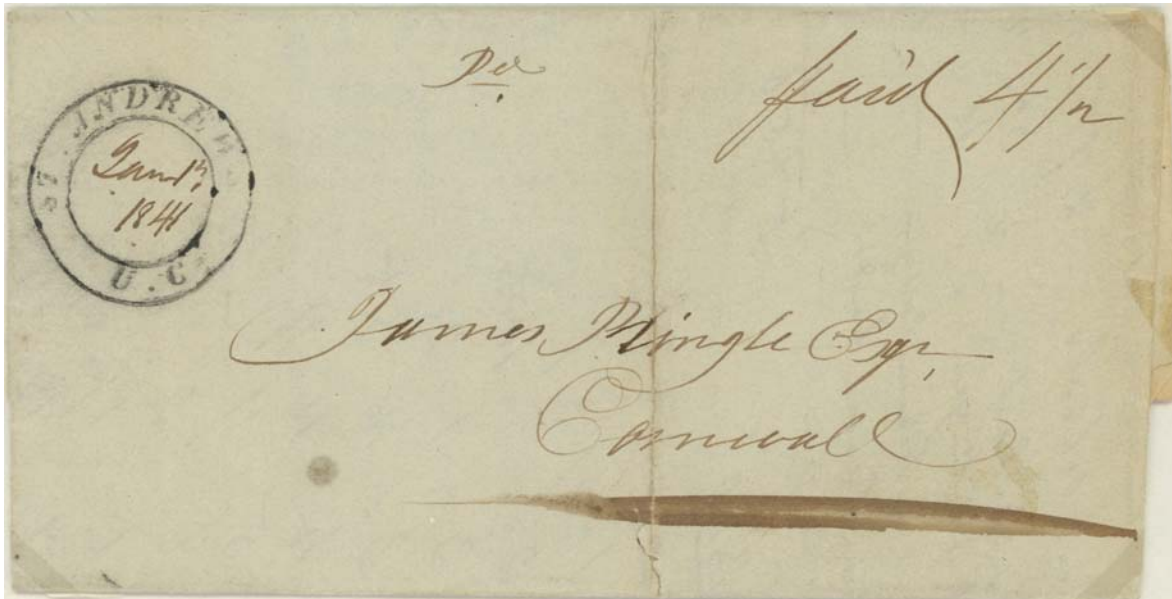
Penetanguishene UC—Queenston, money letter, 1837. Faint *M* indicates money letter. *free*.



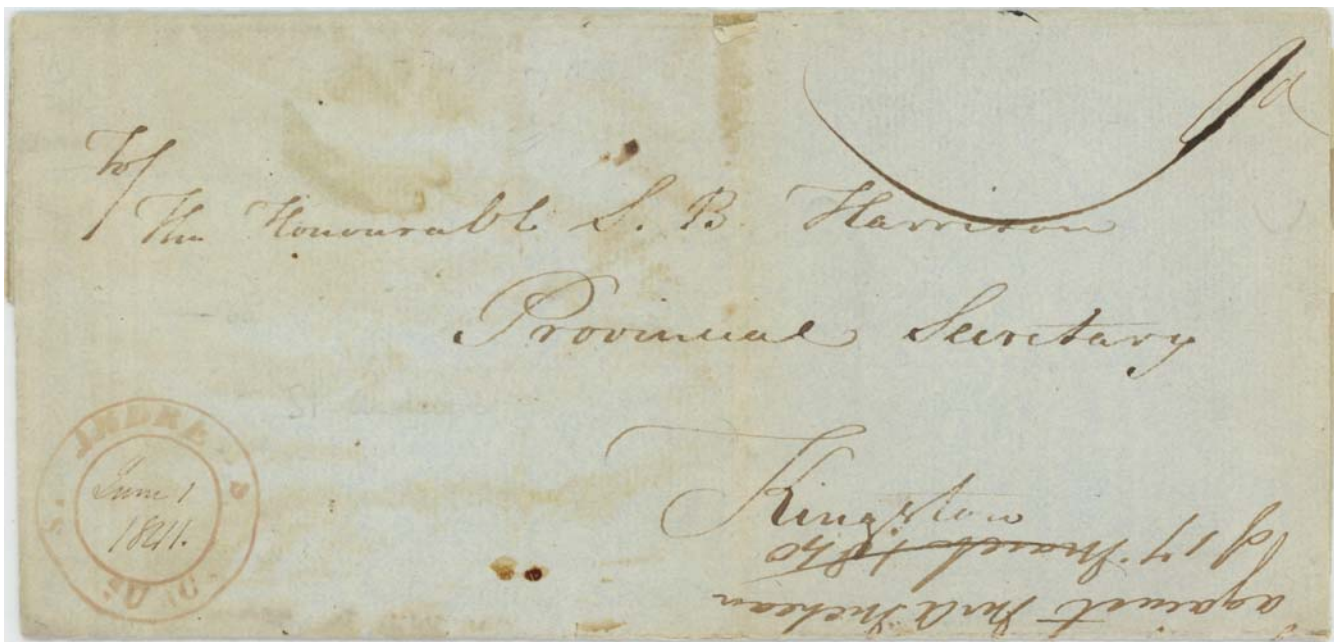
Penetanguishene—Toronto, 1839. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

St Andrews UC double circle italic

ST ANDREWS U.C double circle italic, known 1841–6. Post office open 1830. Not to be confused with two other St Andrews, in LC and NB.



St Andrews U C—Cornwall, 13 January 1841. *paid 4½ d cy*, under 60 miles. Earliest reported strike.

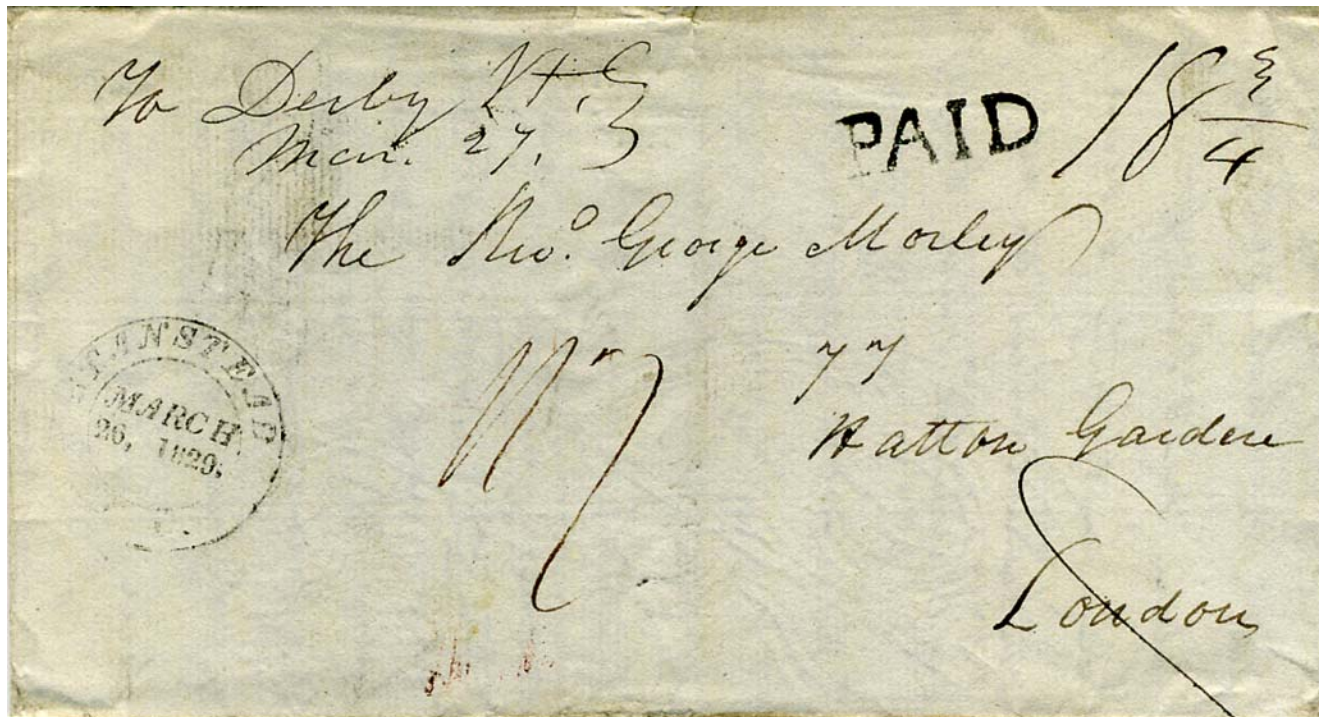


St Andrews U.C.—Kingston, 1 June 1841. Collect 9 d, double rate $\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, under 60 miles.

Lower Canada double circle italic

Stanstead LC double circle italic

STANSTEAD LC double circle italic. Originally, provincial designation at base, as with other double circle italics. On later strikes, L.C. is off to the side. Post office opened 1817. Typeset-dated.



Exchange point at Stanstead to London, via U S and Liverpool, 1829. Rated PAID $18\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, US rate from Derby Line (Vermont) to New York (150–400 miles); no BNA postage as Stanstead–Derby Line was a cross-border exchange point; charged $1\frac{1}{7}$ stg, ship letter fee (8 d) and Liverpool–London (11 d, 170–230 miles).

Only known example with L.C. at base. Typeset dated.

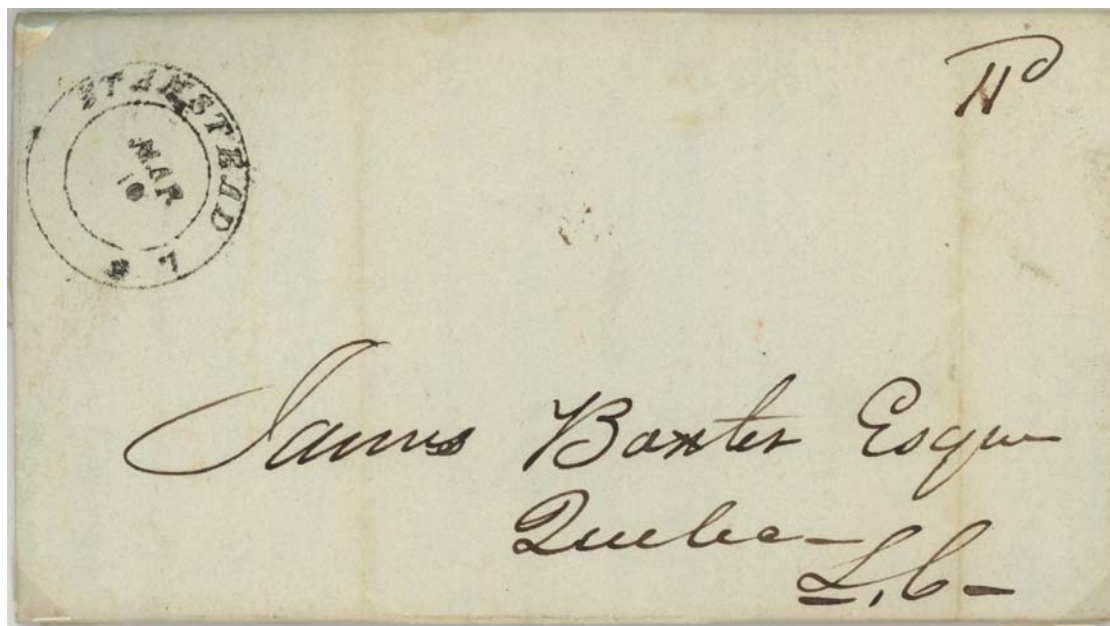
Manuscript *Derby Line Vt* (previously known 1838–40). Usual two-stepped Liverpool ship letter and London receiver on reverse.



South Reading (MA)–Compton (LC), 1831. Rated prepaid $18\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (150–400 miles) to the Derby Line/Stanstead exchange, and charged $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy (under 60 miles) to Compton.

Forrest - Place South Reading Mass. 25th May 1851

Stanstead LC double circle italic



Derby Line (VT)–Quebec via Stanstead, (1832). Rated collect 11^d cy, 201–300 miles. Cover mailed from Derby Line (VT), but there was no postage at the exchange point, Derby Line–Stanstead.

Chateauguay LC double circle italic

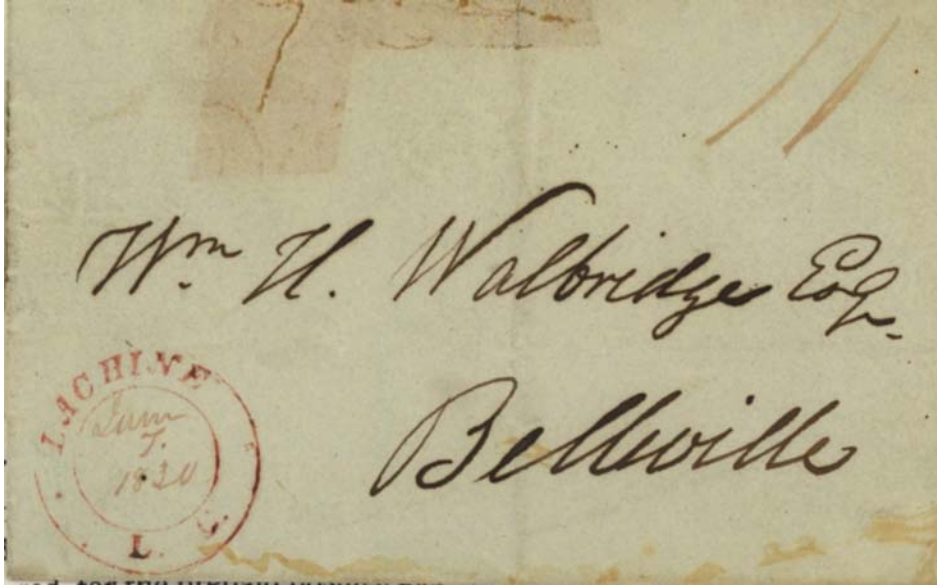
CHATEAUGUAY L. C. double circle italic, known 1830–41. Post office opened 1829; *Basin* added 1859.



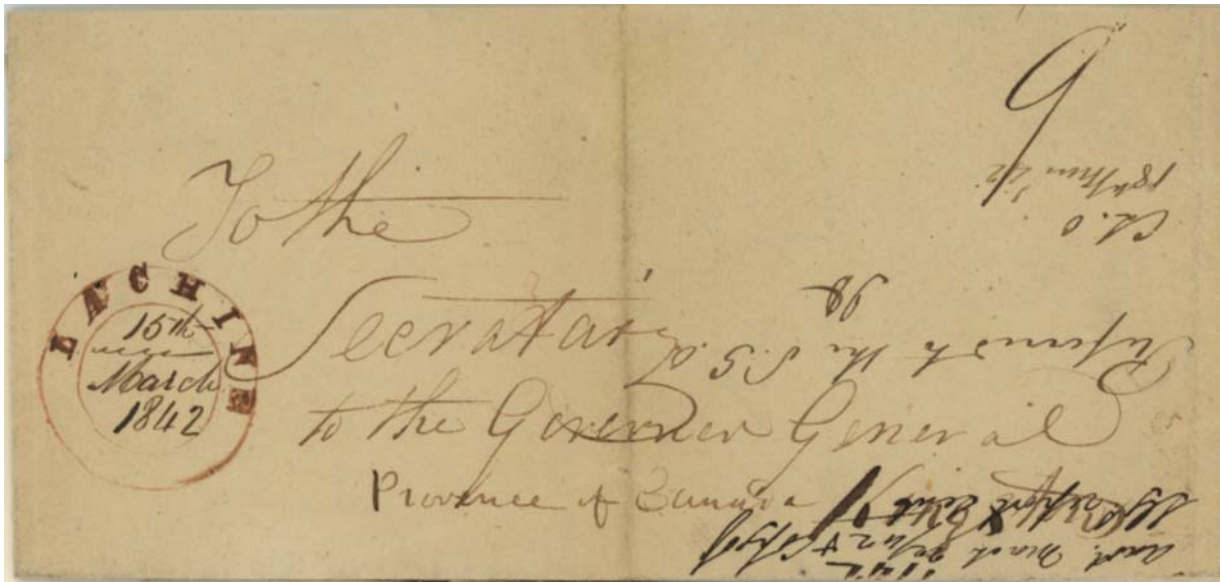
Chateauguay—Governor-General of the Province of Canada, Quebec, 1830. Rated *paid 9^d* cy, 101–200 miles.

Lachine LC double circle italic

LACHINE L. C. double circle italic. Two states, first known 1830–38; second, known 1839–42. Post office opened 1829.



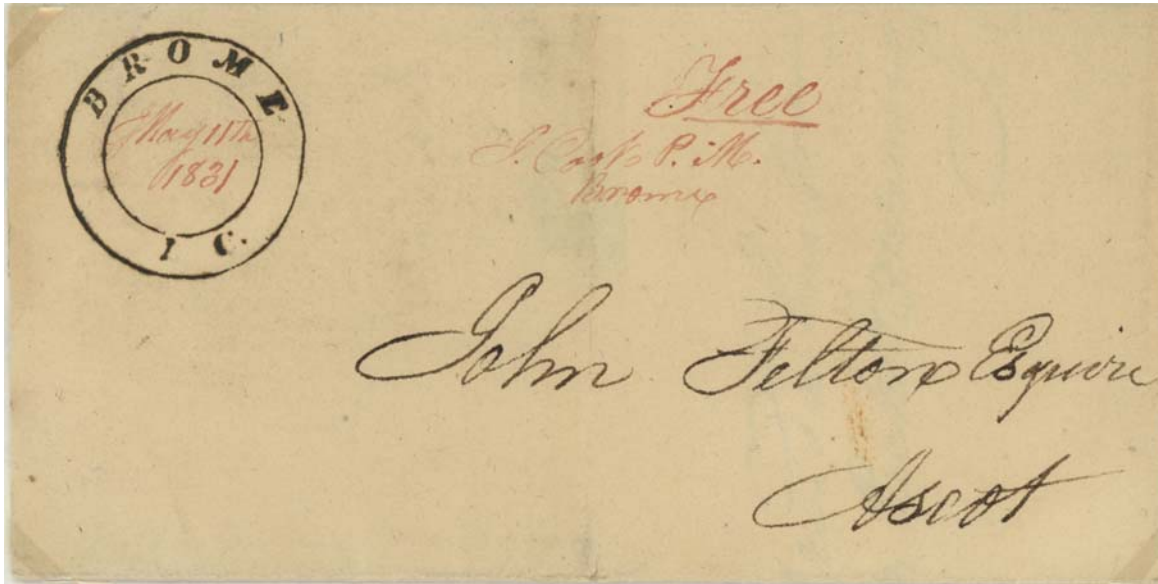
Lachine–Belleville (U c), 1830. *First state*, with damage to the upper rim. Rated *II* d cy, 200–300 miles.



Lachine–Kingston, 1842. *Second state*. Rated collect 9 cy, 101–200 miles.

Brome LC double circle italic

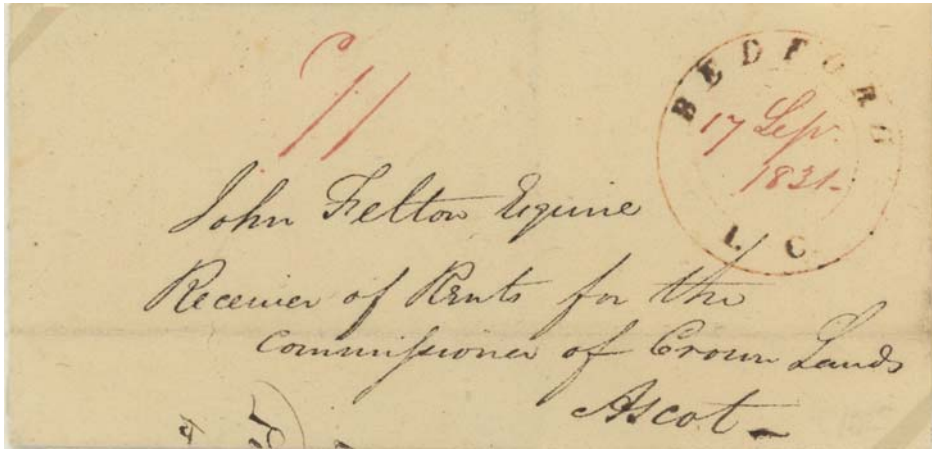
B R O M E L. C. double circle italic, known 1831–41. Post office opened 6 April 1831.



Brome (LC)—Ascot (Québec), 11 May 1831. *Free J Coots P.M. Brome.*

Bedford LC double circle italic

B E D F O R D L . C . double circle italic, known 1831–40. Post office opened 1831.



Bedford–Ascot (Québec, LC), 1831. Rated *11^o* cy, 201–300 miles.

Churchville LC double circle italic

CHURCHVILLE LC. double circle italic, known 1832–36. Post office open 1831–41; name change 6 February 1841.



Churchville–Montréal, 10 May 1834. Despite appearances actually sent collect 1/2 cy (301–400 miles). From the docketing, the recipient paid 1/3, which includes 1 d letter carrier fee at Montréal.

Mr. H. Gordon
recd. 10 June 1834 - 8 Oct. 1834
1/2 - post. 1/3

Cascades LC double circle italic

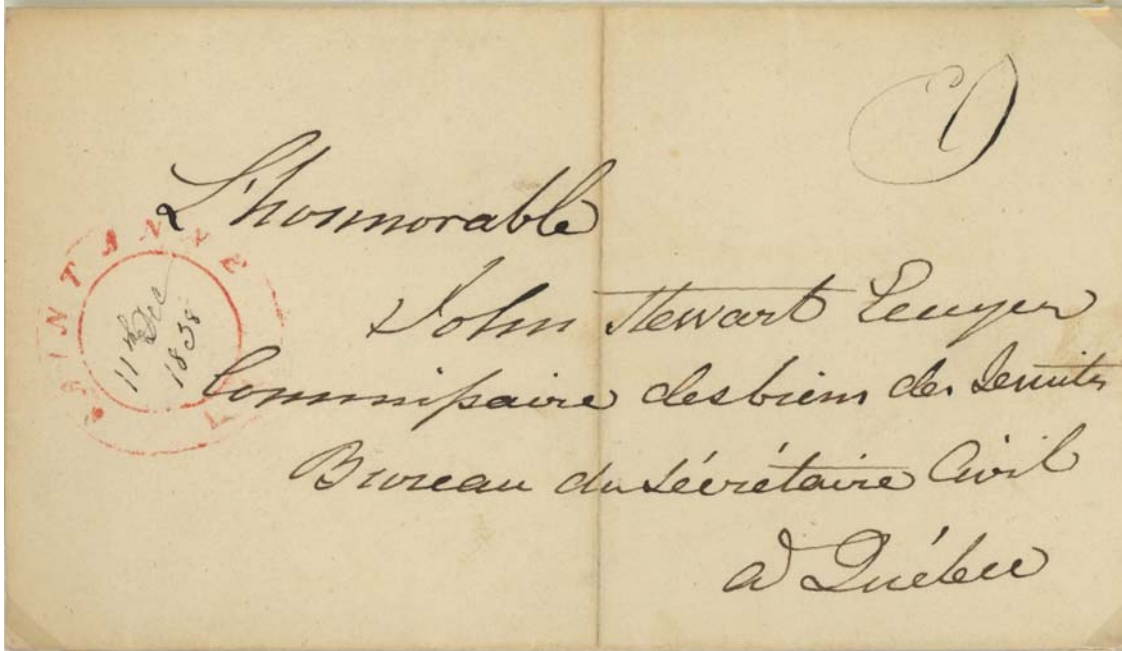
CASCADES L. C double circle italic, known 1830–36. Post office open 1830–9; then renamed *Cedars*.



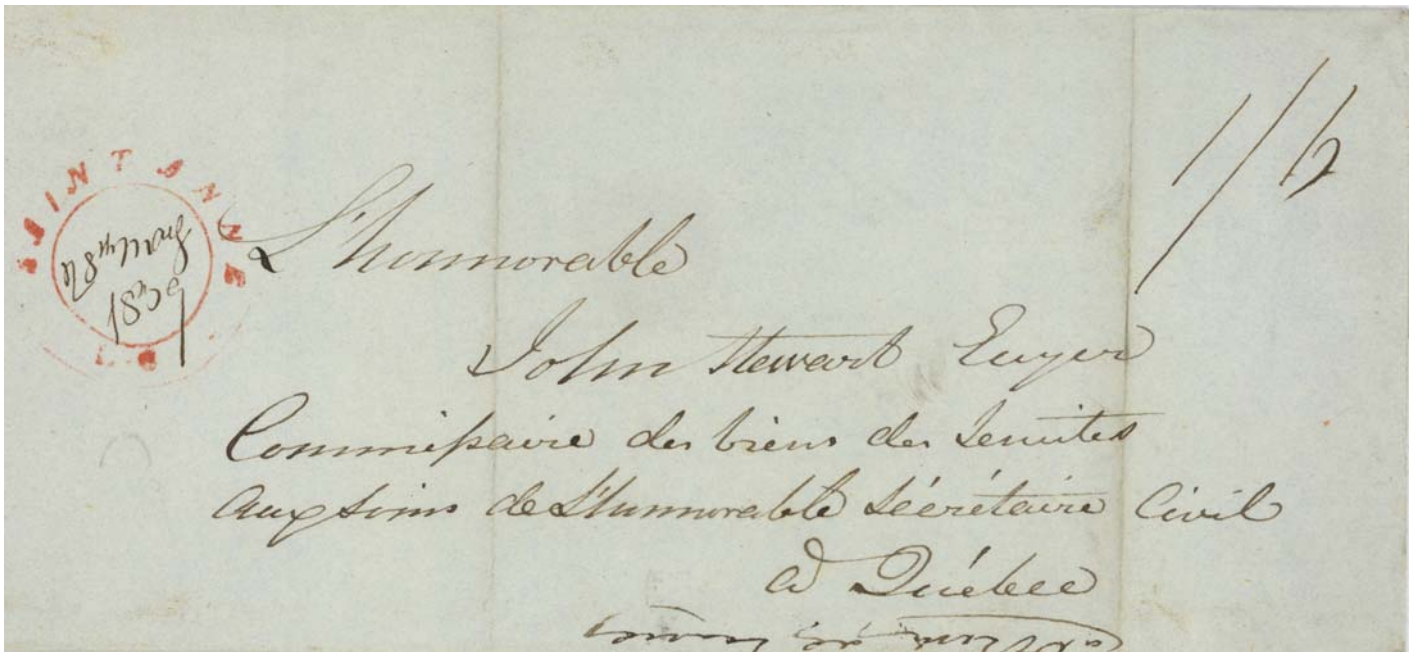
Cascades—Montreal, 1836. Rated collect $4\frac{1}{2}^{\text{o}}$ cy, under 60 miles. Hammer shows considerable wear.

Ste Anne (de la Pérade) double circle italic

SAINT ANNE LC double circle italic; spelling error (should be *Sainte*). Known 1831–39. Opened 1820.



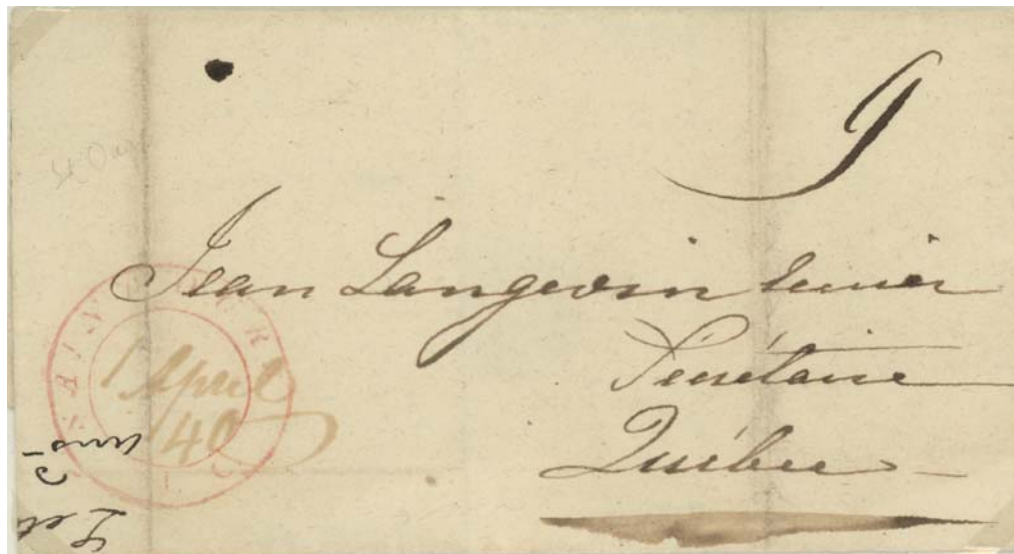
Saint Anne—Québec, 1838. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 mile rate.



