

Canadian postal history: incoming registered mail (1899–1952)

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 BNA 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>
- *Early Canadian town postmarks* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH2022/Canadapostmarks2.pdf>
- *Canadian postal history (domestic)* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH/DCPH.pdf>
- *Mail between Canada and the US, to 1875* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH2023/DHCanadatoUS.pdf>
- *Newfoundland postal history, to 1875* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH2023/DHNFph.pdf>

Older ones (which will be updated):

- *Mail between United Kingdom and BNA* <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 BNA* <https://www.rfrajola.com/DH/DHRegistered.pdf>, and [rfrajola.com/mercury/DHReg.pdf](https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DHReg.pdf)
- *Canadian DLO returned letter covering envelopes and wrappers* [rfrajola.com/mercury/DH9.pdf](https://www.rfrajola.com/mercury/DH9.pdf)
- *Mail to and from Canada prior to joining the UPU* [rfrajola.com/DH/DHCanadaExternalMails.pdf](https://www.rfrajola.com/DH/DHCanadaExternalMails.pdf)

Planned

- *British Columbia postal history, to 1875*

This exhibit is the companion to

- *Canadian postal history via registration, 1899–1952*

which is the heavily and recently revised version of <https://rfrajola.com/mercury/DHreg.pdf>

Comments, suggestions, queries, offers of material (to trade) etc, are solicited.

e-mail: rochelle2@sympatico.ca

David Handelman, Ottawa

April 2023

Canadian postal history: incoming registered mail, 1899–1952

Introduction

This is a pseudo-virtual exhibit; *pseudo-* because it is intended to be printed (with real covers, not the scans) as an exhibit. I put it in this virtual form in order to expose it to criticism before I mount the pages, and also to see just what I have, what I need, and what I can dispose of.

This is a companion exhibit to *Canadian postal history via registration, 1899–1952*.

David Handelman, Ottawa, April 2022
rochelle2@sympatico.ca

Canadian postal history incoming registration, 1899–1952

Synopsis

This exhibit is the companion to *Canadian postal history via registration, 1899–1952*, consisting of registered mail to or through Canada in the period. It is organized by *To* and then *Through*; within each of these, it is organized by country of origin, arranged by continent, and within each country subdivision, chronologically.

Mail *to* a country is an important part of that country's postal history. For Canada, this has mostly been ignored. This exhibit concerns (essentially) twentieth century registered mail incoming to Canada.

To mail Consists of registered mail addressed to Canada.

Through mail Although a lot of mail passed through Canada en route to a third country, relatively few were postmarked or censored in Canada. We show examples Samoa–Switzerland (1916), Jamaica–Newfoundland (1916), China and Japan to US censored in Canada (ww I), Fiume–Costa Rica (1925), Hong Kong–UK (1935), US–US (!–1942), and wartime examples to and from St Pierre & Miquelon.

Period discussed From the inception of Imperial penny post (I P P) to 1952.

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

Title

Subtitle

Subsubtitle

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

Research & References

The main problem dealing with incoming postal history is information on rates of postage from perhaps a hundred different entities. Many rates can be determined from *UPU mail/annual tables of exchange rates & of postage rates to the US, 1881–1953* (suitable for registration and non-Empire letter rates, but not during inflationary periods), and various country's rate listings, both in print and on-line. However, there are many jurisdictions for which I could not find any sources. This is noted in the write-ups, although only about ten percent of the covers have rates unknown to me. Airmail is a particular problem.

(Some) references

- General** Arthur Groten, *UPU mail/annual tables of exchange rates & of postage rates to the U S, 1881–1953* The Printer's Stone, Fishkill, NY, Postilion series of primary sources, U S section, volume 4, undated.
- General** Thomas Boyle, *Airmail operations during World War II* American Airmail Society (1998), 927 pp. Extensive coverage of the subject matter; unfortunately, doesn't deal well with multiple weights, and in my copy, several signatures were misplaced, resulting in the omission of the section on India.
- General** John Wilson & Frank Walton, *Pan American Airways wartime transatlantic air mail* R P S L (2020).
- Australia** Prestige Philately, *The Kevin Nelson collection of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901–1941* (2010). Yes! An auction catalogue that has loads of rate information and examples.
- British Isles** Michael Furfie, *British civilian rates of the twentieth century* Author-published (2000).
- China** Pingwen Sieh & Lewis Blackburn, *Postage rates of China 1867–1980* Directorate-General of Posts, Taipei (1981). The standard in English; I'm told there are more accurate books in Chinese.
- Czechoslovakia** John L Whiteside, *Czech postal rates* Czechout (J of the Czechoslovak philatelic society of G B) 3 (1983) 38–43.
- France & colonies** Derek Richardson, *Tables of French postal rates 1849 to date* France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain, (several editions), brochure number 7.
- Hungary** Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain web site, *Postal rates* url: hpsgb.com/index.php/postal-rates.
- Iraq** Douglas B Armitage & Robert I Johnson, *Iraq postal history 1920s to 1940s* Rossiter Trust, Herts, U K (2009).
- Italy** Franco Filanci & Enrico Angellieri, *I servizi postali in Italia, storia e tariffe 1861–1985* Il foglio dell'U F S (1985).
- (Mandatory) Palestine** Wikipedia article, *List of postal rates in Mandatory Palestine* url: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_postal_rates_in_Mandatory_Palestine.
- Russia & Soviet Union** V Karlinsky, *Soviet inland & overseas postal rates* (English translation), 1917–1971 British journal of Russian philately, 60 (1983) 46–52.
- U S** Anthony Wawrukiewicz & Henry Beecher, *U.S. international postal rates, 1872–1996* C A M A Publishing (1996) Portland, Oregon. The standard for international U S rates (and it has a companion for domestic rates, with the authors' order reversed).
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- I would like to thank Mick Bister (U K), Steve Frumkin (U S), Philip Robinson (U K), and John Wilson (U K) for helping me with some of the wilder aspects of rate-determination.
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- Despite all this, there remain a significant number of covers for which I could not figure out the rates. Any new information or rate sources would be appreciated.
- Rate problems*
- These concern the rates to Canada, including registration.
- British Empire & Commonwealth** Gold Coast (1918); Nigeria (air, 1945; 1951); K U T (air, 1936); Z A R (1901–04, 37, 45); India (1934, 36; air, 1932; China clipper 1941); Straits Settlement (1905); Hong Kong (air, 1940); New Zealand (1943, 45, 47; air 48); Barbados (air, 1944); Bermuda (1950); Jamaica (1923; air 1944, 46, 50); St Kitts (1904); Trinidad (air 1946); British Guiana (air, 1947); British Honduras (air 1930, 47); Newfoundland (air 1946).
- Western Europe & Colonies** Denmark (air, 1950), Sweden (air, 1948), Italy (air, 1950), Austria (printed matter, January 1920), Germany (airmail in Europe, August 1938), Netherlands (air parcel, February 1947), Netherlands East Indies (air, 1934), Spain (air, June 1946).
- Eastern Europe** Yugoslavia (October 1945; air December 1946, 1947), Czechoslovakia (express/special delivery, February 1920; post card 1938; air 1946), Bulgaria (air, 1949), Romania (February & May 1946; air, 1948–50), Poland (1922–3; air, January 1946–9; special delivery/express 1951), Soviet Union (air, 1947).
- Middle East** Syria (air, 1950).
- North America & colonies and Caribbean** Philippines (1937); Mexico (air 1929); Cuba (1933).

[South and Central America](#) Argentina (air 1937, 50); Brazil (air 1947, 48); Paraguay (1935); Peru (air 1930, 37, 45, 46); Colombia (Scadta 1929, 31); Ecuador (air 1946); Salvador (1944, 48); Uruguay (1945); Chile (air 1944, 47).

A detailed listing of the contents is on the next page.

Canadian postal history: incoming registered mail, 1899–1952

Contents

No **AR** covers are included. Subdivided into British Empire & Commonwealth, North America and Caribbean, South America, Europe (including colonies), Africa and middle east, and far east origins. Within each division, arranged by country/colony, and within each subdivision, arranged chronologically. Lower case *air* means that some part of the voyage was intended to be by airmail. Bracketted figures ([4]) refer to the multiplicity of covers in the specified year.

Commonwealth & Empire For most of these, the Imperial penny post (**IPP**) applied most of the time. Jurisdictions arranged roughly geographically.

UK (02, 03, 25, 31, 48), heavy (1899, 02), **AP O** (18), air (44); **Ireland** air (48); **Gibraltar** (49); **Malta** (05, 08, 30, 38), **Palestine** (29, 34, 45), air (40, 43) **Gold Coast** (18); **Nigeria** (38, 51), air (45), **Sierra Leone** (43), **KUT** (30, 34, 40, 44), air (36, 49); **South Africa & states** (02, 04, 12, 14, 26, 34, 37, 40, 42, 43, 45), heavy (01), *no stamps* (01), air (45), erroneously sent to Sydney **NSW** (51); **Southern Rhodesia** air (37) **Ceylon** (1899, 10); **India** (28, 34, 36), air (32, November 41, 44 [4], 47); **Burma** (38), **North Borneo** air (48), **Straits Settlements** (05, 29); **FMS** (24, 30); **BPO Shanghai** (09); **Hong Kong** (20, 27, 36, 46), air (40); **Australia & states** (1899, 17, 35–7, 40, 46), air (37, 41, November 41, 42, 45, 48); **New Zealand** (1900, 08, 38, 43, 45, 47), air (48)

Antigua (33); **Bahamas** (44); **Barbados** (05 [2], 24 [2], 37), air (44); **Bermuda** (19, 50), air (44); **Grenada** (46); **Jamaica** (03, 22, 23, 29, 31, 37), air (44, 46, 50); **St Kitts** (04); **St Vincent** (22); **Trinidad** (02, 22), air (46); **British Guiana** (1900, 25, 30), air (44, 47, 48); **British Honduras** (30), air (47); **Newfoundland** (??, 33, 36,), complimentary registration (44), air (46).

North America & Caribbean **US** civil censorship (16), very heavy (22), printed matter (33), dropped (38), to internment camp (41), postage due (39); **Canal Zone** (30); **Philippines** (37)

Mexico (26, 37), air (39, 42); **Cuba** (33).

South & Central America **Argentina** (34, 41, 42), air (37, 42, 50 [2]), to internment camp (41), samples (45); **Brazil** (37 [2], 38, 40), air (32, 42 [2], 47, 48 [3]); **Guatemala** (28, 35), air (30); **Peru** (35, 36), air (37–9, 41, 43 [3], 44 [2], 45 [4], 46 [3], 51); **Colombia** air (29, 31), samples (41); **Ecuador** air (46); **Salvador** air (44, 48); **Uruguay** air (45); **Chile** air (44, 47).

Western Europe and colonies **France & colonies:** **France** (01, 11, 14, 19, 24,), heavy (23, 28), letter card (01), printed matter (08), preferential rates (31, 36 [2], 39 [2]), to internment camp (41, 42); **Monaco** (23); **Algeria** (35); **Morocco** (36); **Madagascar** (33); **Réunion** (05); **French Guiana** (10); **St Pierre et Miquelon** air (31); **Guadeloupe** (02); **Martinique** (16)

Rest of western Europe: **Denmark** (01, 21, 24, 25), air (35, 50 [2]); **Sweden** air (48); **Norway** (39), heavy (45); **Iceland** (40); **Latvia** (20); **Estonia** (20); **Finland** (12, 21, 24, 28, 38); **Switzerland** (12, 19 [2], 24, 30, 40), air (44); **Italy** (17, 22, 45 [2]), printed matter/autres objets (28), air (50); **Austria** (-Hungary) (09,), **Ukraine** (12), printed matter (20), heavy (32); **Germany** (1899, 1900, 03, 05, 14, 23 [2], 24, 32), heavy (24), air (38), **Austria** (39), postcard (2 September 1939), special delivery (48)

Belgium & colonies: **Belgium** (1899, 02, 25, 26, 29); **Belgian Congo** (32)

Netherlands & colonies: **Netherlands** (28, 29), samples (47); **Netherlands East Indies** air (34)

Spain (1899, 30, 37, 38), air (46); **Portugal** (03); **Greece** (33, 34); **Albania** (33); **s n s/Jugoslavia** (26, 30, 45, 46), air (46).

Eastern Europe **Czechoslovakia** (20, 24, 31, 39, 48), special delivery (20), post card (38), air (46 [2]);

Bulgaria (15, 26), air (49); **Hungary** (03, 21, 22, 27, 36, 46 [2]); **Romania** (01, 25 [2], 46 [2]), air (48, 49 [3], 50); **Poland** (22, 23 [2], 23, 27, 31), **Ukraine** (22 [3], 25 [2], 27), disputed Silesia (20), samples (29), air (46, 47 [3], 48, 49, 51 [3]), airmail postcard (47), Polish army (47); **Russia/Soviet Union** (01, 03 [2], 11, 13, 16, 22 [3], 31 [3], 33 [2], 47, 50), **Finland** (02), **Ukraine** (14, 22 [3], 23 [2], 24, 27, 29, 33, 35, 45), **Belarus** (22 (?), 22), **Ukraine post cards** (45, 46), air (47).

Middle East **Syria** (26), air (50); **Egypt** (30, 36), **Iraq** (26), air (27, 45); **Persia/Iran** (32); **Israel** (49); **Turkey** (40).

Rest of Africa **Mozambique** (31, 36).

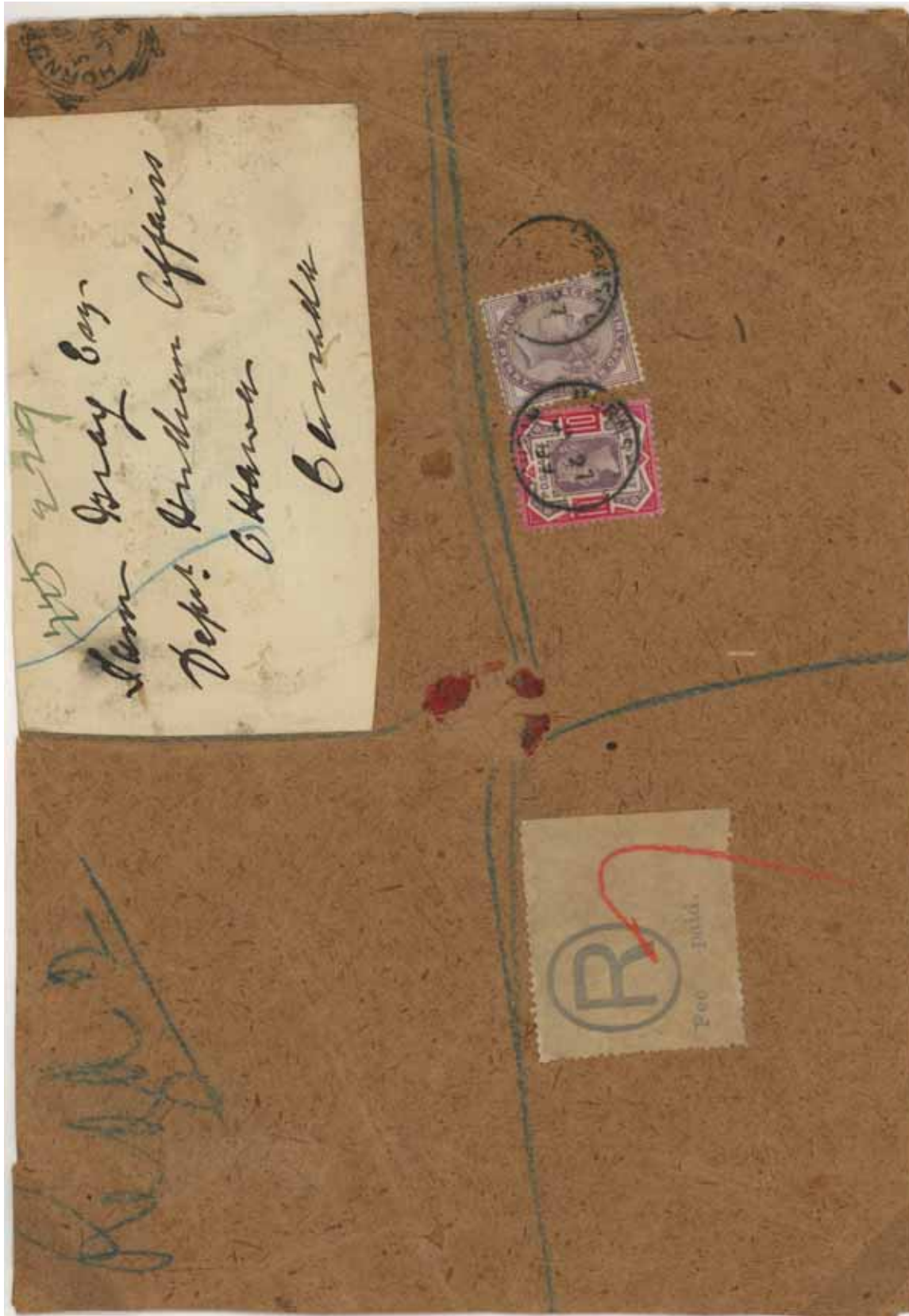
Far East **China** (11, 27, 31), air (33, 41, 43, 45 [3], 46 [5], 47 [2]); **Manchukuo** printed matter (33); **Japan** (02, 17, 26).