Saint Anne—Québec, 1839. Rated double 9 d cy collect.

St Ours LC double circle italic

SAINT OURS LC. double circle italic, known 1836–45.



Saint Ours—Quebec, 1840. Rated collect 9 cy, 101–200 miles.



Saint Ours—Montreal, 1843. Rated **PAID** 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

Early roman double circles

From 1829, double circles with small serif roman lettering were in use. These were more or less contemporary with the 1829-, the 1831-types, and the double circle italics. However, not much is known about them, and not many offices used them. The small, sometimes microscopic, letters were difficult to read. They were followed (mid-1830s) by a much larger double circle with more robust serif roman lettering, which were used by far more offices.

Prescott UC early roman double circle

P R E S C O T T (U . C)⁻¹ early roman double circle; known 1829.

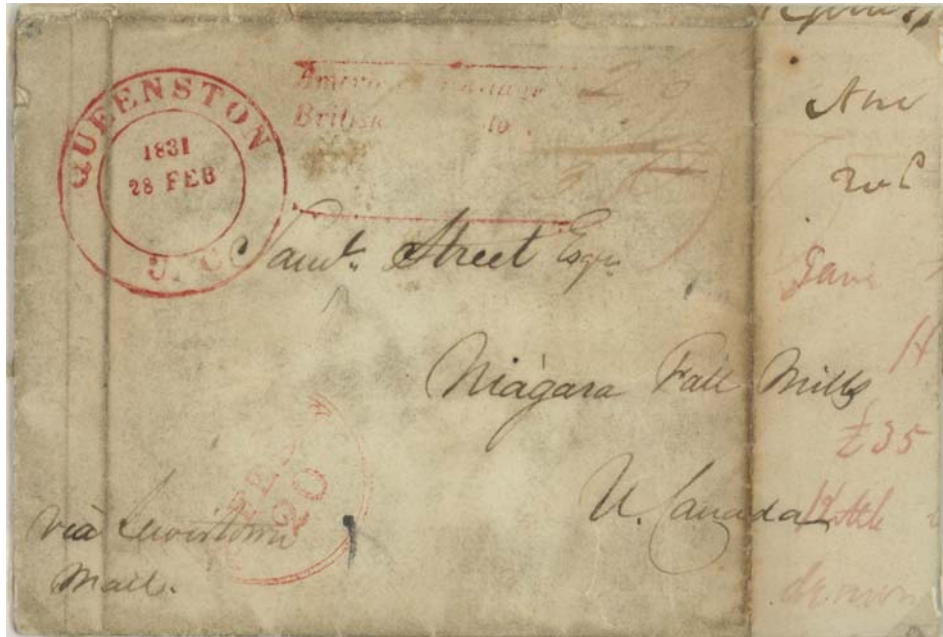


Prescott (U C)⁻¹ to York, 23 October 1829. Rated 1/10 cy, double 201–300 miles.

Only reported strike.

Queenston UC early roman double circle

QUEENSTON U. C. known 1831–4. From January 1831, the Queenston-Lewiston exchange was in operation, and consequently, there was a lot of through mail. Typeset-dated. Post office opened 1800.



New York–Niagara Falls Mills, via *Queenston*, February 1831. Rated (faint; upper right) collect *50c*, double *us* over 400 miles to the Queenston/Lewiston exchange); this converted to *American postage 2/6* cy, to which *British do 11d* was added. (The italic three-line American/British postage ratestamp is scarce.) The latter was made up from 2 d ferriage (at Queenston) and double $4\frac{1}{2}$ d Queenston–destination (under 69 miles).

Earliest reported strike.



Queenston UC–Vittoria, 1831. Free from the postmaster, to the postmaster of Vittoria, a printed form letter indicating the the postage account on letters sent there from the *us*, via Queenston. For April–June 1831, only 20 such letters were sent, totalling *us* \$4.25.



Schenectady (NY)–*Queenston*, forwarded to York, 1832. Originally rated collect *18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c*, *us* rate to border (Q). Rare ratestamp indicating *American postage 11 $\frac{1}{2}$* (conversion to currency of *us* rate) and *British do. 9d*, 101–200 miles to York (Toronto).

L'Original UC early roman double circle

L'ORIGINAL U. C. early roman double circle, known 1829–33. Means *the moose*. Post office opened 1829. Precedes manuscripts.



L'Original—York, 1831. Rated collect $1/2$ cy, 301–400 miles.

Merrickville UC early roman double circle

MERRICKVILLE U.C early roman double circle, known 1832–41. Partially typeset-dated. Opened 1829.



Merrickville UC—Quebec, **Augt 8 1832**. Rated 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles.
Earliest reported strike.

West Williamsburg UC early roman double circle

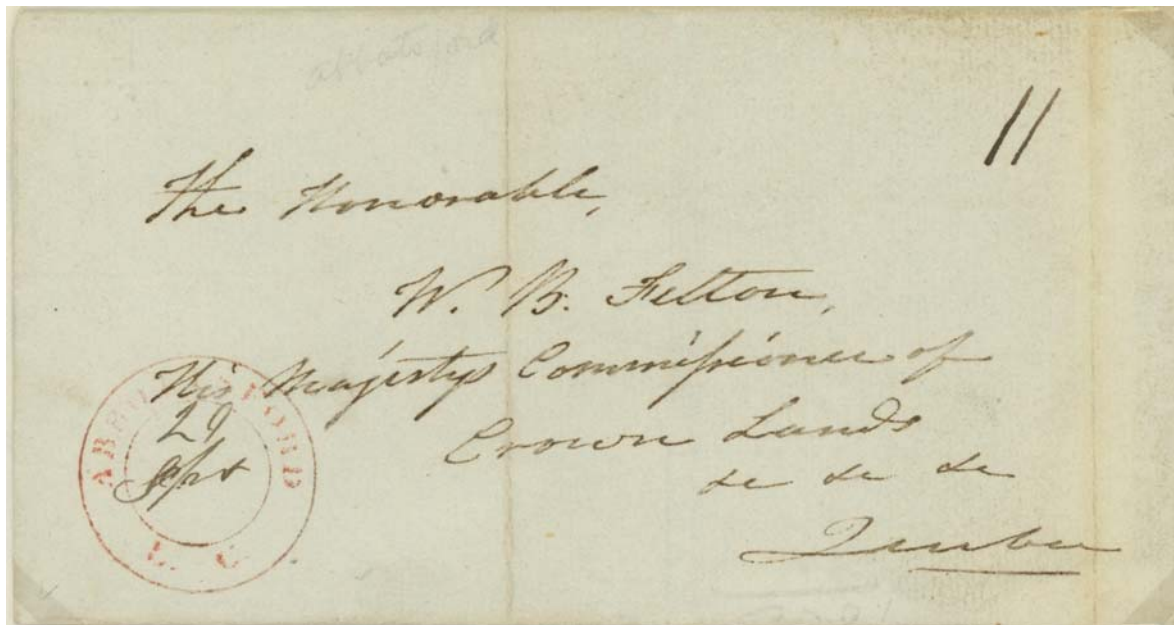
WEST WILLIAMSBURG u. c. with tiny UC; only reported by Campbell, 1831–4. Post office open 1830–51.



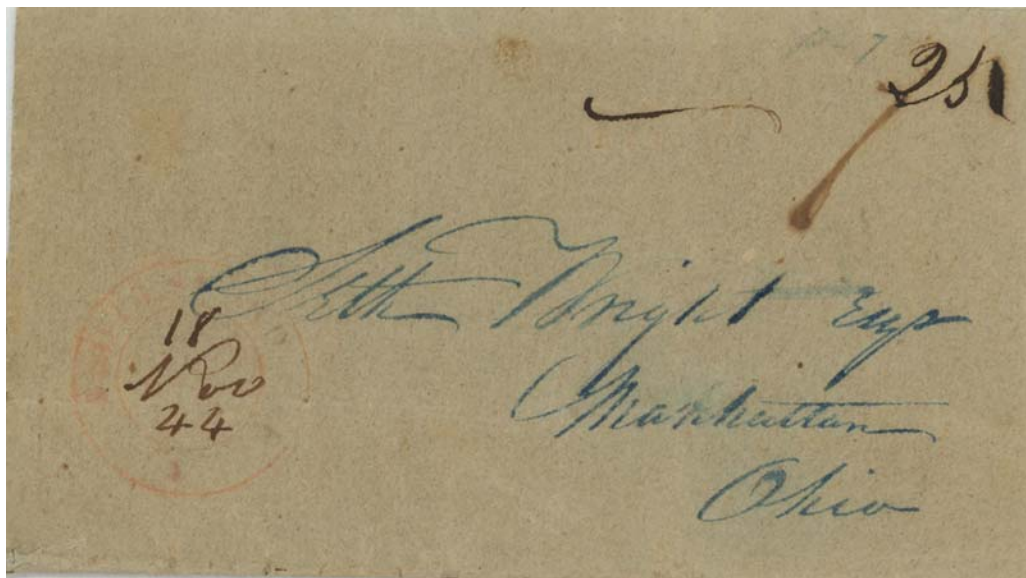
West Williamsburg—Montreal, 1832. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Abbotsford LC early roman double circle

ABBOTSFORD L. C. early roman double circle, first version known 1830–36; second version, with L. C. inverted, known 1836–59. Post office opened 1829.



Abbotsford–Quebec (1832). Rated collect 11 d cy, 201–300 miles.



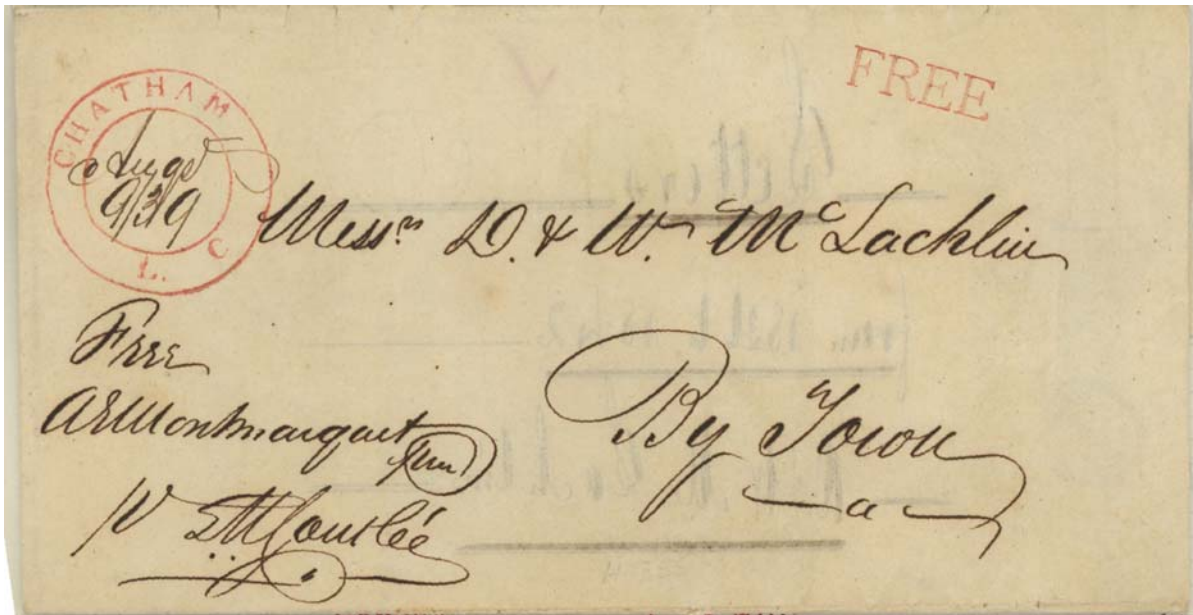
Abbotsford–Manhattan (OH), 1844. L. C at base is inverted. Prepaid 7 d cy (to the exchange point), and charged 25¢ to destination from the border.

Chatham LC early roman double circle

CHATHAM L. C. early roman double circle, known 1829–39.



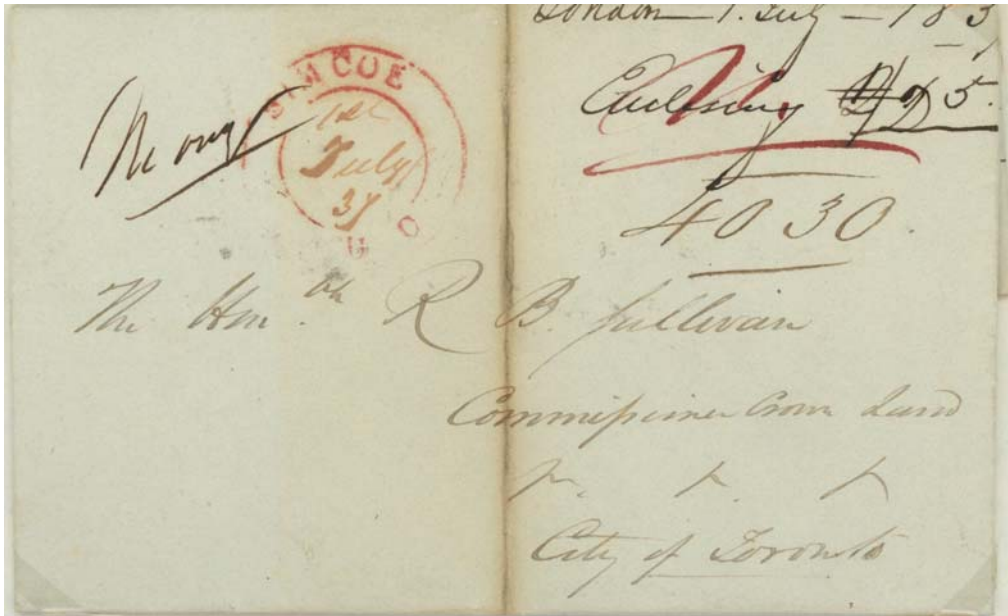
Chatham–Quebec, 1831. Rated Paid 11 d cy (201–300 miles).



Chatham–Bytown, 1839. Rated **FREE**. Showing considerable wear; PM had to ink in some of the letters.

Simcoe UC early roman double circle

SIMCOE U.C. early roman double circle, known 1829–37. Used concurrently with ms. Opened 1829.



Simcoe—Toronto, money letter, 1837. Large *M* applied at Toronto, indicating money letter. Free, although not marked—it was sent by the postmaster.

Latest reported strike.

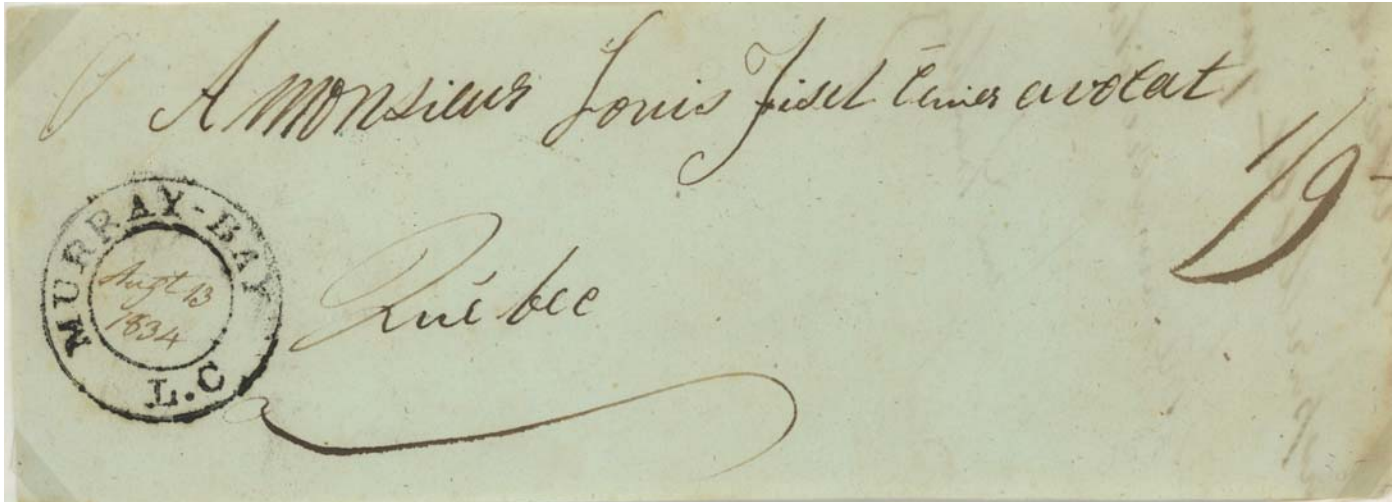
(Later) Roman double circles

After the early roman double circles, there were at least two different styles of double circles, with larger lettering, and these will be mixed up in the following. At least 80 offices in U C, and at least 70 in LC, used these styles.

Lower Canada double circles

Murray Bay LC double circle

MURRAY-BAY L.C double circle, known 1833-44. Post office open 1832-1914, when it became Malbaie.



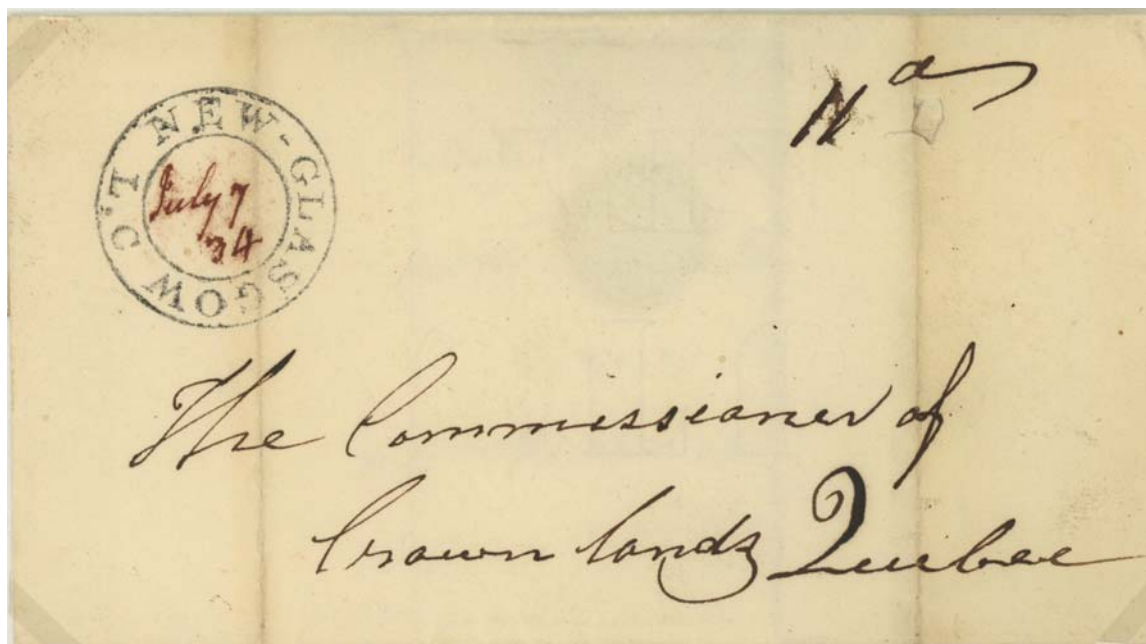
Murray Bay-Quebec, 1834, large piece. Rated collect 1/9 cy, triple letter rate 61-100 miles.



Murray Bay-Kingston, 1844. Rated collect 2/8 cy, double 401-500 miles.

New Glasgow LC double circle

NEW-GLASGOW L.C double circle, known 1833–59. Post office opened 1833. Not to be confused with New Glasgow NS.



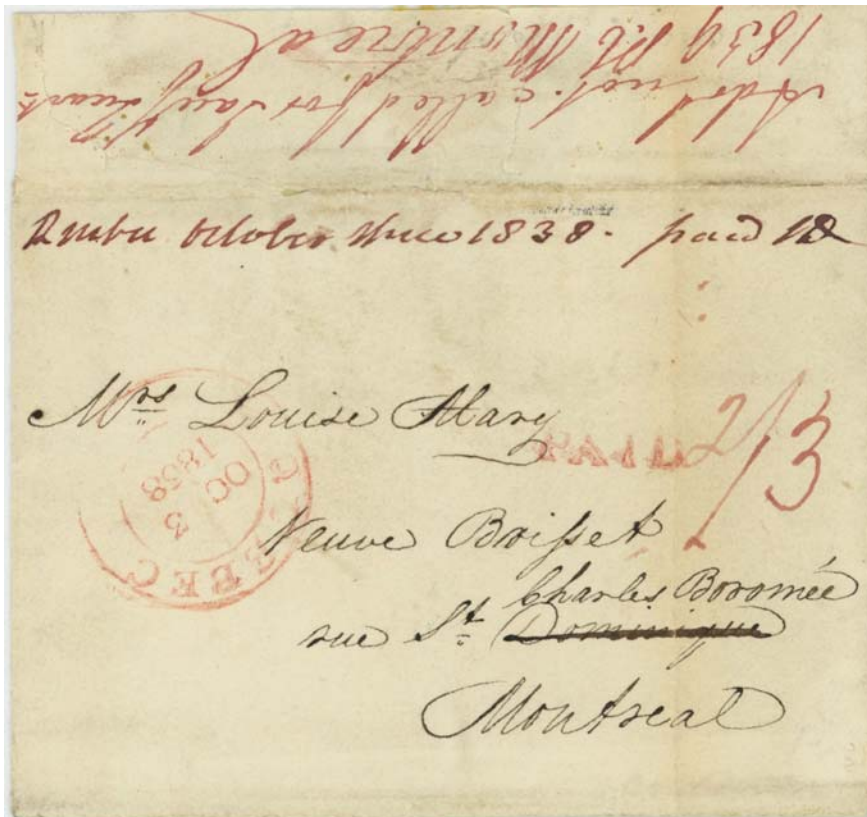
New Glasgow LC–Quebec, 1834. Rated collect 11^d cy, 201–300 miles.

Quebec double circle

QUEBEC double circle, known 1834–41. Along with Queenston, the only double circles without provincial designation. Very common



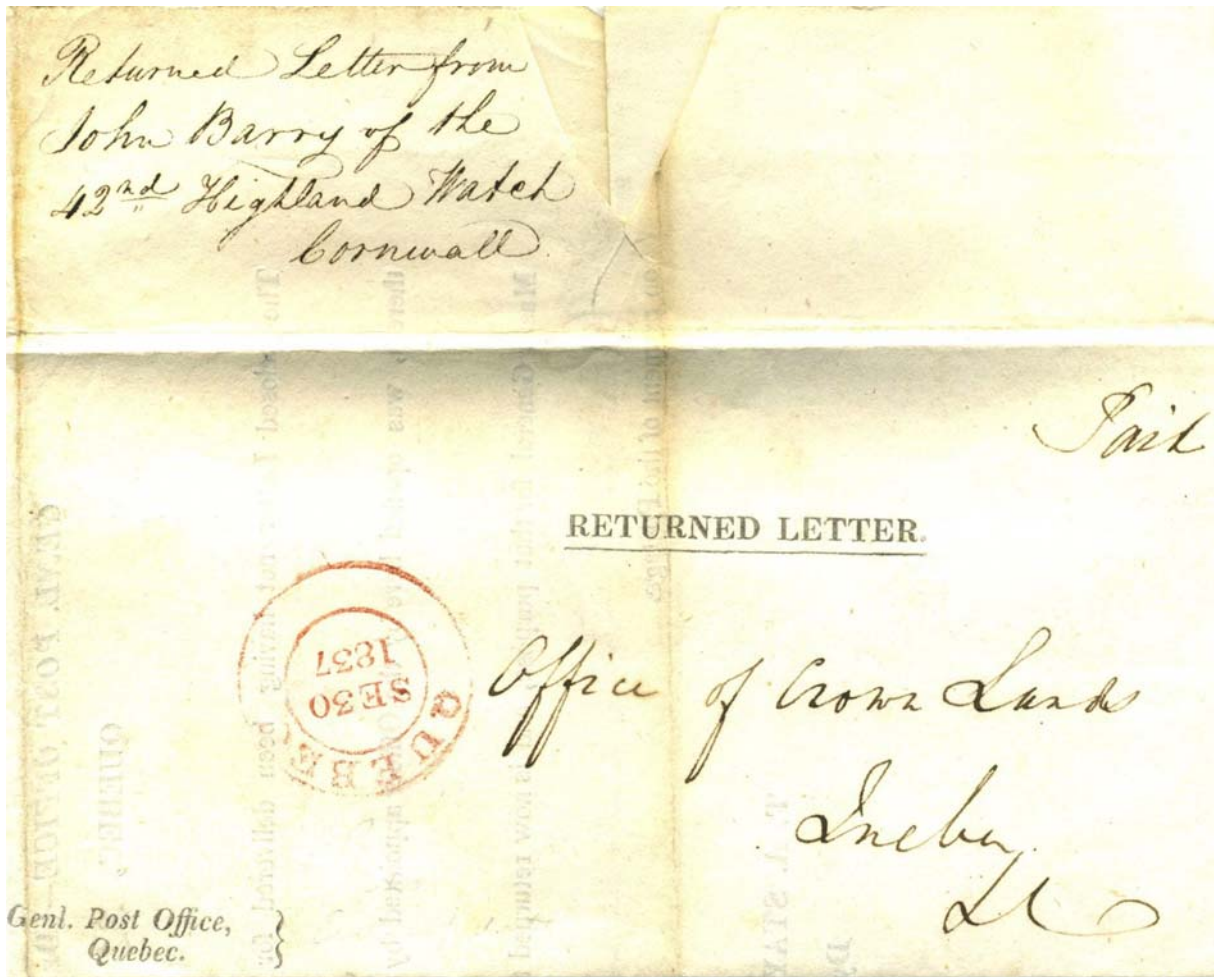
Quebec—St John NB, 1834. Rated collect 1/6 cy, rate by mileage to destination.



Quebec—Montreal, 1838. Quebec October three 1838 paid 1D (letter carrier fee, to the post office), PAID 2/3, triple 9 d, Quebec—Montreal.

Advt not called for January Quarter 1839 P.O Montreal

More Quebec double circles



Dead Letter Office at Quebec, 1837. Covering wrapper from Dead Letter Office (then in Quebec) returning a prepaid letter to a member of the 42nd Highland Watch in Cornwall (U C).

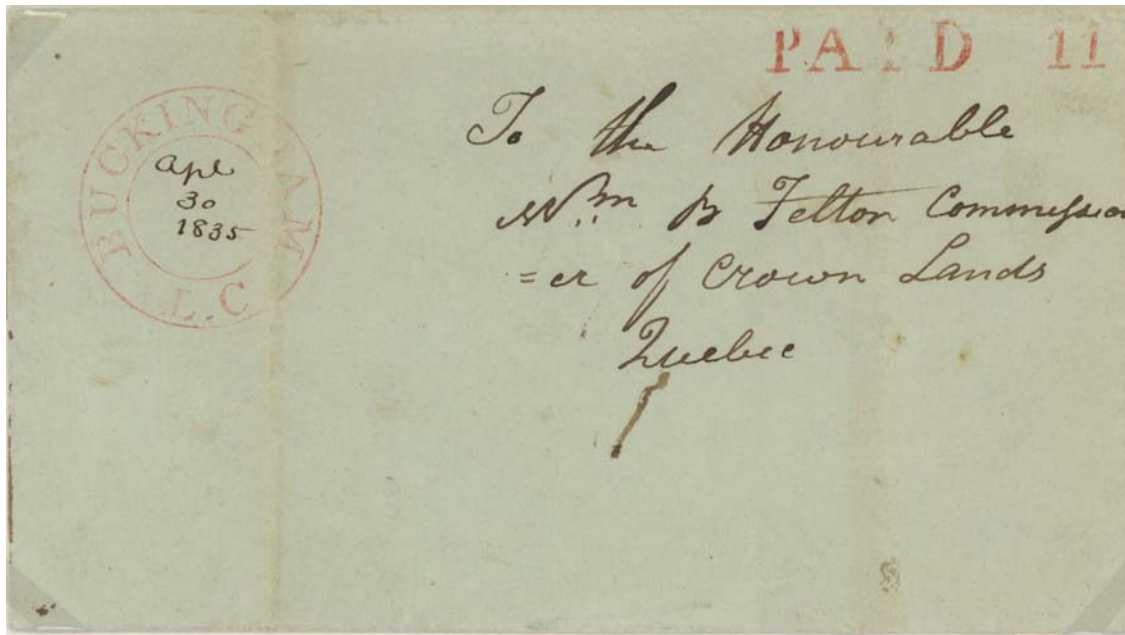


London (U K)–Toronto via Quebec, early transatlantic envelope, charged for enclosure, free from England, January 1840. Early in reform period; no UK postage, but charged double rate (for the letter as enclosure), Halifax–Toronto 1301–1400 miles, 2/9 cy). Addressed to Major-General.

Possibly earliest known envelope U K to Canada. Charged double (for enclosure) at Halifax. (Up to 1844, in BNA, envelopes were charged additionally for their enclosure, but not in U K from 1840.) Had it not been sent free, it would have been charged the transatlantic rate (1/–stg) plus double special internal rate of 2d stg, totalling 1/7 cy, less than one-third of the actual charge!

Buckingham LC double circle

BUCKINGHAM L.C double circle known 1834–47. Post office opened 1832.



Buckingham—Quebec, 1835. Rated **PAID 11** d, 201–300 miles—one of very few entirely handstamped ratemarks in this period. Ms *1* below address may indicate the 1 d delivery fee (collect) in Quebec.



Buckingham—Chester (VT) via Montreal and the *Highgate* exchange, 1842. Also *Montreal* double circle (common). Prepaid 9 d cy Buckingham–Montreal–Highgate (101–200 miles), and collect 12½¢ U S rate to destination.

Montreal double circle

MONTREAL L.C double circle, known 1834–42. Very common.



Glasgow–Quebec via *Montreal*, 1835–6. The first paid (in the Glasgow handstamp at left) refers to the large *1/–*, rate Glasgow–Falmouth; the second (at right, in red) to *1/3*, packet. At New York, it was charged *20½¢* US (2¢ incoming ship letter plus *18½¢* US rate for 150–400 miles, New York–Burlington exchange). This converted to *1/1* cy, and *1/–* cy added for the rate from the border to Quebec, via Montreal; total due, *2/1* cy.

Marked as packet from Liverpool and New York; packets left from Falmouth at this time, and this was apparently sent as a packet.



Montreal
14th March 1837
David Thompson
accompanying last
Section of the Boundary
Line
recd. with packages
on 14th March

Montreal–Toronto, 1837. Rated collect *2/4* cy (originally *1/2*), double, 301–400 miles.

Letter written by David Thompson (1770–1857): fur trader, surveyor, and an important cartographer, mapping about 4.9 million square kilometers of North America. Discusses surveys of boundary lines.

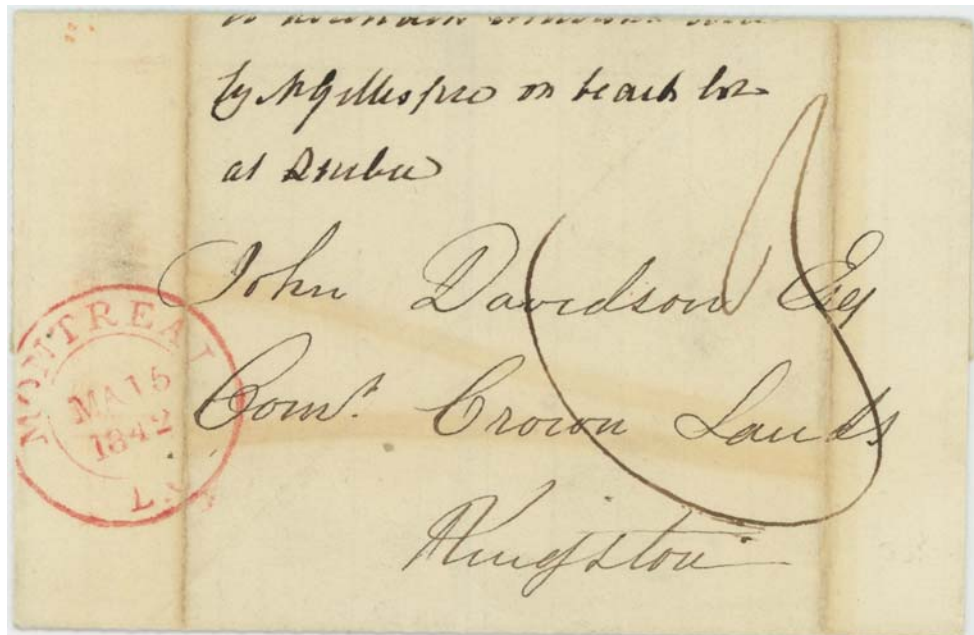
David Thompson.

From North Joseph's Private 76th Regiment
Missent TO LIVERPOOL ENGLAND
Paid 10
No. 2. Boringdale
Older Town
Lower Canada
Wm. A. D. R.
Comp. Wm.

SE 28

MISSENT TO LIVERPOOL ENGLAND

From Hamilton (Bermuda), carried by *Margaret*, arriving at Halifax; mistakenly put aboard the *Acadia*, arriving in Liverpool; missent handstamp applied. Returned to Halifax on *Caledonia*, then by land to Montreal.



Montreal–Kingston, 1842. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

From North Josephs Private 76th Regiment

**MISSENT
TO LIVERPOOL
ENGLAND**

Parade

M^{rs}. Borriandale

Odde Town

Lower Canada

W. A. D. S.

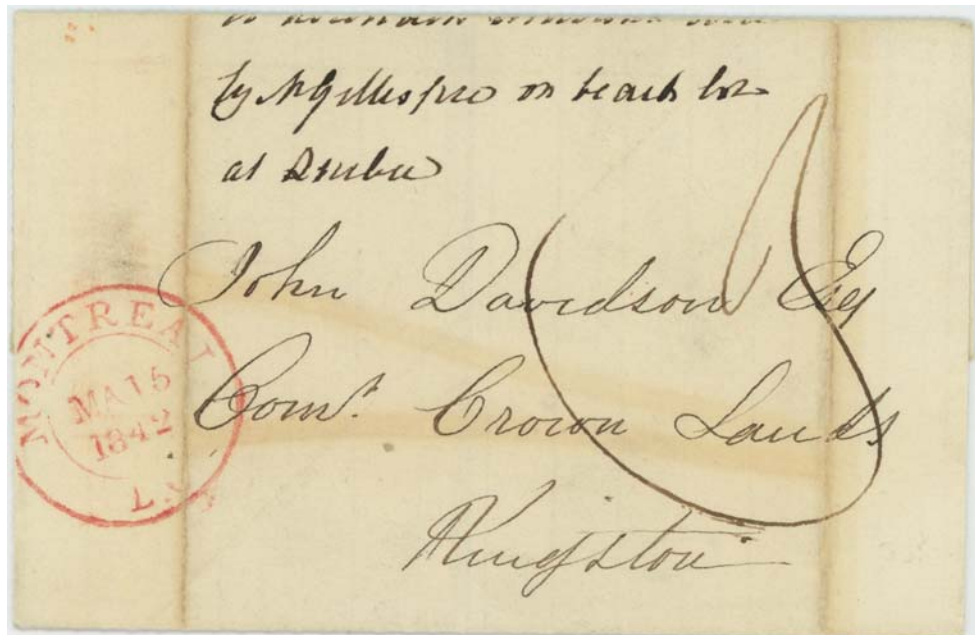
Capt. 76 Regt

Comd. Wain

SE 28

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From Hamilton (Bermuda), carried by *Margaret*, arriving at Halifax; mistakenly put aboard the *Acadia*, arriving in Liverpool; missent handstamp applied. Returned to Halifax on *Caledonia*, then by land to Montreal.



Montreal–Kingston, 1842. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Trois Pistoles LC double circle

TROIS·PISTOLES L.C double circle, known 1833–56. Post office opened 1832. Manuscripts are interlaced with the double circle.



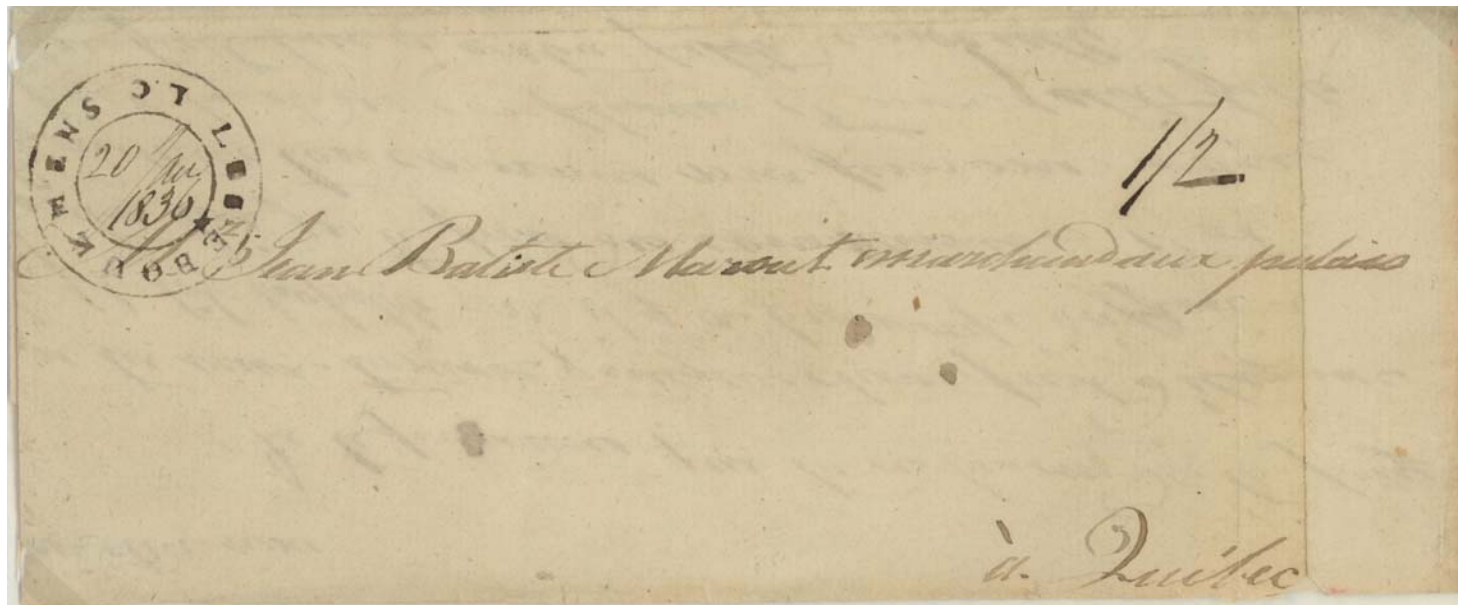
Trois Pistoles—Québec, 1836. *Free Money letter*



Trois Pistoles—Toronto, 1856. *FREE*

Les Éboulmens LC double circle

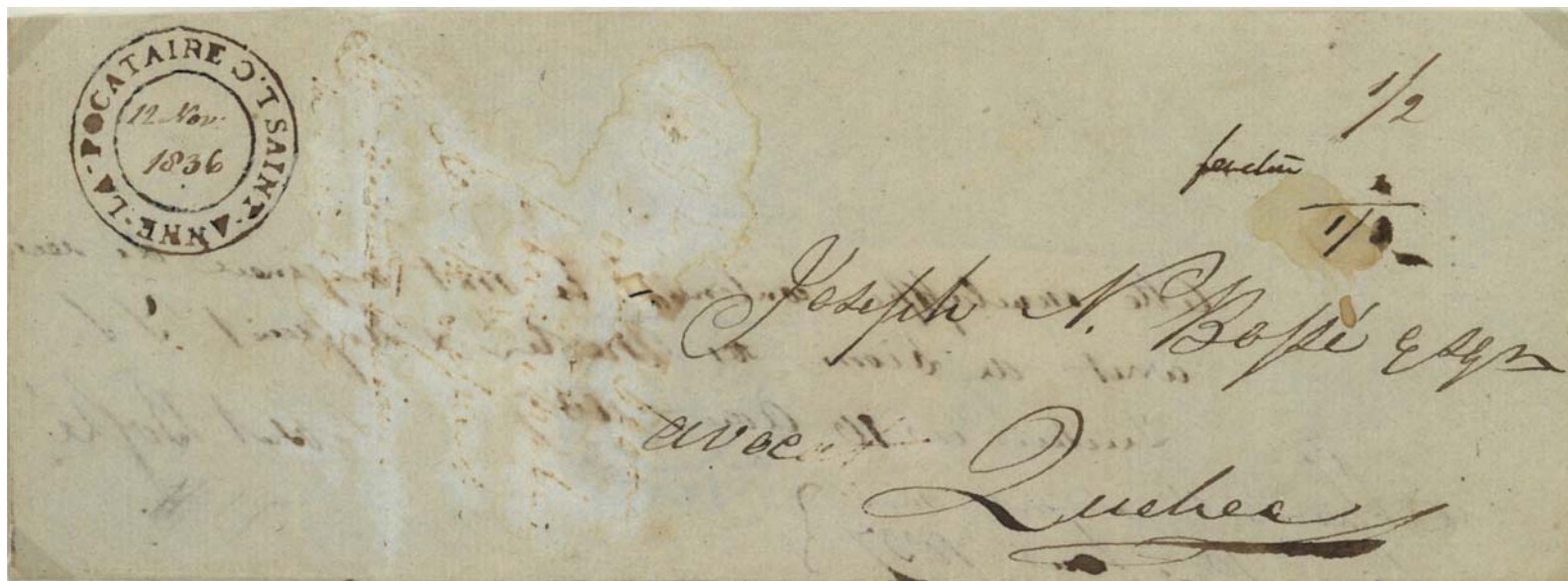
LES EBOULMENS L.C double circle, known 1836–7. Post office opened 1832.



Les Éboulements—Quebec, 1836. Rated collect 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles.

Saint-Anne-la-Pocatière LC double circle, long name

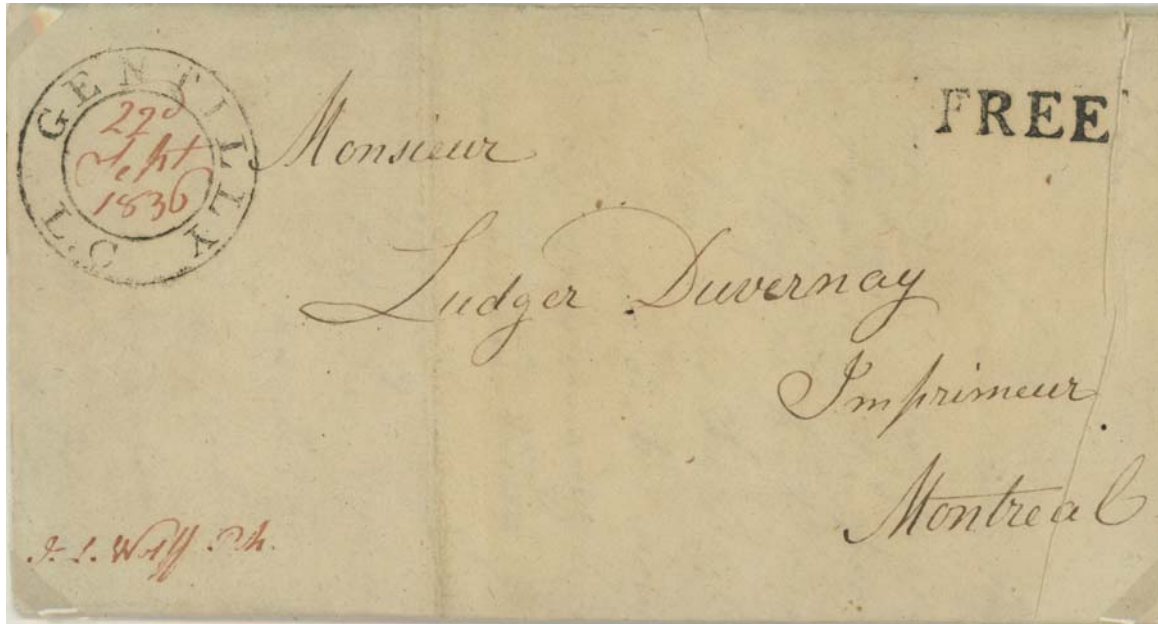
SAINT-ANNE-LA-POCATAIRE LC (hammer misspells name) double circle known 1833–54. Post office opened 1832.



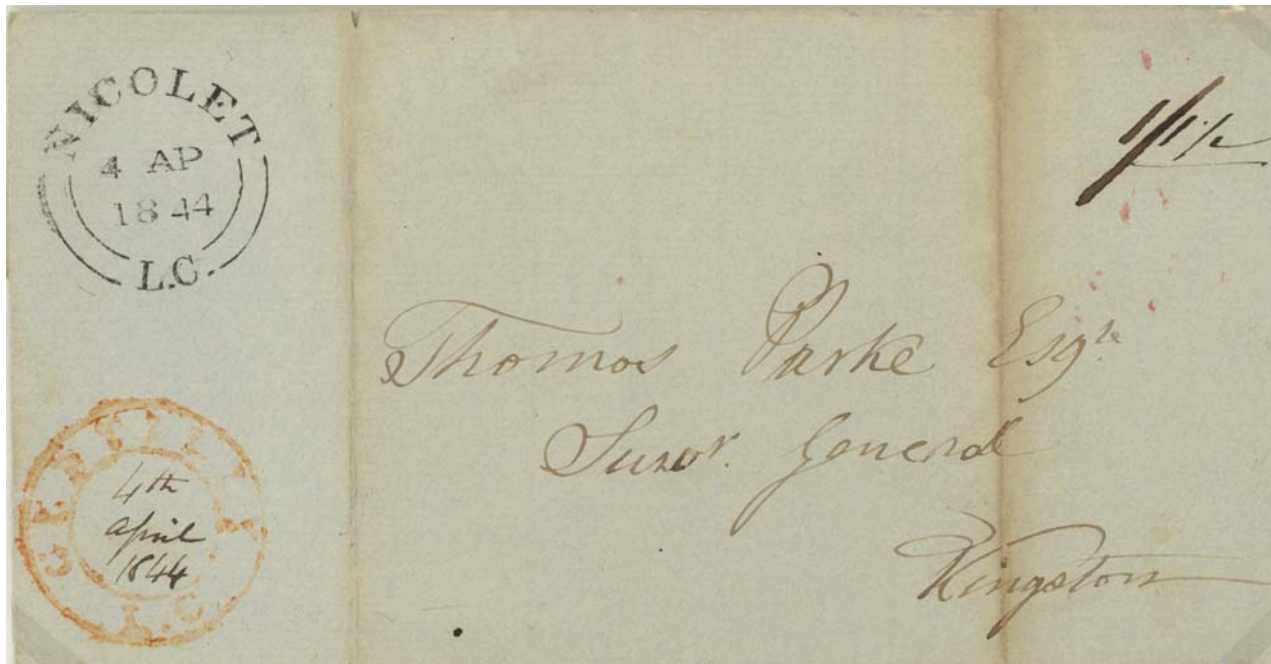
Saint-Anne-la-Pocatière—Quebec, 1836. Rated collect 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles; letter carrier fee, *facteur* 1d.

Gentilly LC double circle

GENTILLY L.C double circle, known 1833–58. Post office opened 1831. Shows considerable wear by 1844.



Gentilly–Montreal, 1836. **FREE**. Letter to a printer in jail.



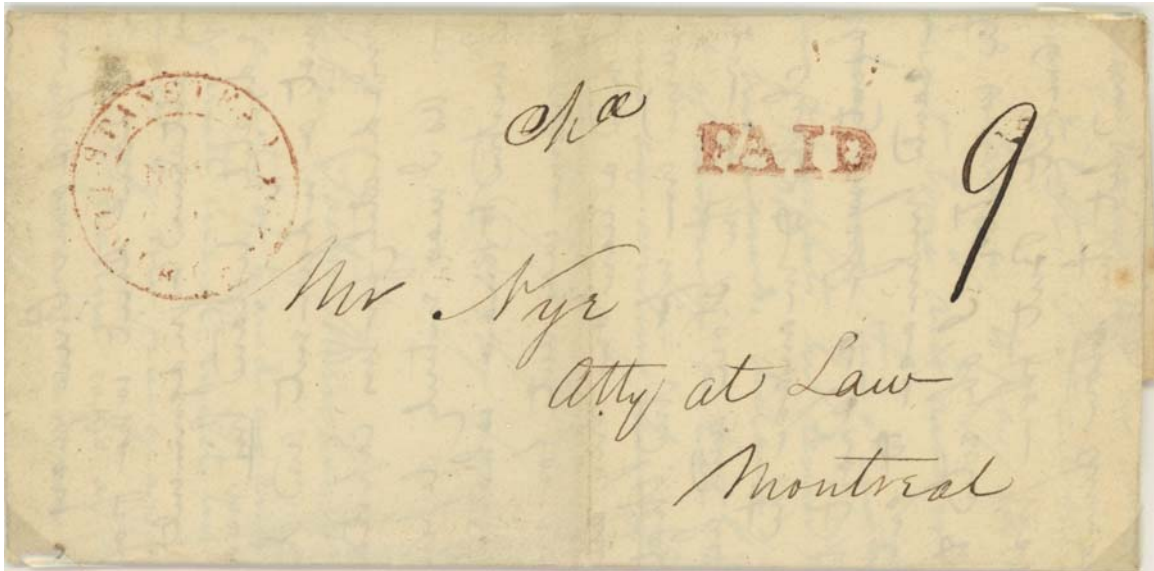
Gentilly–Kingston, 1844. Rated collect 11 d cy, 201–300 miles.

Stanstead LC double circles

STANSTEAD LOWER CANADA double circle, known 1832–3. Typeset-dated.

STANSTEAD, L. C. double circle, known 1836–41. Typeset-dated.

Stanstead (Stanstead Co, LC), post office opened 1817. It was a cross-border exchange point, so had a variety of markings. Preceding these, it had a straightline and double circle italic (two states); following them, it had five states of double circles (roman).



Stanstead, Lower Canada—Montreal, 1833. Rated **PAID 9 d**, 101–200 miles. A handful of strikes are known.



*Fitchburg (MA)–Danville (LC) via the *Stanstead* exchange*, 1837. Rated **PAID 18³/₄¢**, US 150–400 miles to the Stanstead/Derby Line exchange, and charged 7 d cy, 61–100 miles, to destination.

Inner circle is barely visible.

Stanstead continued

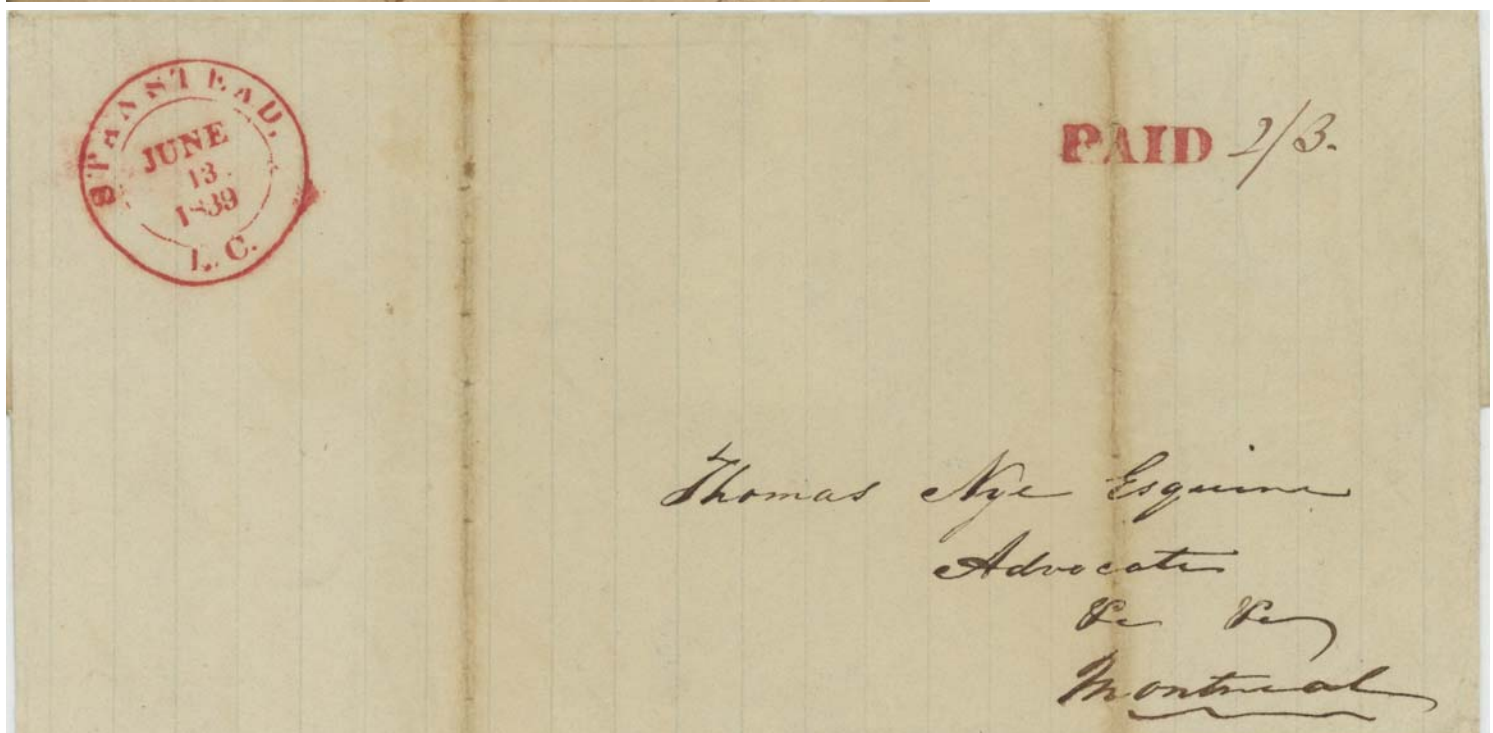


Northampton (MA)–*Montreal*, 1839. **PAID** 37½, double 18¾¢ U S rate to **Stanstead** exchange; then charged (lower right) 1/6 cy, double 9 d cy (101–200 miles) to *Montreal*.



Whitefield (VT)–*Sherbrooke* (L.C.), 1839. Rated collect 10¢ U S, 30–80 miles to the **Stanstead** exchange; this converted to US 6^d to which 4½ d *Stanstead*–*Sherbrooke* (under 60 miles) was added.

Ms *Whitefield* Vt Oct 22^d, unrecorded.



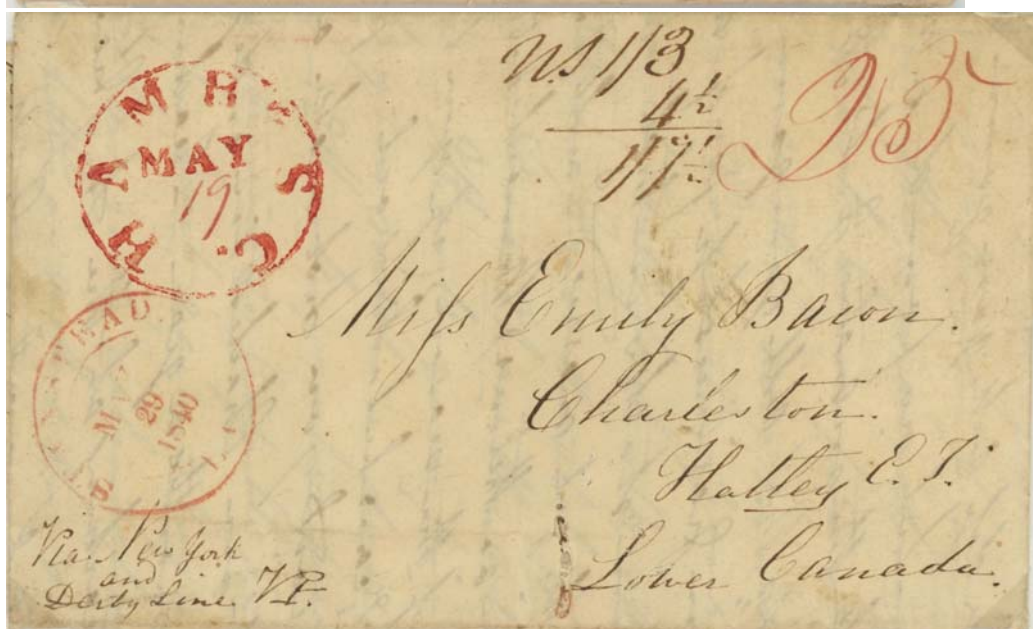
Stanstead–*Montreal*, triple, 1839. Rated **PAID** 2/3 cy, triple 101–200 miles.