Through This is registered mail to another jurisdiction, with evidence of having passed through Canada. These are far more difficult to find than the preceding. Arranged chronologically.

Samoa–Switzerland (16); **Jamaica–Newfoundland** (16), **Japan–U s** (17, 18 [2]); **China** (18); **Italy–Costa Rica** (25); **Spain–StPierre et Miquelon** (29); **China–Turkey** (33); **Hong Kong–U k** (35); **Bermuda–Australia** (36); **Tahiti–U s** (39); **China–U s** (42); **U s–U s** (42); **St Pierre et Miquelon–U s** (42); **Uruguay–St Pierre et Miquelon** (42); **Newfoundland–U s** complimentary (42); **U s–Newfoundland** complimentary (44).

British Empire & Commonwealth

From United Kingdom



Hornsey (U K)—Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 1899. Part of a large wrapper, and there are at least two ways of making up the postage: 2 d registration and either

(a) 9×1 d per half ounce I P P (up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces), or

(b) $18 \times \frac{1}{2}$ d per two ounces printed papers rate (up to 36 ounces).

Hornsey circle and squared circle date stamps.

United Kingdom

U K-Nanaimo, octuple, 1902.
Octuple 1 P P letter rate
at 1 d per half ounce, and
registration 2 d.



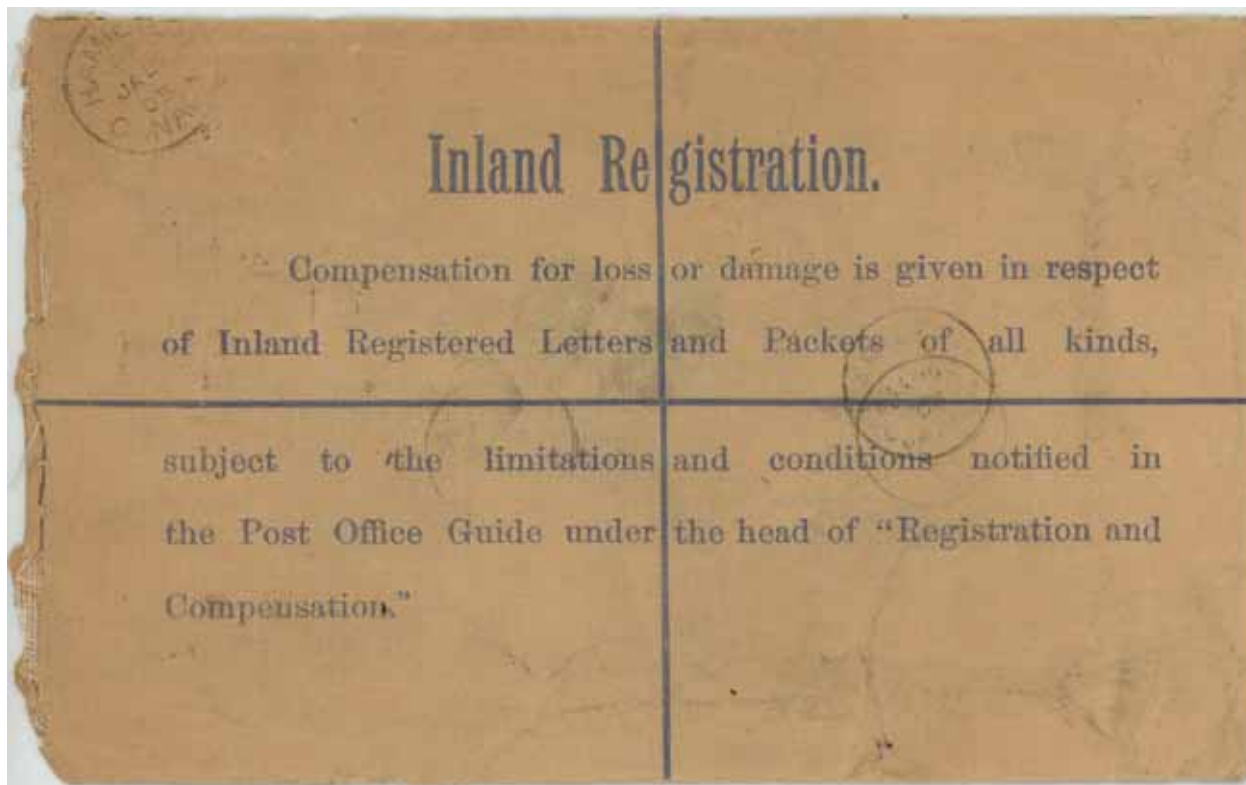
United Kingdom

Weymouth-Brantford (Ont), 1902. Double 1 P P letter rate at 1 d per half ounce and registration 2 d.





London (Eastern District Office)–Hamilton, octuple, 1903. Registration 2d embossed, and 8 × 1 p p 1d.
One of the Hamilton receivers has a double error in the date, inverted 02.



British Army Post Office

A P O S 5 in Paris, 1916–19, Canadian army.



Paris—Duncan's Station (BC), 1918. Registration 2 d and free I P P military concession.

United Kingdom

Cutouts from stationery were permitted in U K, unlike in Canada.



Gypsy Hill (Norwood)—Hamilton, 1925. Registration 3 d and I P P 1½ d.

This cutout design was only used on private order envelopes (H & G #39 in private order section).

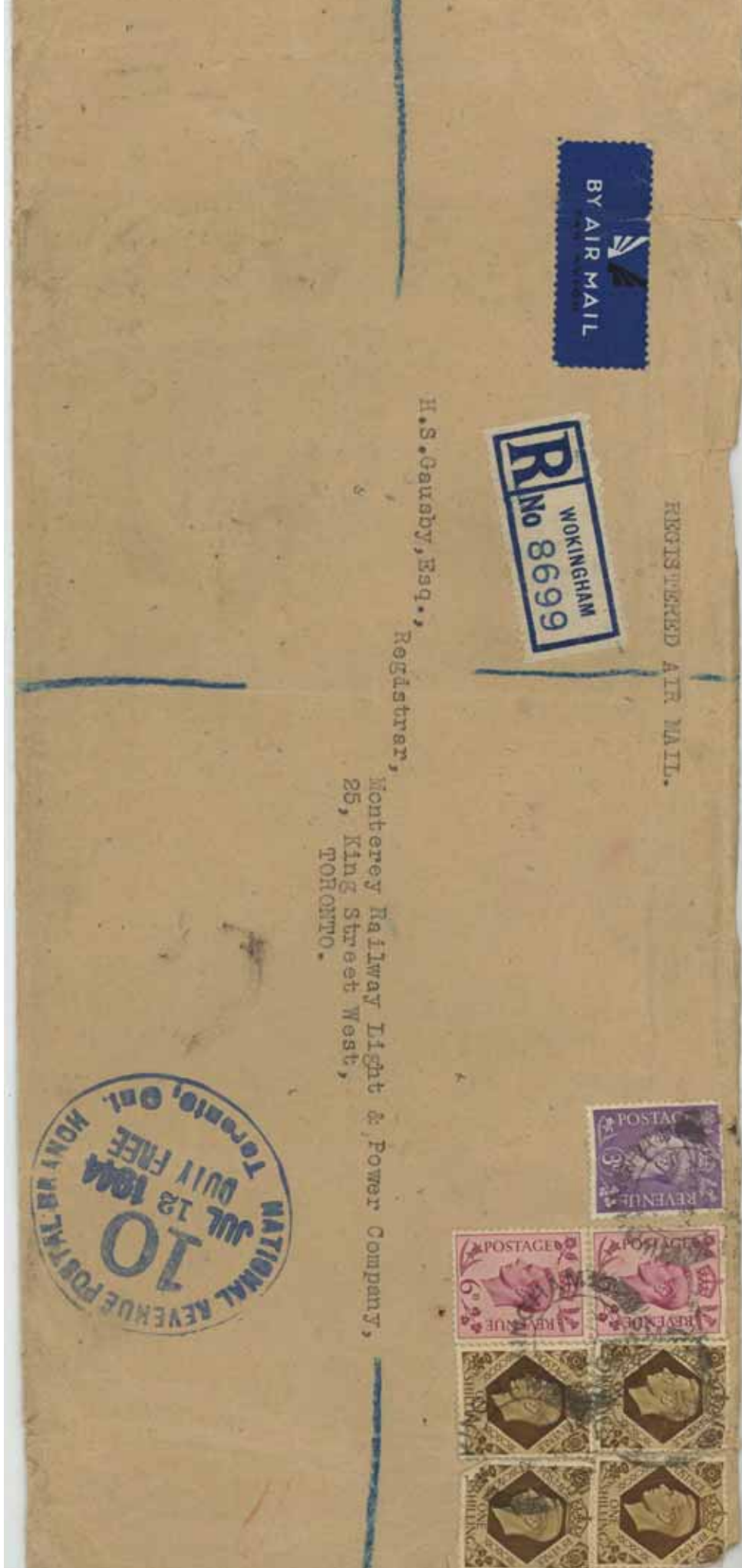


Registration	
Compensation is given for loss or damage in respect of Inland Registered Letters and Packets of all kinds,	and for the loss of
Foreign and Colonial Packets, subject to the limitations and conditions notified in the Post Office	Registered Letters and Guide.

Guernsey–Hamilton, 1931. Registration 3 d and I P P 1½ d.

United Kingdom

Wokingham—Toronto, by air, quadruple, 1944. Transatlantic air-mail $4 \times \frac{1}{3}$ per quarter ounce and registration 3 d.



United Kingdom



Bromley–Pointe Claire (Montreal), 1948. Registration 3 d and 1 P P 2½ d, overpaid ½ d, by paying the U P U letter rate instead.

Tipperary
No. 764

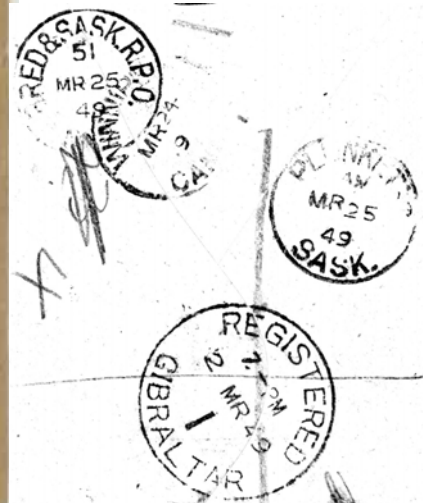
PAR AVION
AER-POST

6c

Mrs. Anna June
130 George St.
Brantford
Ontario
Canada

TIPPERARY
JUN 22 1911

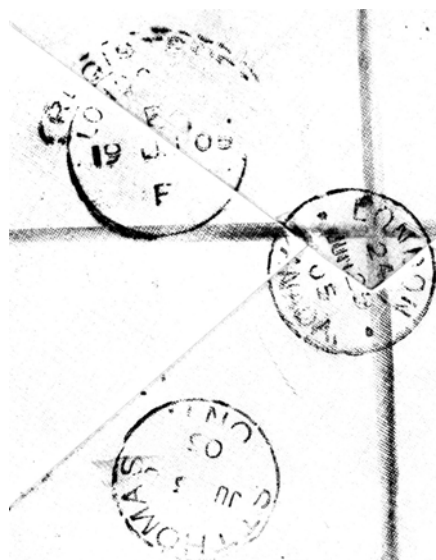
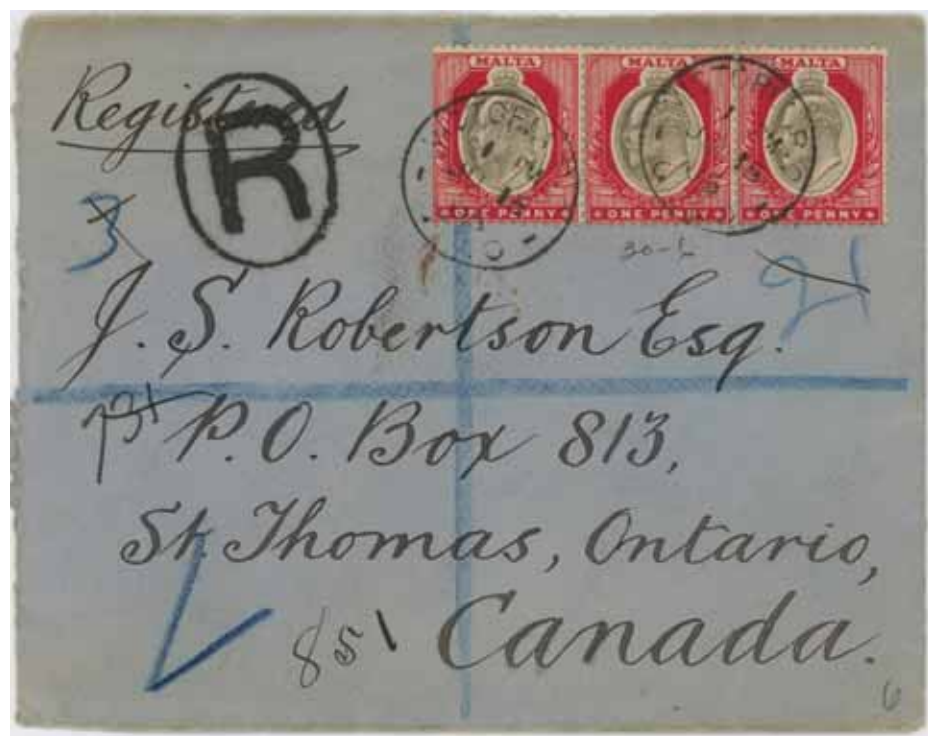
From Gibraltar



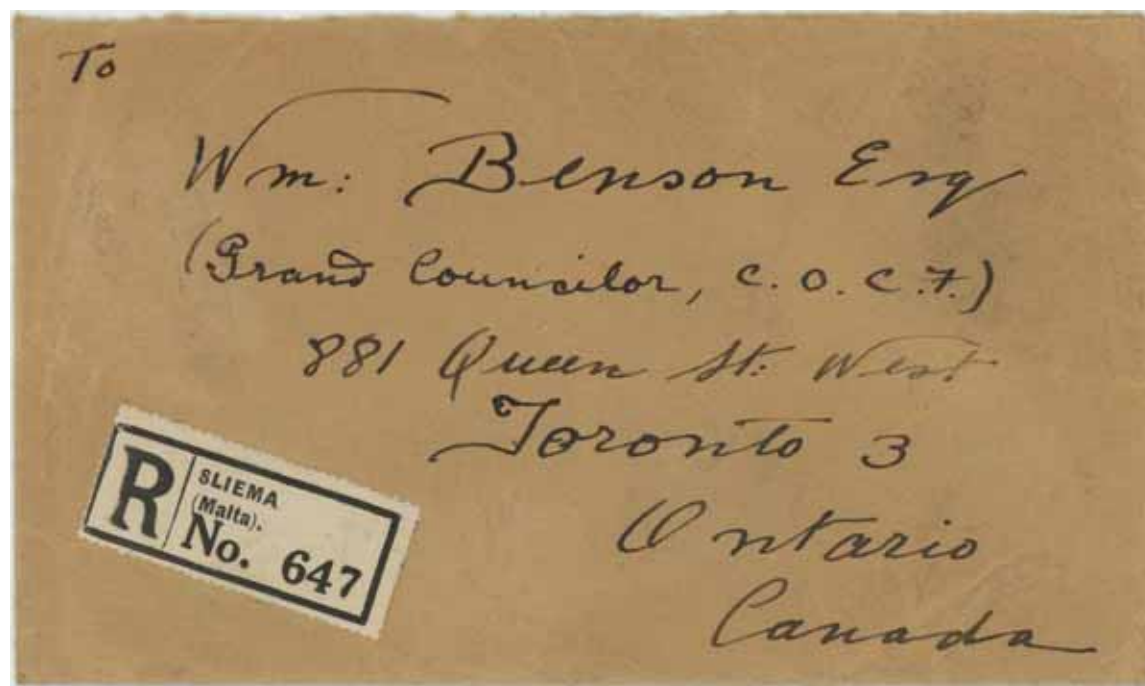
Gibraltar-Plunkett (SK), 1949. Registration 3 d and 1 P P 2 d.

From Malta

Adhered to I P P 1 April 1899.



Victoria (Malta)—St Thomas (Ont), 1905. Registration 2 d and I P P 1 d.



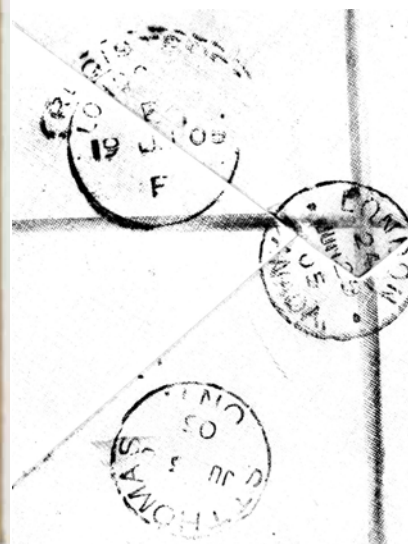
Sliema—Toronto, 1930. Registration 3 d and I P P 1 1/2 d.



Malta to Montreal, 1908. Registration 2 d and double 1 p p at 1 d.
RECEIVED AT MONTREAL
IN DAMAGED CONDITION
(my kind of cover!)



Malta



Valetta—Brampton (Ont), 1938. Registration 3 d and I P P 1½ d.

From Palestine

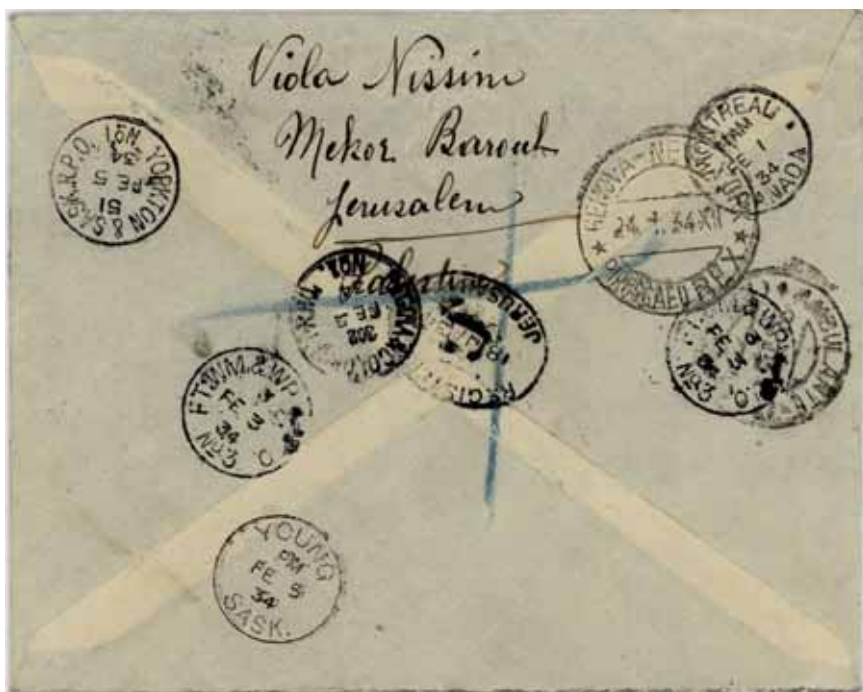
Part of I P P 1926–57, the latter as Israel.



Jerusalem–Toronto, 1929. Registration 13 millièmes of a pound; although Palestine adhered to I P P, the full U P U letter rate of 13 mil was paid.



Jerusalem–Young (Sask), 1934. Double 1 P P letter rate at 10 millièmes of a pound for the first ounce, 5 mil for each additional; registration 13 mil. Via Genoa and New York.



Palestine



Ramat Gan—Toronto, 1934. Double 1 P P letter rate at 10 millièmes of a pound for the first ounce, 5 mil for each additional; registration 13 mil.



Haifa—Westmount (Montreal), 1945. 1 P P letter rate at 20 millièmes and registration 15 mil.



Palestine



Tel-Aviv to Guelph by air, 26 May 1940. Total postage of 38 millièmes: registration was 15 mills, airmail to Canada via KLM to Amsterdam and surface to North America was 20 mills [B, p 547], leaving overpayment by 3 mills. (The airmail sticker is crossed out, suggesting *jusqu'à*; however, this specific rate and route is recorded as only to 10 May. It is probable (based on the dates) that it went entirely by surface (surface was at most 15 mills.)



Palestine



Tel-Aviv to Vancouver by air, returned to sender, October 1943–April 1944. In addition to the 200 millièmes (of a pound), there may have been two stamps upper right, which fell off in transit, and the purple return to sender mark applied over the space they occupied.

Via New York and Seattle (December), returned from Vancouver mid-January (the blackout cancels were applied in Vancouver), possibly Miami on the return. US censorship.

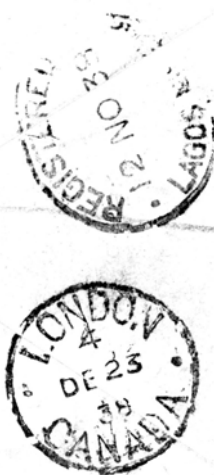
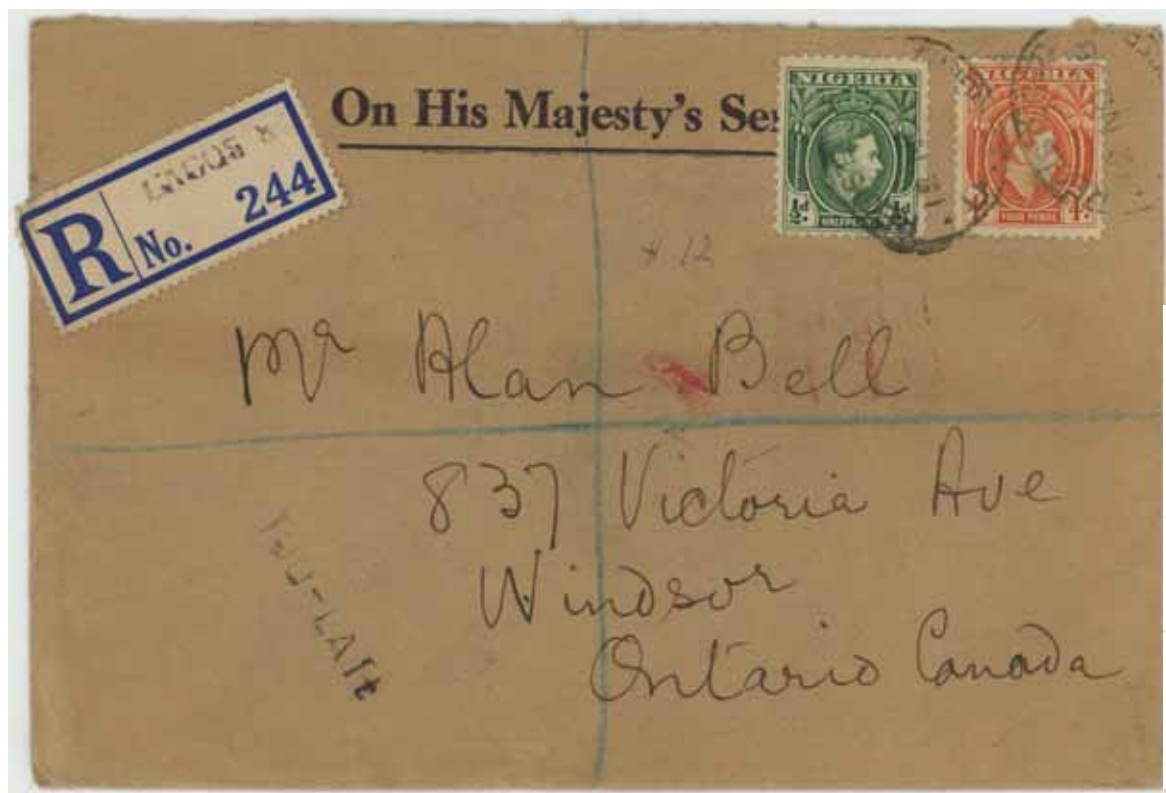


From Gold Coast



Accra-Montreal, 1918. Probably rated 3 d registration fee, and 1 d I P P (I could find no rate listing).

From Nigeria



Lagos—Windsor (Ont), 1938. 1 P P letter rate at 1½ d and 3 d registration.
TOO-LATE handstamp; presumably applied at Lagos(?).



Ikirun—Victoria (BC), 1951. Probably rated 3 d registration fee and triple 1½ d 1 P P.



Nigeria



Obubra–Montreal, by air, February 1945. Probably rated 3d registration fee, and 3/6 first weight airmail. Boyle lists airmail to Canada as 3/3: however, this represents a different route, the final stage of which is Lisbon–New York via PanAm (the earlier stages were Lagos–Khartoum–Cairo–Lisbon with B O A C); this was sent via Miami.

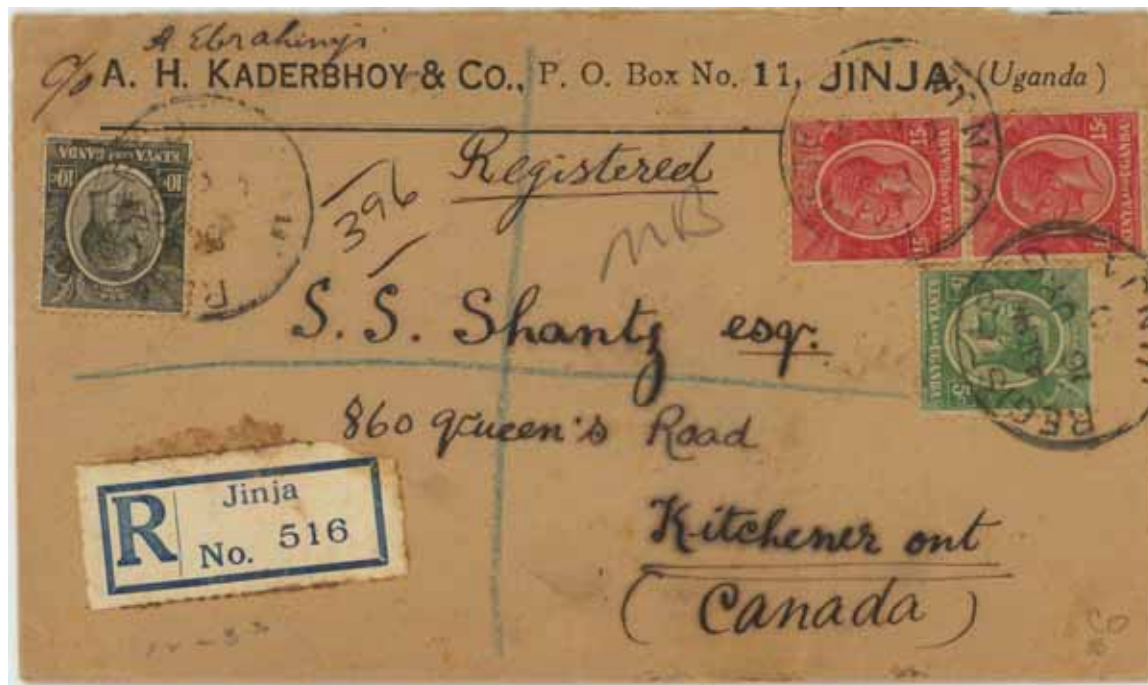


From Sierra Leone



Freetown–Montreal, 1943. Each of registration and I P P at 3 d.

From KUT



Jinja (Uganda)–Kitchener (Ont), 1930. Total 45 cents of a shilling; registration 30 c and IPP 15 c. Philatelic address.



Nairobi–Winnipeg by air to London, 1936. Total 95 cents of which registration is 30 c.

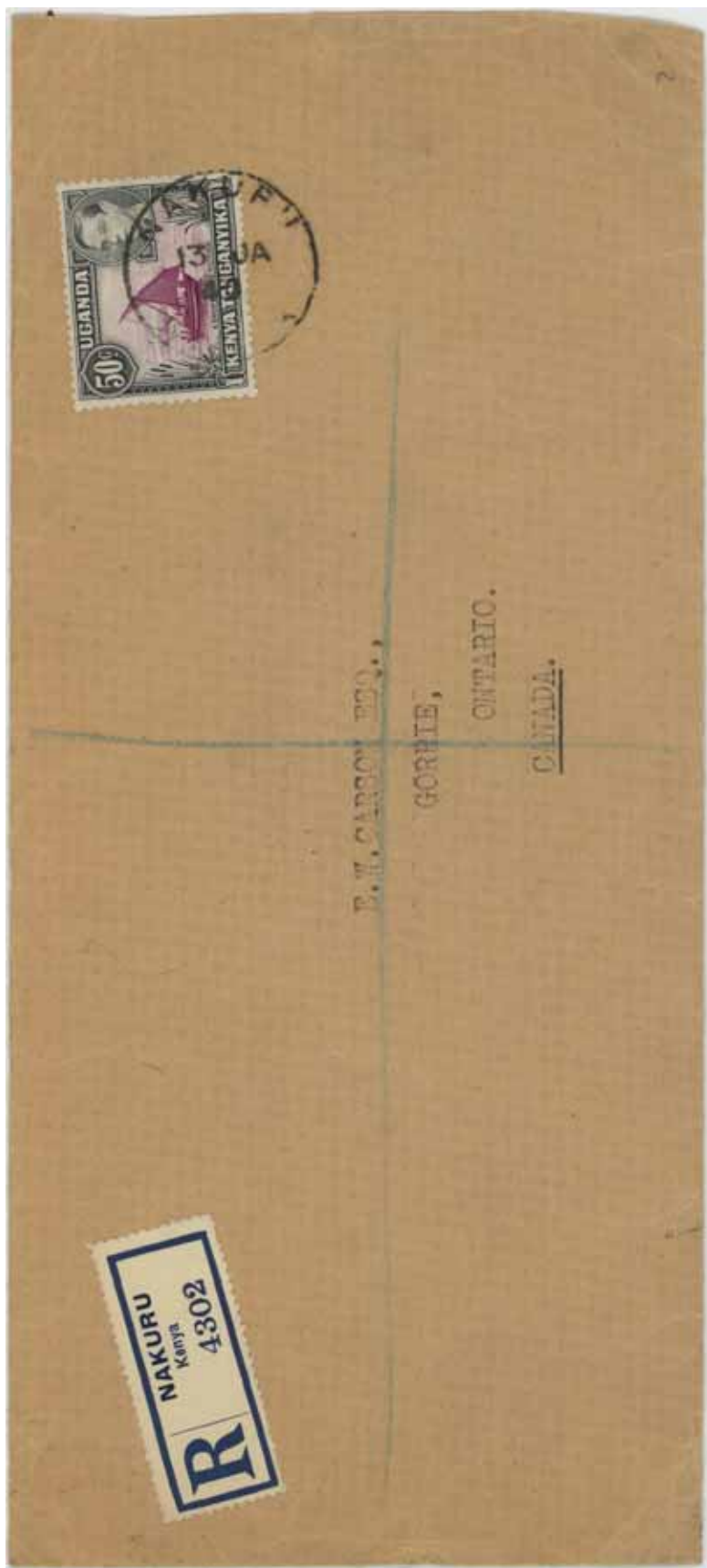
KUT



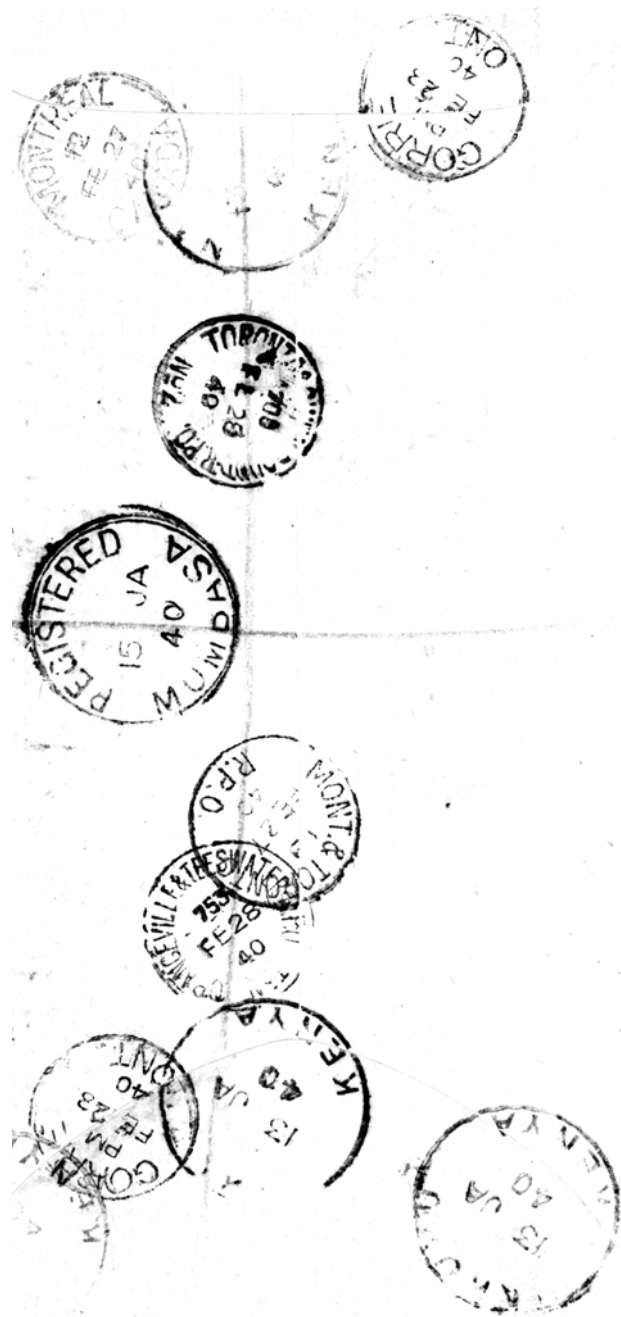
Dar es Salaam—Montreal, 1934. Registration 30 cents, and 20 c I P P.