More Stanstead

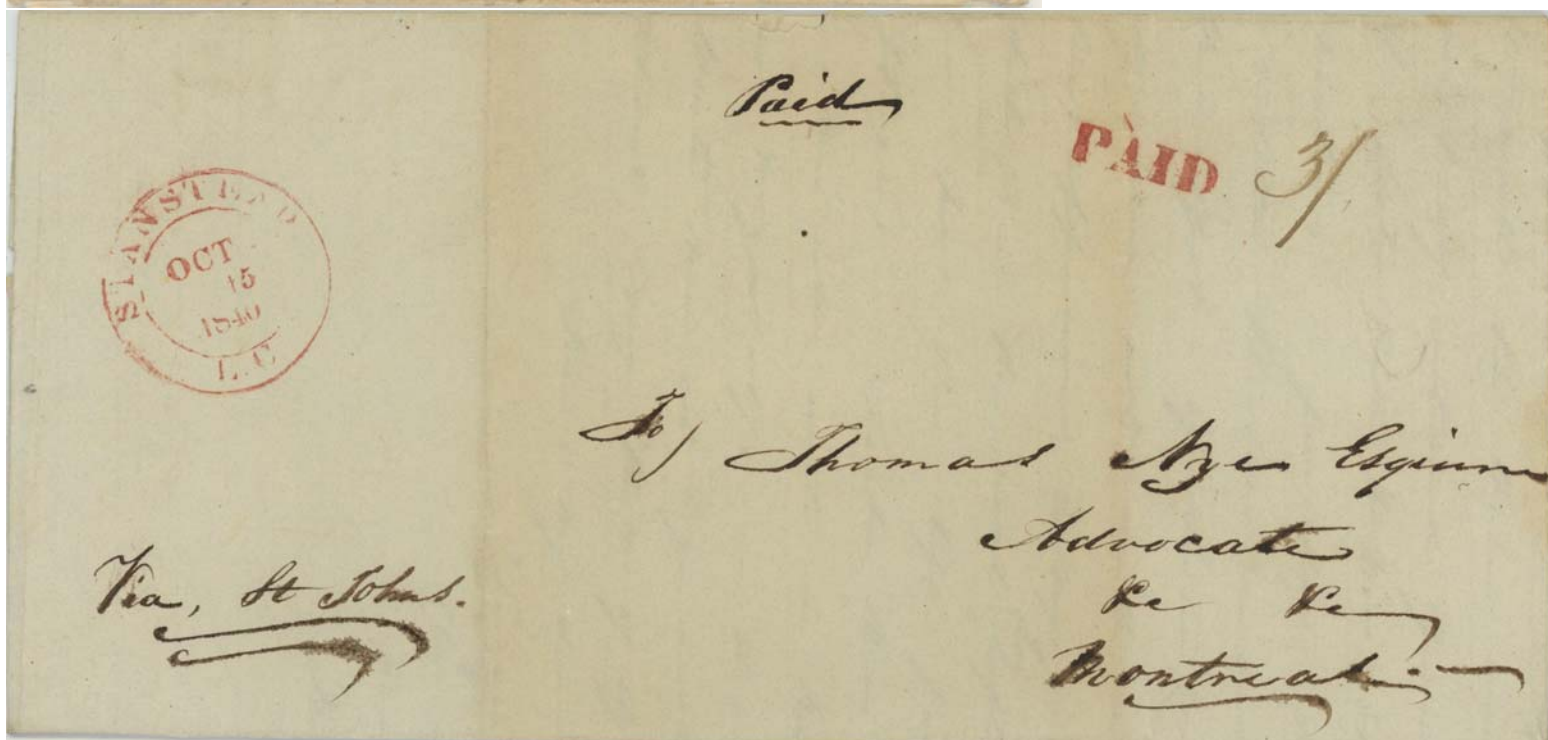


Meriden (NH)—Shipton (LC) via the Derby Line-**Stanstead** exchange and Richmond, 1839. Paid $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ U S rate to the exchange point, charged $4\frac{1}{2}$ d (under 60 miles to Richmond (for some reason), then with the standard LC misuse of **FORWARDED**, charged an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ d to make up the 7 d rate 61–100 miles, Stanstead–Shipton.

RICHMOND LC 1829-type, 1830–48.



Hamburg (SC)—Charleston (alternative name for Hatley, LC), 1840. Rated collect **25**¢ over 400 miles to the **Stanstead** exchange; this converted to $1/3$ cy, and the under 60 mile fee to Hatley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d added.



Stanstead—Montreal, quadruple, 1840. Rated paid 4×9 d cy (101–200 miles).

The two ~~Ronnies~~ Rawdons

RAWDON U.C double circle, known 1838–49, previously known 1843–47 and quite scarce. Post office open 1832–52.

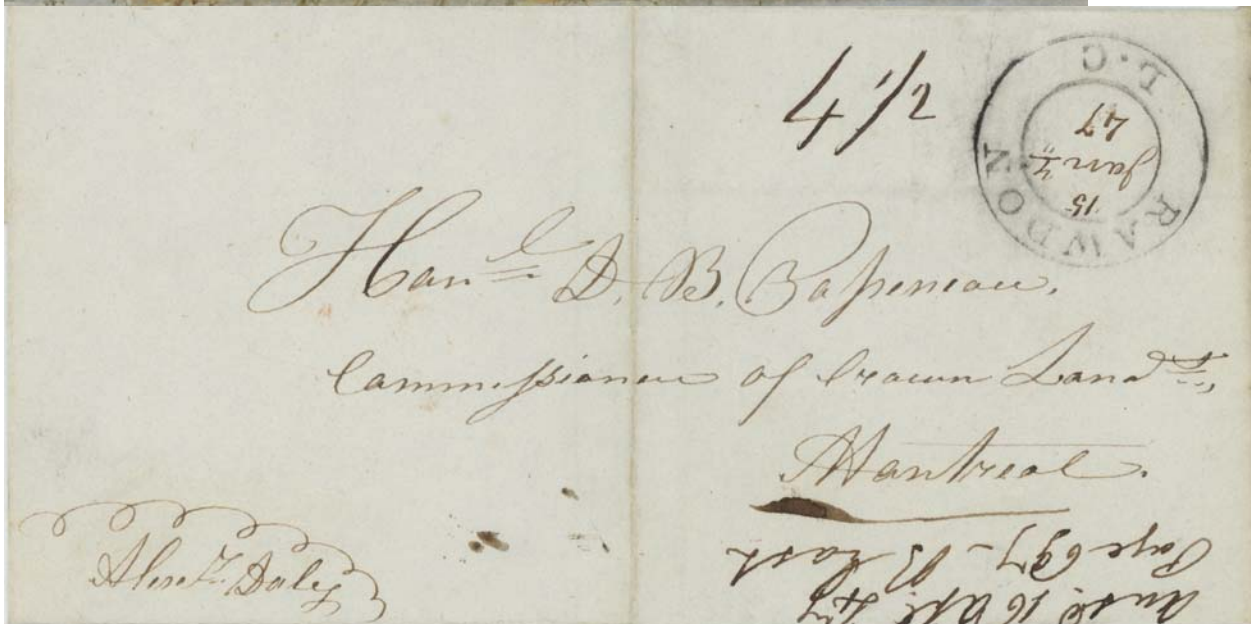
RAWDON L.C double circle, known 1833–60 and relatively common. Post office opened 1831.



Rawdon (U.C.)–Dumfries (U.C.), 1838. Rated collect 11 d cy, 201–300 miles. Earliest reported strike.



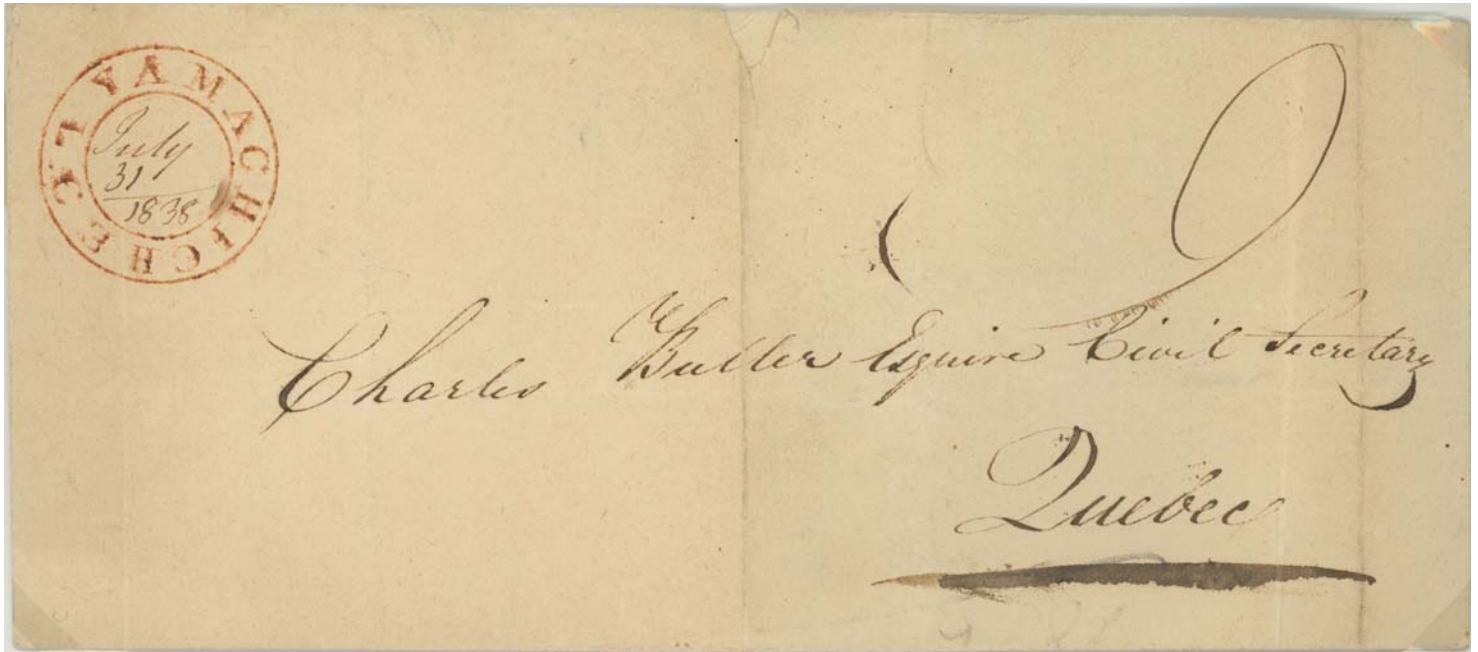
Rawdon (U.C.)–Gananoque (U.C.), 1849. Money letter collect 7 d cy, 61–100 miles. Latest reported strike.



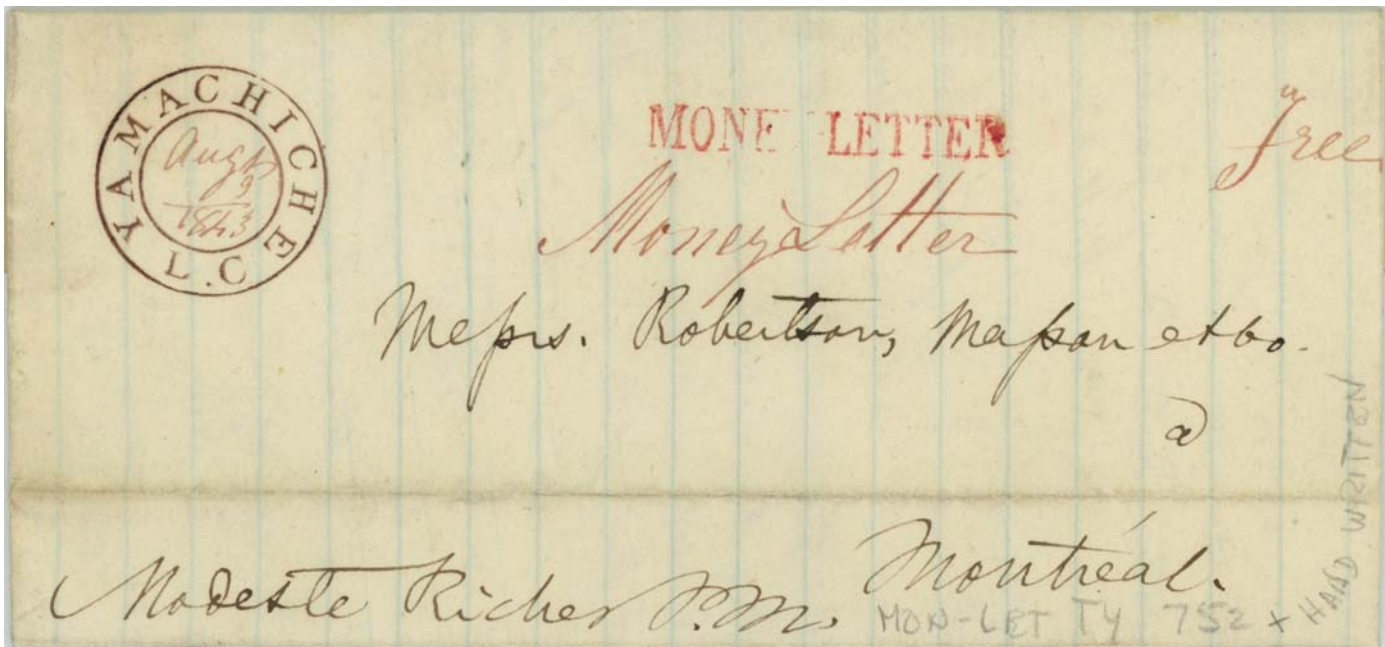
Rawdon (L.C.) to Montreal, 1847. Rated under 60 miles collect, 4½ d cy.

Yamachiche LC double circle

YAMACHICHE L.C double circle known 1834–52. Misplaced period after L. Post office opened 1831.



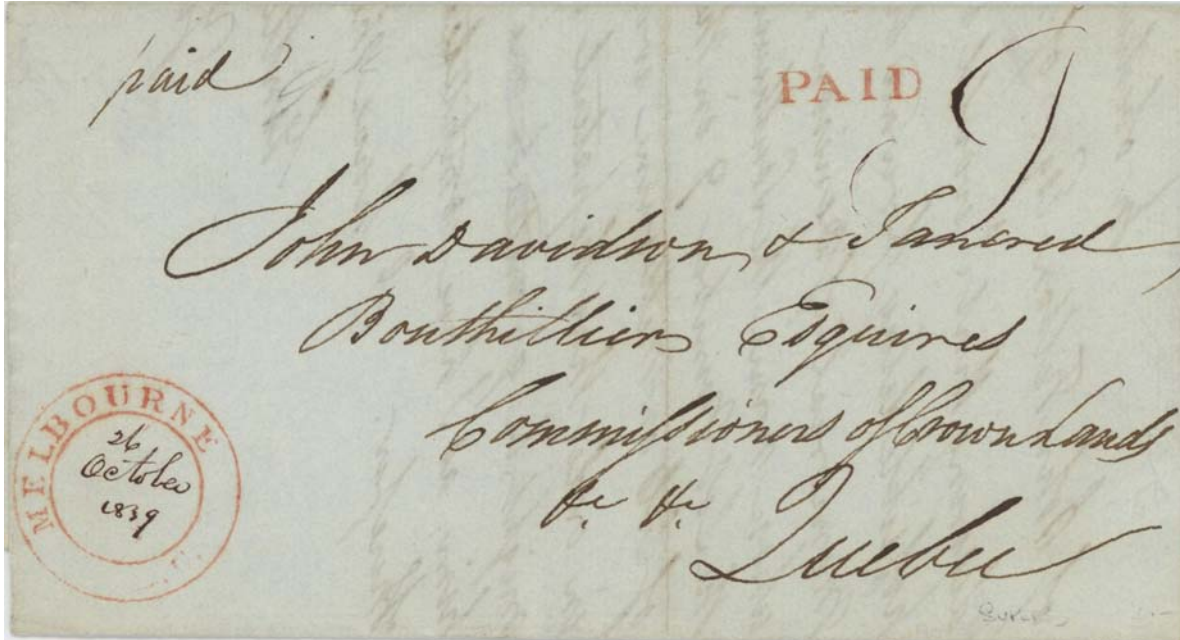
Yamachiche—Quebec, 1838. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.



Yamachiche—Montreal, 1843. *Money Letter Free*. Endorsed Modeste Richer PM

Melbourne LC double circle

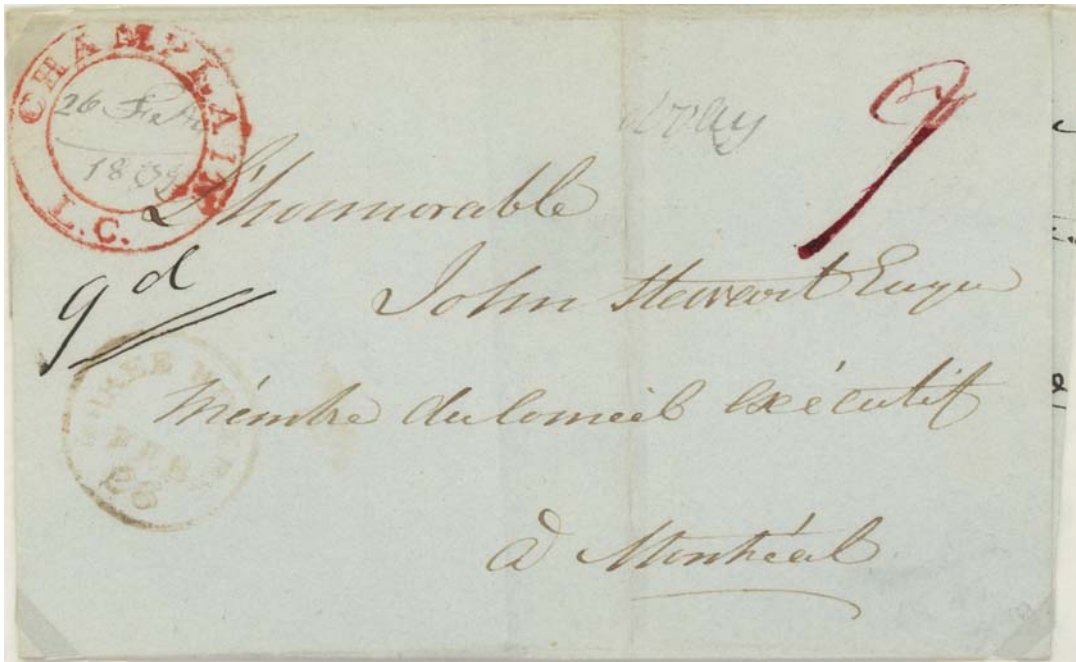
MELBOURNE L.C double circle, known 1835–42.



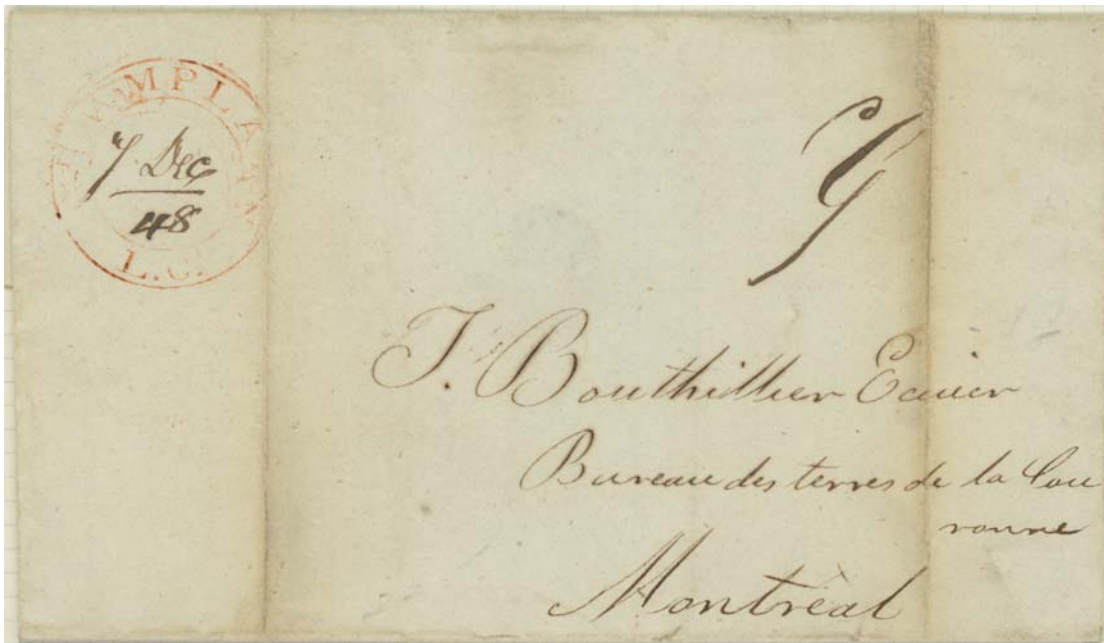
Melbourne—Quebec, 1839. PAID 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Champlain LC double circle

CHAMPLAIN L.C. double circle, known 1837–67. Post office opened 1837.



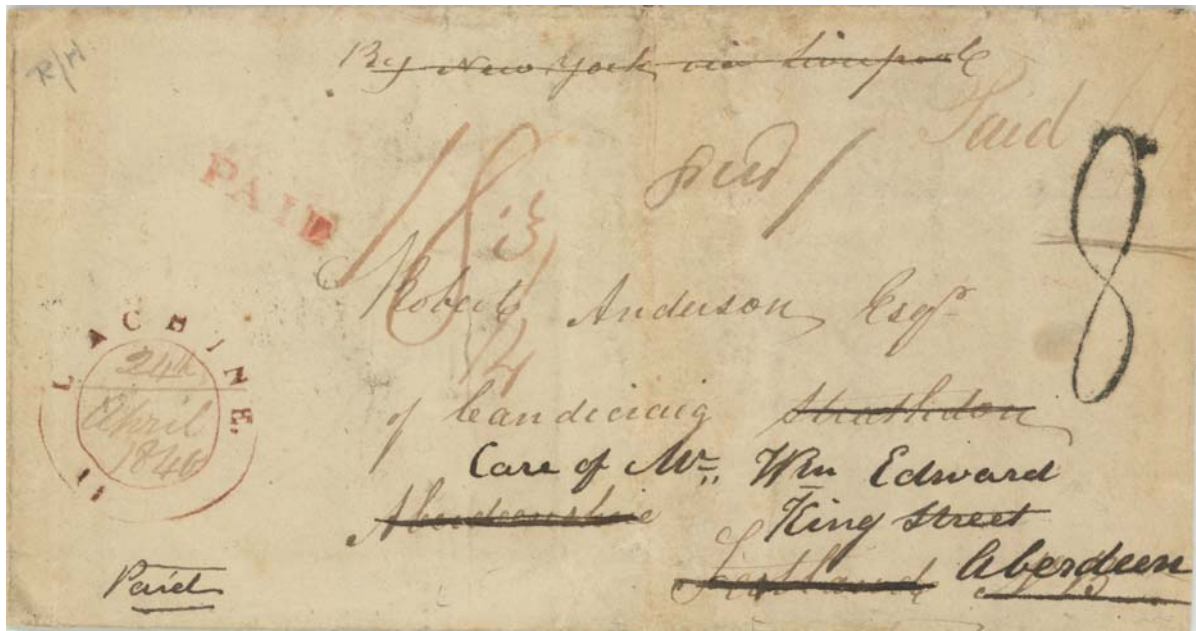
Champlain—Montreal, way letter, 1839. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles. Ms *Way*, marked by Champlain postmaster (ink of date), indicating it had been handed to the carrier en route to Champlain.



Champlain—Montreal, 1848. Rated collect ⁰9, 101–200 miles.

Lachine LC double circle

LACHINE. LC double circle, known 1839–41. Small type, and with period after *E*. Except for being roman, handstamp resembles the earlier double circle italic.



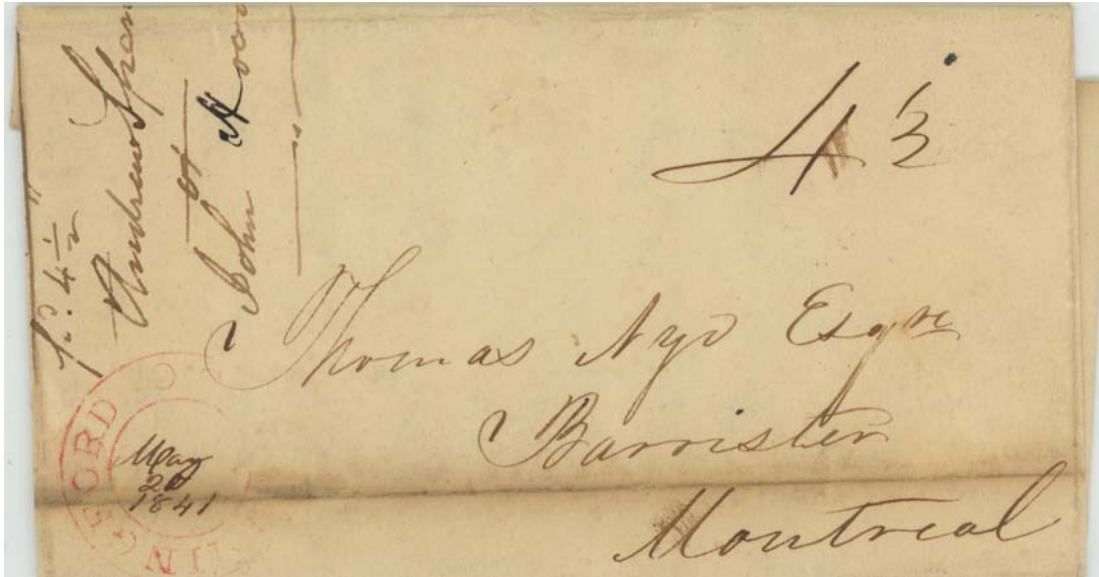
Lachine—Strathdon (Aberdeenshire, Scotland), forwarded to Aberdeen, April–May 1840. Rated (faint, at right) *Paid* 4½ d cy, under 60 miles to Stanstead exchange; *PAID* 18¾¢ US rate 150–400 miles from the exchange to New York; then it was charged 8 d stg incoming ship letter fee at Liverpool. Finally, *paid* 1 stg by the recipient, for forwarding (this was in the penny post era).

Straightline STRATHDON, fairly scarce.