KUT



Nakuru (Kenya)—Gorrie (Ont), 1940. Registration 30 cents, and 20 c I P P.



KUT



Mombasa–Montreal, 1944. Registration 30 c and I P P 20 c.



Nairobi–Falmouth (NS), by air, 1949. Registration 30 c and airmail to North America 2/–.

From South Africa

Various parts of SA adhered to IPP at different times. Transvaal & Orange River Colony: 1 December 1900; Natal: 25 December 1898; Cape Colony: 1 September 1899.



Pretoria (ZAR)—St Marys (Ont), 1901. Octuple IPP letter rate at 1 d per half ounce (?) and registration 4 d, overpaid by a half-penny with a 1 shilling stamp.

Boer War censorship.



Pietersburg (Transvaal)—Toronto, 1902. Double IPP rate 1 d and registration 4 d.

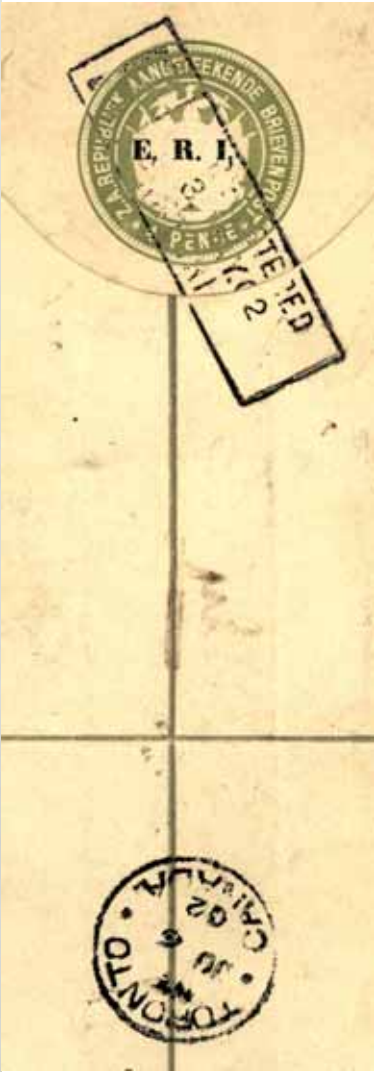
Natal



Boer War field force, Natal–Halifax, 1901. Ms No stamps to be had/Field Force/SA. Stamps applied in Newcastle (Natal). Two pence of the registration fee (4 d) paid by embossed stamp; double U P U letter rate (?) at 2½ d per half ounce and remaining 2 d of registration paid by stamps.



Pretoria—Toronto, May 1902. Registration 4 d (embossed on reverse) and double (?) U P U letter rate at 2½ d per ounce, underpaid 1 d??



South Africa

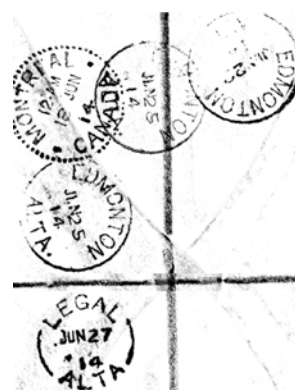


Johannesburg (Transvaal)—Westmount (Montreal), 1904. Total 8 d again ...

South Africa



Johannesburg (Transvaal)—Windsor (N S), 1912. Rated 2½ d for each of registration and U P U letter rates.



Dundee (Natal)—Legal (Alta), forwarded, 1914. Rated as above.

South Africa

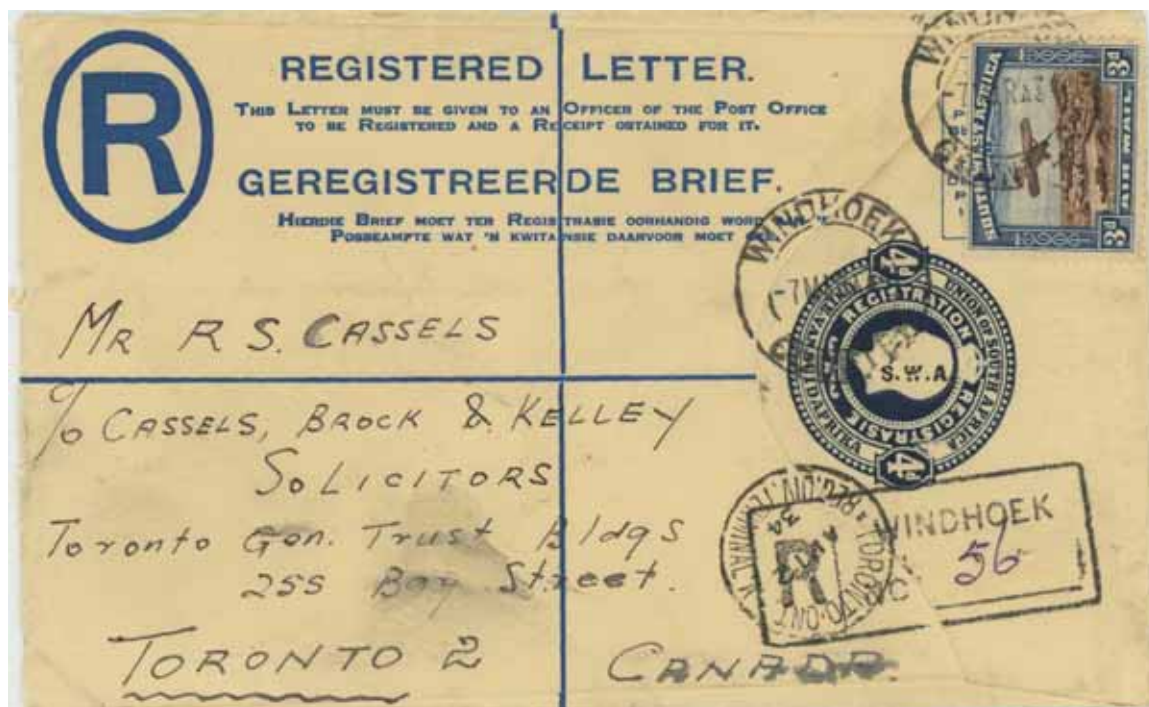


Capetown—Vancouver, April 1926. Rated 4 d registration fee, 3 d U P U, and 3 d **late fee** (or second weight U P U and 1½ d late fee).



Capetown—Victoria (BC), July 1926. Rated 4 d registration fee, and 3 d U P U, underpaid 1 d?

South Africa



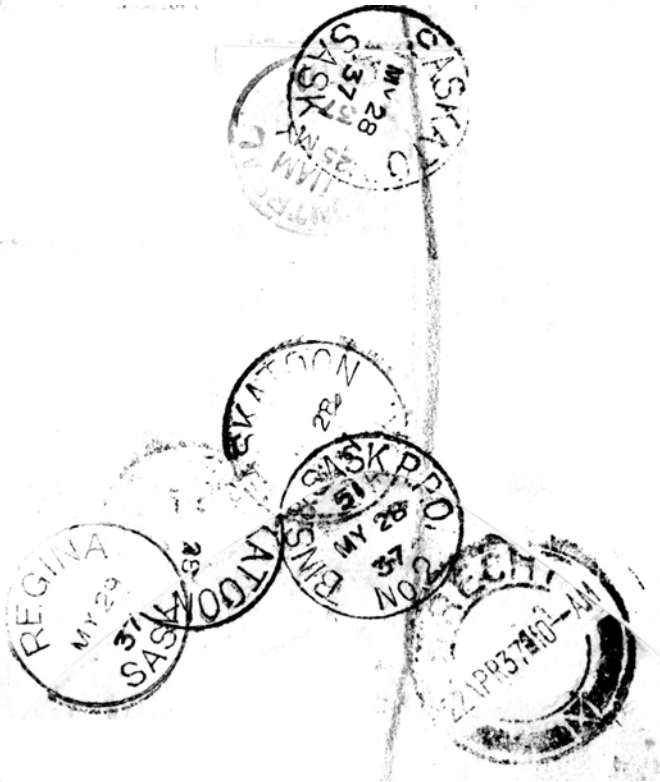
Windhoek–Toronto, 1934. Rated 4 d registration (embossed) and double 1½ d i p p.



Alice (South Africa)–Montreal, 1937. Rated 4 d registration (embossed on reverse); i p p overpaid ½ d?.



Utrecht (South Africa)–Saskatoon, forwarded to Regina, 1937. Registration 4 d and I P P letter 2 d??



South Africa



Johannesburg—St John's (Newfoundland), 1940. Rated 4 d registration and 1 p p overpaid by ½ d.

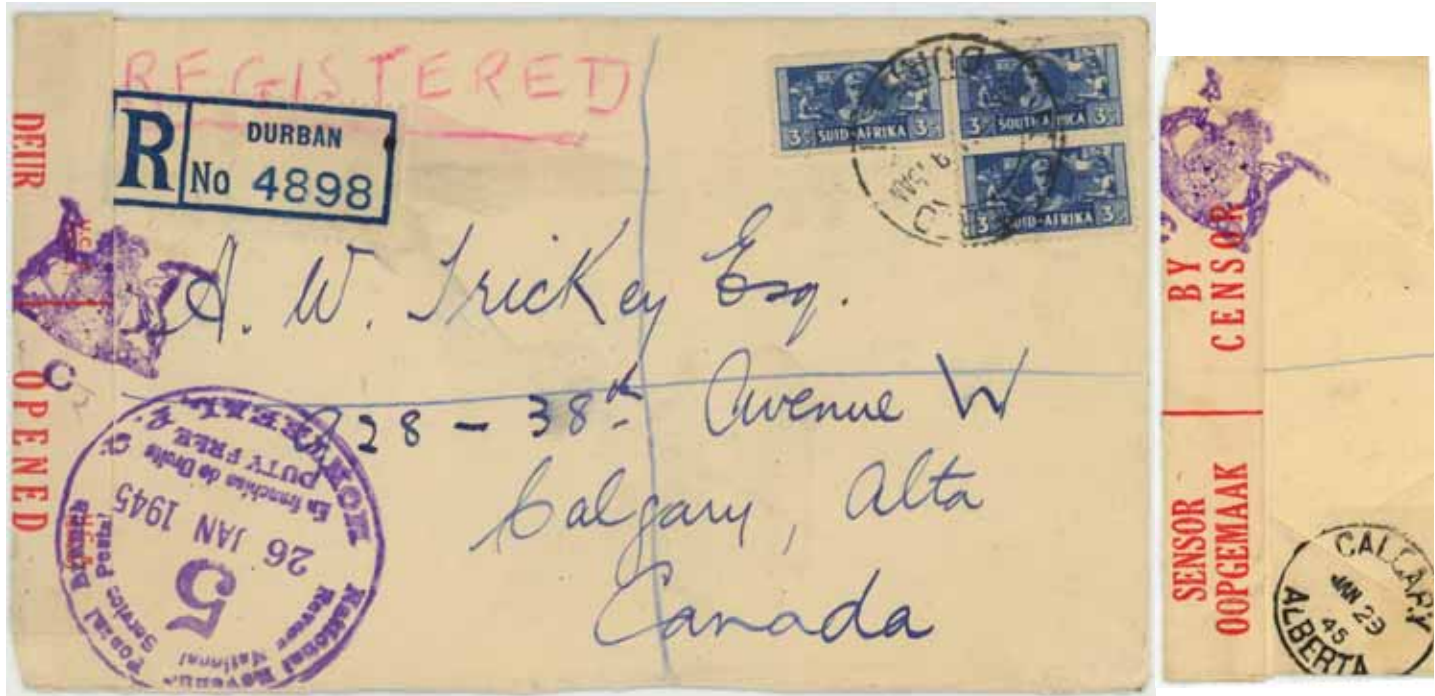


Bloemfontein—Kamloops, 1942. Rated 4 d registration and 1½ d i p p. South African censor.



Cape Town—Wolfville (N S), forwarded to Clementsport, 1943. Rated 4 d registration fee, and 2½ d U P U.

South Africa



Durban—Calgary, 1945. Rated 4 d registration and remaining 5 d ?? South African censor.



Capetown—Toronto, by air, 1945. Rated 4 d registration and 3/6 first weight airmail to Canada.

South Africa, sent to the wrong Sydney



Durban—Sydney (NS), 1951. Rated 4½ d U P U, and 4 d registration, shortpaid ½ d. First sent to Sydney (NSW, Australia), then half a world way, to the intended Sydney.



From Southern Rhodesia by air, jusqu'à



Umtali–Toronto, 5 January 1937. *By air to London only*—transatlantic airmail was not possible until 1939. Rated 4 d registration and 6 d air to UK and surface to Canada.

556
REGISTERED LETTER.
THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO PAY THE POSTAGE MUST BE PLACED HERE.

125850

7 Fitz-Roy Dixon Esq
(Department of the Interior)
Ottawa.
Ontario
Canada.

6c 6c 6c

REGISTERED
18 JUL 99

REGISTERED
18 JUL 99

REGISTERED
18 JUL 99



~~REGISTERED.~~
 16
 427
 W. S. Taylor Esq.
 P.O. Box 5
 Fort Saskatchewan
 Alberta
 Can.
 REGISTERED.
 C. YLON POSTAGE
 198

From India



Bankipore—Toronto, 1928. Postage of 6½ Annas; literature gives 3 As for each of registration and IPP??