Hemmingford LC double circle

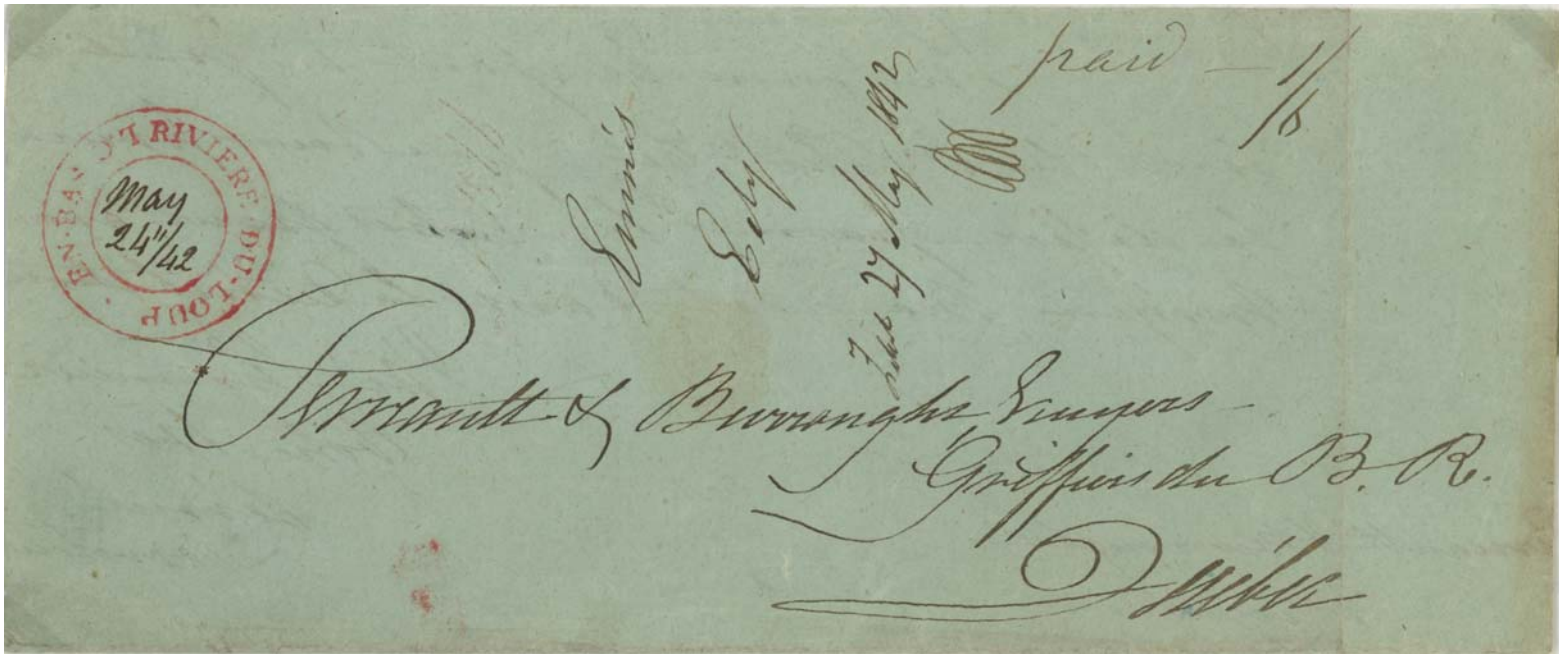
HEMMINGFORD L.C double circle, known 1834-52.



Hemmingford—Montreal, 1841. Rated collect $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy (under 60 miles).

Rivière du Loup en Bas LC roman double circle, long name

RIVIERE DU LOUP EN BAS LC roman double circle, known 1833–49. Small lettering might suggest it belongs with the early roman, but this is a consequence of the very long name—which must have been a nightmare for the engravers. Post office opened 1831.



Rivière du Loup en bas—Quebec, 1842. Rated paid 1/6 cy, double 101–200 miles.

Aylmer LC double circle

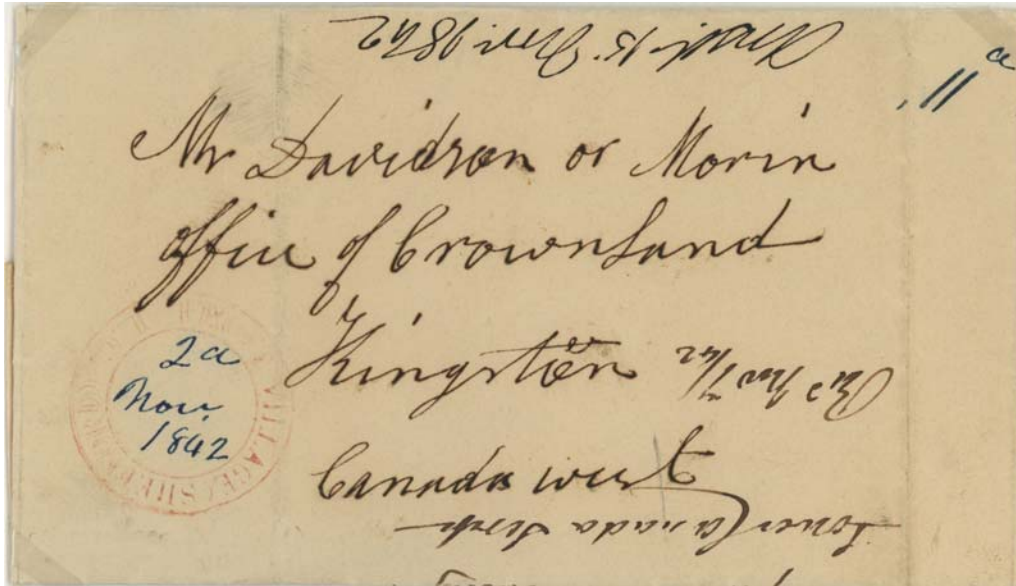
AYLMER L.C double circle, known 1833–47. Post office opened 1832.



Aylmer LC—Kingston, 1842. Rated collect 9^d, 101–200 miles.

Frost Village LC double circle

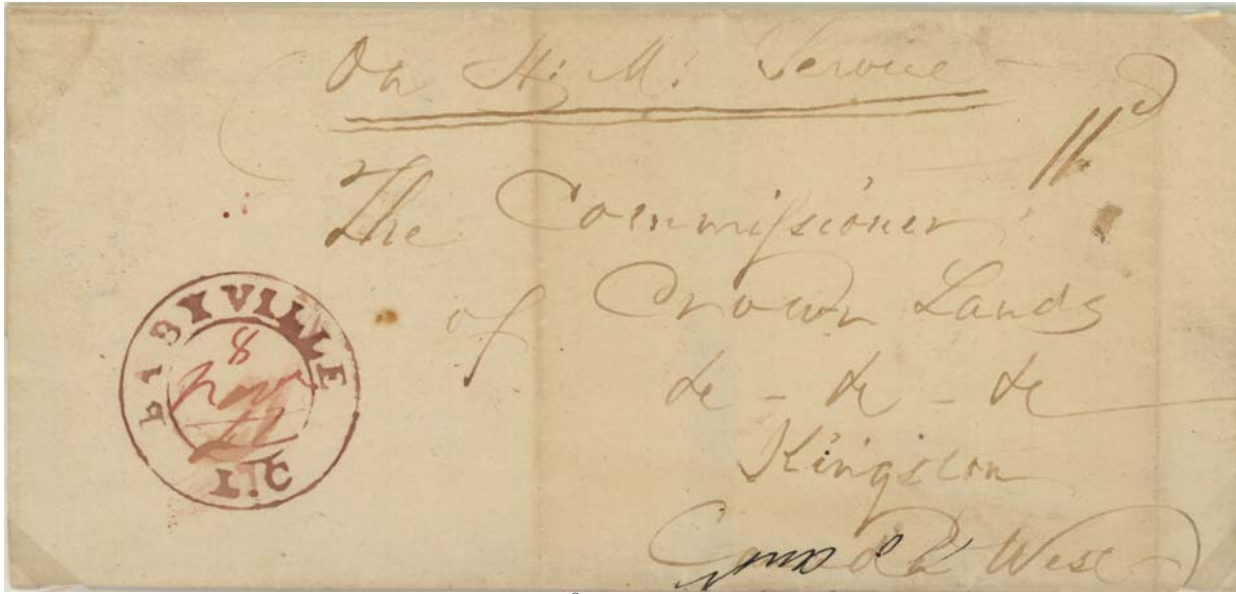
FROST VILLAGE (SHEFFORD) LC double circle, known 1839–52. Post office opened 1836.



Frost Village (Shefford) LC—Kingston, 1842. Rated 11 d, 201–300 miles.

Babyville LC double circle

BABYVILLE L.C double circle, known 1842–61. Post office open 1831–67.



Babyville—Kingston, 1842. Rated collect 11^d cy, 201–300 miles.

Rimouski LC double circle

RIMOUSKI L.C. double circle, known 1834–49. Post office opened 1831.



Rimouski—Montréal, 1842. Rated collect 1/2 cy, 301–400 miles. With the usual confusing **FORWARDED** hand-stamp applied at Québec.



Rimouski—Rivière du Loup, 1848. Rated collect 7^d cy, 61–100 miles.

Napierville LC double circle

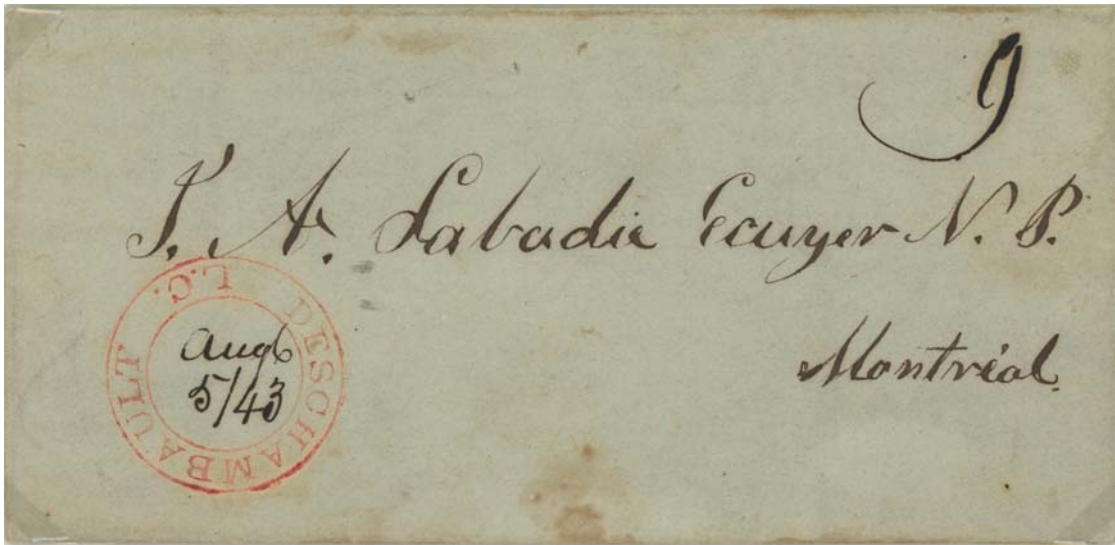
NAPIERVILLE L.C double circle, known 1834–60. Post office opened 1832.



Kingston–**Laprairie**, forwarded to L'Acadie, via **Napierville**, and returned to sender, 1843. Rated **PAID 11** d cy, 200–300 miles. **FORWARDED 2 Juin**, applied at Laprairie. *non réclamé* on reverse.

Deschambault LC double circle

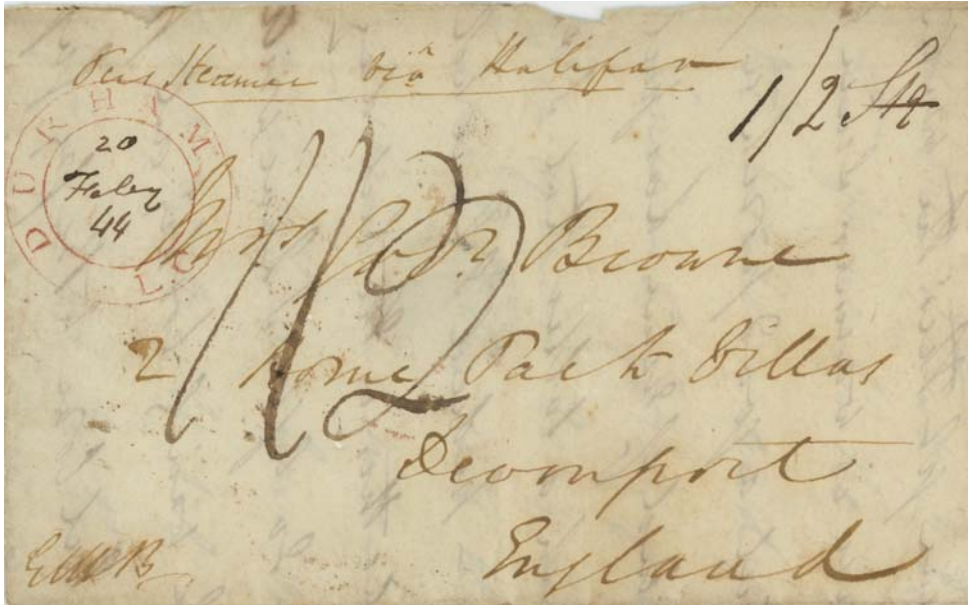
DESCHAMBAULT L.C. double circle known 1838–59. Post office opened 1837. The halo effect is created by an excess of linseed oil in the postmaster's ink recipe. It will continue to spread indefinitely.



Deschambault—Montreal, 1843. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Durham LC double circle

DURHAM L.C double circle, known 1838–49.



Durham—Devonport (U K), 1844. Collect 1/2 *Stg* transatlantic rate, including 2 d from interior to port (Halifax).

Lochaber LC double circle

LOCHABER L.C double circle, known 1833–48.



Lochaber drop letter, 1846. Collect 1^d cy, drop letter rate.

St Pie LC double circle, lcdc48z

ST P I E L. C. double circle, known 1837–50. Post office opened 1837.



St Pie—Montreal, 1848. Rated **PAID** 4½ d, under 60 miles

Rigaud LC double circle

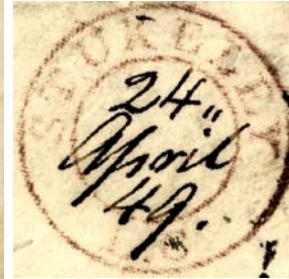
RIGAUD LC double circle, known 1837–50.



Rigaud—Stonington (CT), 1849. Prepaid 7 d cy to the border (*to the lines*), then charged 5¢, replaced by 10¢ U.S. postage (modified for distance).

Stukely LC double circle

STUKELEY L.C double circle, known 1841–67.



M—ds (NY)—South Stukeley (C E) via Burlington and Montreal, 1849. Ms Moo—ds? NY (dateline is Moretown, Clinton County). 5 paid U s postage to the Burlington exchange, then charged 7 d cy from the border to Stukeley. The letter sheet was folded to roughly approximate an envelope.

Sainte Anne, Island of Montreal double circle

ST ANNE (I OF MONTREAL) double circle, known 1837–53.



St Anne (I of Montreal)—Montreal, 1850. Rated *Paid 4½ d* (under 60 miles).

St Francis LC double circle

ST FRANCIS L.C (Yamaska Co) double circle, known 1836–53. Post office opened 1831.



St Francis—*Ste-Marie-Beauce*, 1850. Rated collect 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

Métis LC double circle

MÉTIS L.C double circle, known 1836–56.



Métis–Warren (ME), October 1851. Initially *Paid 3^d*, the domestic rate; this was struck through as underpaid. MORE-TO-PAY probably applied at Quebec. No credit was given for partial payment, so the full 6 d cy = 10¢ was charged.

St Vincent de Paul LC double circle

ST VINCENT DE PAUL L.C. double circle known 1843–60. Post office opened 1836.



St Vincent de Paul—Le Roy (NY), 1854. Initially rated 3 d (domestic rate), altered to 6 d collect rate to US; hand-stamped 10¢ in US.

Ste Thérèse de Blainville LC double circle

ST THERESE DE BLAINVILLE L.C. double circle, known 1838–60.



Plattsburgh (NY)—St Race (??), forwarded to Ste Thérèse de Chambly, 1854. Rated PAID 10¢ to Canada. U. STATES. in arc exchange marking.

Leeds double circle LC

LEEDS L.C double circle known 1834–59.



Leeds—Montreal, 10 May 1855. Rated **PAID 3 d** cy, domestic.



Leeds—Québec, 1856. Rated collect 3 d cy, domestic.

Clarenceville LC double circle

CLARENCEVILLE L.C double circle, known 1834–68. Post office opened 1832.



Clarenceville–Liverpool, 1856. Rated **PAID 6**d stg (this handstamp usually used for mail to U S, and in currency), packet rate. Initially marked PAID 10¢ (to U S) 3 d cy (domestic), and 8 (which would have been the rate by British packet).

BY-CANADIAN PACKET (Liverpool M10, 1854–9), that is, via the Allan line; the *Canadian* departed Quebec 2 August, arrived Liverpool 14 August.



Clarenceville–Quebec, 1860. Domestic rate paid by 5¢ beaver.

There is also a strike of another hammer, nonserif under (or over) the double circle; there is no indication that Clarenceville had such a hammer. It was possible that the current hammer was damaged, so a clearer strike was obtained with the old one.

Repentigny LC double circle

REPENTIGNY L.C. double circle, known 1847–66.



Repentigny—New York, 1860. Prepaid 10¢ to the U.S.

St Roch L'Achigan LC double circle

ST ROC L'ACHAGAN L.C (two spelling errors) double circle, known 1836–77. Post office opened 1832.



St Roch-L'Achigan—Manchester (NH), 1873. PAID 6¢, rate to U.S.

Upper Canada double circles

Toronto UC double circle

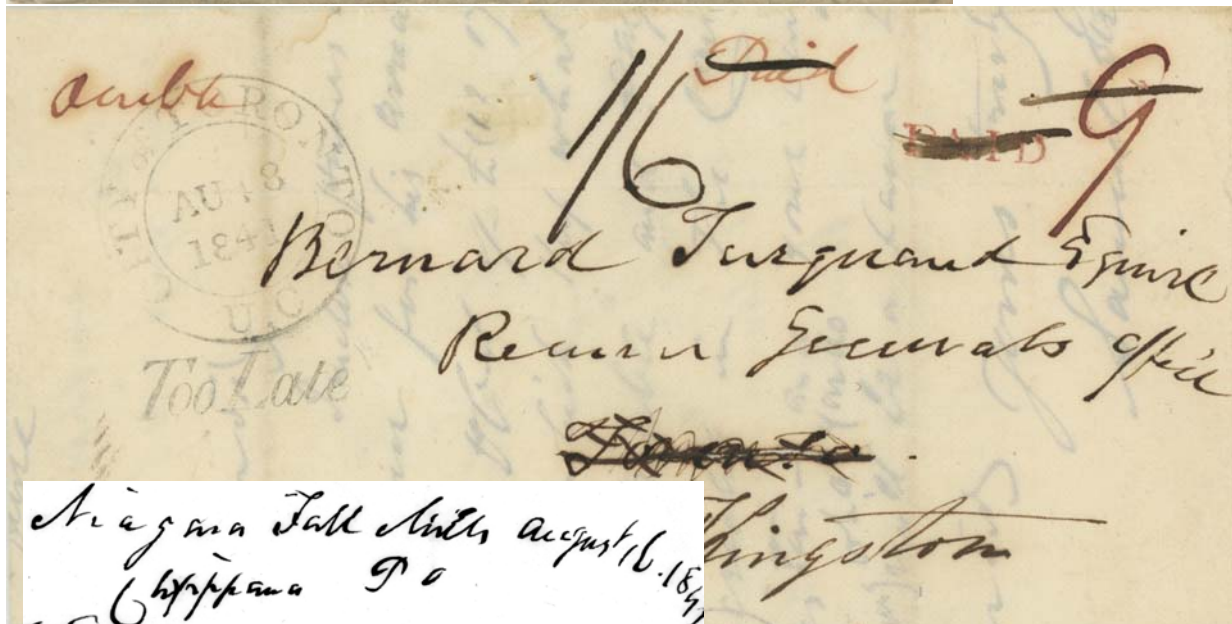
CITY OF TORONTO U.C double circle, known 1834–45. Very common. York became Toronto in 1834, and became a city at the same time.



Toronto—London, 6 October 1834. **TOO LATE. PAID 9 & 25**: 9 d cy made up of 7 d (61–100 miles) to the Queenston–Lewiston exchange, plus 2 d ferriage; 25¢, the U.S. rate over 400 miles, Lewiston to New York, where it was put aboard a (private) ship. Charged at Portsmouth as an incoming ship letter, 8 d stg, and internal British postage Portsmouth to London (50–80 miles), 6 d. Total due 1½ stg. Earliest reported strike.



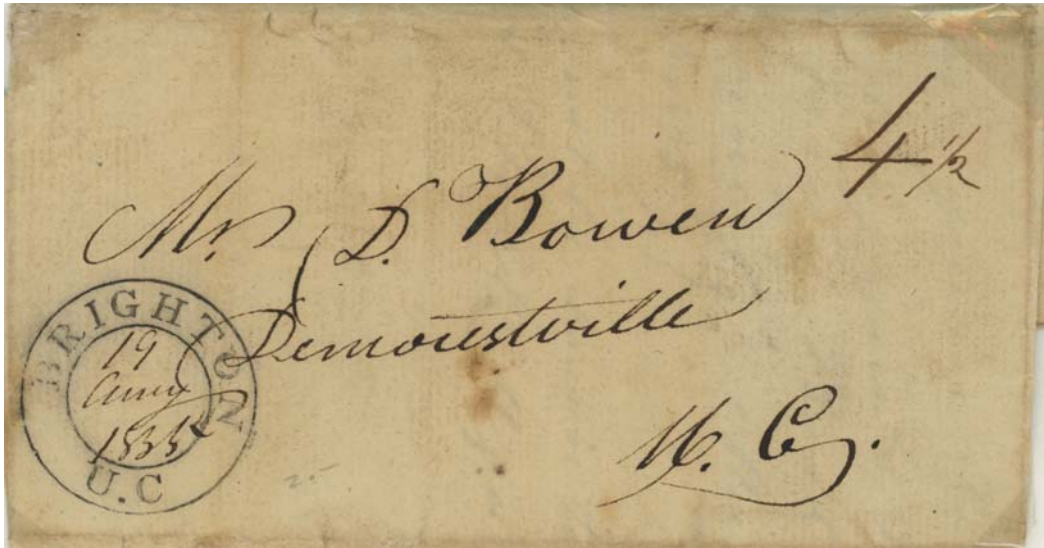
Manchester (UK)—Toronto, forwarded to Thornhill, November 1840. Paid 1/–, packet rate to Halifax; then charged 2½^d cy to interior; the forwarding cost 4½ d cy (under 60 miles, Toronto–Thornhill), but this was incorrect—it should have been charged only an additional 2 d stg (2½ d cy) each time it was forwarded. **TOO LATE** applied at Toronto (on route to Thornhill).



Niagara Falls—Toronto, remailed to Kingston, 1841. Initially, **double, paid 9 d cy** (under 60 miles Niagara Falls–Toronto via Lake Ontario, rather than on land); then charged 1/6 cy, double 101–200 miles, Toronto to Kingston. **Too Late** likely applied at Toronto, suggesting that this was remailed, rather than forwarded.

Brighton double circle

BRIGHTON U.C double circle, known 1835-45.



Brighton-Demorestville, 1835. Rated collect 4½ d (under 60) miles.

Queenston double circle

QUEENSTON double circle, known 1834–56. No provincial designation and typeset-dated.



Queenston–Niagara Falls, 1835. Rated $^{\circ}4\frac{1}{2}$ (under 60 miles).



Haddington (UK) to Pickering (UC), via Queenston–Lewiston exchange, 1837 (anomalous rates). Rated Pd $1\frac{1}{2}$ (?); difficult to read, & not consistent with known rates. Charged 27¢ US (2¢ incoming ship letter plus 25¢ US rate for more than 400 miles, New York–exchange). converted to $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ cy; 9d cy (9d under 200 miles; ferriage had ceased earlier in the year) added, making $2\frac{1}{2}$ cy due.

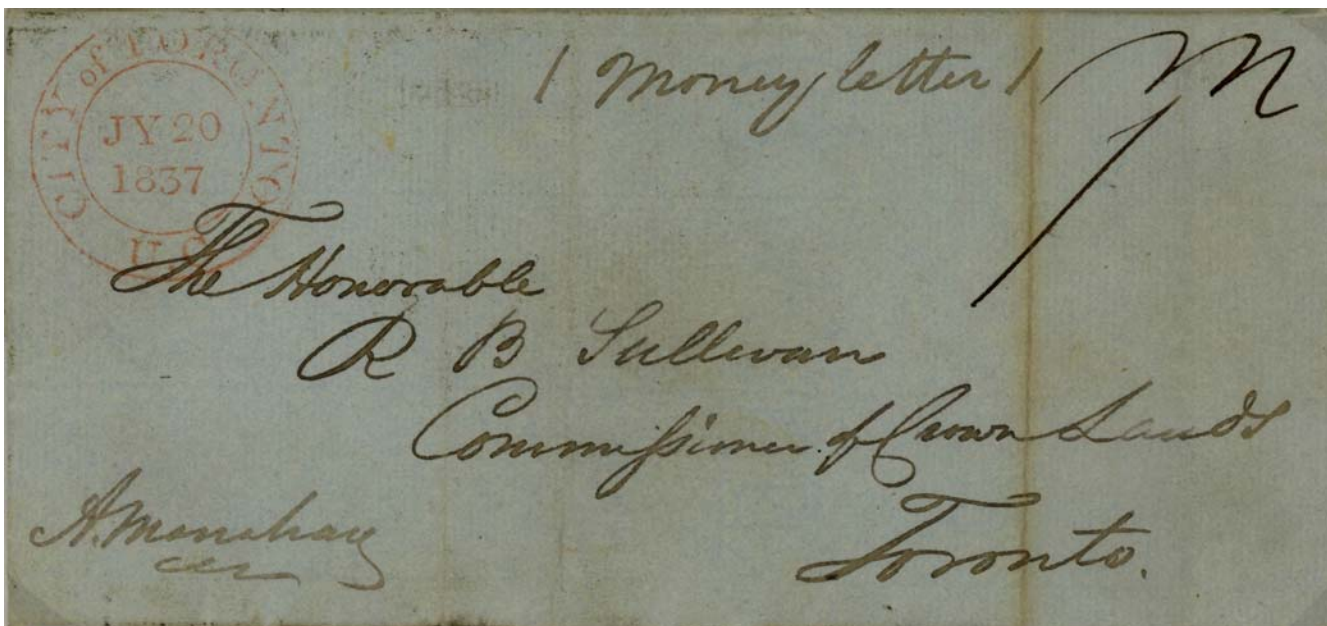
Single broken circle Haddington; inspector's star beside some rates (may have been the corrected ones); New York ship circle.

Double double circle UC and LC

CITY OF TORONTO UC double circle, known 1834–45. MONTREAL L.C double circle, known 1834–42. The two commonest double circles.



Toronto–Montreal, sextuple rate, 1836. Rated initially 7/– cy from $6 \times 1/2$ (Toronto–Montreal), then charged an additional 6×9 d, forwarded. It is impossible to see where it was forwarded to. Faint **TOO LATE** applied in Toronto.



Toronto drop money letter, 1837. Rated 1d collect (flat drop letter rate; the weight or number of enclosures was irrelevant). The large manuscript M is a standard Toronto money letter marking.

Barrie UC double circle

BARRIE U.C double circle, known 1839–42. Post office opened 1836.

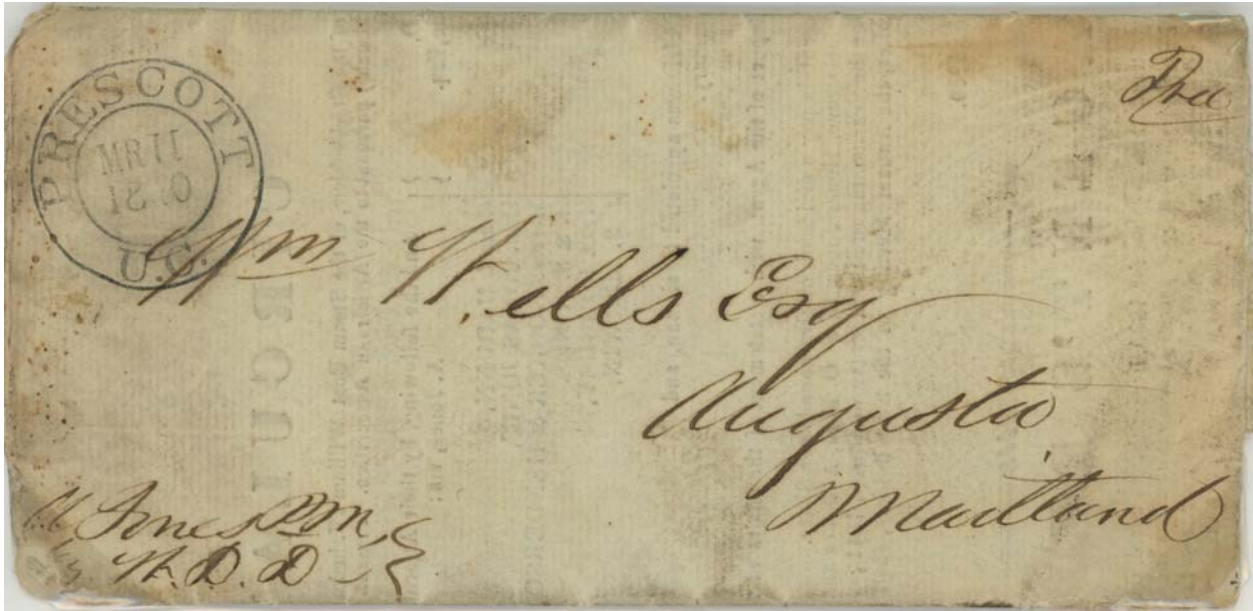


Barrie UC—Toronto, money letter, triple, 1839. Mailed by a colonel of the Third Simcoe Battalion. Rated collect $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ cy, triple under 60 miles. Large **M** is the Toronto marking for money letters (it included £1/10); presumably two enclosures consisting of a pound and a 10/- note). Mail to or from an officer was not eligible for concessionary rates.