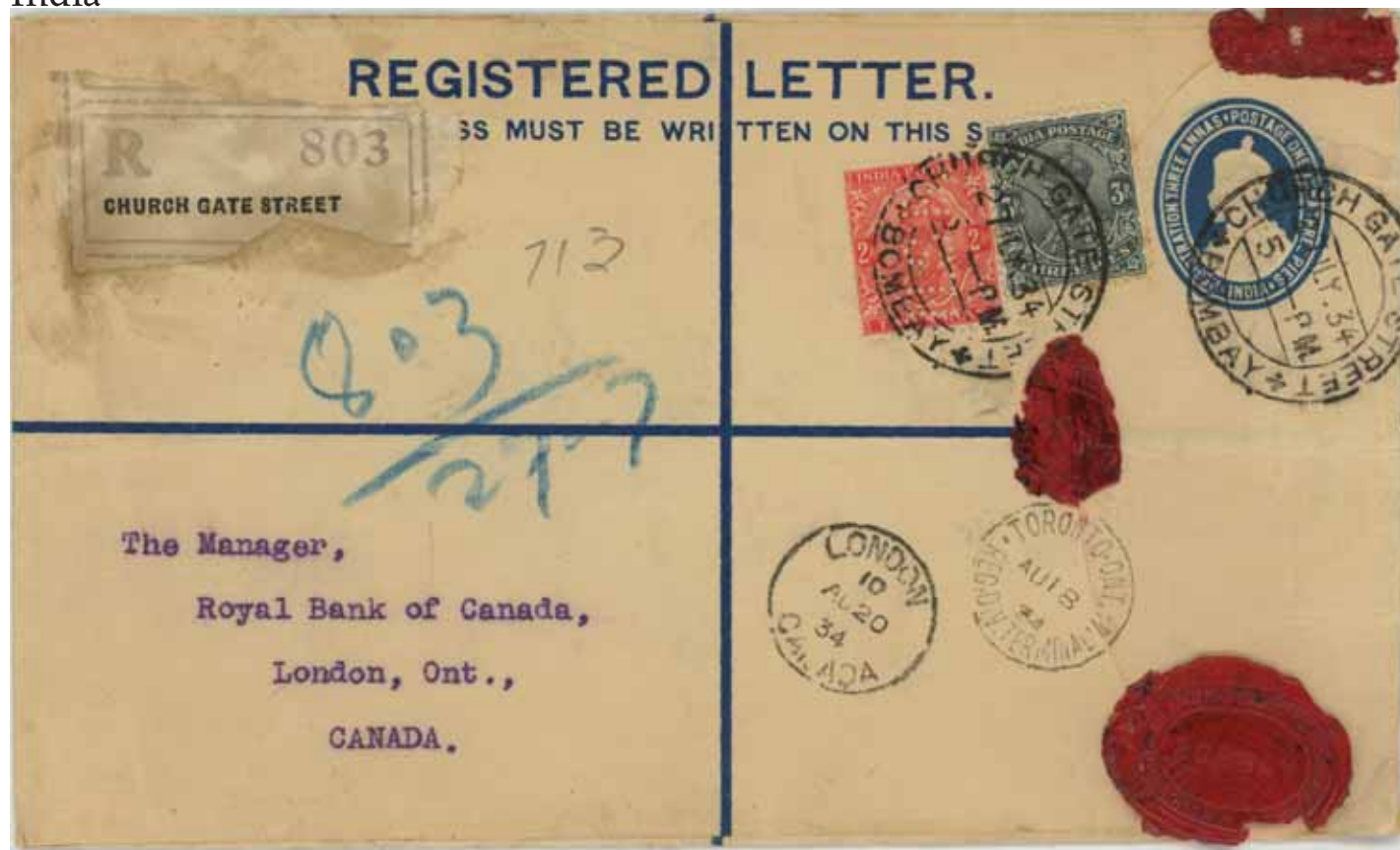


Naushara-Panuan (Amritsar)—Toronto, 1928. Rated as the one above should have been.

India



Jullundur (Jalandhar, Punjab)—Vancouver, via Montreal, partially by air, 1932. Air within India, and possibly within Canada. Postage of 11½ Annas; ??



Bombay–London (Ont), 1934. Registration 3 Annas (embossed); 2 As, 3 Pies I P P ?? The 2 As stamp is perforated HSB.



Kotwali (Jaipur)–Ingersoll (Ont), 1936. Ms *one anna affixed excess by the sender*. Registration 3 Annas; remainder is 4 As, 3 Ps. (second weight I P P 2¼ + 1 As??)





Calcutta—Toronto, by China clipper, 11 November 1941, arrived Honolulu 25 inst, and Toronto 29 inst. Indian censor.

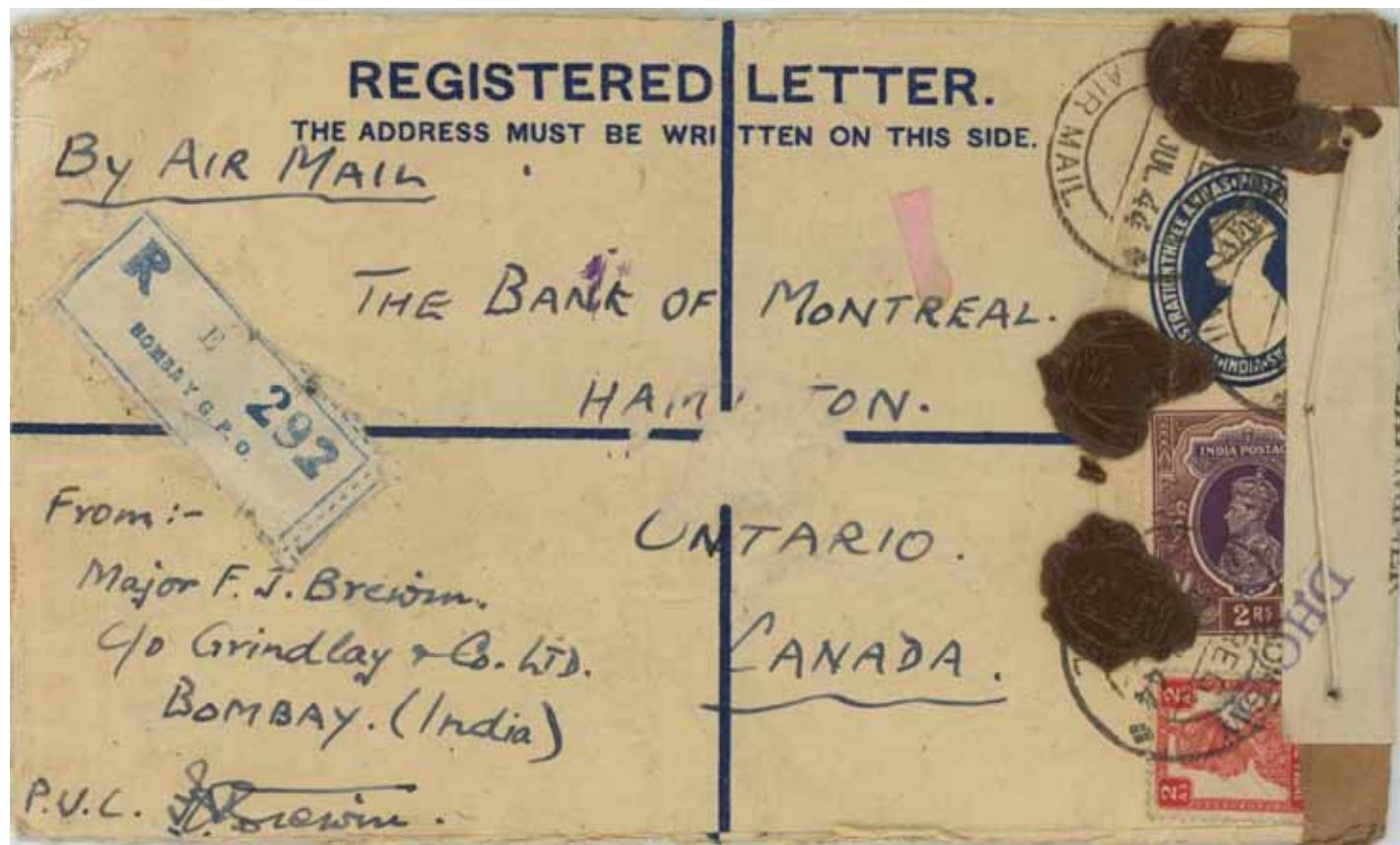
Postage of 8 Rupees, 1½ Anna, of which 3 A is the registration fee. (16A is one Rupee.) What's left is 126 As; at the time one Anna was about 1¼¢. Since the China clipper fee from Canada was 90¢, it is reasonable that this is double weight (two quarter ounces).



India



Calcutta–Hamilton by air, 23 June 1944; arrived a month later, via transatlantic. Rated 2 Rupees, 6½ Annas: I have no idea what the rates are.



Bombay-Hamilton, by air, 8 July 1944; arrived 1 August. Rated 4 Rupees, 6½ Annas, of which 3 As is the registration fee. Marginal air rate 1 R per weight?



India



Calcutta–Hamilton by air, 17 August 1944; arrived 3 September. Rated 2 Rupees, 6½ Annas: (same as earlier, but different stamps)



India



Hastings (Calcutta)–Ottawa, by air, 25 August 1944; arrived 12 September. Rated 21½ Annas, possibly with one 1½ As missing. Perhaps some part of the postage was free?



India



Calcutta–Toronto, by air, 1947. Postage of 1 R, 5 Annas; ??

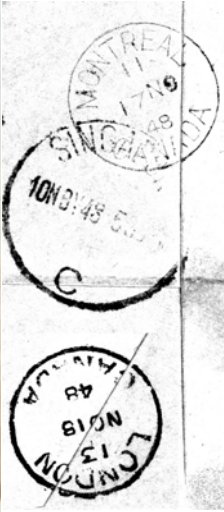
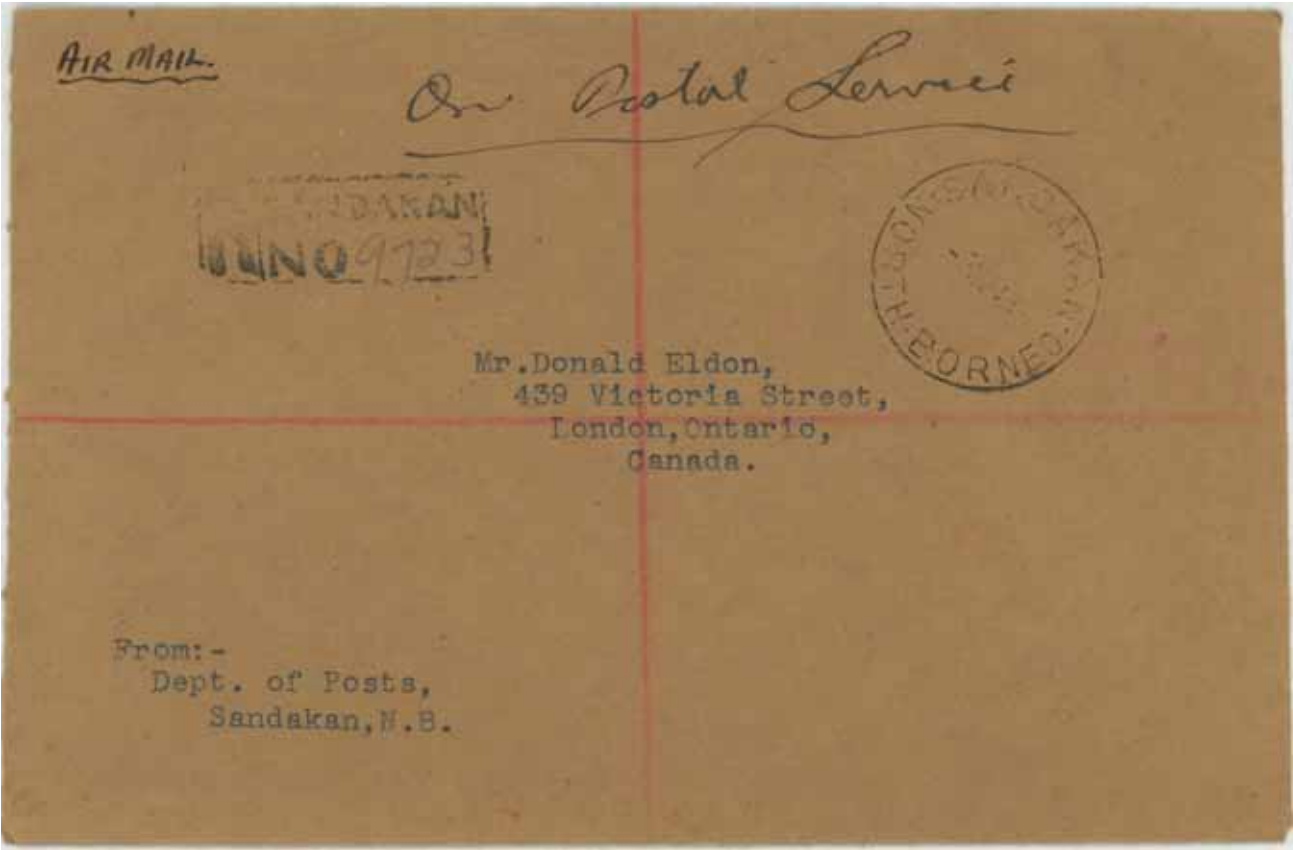
From Burma

Adhered to I P P from its beginning (25 December 1898) to 1957.



Tharrawaddy—Calgary, found damaged and resealed, 1938. Rated 7½ Annas: registration 3 As, double 2 As I P P.

From North Borneo



Sandakan—London (Ont), by air, 1948. Official mail.

From Straits Settlements



Singapore—Cummings Bridge (Ottawa), 1905. 1 P P 3¢ (??) and registration 10¢. The Cummings Bridge broken circle is fairly scarce.



Penang—Toronto, 1929. Rated 21 cents: registration 12 c, 1 P P 9 c.

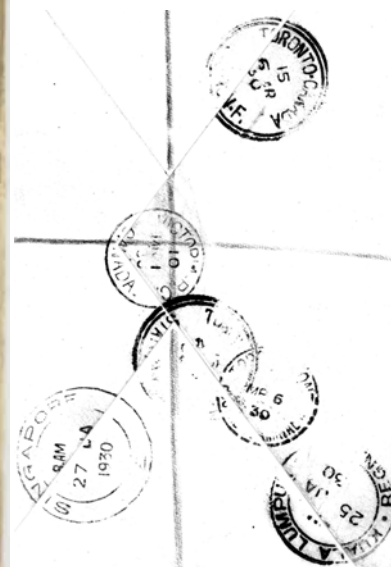
From Federated Malay States



Kuala Lumpur–Vancouver, 1924. Rated 18 cents: registration 12 c, I P P 6 c.



Kuala Lumpur–Toronto, 1930. Registration 15 c, I P P 6 c.



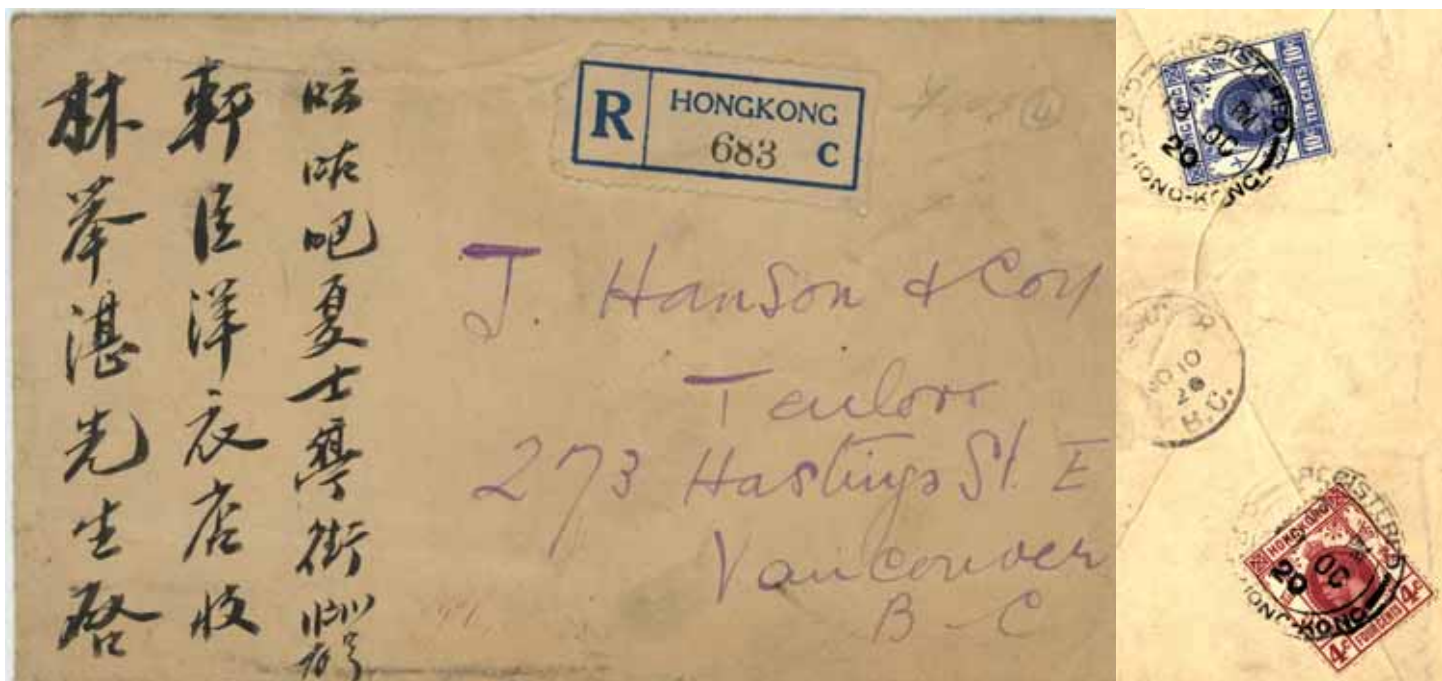
From British Treaty Port at Shanghai



Shanghai–Winnipeg, 1909. Empire rate 4¢ plus 10¢ registration using Hong Kong stamps.



From Hong Kong



Hong Kong–Vancouver, 1920. Empire rate 4¢ (double printed matter?) plus 10¢ registration.



Hong Kong–Spirit River (Alta), 1927. Empire rate 10¢ plus 10¢ registration.

Hong Kong



Hong Kong—Weston (Toronto), 1936. Double 10¢ per half-ounce Empire rate letter rate, plus 20¢ registration.

Hong Kong by air



Kowloon–Toronto, 6 April 1940; arrived 26 April. Registration 25¢ registration, leaving \$1.15. This is much too little to pay for the China clipper route (via Honolulu, San Francisco, and Vancouver), but must have gone via China–UK, and subsequently transatlantic (and there is a Montreal backstamp; Toronto is west of Montreal).

Bata Shoe Co was founded by a Czech immigrant to Canada, who (eventually) set up the town of Batawa (Ontario), named after cities and towns such as Ottawa, Oshawa, Petawawa, Wawa.



From Hong Kong



Hong Kong–Hussar (Alta), forwarded to Twining (?), 1946. Double Empire rate 10¢ plus 25¢ registration.



From Australia

Adhered to I P P 1 April 1905–1973

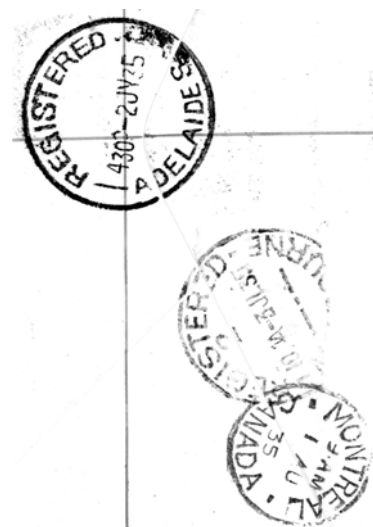


Carleton North (Victoria)–Hamilton (Ont), 1899. Rated 3 d registration, and $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ d U P U, with a stamp missing? Australia had not yet joined the I P P.

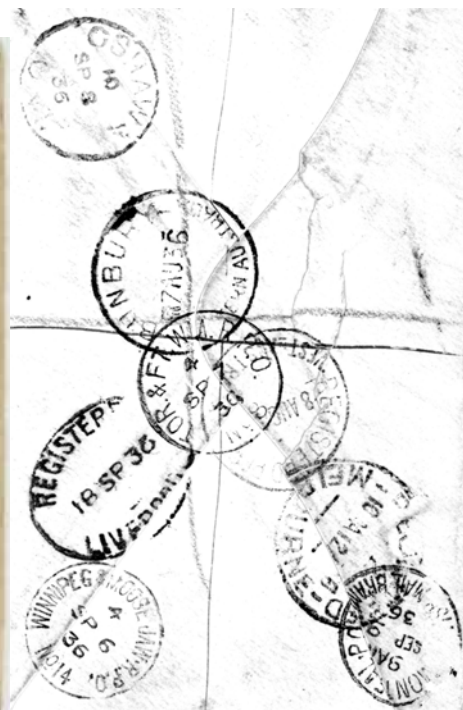


Sydney–New Hamburg (Ont), 1917. Rated 3 d registration, and 1 d I P P. The New Hamburg postmark was originally a broken circle; a circle boundary was subsequently added.

Australia



Adelaide—Montreal, 12 October 1935. Rated 3 d registration and 2 d I P P.



Bunbury (WA)—Oshawa, forwarded to Liverpool (U K), 1936. Rated 3 d registration, and double 2 d I P P (no additional charge for forwarding as the postage to U K was the same).

Australia



Benalla (Vic)—Vancouver, partially by air, 9 February 1937; arrived 13 March. Rated 3 d registration, and 1/6 airmail within Australia, and by ship to Vancouver.



Sydney—Vancouver, by air, shortpaid but not caught, 17 November 1941. Postage of 3/11 which is the transatlantic clipper rate to Canada (via New Zealand and Hawaii); the 3 d registration fee was omitted.

Australia



Cumnock (NSW)—Windsor (Ont), 12 October 1937. Rated 3 d registration, and 3 × 2 d I P P (surface).

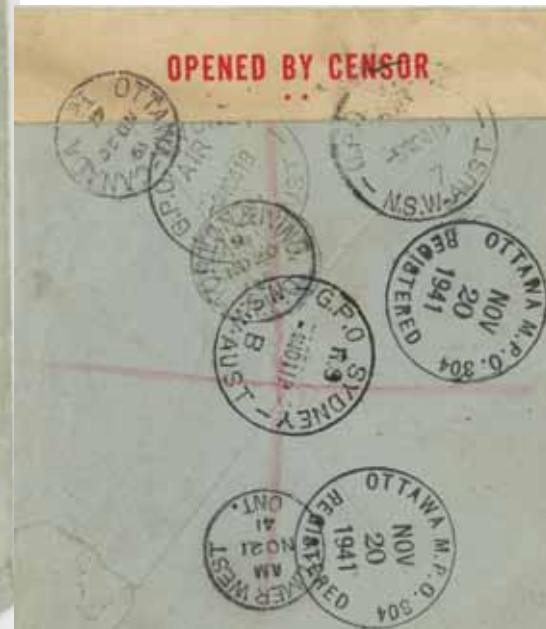


Burnie (Tasmania)—Sydney (NS), 1940. Rated 3 d registration, and 2 d I P P.

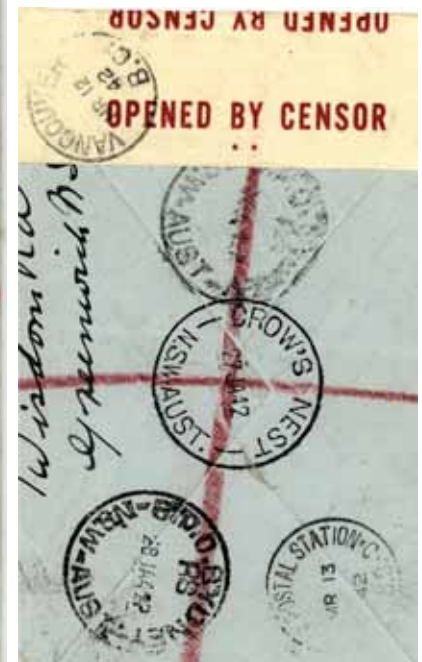
Australia



Sydney—Base Post Office (military), airmail, forwarded to Aylmer (Ont), 1941. Australian clipper rate to Canada was 3/11 (to U S, 4/-); registration 3 d.



Crow's Nest (NSW)—Vancouver, 1942. 3 d registration and 2½ d 1 P P. Australian censorship.



Australia



Perth (WA)–Ingersoll (Ont), by air, 1945. Rated 3 d registration, and with the Department of Air, Postage Concession Rate, only 2 d I P P and ½ d (war tax) more. RAAF emblem on reverse.



Warooka (SA)–Edmonton, 1946. Rated 3 d registration, double I P P at 2 d per ounce, and ½ d war tax.

Australia



Kogara (NSW)–Toronto, by air, 21 May 1948. Rated 3 d registration; remainder is 1/6, single airmail to Canada.

R

REGISTERED LETTER.

This letter must be given to an Officer of the Post Office for receipt obtained for:

THE ADDRESS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THIS

NEW ZEALAND
POSTAGE
PAID
BY THE ADDRESSEE
ONE SHILLING

7/13

b. A. Crane & Co

64 Northcote Avenue
Toronto
Canada

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1908
POST OFFICE
TORONTO

REGISTERED MAIL-FEE
48



Wellington (NZ)–Toronto, 1900. New Zealand had not yet entered the Imperial Penny Post (I P P) scheme. Rated 3 d (embossed) registration and 2½ d U P U letter.

Hrs 1244
 321
 2063 (7)
 R.
 Unclaimed
 8047
 06/2/78
 NEW ZEALAND
 POSTAGE HALF PENCE
 Mr. G. A. Hart
 744 Hutchison St
 Montreal
 Canada
 Stratford
 No. 89

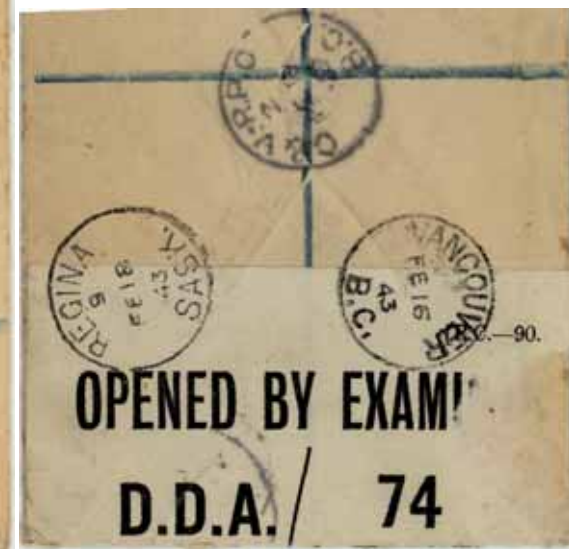
2-62.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC
CANADA
DEAD LETTER OFFICE
REGISTERED
23 APR 1908
G. L. James
P.O. Montreal N.Z.

New Zealand



Wellington—Halifax, 1938. Rated 3 d registration and 1½ d I P P .

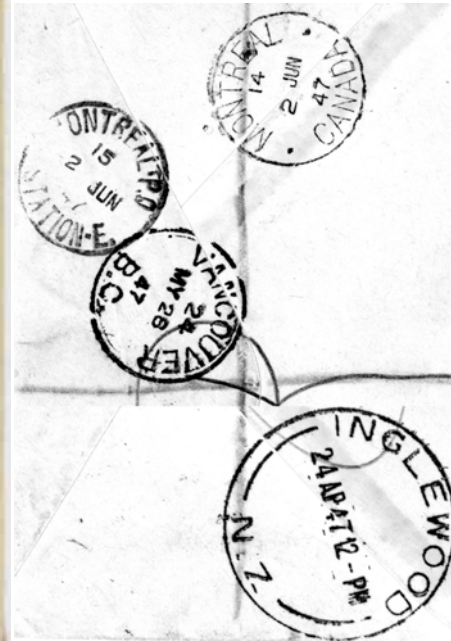


Christchurch—Regina, 1943. Rated 6½ d: registration 4 d and 2½ d I P P ??.

New Zealand



Greymouth—Hamilton (Ont), 1945. Rated 1/1: registration 4 d and ?? New Zealand censor.



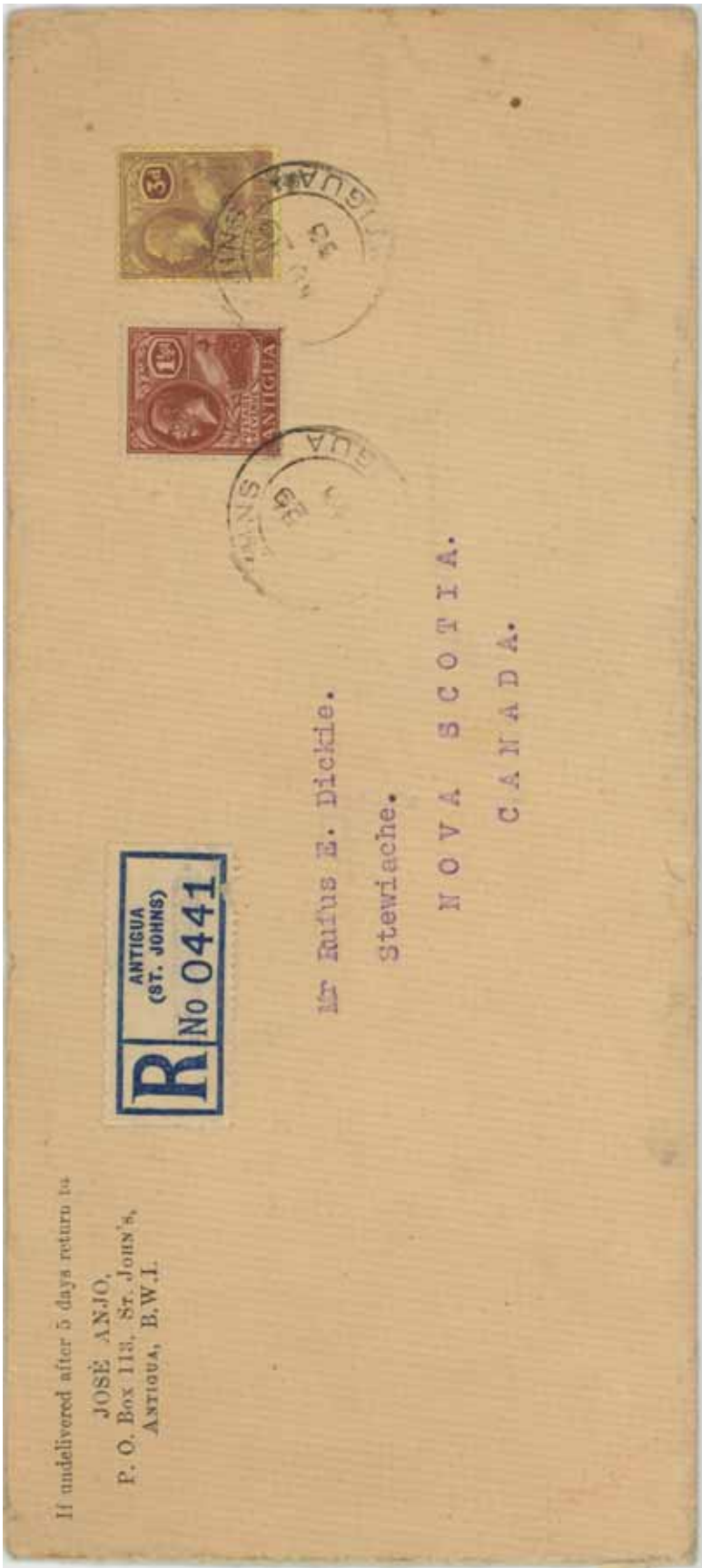
Tarata—Montreal, 1947. Rated 9 d: registration 4 d and double 2½ d 1 P P ??.

New Zealand



Christchurch—Montreal, by air, 1948. Rated 1/10: registration 4 d and presumably 1/6 by air.

Antigua



St Johns to Stewiacke (NS), 1933. Registration 3 d and Empire rate 1.5 d to Canada.



From Bahamas



Nassau—Toronto, 1944. Rated 2 d (embossed) registration and 2½ d I P P letter.

From Barbados



Barbados–Phelpston (Ont), 1905. Registration 2 d, and 1 P P 1 d .



Bridgetown (Barbados)–Montreal, sent to two DLOs, 1905. Embossed 2 d stamp pays registration fee, and 1 d stamp pays 1 P P .

Via New York; arrived in Montreal 24 May 1911 where experimental registration device (number 308) was applied. Sent to Station B, forwarded; then sent to Branch Dead Letter Office 9 June (Plain #85, new late date), hit again on 15 June, with a different oval, Plain #86, and then to Dead Letter Office Ottawa 23 June (Plain #139, new late date by over a year; the hammer once had *Branch* in it). No other handstamps, so we do not know what happened to the letter.

Barbados

Same correspondence, single and double



Barbados—Brampton (Ont), 29 October 1924. Registration 2 d and 1 P P 2 d.



Barbados—Brampton (Ont), 13 December 1924. Registration 2 d and second weight 1 P P 2 + 1 d.