Earliest reported strike.

Prescott UC double circle

PRESCOTT U.C. typeset-dated double circle, known 1837–42. Post office opened 1800. Early roman double circle (with inverted U C) known 1829.



Prescott–Augusta, 1840. Rated collect *Free*.

A circular balance sheet an report on the steamboat *William IV*; the postmaster was also agent for the corporation operating it.

Smithville UC double circle

SMITHVILLE U.C double circle, known 1839–40. Post office opened 1831.



Smithville–Brantford, 1840. Free
Latest reported use.

Walpole UC double circle

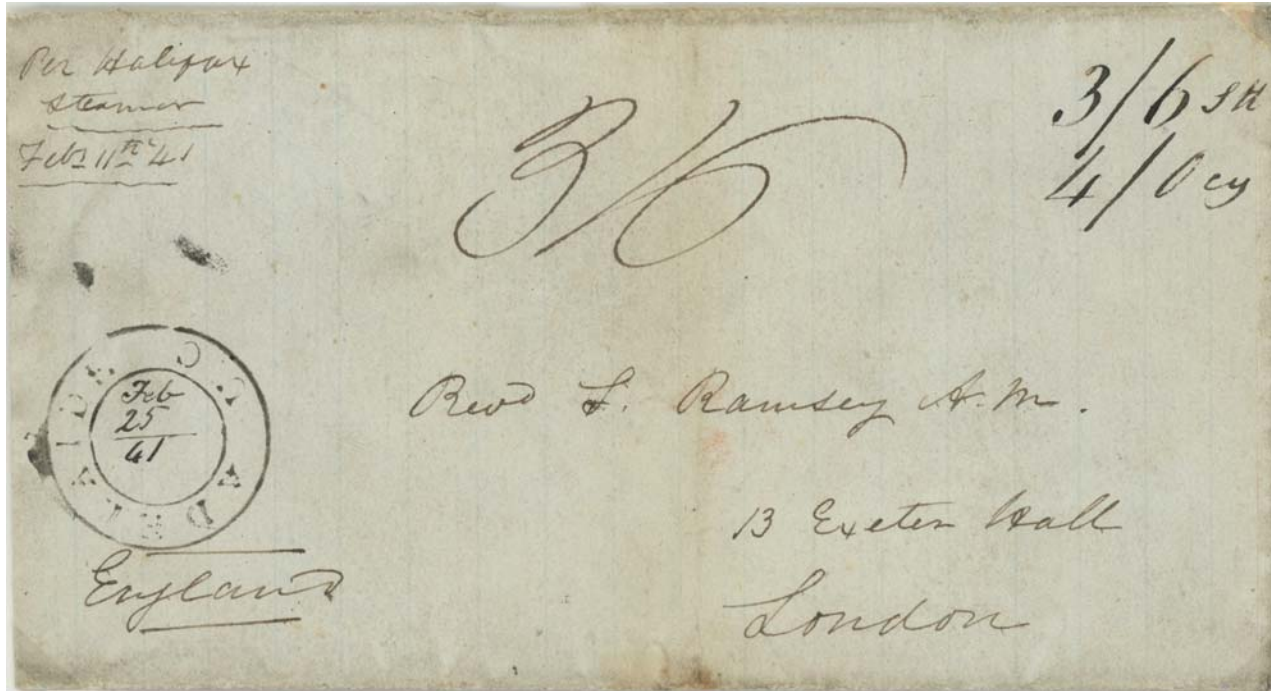
WALPOLE U.C double circle, known 1838–52. Post office open 1836–56.



Walpole—Chippawa, 1841. Rated *Paid 7 d cy*, 61–100 miles.

Adelaide UC double circle

ADELAIDE U C double circle, known 1833–42. Post office open 1833–42.



Adelaide–London (UK), triple, 1841. Rated collect 3/6 stg, 4/0 cy, triple 1/2 stg transatlantic packet rate from an interior point. Unusual (for this period) designation of stg and cy.

Drummondville UC double circle

DRUMMONDVILLE U.C. double circle, previously reported 1838–39. It also had a double circle italic postmark (1830–42). Post office opened 1830 and closed before 1880. Not to be confused with Drummondville L.C.



Drummondville—Colyton (Devon, UK), 1842. Collect 1/2 stg, transatlantic rate from the interior.
Latest reported strike.

Oakville double circle

OAKVILLE U.C. double circle; two other strikes known 1845, 1846.



Savannah (GA)—*Oakville*, 1843. Rated collect faint **25¢** U.S. over 400 miles to the Queenston/Lewiston exchange; this converted to $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ d, and an additional 7 d cy, 61–100 miles to destination charged.

During the period May 1842–December 1843, there was a 2.5% surcharge on U.S. currency. This had the effect of raising the conversion of 25¢ to $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ cy, rather than the former and subsequent $\frac{1}{3}$ cy.

Marshville UC double circle

MARSHVILLE U.C. double circle, known 1842–52. Post office open 1836–1923.



Marshville–(Port) Hamilton, 1843. Mailed by a sergeant-major (ineligible for military concession) to a captain of the First Incorporated Battalion. Rated collect 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

Double double circle

PORT DALHOUSIE U.C double circle, known 1849–52. Post office open 1831–1962.



Marshville–Niagara, missent to Port Dalhousie, 1852. PAID ⁰3, domestic rate. Arrived at Hamilton 8 April (two days' transit), then Port Dalhousie (two more days), then next day in St Catherines and following day in Niagara.

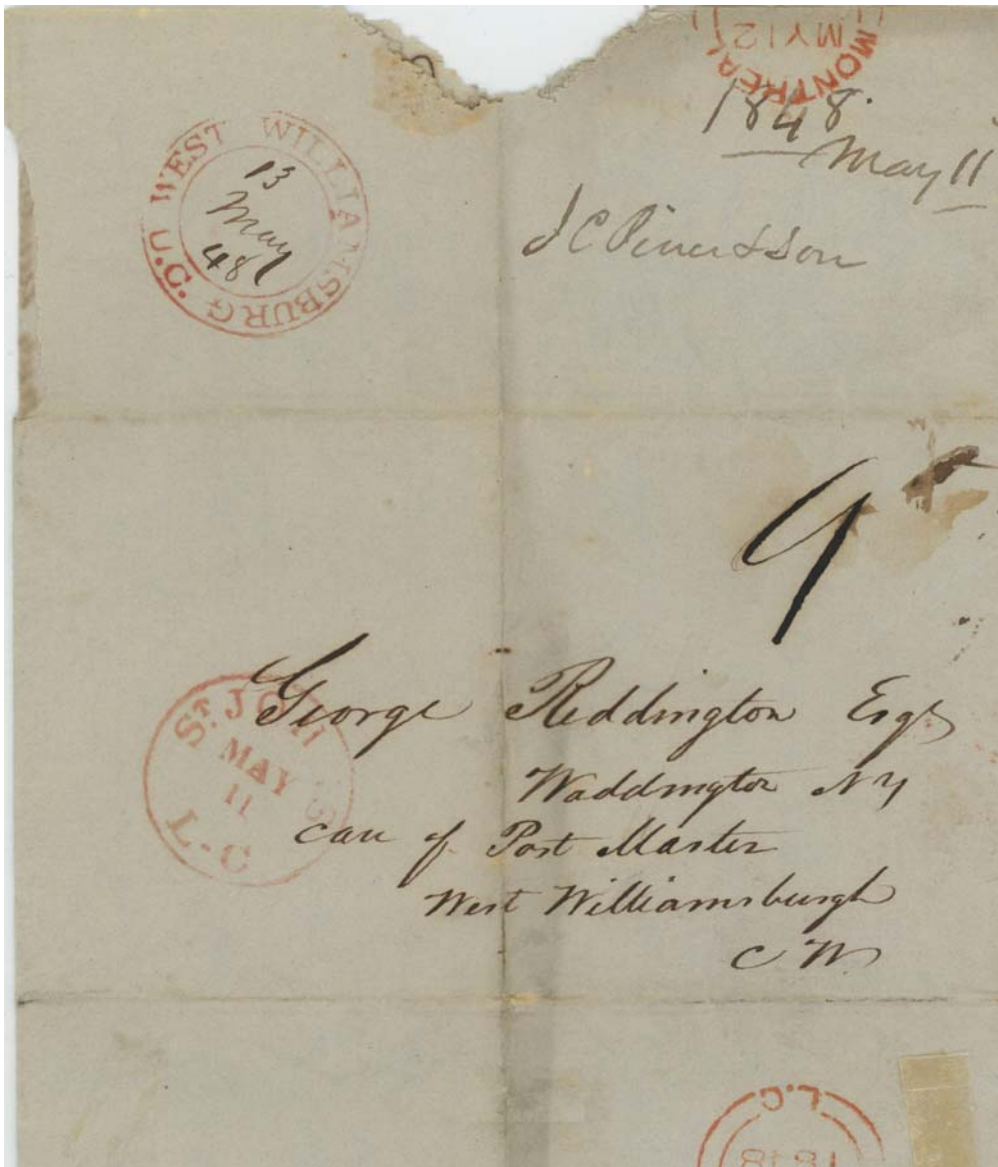
Port Dalhousie double circle previously known 1849–51 (same date on reverse). Marshville double circle previously known 1842–8.

West Williamsburg UC double circle

WEST WILLIAMSBURG U.C., known 1840–8. Office also had an early roman double circle (1831–4). Post office open 1830–51.



West Williamsburg–London (c w), (1843). Rated collect 1/4 d cy, 401–500 miles.

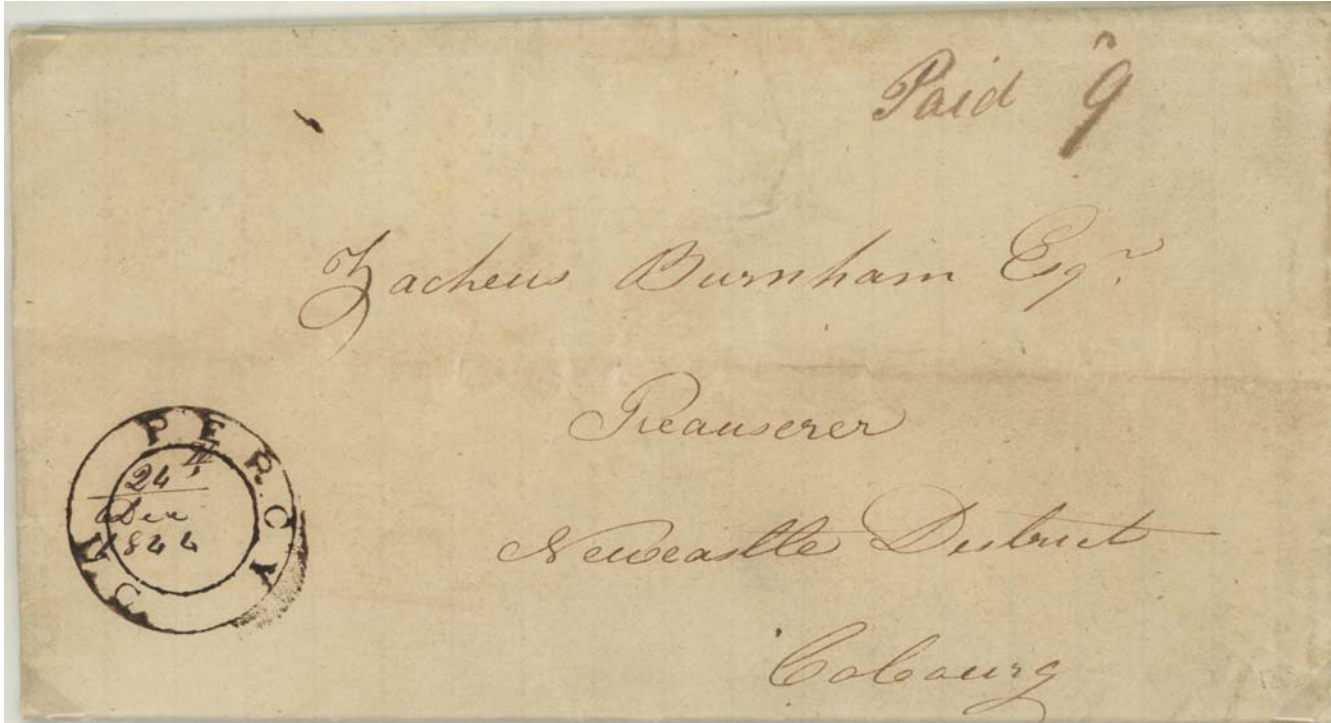


St Johns, LC–Waddington (NY), via the *West Williamsburg*–Waddington exchange, 1848. Common *St John's* circle hand-stamp, known 1839–56.

Collect 9 d cy (101–200 miles) to West Williamsburg. The postmaster at the latter also being an agent for the U S post office, there was no additional charge.

Percy UC double circle

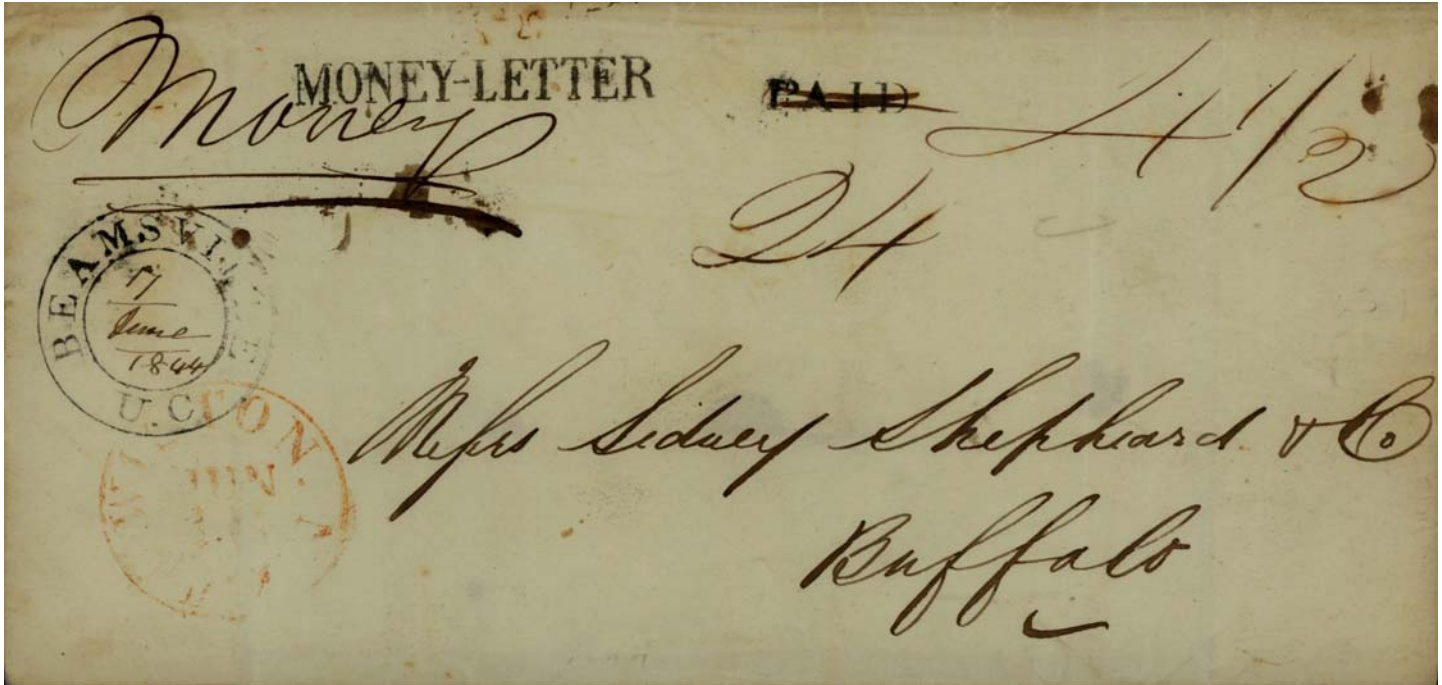
PERCY U.C. double circle, known 1843-4. Post office open 1836-57.



Percy-Cobourg, 1844. Rated *Paid* ⁹cy, 101-200 miles.
Latest reported strike.

Beamsville UC double circle

BEAMSVILLE U.C. double circle, known 1840–49.



Beamsville–Buffalo, money letter, single Canada and quadruple U S rate, 1844.

Rated prepaid $4\frac{1}{2}$ d cy, single rate under 60 miles to the Queenston-Lewiston border crossing (from 5 January 1844, Canadian rates were calculated per half ounce, not by sheet or per quarter ounce). The **PAID** handstamp was struck through, likely at the cross-border point, Lewiston (NY), and the somewhat mysterious rate 24¢ (to be collected) was applied.

The distance Lewiston–Buffalo was around 25 miles, for which the single rate fee was 6¢ (1825–1845). U S rates were still calculated by sheet, so this would have to be quadruple (three enclosures; from the Canadian fee, the weight was less than one-half ounce).

Oro UC double circle

O R O U C double circle known 1842–55. Post office open 1835–69.



Oro (?)—Princeton (NJ), October 1845. Initially PAID 9 d cy (101–200 miles to the Queenston-Lewiston exchange), then charged 10¢ (over 300 miles) to destination.



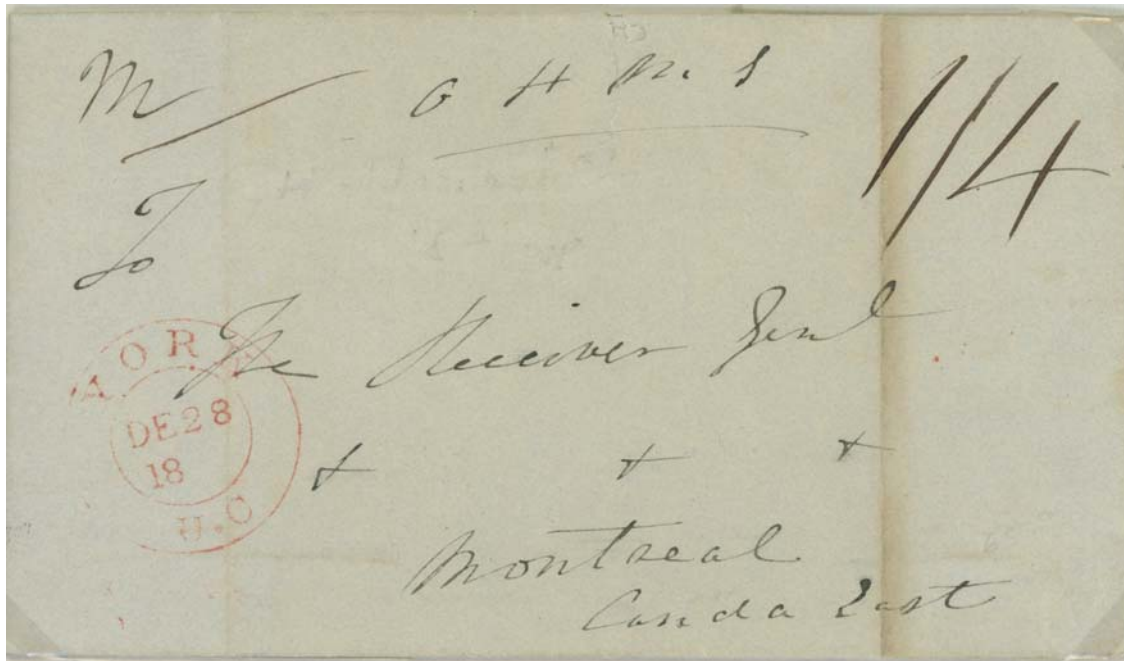
Wallace (U C)—Oro, registered, 27 July 1855. Initially charged 3 d cy, replaced by *Registered & paid 3^d*.

Wallace (1855–63, earliest known strike), Allansville (1852–56, open 1852–58), Galt (1852–62) U C double broken circles.



York UC (Haldimand Co) double circle

YORK U.C double circle, known 1838–59. This York (Haldimand Co, U.C), to be distinguished from York (York Co) which changed its name to Toronto in 1834. Typeset-dated, possibly because it was originally intended for the larger York. Post office opened 1836.



York—Montréal, money letter, 1845. Rated collect 1/4 cy, 401–500 miles. M signifies money letter.



York—Ballston Springs (NY), 1849. Paid 7 d cy (61–100 miles to the Queenston-Lewiston exchange), then charged 10¢ U.S. rate to destination.

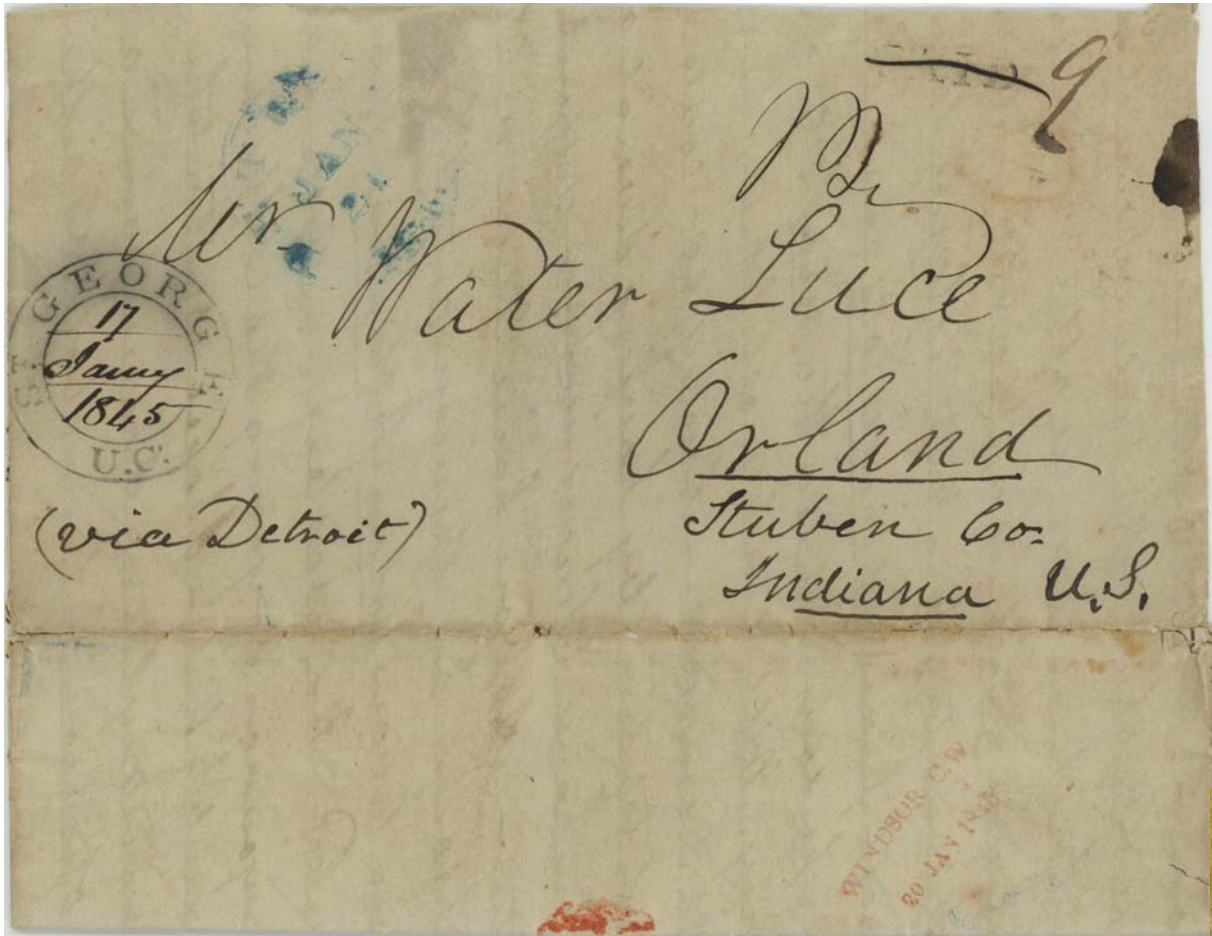


York—North Chili (NY; believe it or not, this is a post office in Monroe County, open from 1829), 1859. Rated collect 6 d cy to U.S. Mourning cover.

Latest reported strike.

St George UC double circle

ST GEORGE U.C. double circle, known 1837–63.



St George—Orland (IN), via the *Windsor*—*Detroit* exchange, 1845. Rated PAID 9 d cy, 101–200 miles to the exchange point, struck through and charged 12½¢ U.S. rate (80–150 miles) to destination.

WINDSOR C.W straightline, known 1843–45.

Fergus UC double circle

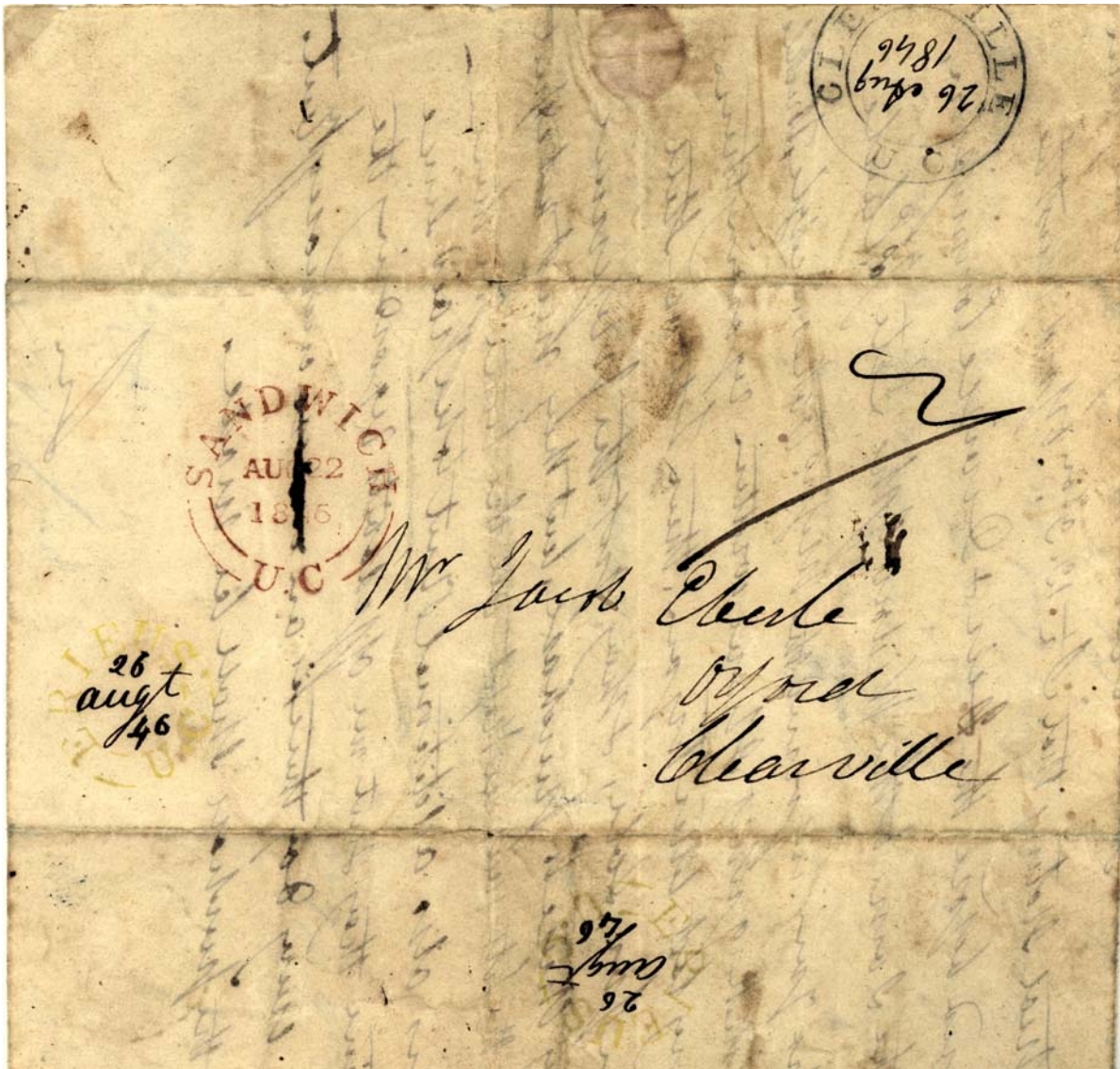
FERGUS U.C. double circle, known 1845. Post office opened 1836.



Fergus U C—Edinburgh, 1845–6. Rated prepaid *1/2 stg 1/4 cy* (1/— stg packet rate, plus 2 d from origin to port).
Only reported strike.

Clearville UC double circle

CLEARVILLE U.C double circle, previously reported 1850–68. Post office open 1836–1914.



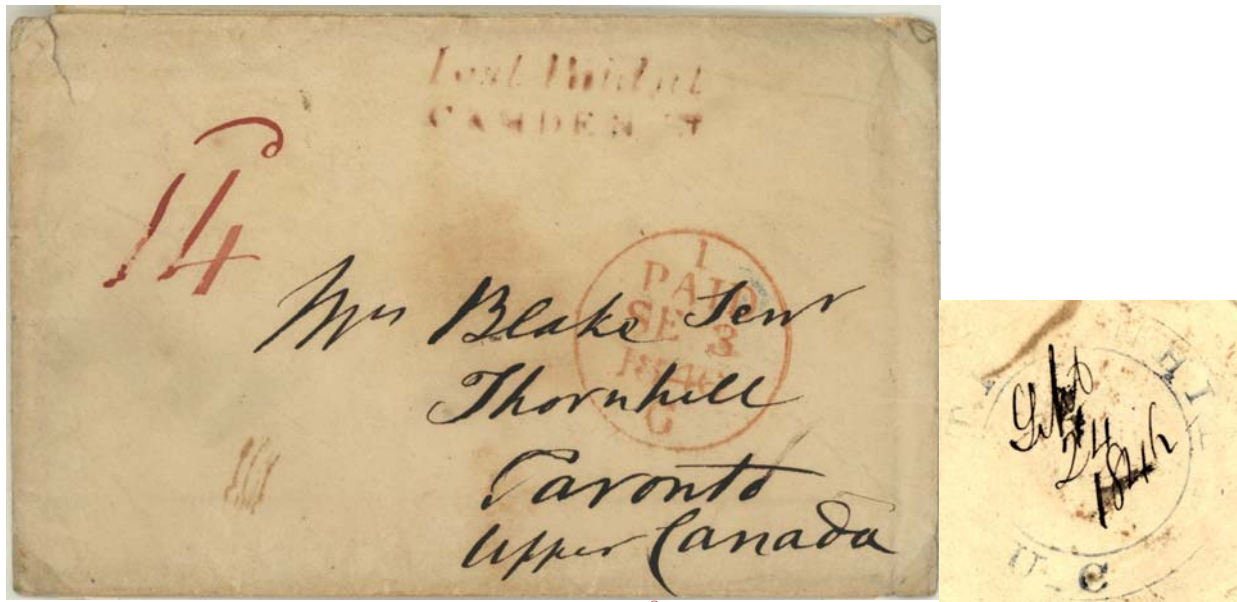
Sandwich—Clearville, via *Erieus* U.C, 1846. Rated collect 7 d, 61–100 miles.

Earliest reported strike.

ERIEUS UC 1831-type, known 1838–46. Two strikes in a strange colour.

Thornhill UC double circle

THORNHILL U.C double circle, known 1846. Office had a double circle italic (known only in 1830).



Camden Street (London)–Thornhill, 1846. Paid 14^{d} , an unusual way to express $1/2$, including the inland fee.

Discovery copy and still only known example.

Post Paid at CAMDEN ST

Stratford UC double circle

STRATFORD U.C. double circle, known 1846–8. Post office opened 1835.

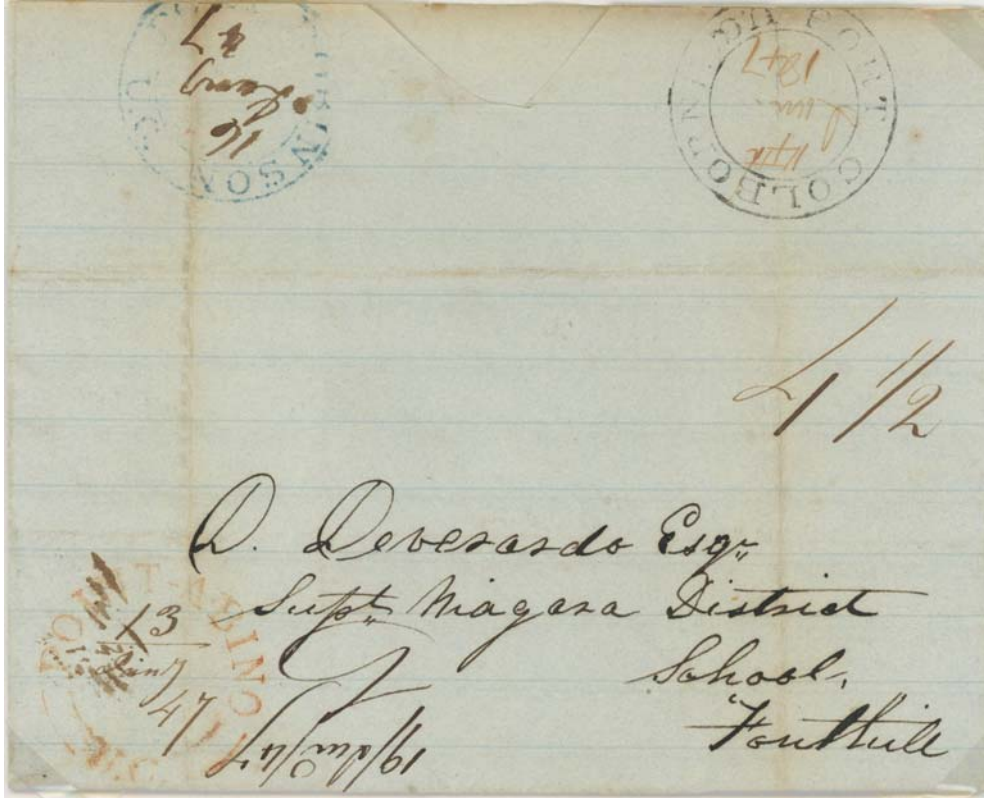


Stratford–Goderich, 1848. Rated PAID 4½ d cy, under 60 miles.

Double double circle

PORT ROBINSON U.C. double circle, known 1844–9. Post office open 1836–1914.

PORT COLBORNE U.C. double circle, known 1843–9. Post office opened 1836.

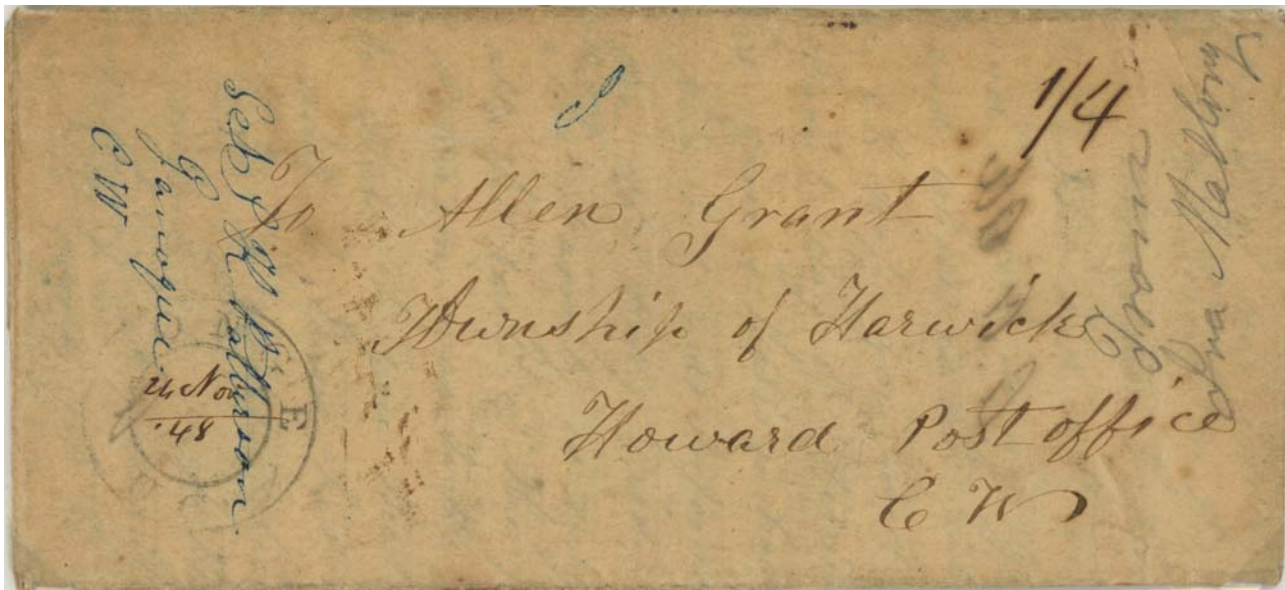


Point Abino—Fonthill, via Port Colborne and *Port Robinson*, 1847. Rated collect ^o4½ cy, under 60 miles.

POINT ABINO serif double broken circle, proofed 1839, known 1843–53.

Yonge UC double circle

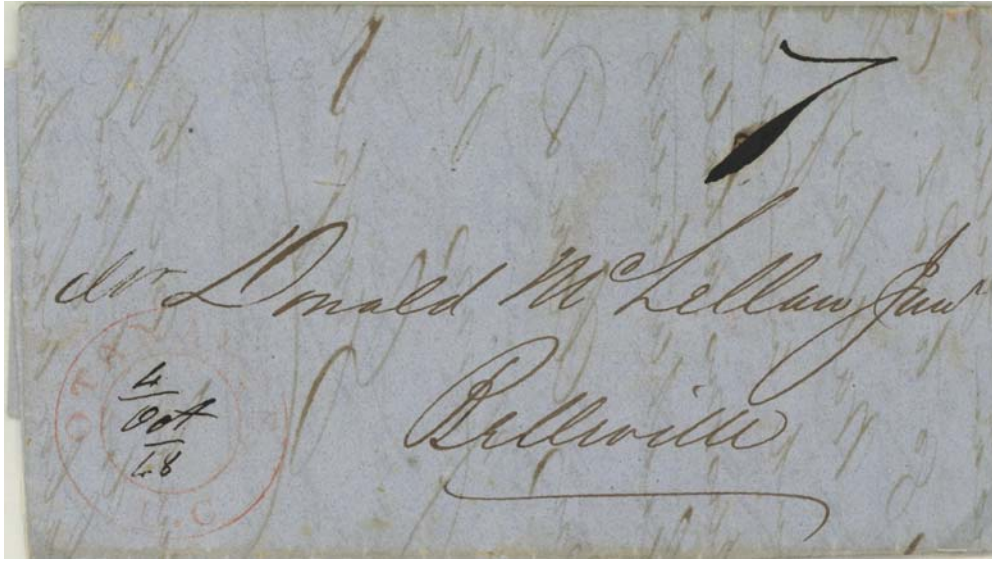
YONGE U.C double circle, previously known 1835–40. Post office open 1833–54.



Yonge–Howard (U C) 1848. Rated collect 1/4 cy, 401–500 miles.

Otonabee UC double circle

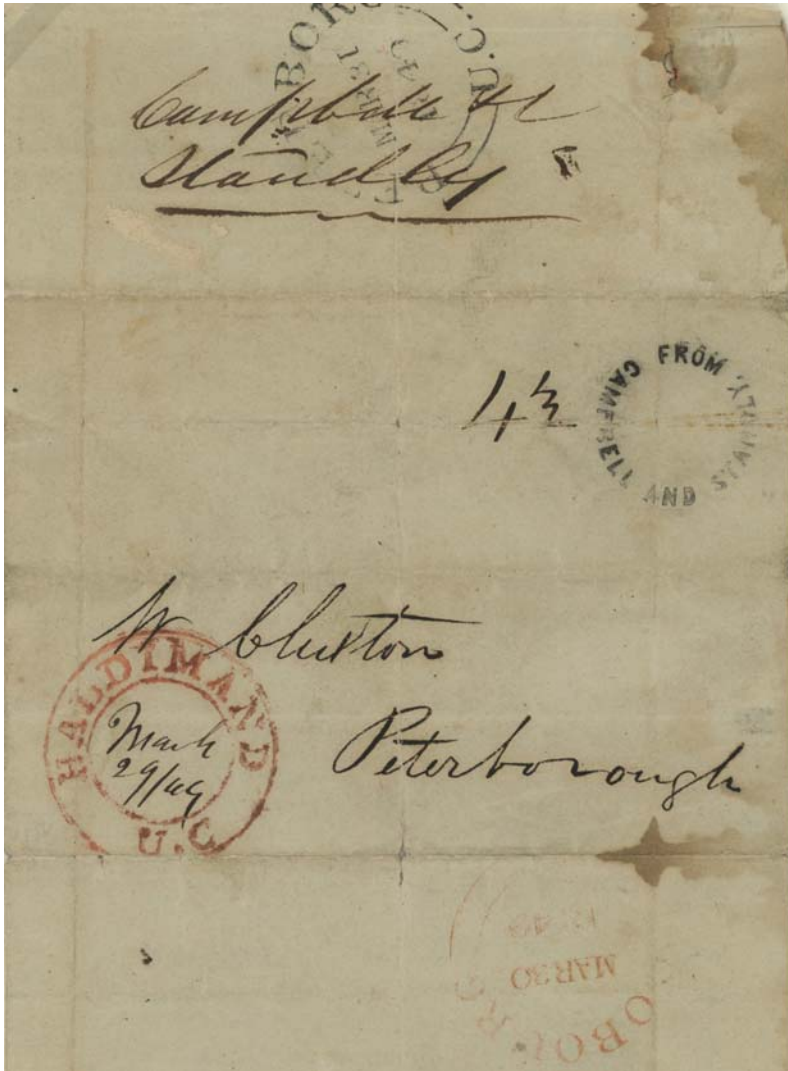
OTANABEE U.C double circle misspelled, known 1846–8. Post office open 1832–58.



Otonabee—Belleville, 1848. Rated 7 d cy, 61–100 miles.
Latest reported strike.

Haldimand UC double circle

HALDIMAND U.C (Northumberland—not Haldimand—County) double circle, known 1839–49. Post office open 1832–58.



Haldimand—Peterborough, 1849. Rated collect 4½ d cy, under 60 miles. A very early (for Canada) corner cover, CAMPBELL AND STANDLY.

UC double double circle

PORT DALHOUSIE U.C double circle, known 1849–52. Post office open 1831–1962.

LLOYDTOWN U.C double circle, known 1844–9. Post office open 1831–1955.



Port Dalhousie–Lloydtown, money letter, 1849. Rated collect 7^d cy, 61–100 miles. Ms Money and faint red general issue **MONEY-LETTER** handstamp, as well as the Toronto **M**.

Caledon UC double circle

CALEDON U.C. double circle, known 1851-7

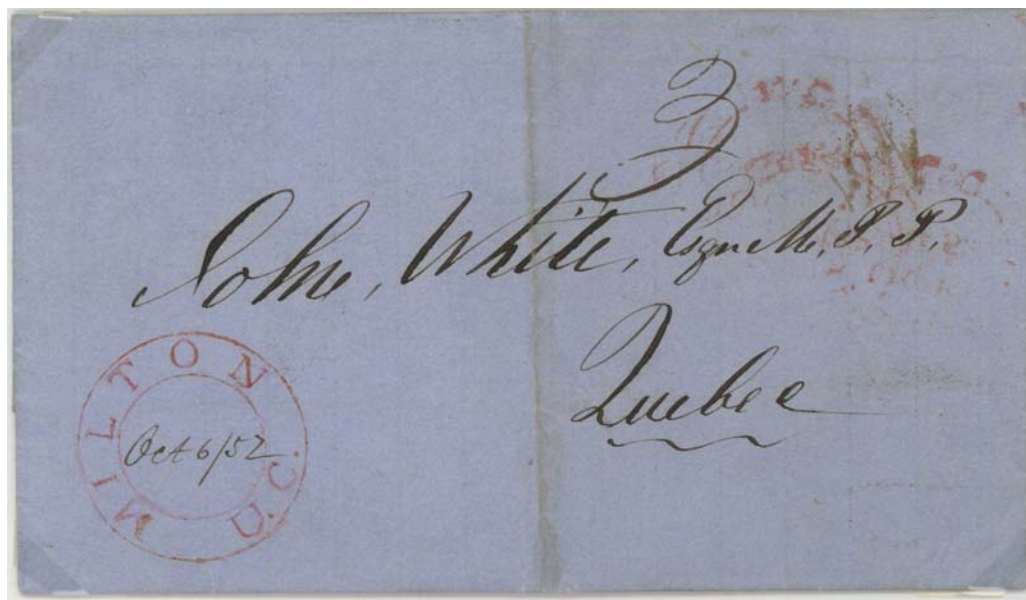


Proton—Guelph, 1 September 1851. Rated *Paid 3* d cy, domestic. Missent to *HAMILTON CW*. From Crown Lands Office, Proton. **Only reported Proton ms.**

Earliest reported Caledon double circle.

Milton UC double circle

MILTON U.C. double circle, known to 1852, latest reported strike. Post office opened 1836. Not to be confused with Milton L.C.



Milton—Quebec, 1852. Rated 3 d, domestic.

Canboro UC double circle

CANBORO U.C double circle, reported 1837–59.



Fenwick (Welland Co, c w)—Sandwich, via *Canboro* and Chatham, 18 June 1853. Rated Paid 3 d domestic.

Excess linseed oil in ink formulation.

Only reported Fenwick ms; post office opened 1853.

St Johns (West) UC double circle

SAINT-JOHNS UC double circle, known from 1834 at the original St Johns, and 1853–56 at St Johns West. Not to be confused with St John's LC, NE, or Saint John NB.



North Pelham—Mobile (AL), via *St Johns* (West), 1853. Ms North Pelham. Rated **PAID 6** d, equivalently 10¢ (exchange marking at left), rate to U.S. An unusual destination from Canada.

North Pelham, Welland Co; post office open 1853–1914. One of two known ms.

Early US-style circles

Single circle devices without year; with the exceptions of Queenston, Kingston, and York, are 26 mm diameter and mostly without provincial designation. Issued 1827 on, to a very small set of offices.

Upper Canada

Cobourg UC US-style circle

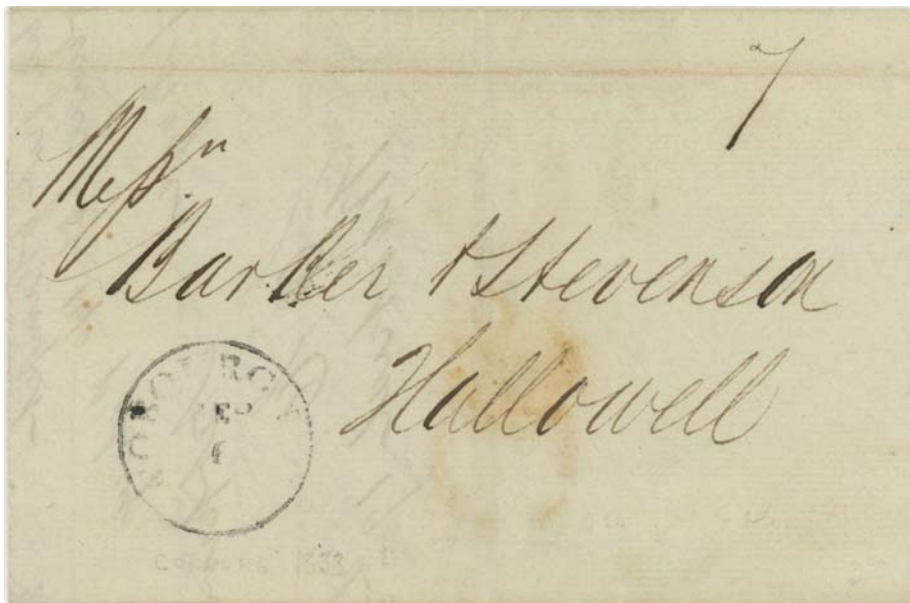
COBOURG circle, known 1829–39. Relatively scarce, and typically poorly struck.



Sunderland (UK)–Cobourg, double, 1833. Rated collect 4/8, double 1/3 packet rate + 1/1 (601–700 miles at the 1805 scale); translated to 5N3 cy.

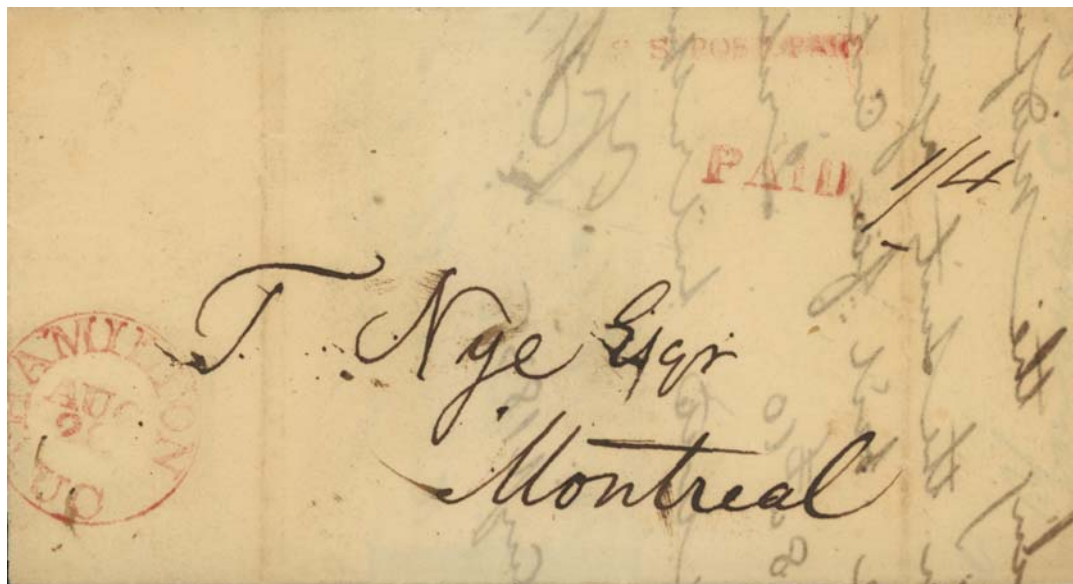
Then inland BNA rate, Halifax–Quebec, double 1/8 cy; at Quebec, hit with the usual misused (at Quebec) **FORWARDED** and charged double 11 d cy (201–300 miles) to a transit point, and then charged an additional double 7 d cy for 61–100 miles—these mileages are far too small. Undercharged at 11N7 cy.

Double broken circle SUNDERLAND and four blobs Halifax dater on reverse; very faint Quebec double broken circle.



Cobourg–Hallowell (Picton), 1833. Rated collect 7 d cy, 61–100 miles.

HAMILTON U.C circle, common, known 1835-45



The rare **U S POST PAID** handstamp (applied at Montreal) was intended for mail prepaid to the U.S., not for domestic mail.



Fr^s Leonard
18 Aug^r 1835



Hamilton-Vittoria (U C), *tridectuple*, 1839. Rated $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz PAID $4/10\frac{1}{2}$ cy, $13 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ d, under 60 miles.

Hamilton circle



Vellore (India) to [Hamilton](#), forwarded to Toronto, May–July 1843. Addressed to a Canadian militia officer. Via London (small circle at top and Lombard Street Maltese cross) to Liverpool (oval at left), in closed bag to Halifax, then Hamilton, then Fort Erie (faint 1829-type at left), and re-addressed to Toronto.

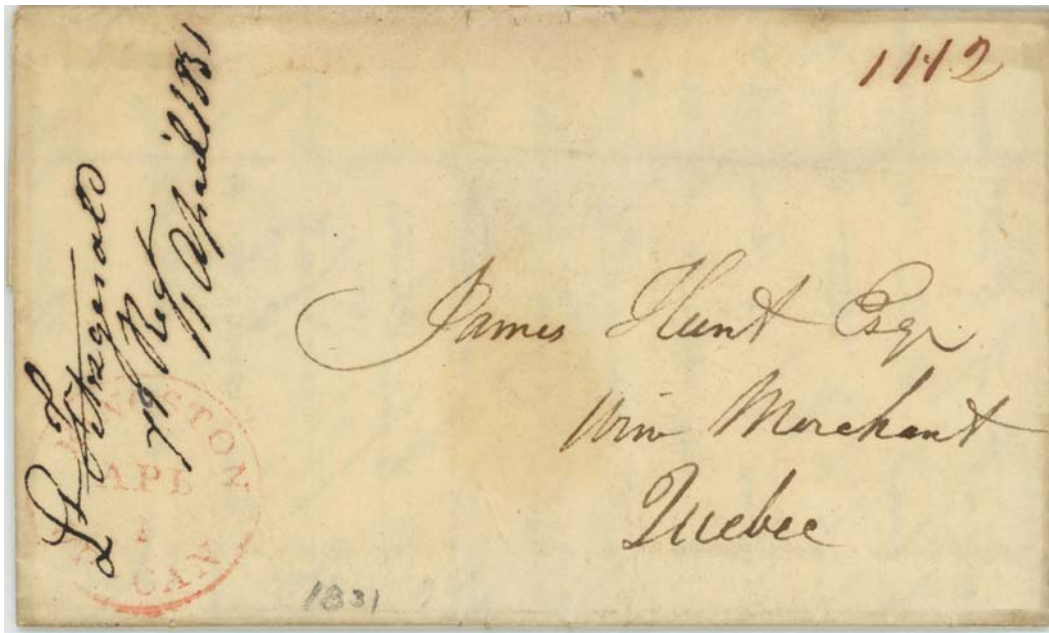
Rated as India ship letter, **PAID** As 10 (Annas, equivalent to 10 d stg), 8 d incoming UK ship letter plus 2 d to port; then initially charged 1/0 stg, packet rate to Halifax, struck through and replaced by **1/2** stg, including internal from the port. Finally, 2½ at right represents the amount in currency for the additional internal rate resulting from forwarding.



[Hamilton](#)–New York, 1844. Rated **PAID** 4½ d cy to the Queenston-Lewiston exchange, and charged 25¢ to New York (over 400 miles). Faint Lewiston circle.

Kingston Up Can circle

KINGSTON UP-CAN circle, known 1830–42. Common, as Kingston was a fairly large centre, and was also a cross-border exchange office.



Kingston–Quebec, 1831. Rated collect $1\frac{1}{2}$ cy, 301–400 miles.