Barbados

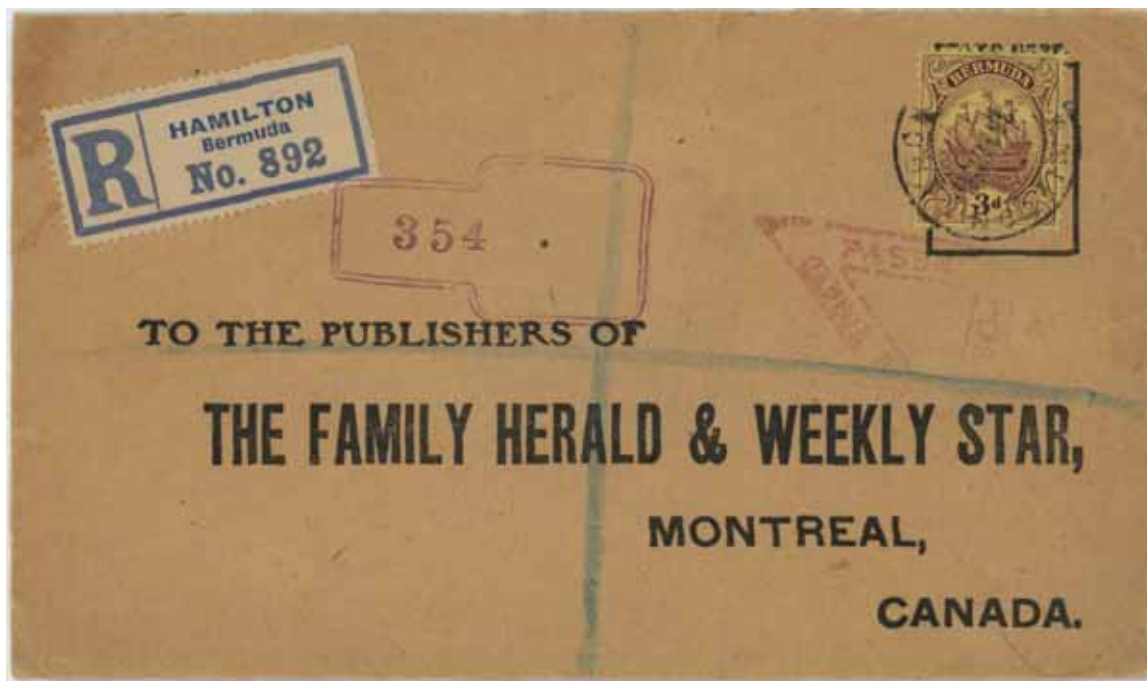


Barbados–Toronto, 1937. Registration 3 d and 1 P P 2 d.



Barbados–Toronto, by air via Trinidad, 1944. Registration 3 d, and evidently airmail 1/3. Barbados currency control and Canadian customs handstamps.

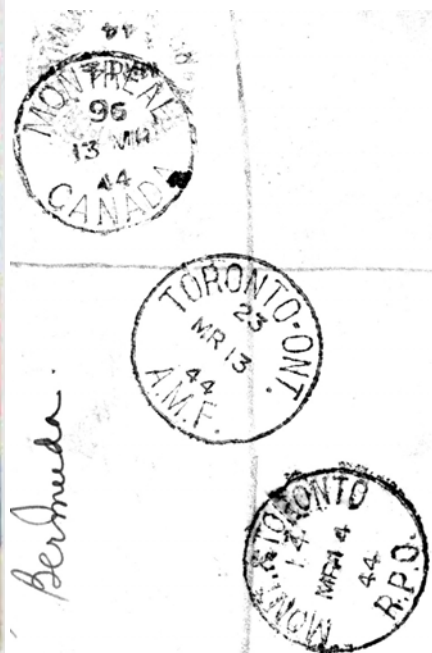
From Bermuda



Hamilton (Bermuda)–Montreal, 30 November 1919. Registration fee 2 d and 1 P P 1 d. Purple Montreal registration number (354) handstamp, and dotted Montreal cds. Faint Bermuda censorship triangle.



Hamilton (Bermuda)–Oshawa (Ont), 1944. Registration 3 d, and 7½ d per quarter ounce (effective April 1939 to the end of the war).

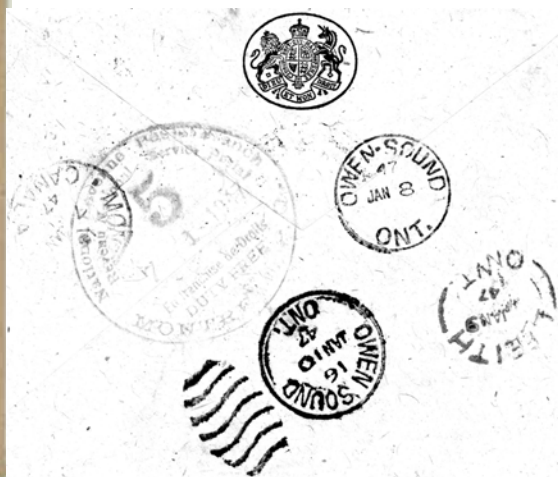


Bermuda



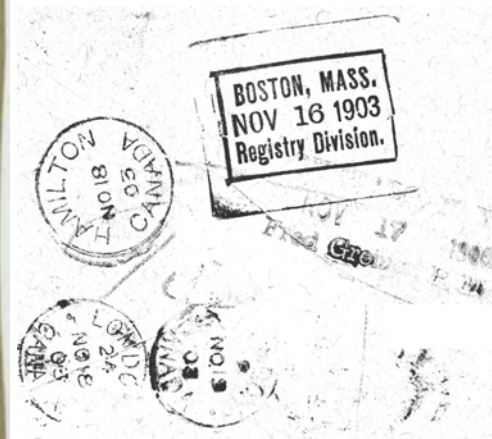
St George's (Bermuda)–Halifax, 1950. Registration 3 d (embossed on reverse); double I P P ?

From Grenada



Grenada—Leith (Ont), forwarded to Owen Sound, 11 December 1946. Registration 3 d, and 1 P P is 3½ d first ounce and 2 d each additional. Possibly from the philatelic service, so overfranked.

From Jamaica



Kingston (Jamaica)—London (Ont), 10 November 1903. Registration fee 2 d and I P P 1 d.

Jamaica



Kingston (Jamaica)—Saint John (N B), date < February 1922 [front]. Registration fee 2 d and I P P 1½ d.



Kingston (Jamaica)—Woodstock (Ont), August 1922. Registration fee 3 d and I P P 1½ d.

Jamaica

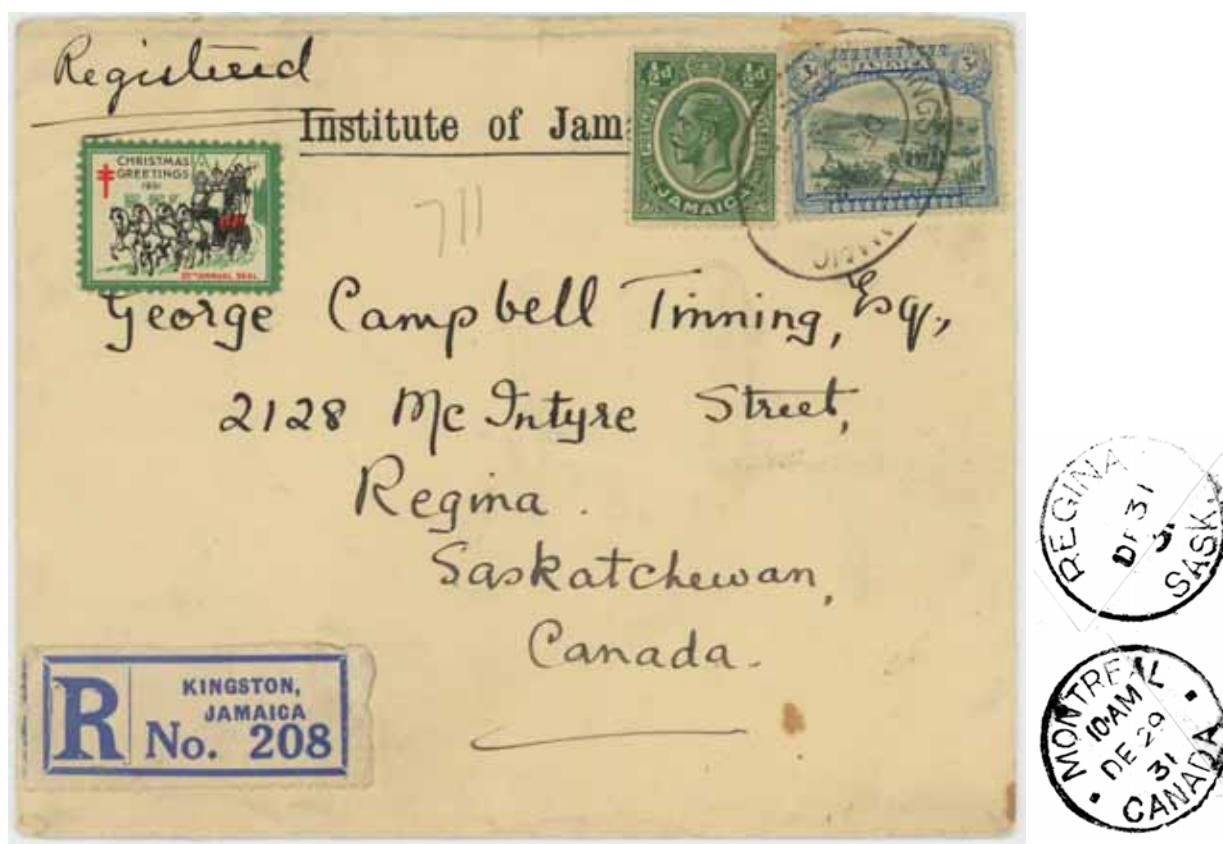


Kingston (Jamaica)—Victoria (BC), November 1923. Registration fee 2 d and I P P 1½ d (?).



BalACLAVA (Jamaica)—Birtle (Man), forwarded to Winnipeg, January 1929. Rated as above.

Jamaica

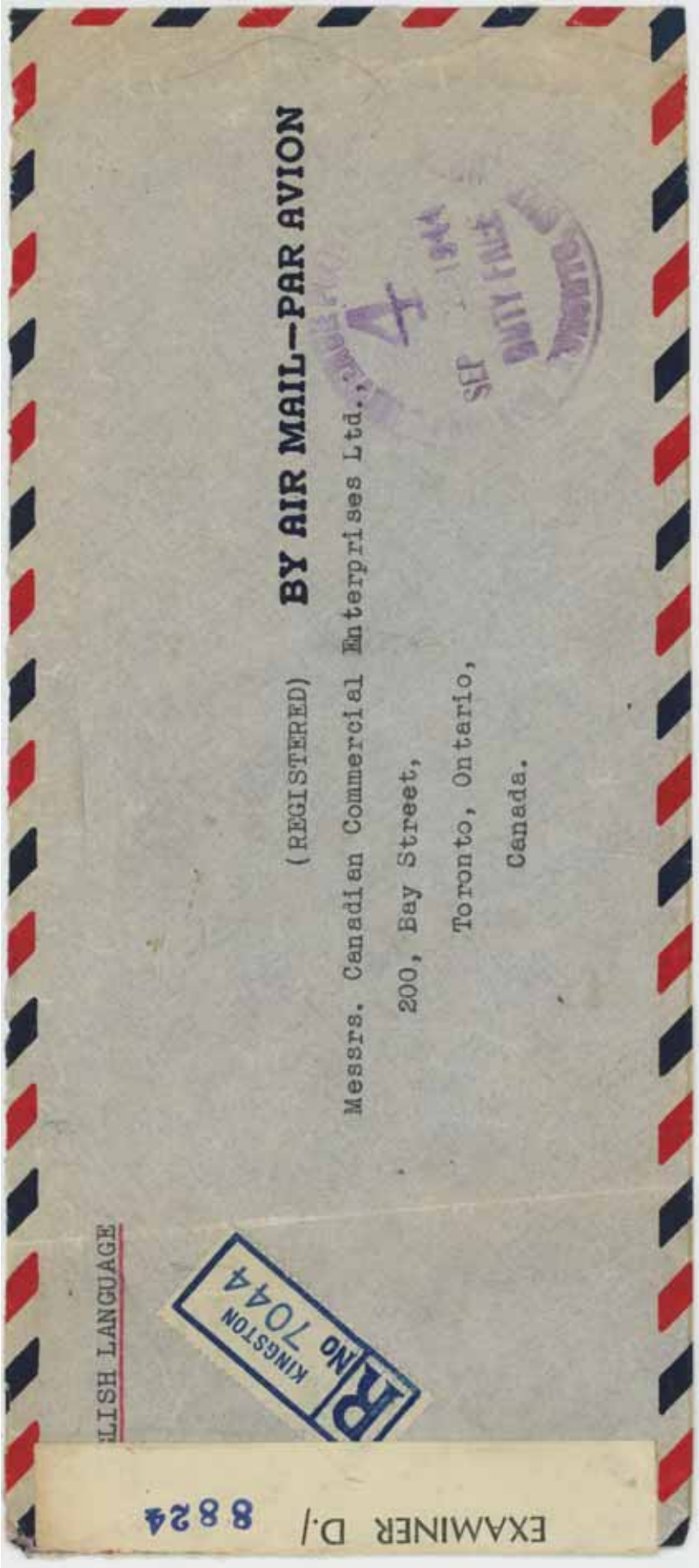


Kingston (Jamaica)—Regina, 1931. Registration fee 2 d and I P P 1½ d.



Kingston—Oakville (Ont), January 1937. Franked as above.

Jamaica



Kingston—Toronto by air, 1944. Postage of 1/7. Rates?



Jamaica



Kingston (Jamaica)–Windsor (Ont), by air, 10 July 1946. Registration fee 4 d and airmail to Canada 1/3 (?).



Kingston (Jamaica)–London (Ont), June 1950. **MAILED OUT OF COURSE** means the letter was dropped in the mail box, but had enough postage to pay for registration, so it was registered (Canadian equivalent is *dropped*, British equivalent *posted out of course*; U S, *found in ordinary mail*). Registration 3 d and airmail to Canada 8 d (likely), overpaid 1 d.

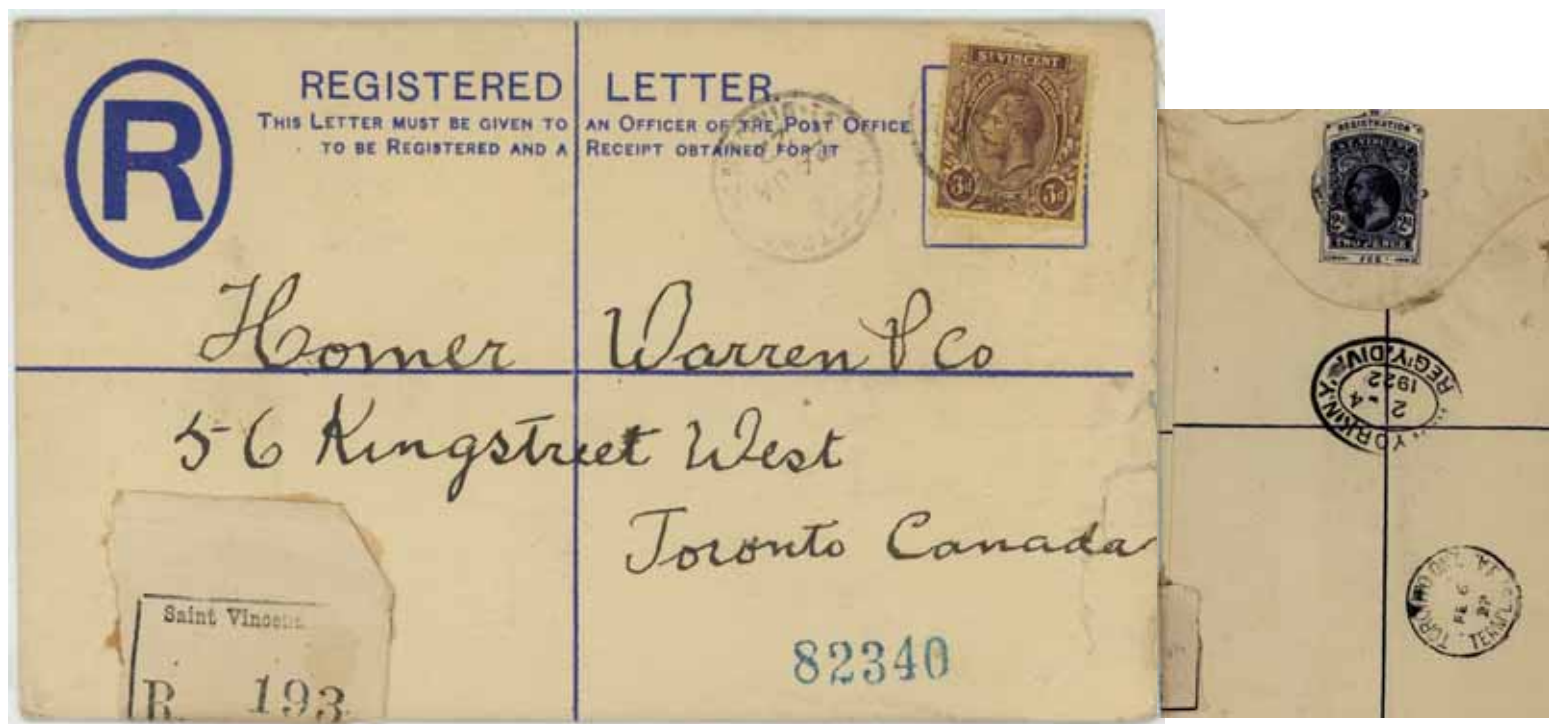
St Kitts

Formally, St Kitts—on St Christopher Island—was part of the British colony of Leeward Islands. Both issued stamps in this period



St Kitts—Yarmouth (NS), mixed franking, 5 May 1904. Two overprinted 1d Leeward Islands stamps. Total postage 1/4, which is completely inexplicable (registration fee 2d) as it is far too high.