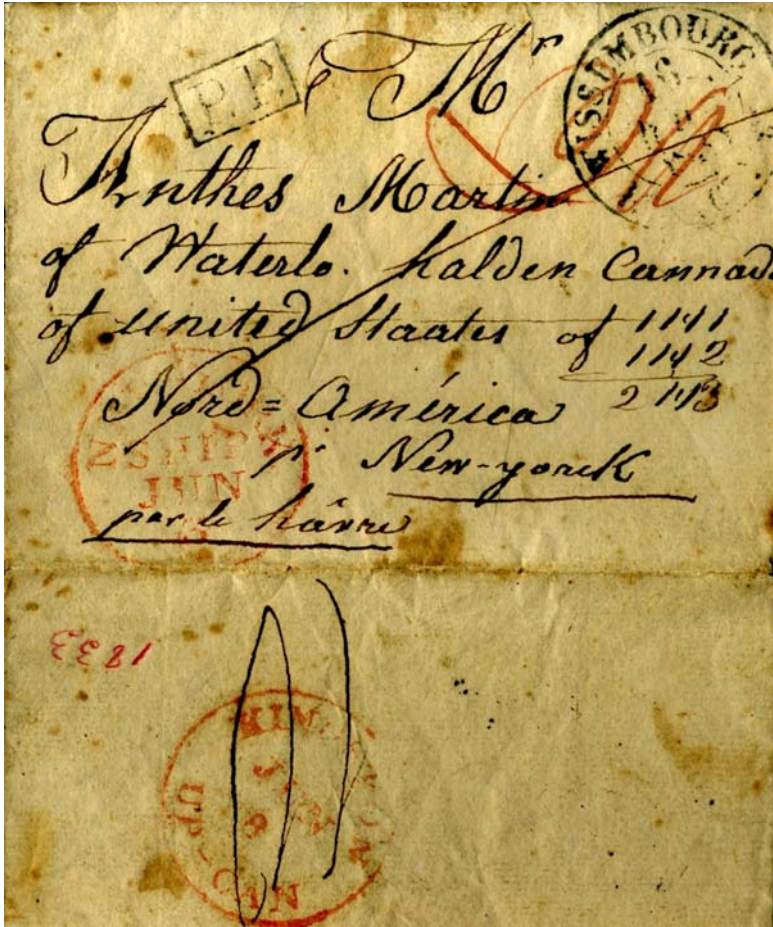


London–Haldimand (U C), via New York ship letter and Kingston, forwarded 1837. Rated paid $1\frac{1}{1}$ stg (8a d outgoing ship letter and 5 d mileage to port of exit); at New York, charged $20\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ (2¢ incoming ship letter fee and $18\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$, 150–400 miles, New York to Kingston exchange).

At Kingston, charged $1\frac{1}{1}$ cy (conversion of U S postage), 9 d (101–200 mi to Haldimand), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cy forwarding to Sandwich (301–400 mi). Total due $3\frac{9}{9}$ cy.

Haldimand 28 October 37, one of two manuscripts known.

Kingston Up Can circle



Wissembourg (Alsace) to Waterloo (Halton County, U C), via Le Havre & New York, 1833. Rated (*payé au port*) 10 décimes, French internal rate (based on mileage) of 9 déc plus 1 déc outgoing ship letter. Charged at New York, **20½¢** made up of 18½¢ by distance to the cross-border point (**Kingston**), plus 2¢ incoming ship letter fee. Finally, charged 1 N 1 (equivalent to U S postage) + 1 N 2 (mileage, Kingston–Waterloo), total 2N3 cy due.



Kingston to Paris via New York and Le Havre, 1836. Rated **PAID 18¾¢**, U S rate to New York (as Kingston was a cross-border exchange point, no Canadian postage applied), 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).

Double circle **BUREAU MARITIME (HAVRE)**.

Queenston UC circle

QUEENSTON U. Can^a, known 1833–34. Short-lived but not rare, as Queenston was a cross-border exchange point (with Lewiston).



Cazenovia July 27th 1834

Cazenovia (NY)–Toronto, 1834 (Toronto had changed its name from York and became a city in March 1834). Rated **PAID 18³/₄¢**, U S rate 150–400 miles to Lewiston/**Queenston** exchange; then charged 9 d, made up from 2 d ferriage at Queenston and 7 d 61–100 miles, Queenston–Toronto.



Forres to Ancaster (U C), sesqui-rated, 1834. **Paid 2/7¹/₂** (1/3 packet, 1/4 U K 600–700 miles from the vicinity of Edinburgh to Falmouth, & 1/2 d Scottish wheel tax), then struck through; large 27¢ (U S postage 25¢ >400 miles from New York to the Lewiston/Queenston exchange plus 2¢ incoming by ship). Converted to 1/4¹/₂cy, to which 6¹/₂d cy (4¹/₂d cy for under 60 miles plus 2 d cy ferriage at Q–L) added, making 1/11 cy due.

Notation **Paid 5/2¹/₂ double**, indicating double (one enclosure) packet and U K internal rates (wheel tax not doubled), but enclosure not detected at New York or Queenston, so single rate charged there.

Straightline FORRES (Scotland), short-lived; Edinburgh paid double ring dater (normal use), New York Ship (i.e., incoming ship mail). Endorsed *Per L'pool packet*, but packets left only from Falmouth at this time.

York Upper Canada circle

YORK UP-CAN circle, known 1830–34. Common.



York to London, via Niagara exchange, New York, and Liverpool, 1830. **PAID 6½ & 1/3** (cy), the first being 4½d cy (61–100 miles) York (Toronto) to Niagara, plus 2½d cy ferriage (Niagara ferriage is much less frequently seen than at other points), the second, the equivalent in currency of 25¢ (US rate over 400 miles, Niagara–New York). Then charged 1/7, combined UK incoming ship letter and inland mileage, Liverpool–London.

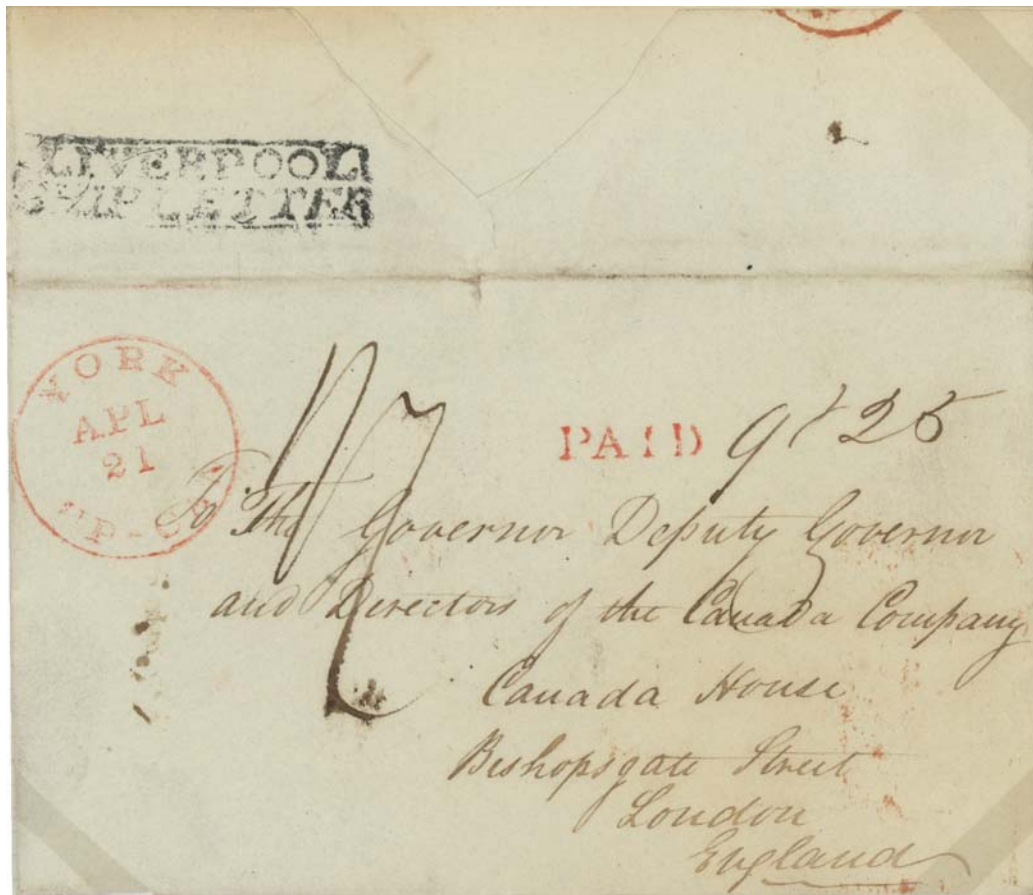
Faint double circle **NIAGARA U.C** (inverted U.C), and double oval **NIAGARA U.C CANADA PAID TO NEW YORK** fewer than five strikes known. Two-stepped Liverpool ship letter and London receiver.



York–Petersburg (VA), 1830–1834. Prepaid **9d** cy, 101–200 miles to the Queenston-Lewiston exchange, then charged 25¢ (over 400 miles) to destination. Virginia is a very unusual destination from Canada in this period.

York Upper Canada circle

York was incorporated as the city of Toronto on 6 March 1834, six weeks before the top letter was sent. But the **YORK UP-CAN** circle was still in use (and continued to May).



*Canada Company's Office
Toronto April 21. 1834*



Toronto–London, 21 April 1834. Rated **PAID 9 & 25**; 9 d cy made up from 7 d (61–100 miles), Toronto to the Queenston–Lewiston exchange, plus 2 d ferriage there; 25¢ US rate over 400 miles, Lewiston–New York. Then sent by ship letter, arriving at Liverpool, where it was rated collect 1/7 stg, made up of 8 d ship letter fee plus 11 d Liverpool–London (with a reduction of 1 d).

Signed by William Allen.



Toronto–**Hamilton**, forwarded to Brantford, 27 May 1834. Rated **PAID 4½** d cy, under 60 miles.

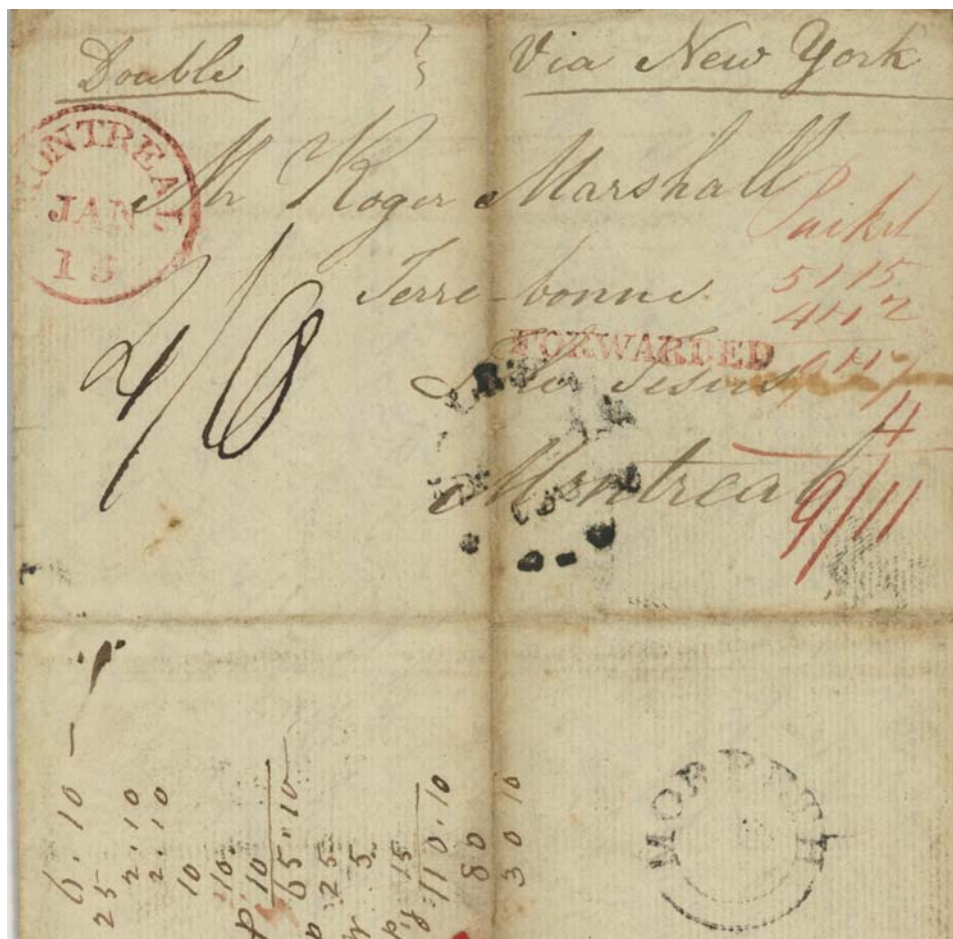
Latest reported strike of this circle.

HAMILTON 1829-type, known 1829–39.

Lower Canada

Montreal US-style circle

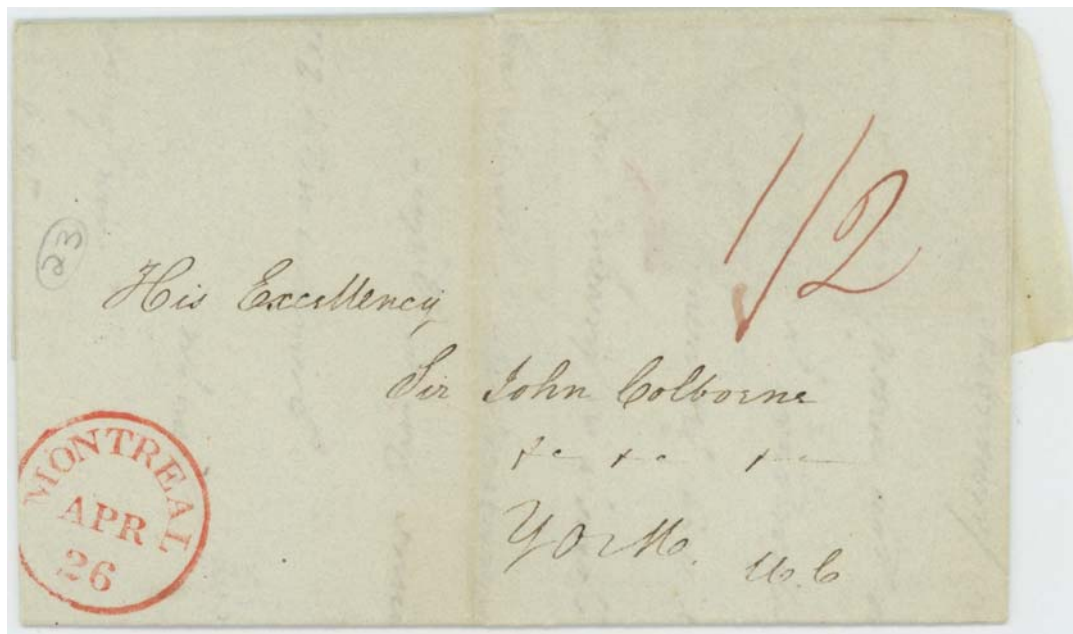
MONTREAL circle, known 1825–36. Common.



Linbriggs (UK)–Terrebonne (LC), double, 1830. Rated 4/10 d stg, made up from double 1/3 packet Falmouth–Halifax, plus 1/1 origin to Falmouth. This converted to *Packet 5/5* cy, to which was added double Halifax–Montreal (2/1). At this stage, the nonstandard (but ubiquitous in Lower Canada) use of **FORWARDED** occurred, and double the nearby office rate of 2 d cy was added, making a total due of *9/11* cy.

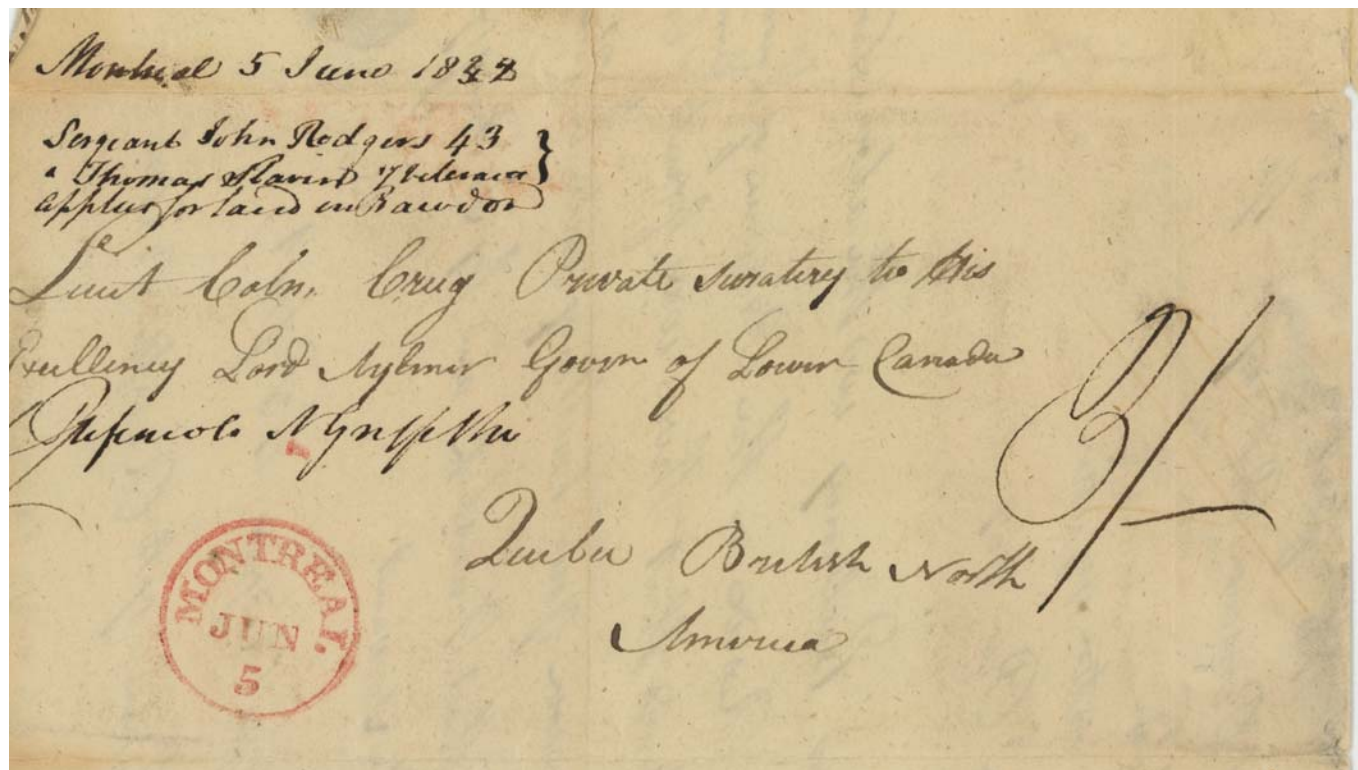
Although the instructions said *Via New York*, it went by packet to Halifax. The Halifax four blobs datestamp is barely readable.

Linbriggs Oct. 28th 1830



Montreal–York, 1830, Rated collect *1/2* cy, 301–400 miles.

Montreal circle



Montreal—Quebec, quadruple, 1832. Rated collect 3/- cy, 4 × 9 d cy, 101–200 miles. Addressed to the private secretary to the Governor of Lower Canada, from a sergeant applying for land.

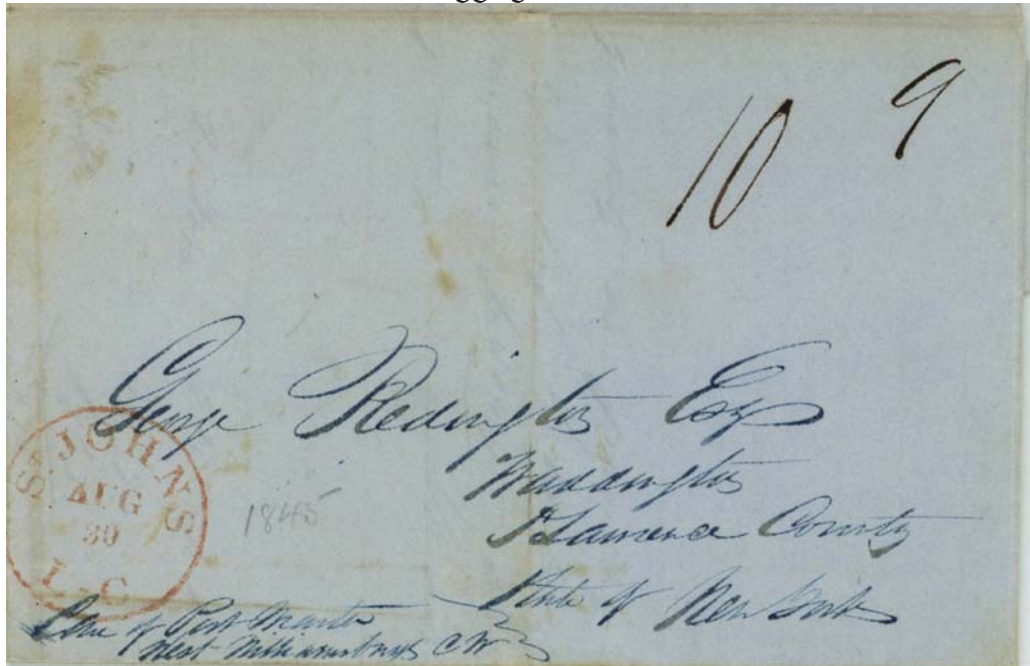


Montreal 25 Sep 1833

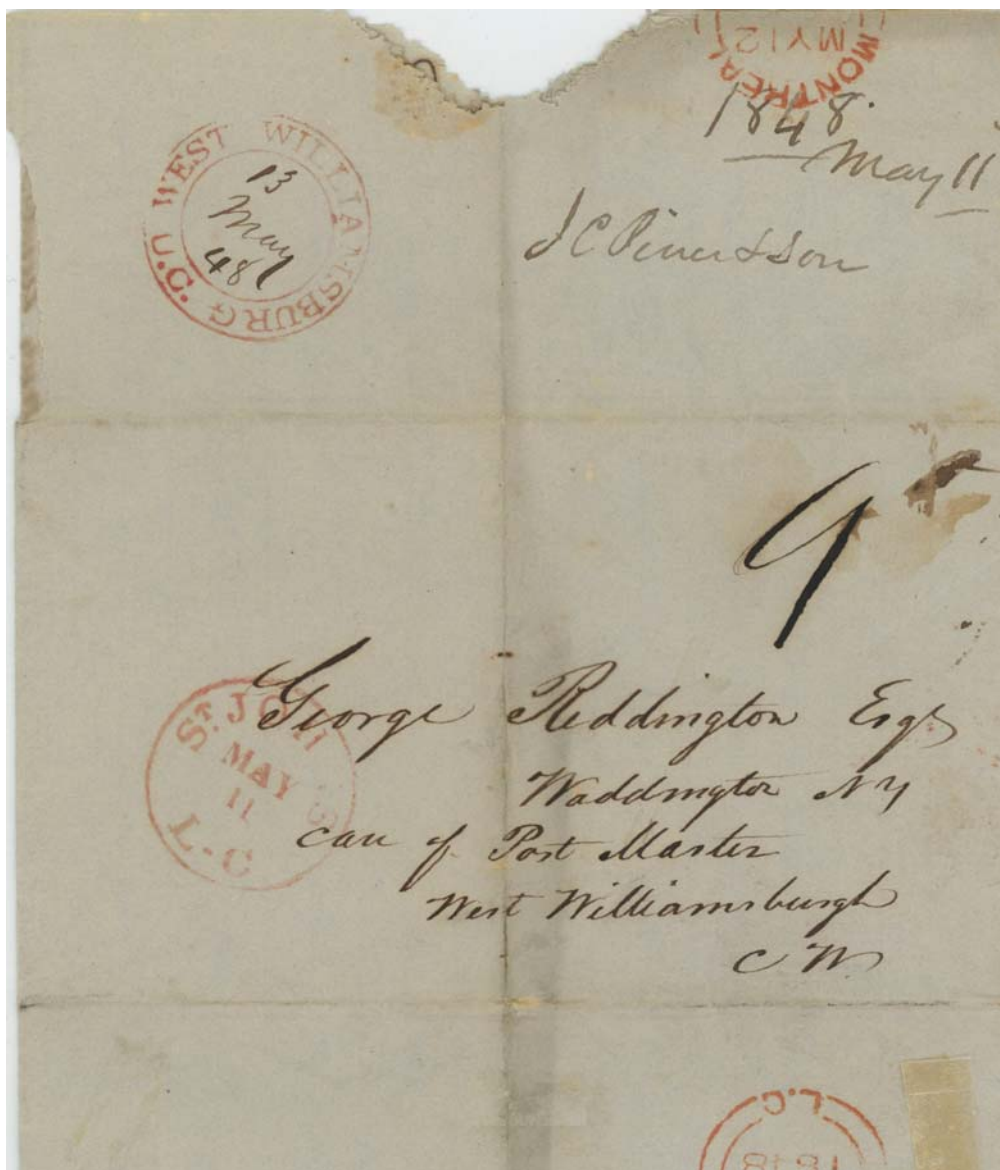
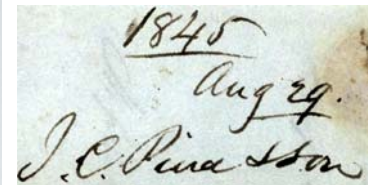
Montreal—Quebec, triple, 1833. Rated collect 2/3 cy, 3 × 9 d cy, 101–200 miles.

St John's (East) LC US-style circle

ST JOHNS L-C circle, known 1839-56.



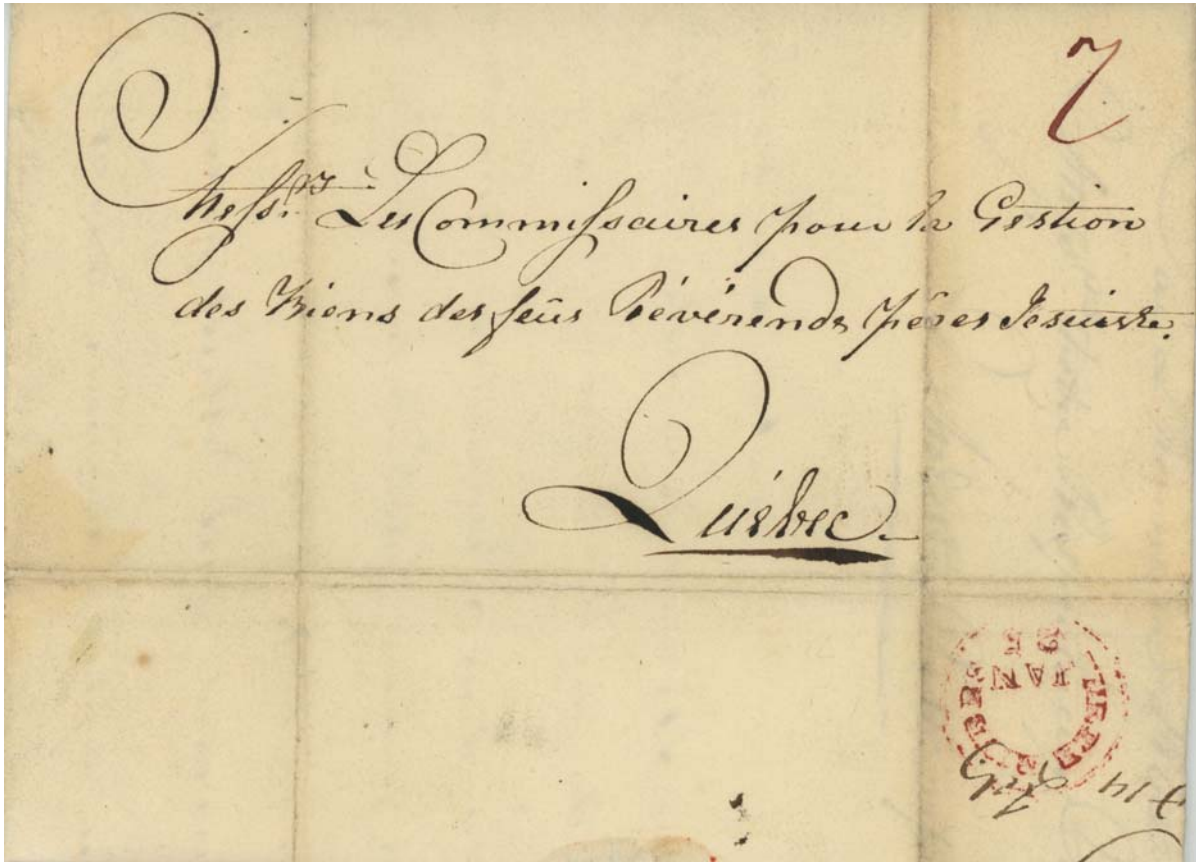
St Johns—Waddington (NY), 1845. Compulsorily prepaid 9 d cy, 101-200 miles St Johns to the exchange point at West Williamsburg (c w), plus 10¢ collect, U s rate, to destination.



St Johns—Waddington (NY), as above, via the West Williamsburg-Waddington exchange, 1848. But this time, there was no additional U s charge, the postmaster at the former also being an agent for the U s post office
WEST WILLIAMSBURG U.C. double circle, reported 1840-8.

Three Rivers (Trois Rivières) LC US-style circle

THREE RIVERS circle, known 1827–39.



Three Rivers—Quebec, 1829. Charged 7 d cy, 61–100 miles.

Trois Rivières 22 Janvier 1829