From St Vincent



St Vincent–Toronto, January 1922. 2 d embossed stamp pays registration fee; 1 p p of 2 d first ounce, and 1 d the second.

From Trinidad



Trinidad—Mabou (NS), 1902. 1 P P 1 d and registration 2 d (embossed).

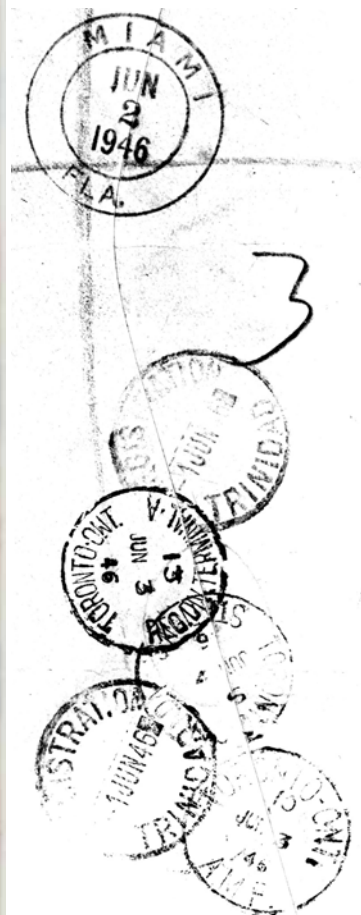


Trinidad—Toronto, November 1922. 1 P P 2 d and registration 3 d (of which 2 d is embossed).

Trinidad (& Tobago)



Trinidad to Toronto, by air, 8 June 1946. Registration 6 cents and presumably double 30 c per half ounce air to Canada (?).



From British Guiana

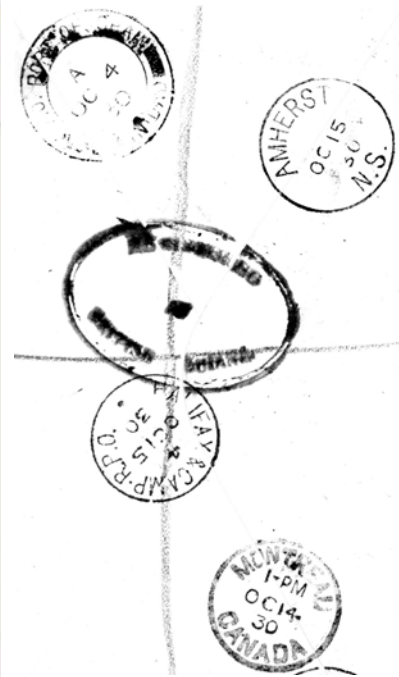
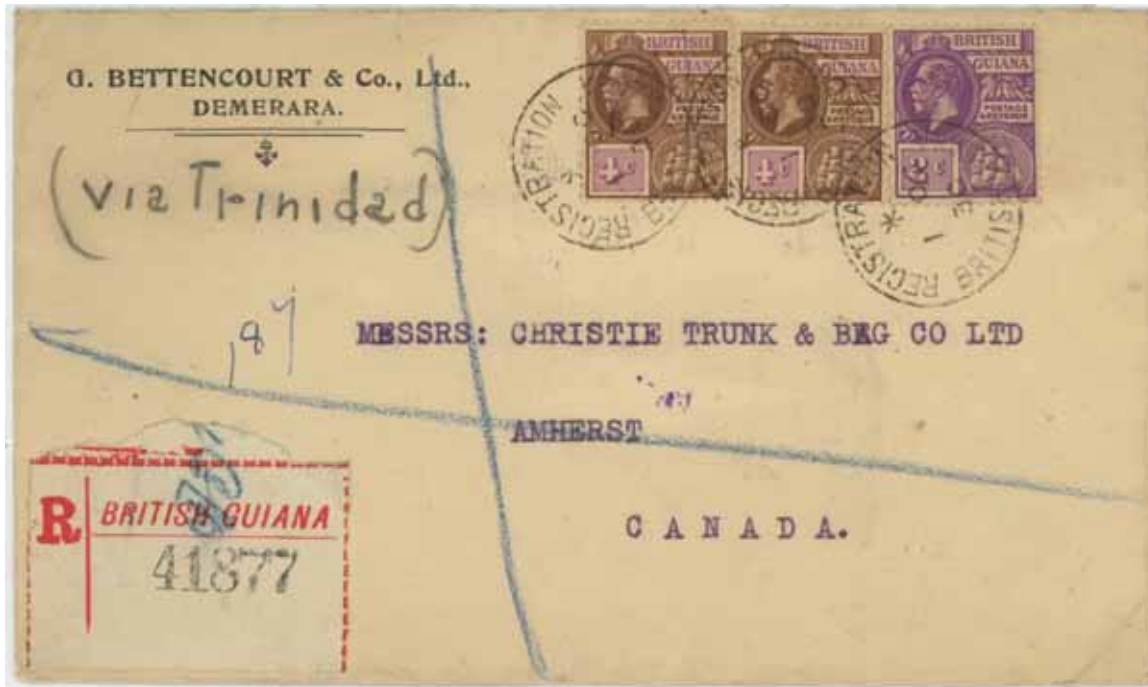


British Guiana—Saint John (N B), 1900. Rated double I P P 3¢ per half ounce and registration 2¢ (embossed).



Georgetown—Fredericton, 1925. Rated 4¢ registration, and double I P P at 4¢ for the first ounce and 2¢ each additional.

British Guiana

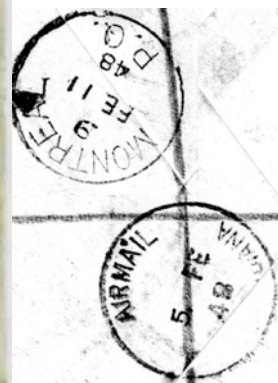


British Guiana—Amherst, via Port of Spain, 1930. Rated double 1 P P 3¢ per ounce and registration 4¢.

British Guiana



Plaisance—Ottawa, by air, 15 March 1944. Rated 1 P P and registration each 6¢; Boyle gives airmail supplement as 40¢ throughout the war, meaning this is underpaid by 2¢.



British Guiana—Montreal, by air, 1948. Rated 1 P P and registration each 6¢; ostensibly airmail supplement to Canada 12¢.

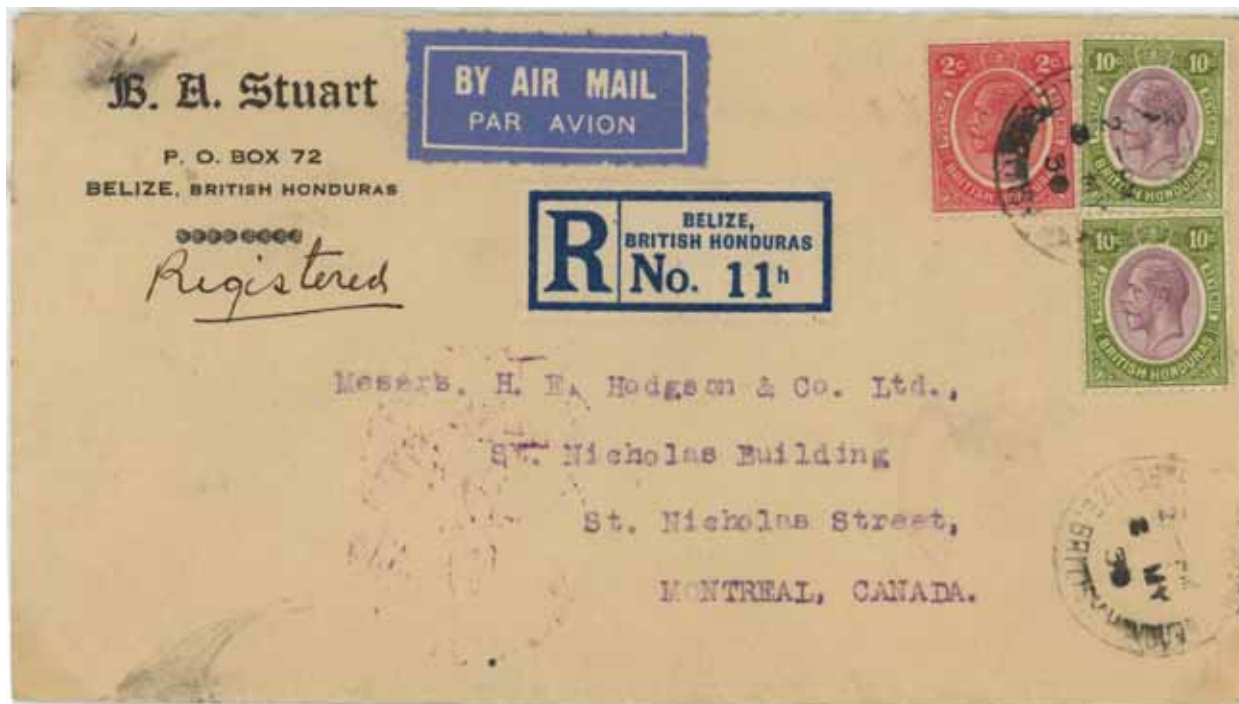
British Guiana



British Guiana to Montreal by air, 1947. Registration 6 cents and presumably airmail to Canada 18 c.



From British Honduras



Belize–Montreal, by air, 8 May 1930, arrived 13 May. Rated 4¢ registration fee; the remaining 18¢ seems to be the first half ounce airmail rate.



Belize–Montreal, by air, 18 September 1947. Rated 5¢ registration fee; rest??

From Newfoundland
 Joined Canada in 1949



Ship Cove—Toronto, date illegible. Registration 5¢ and rate to Canada 3¢. The Toronto R (registration) duplex is seldom seen.



St John's—Berwick (N S), 1933. Registration 5¢ and triple rate to Canada at 3¢ (overpaid 1¢—possibly philatelic). Berwick M O O D.

Newfoundland



Salvage (BB)—Toronto, forwarded to Oakville (Ont), 1936. Registration 5¢ and quadruple letter rate (at 3¢ for the first ounce, and 2¢ each additional, overpaid 1¢.



Newfoundland

Complementary registration

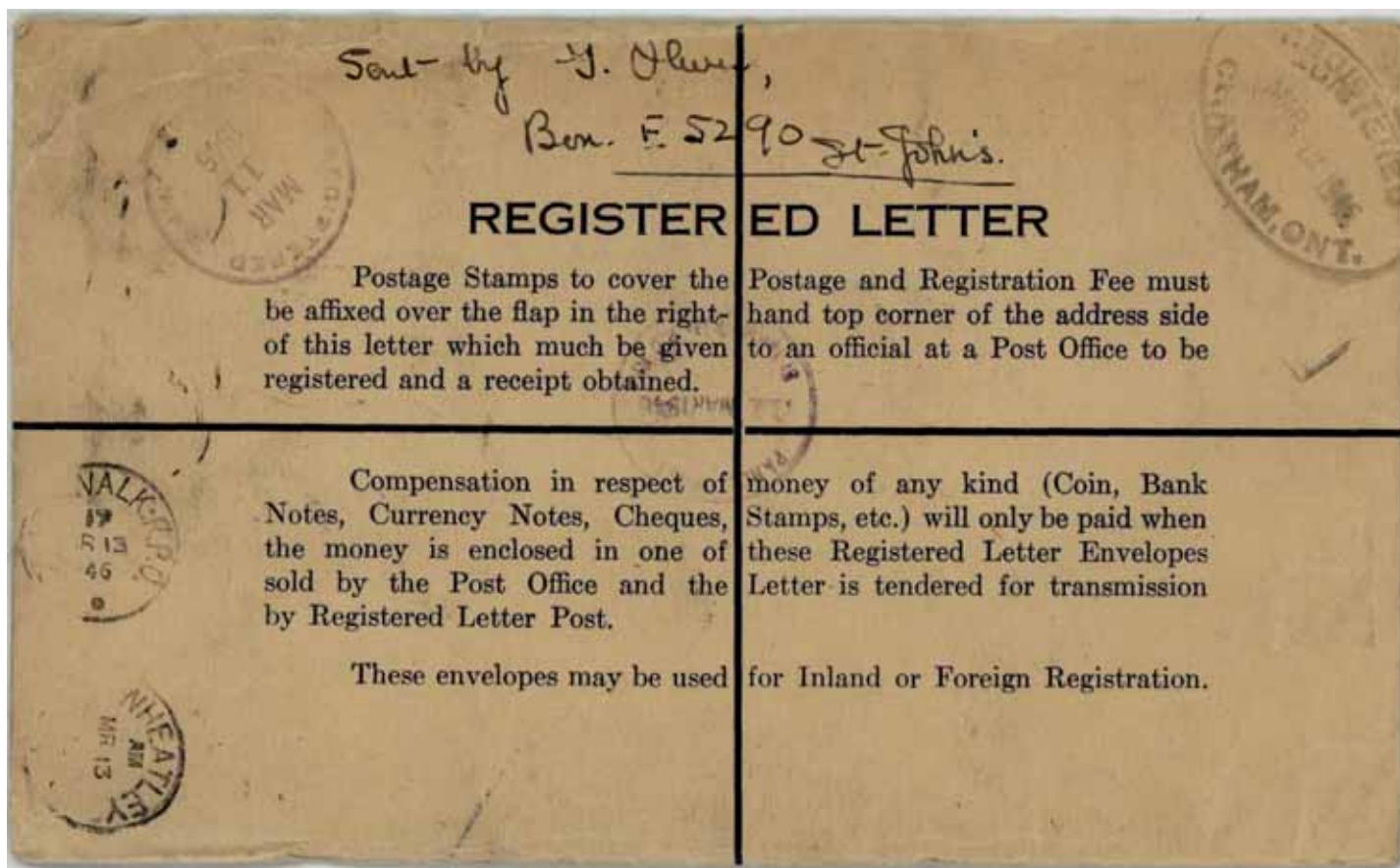


Jackson's Cove (Notre Dame Bay)—Brantford, 1944. Rated double at 3¢ for the first ounce and 2¢ each additional. Censored (using Newfoundland tape) at North Sydney (N S), where it was registered at no additional charge (valuables having been found in the letter; in World War II, this usually means compulsory registration, with registration fee charged). The blue crayon cross was also applied at North Sydney, as this was used for registered mail in Newfoundland (but not in Canada).

There is a whiteout duplex, presumably applied at North Sydney.



St John's—Wheatley (Ont), by air, 11 March 1946. Registration 5¢; rest ??



Europe and colonies

France and colonies

From France, letter card and printed matter



Haute Vienne—Port Hope (Ont), 1901. Each of registration and U P U letter rates, 25 centimes.



Paris—Toronto, printed matter, address label, 1908. Printed matter to Canada, 23 × 5 centimes per 50 g, plus 25 centimes registration. At 1.15 kg, possibly several books. An early Canada Customs oval.



Paris—Toronto, 1901. Each of registration and U P U letter rates, 25 centimes. Montreal squared circle precursor on reverse.



Paris—Ottawa, 1911. Rated as above. Montreal registration handstamp.

France



Nantua—Montreal, 1914. Each of registration and U P U letter rates, 25 centimes.



St Martin-Vesubie (Riviera)—Philadelphia, forwarded to North Head, Grand Manan (NB), 1919. Each of registration and U P U letter rates, 25 centimes.

France



Logelbach—Toronto, sextuple, February 1923. Registration 25 ctm and U P U letter rates at 25 ctm for first 15 g, and 15 ctm for each additional.

France



Paris—Pictou (N S), forwarded to Montreal, February 1924. Registration and first weight U P U letter rate each 50 ctm.



France



Reims–Winnipeg, triple, 1928. Registration 1,50 Fr and U P U letter rates at 1,50 Fr for first 15 g, and 90 ctm for each additional.

Etiquette gives the routing, via Le Havre by the *France* to New York.



France

Mail to Canada qualified for a preferred rate from 11 September 1929, 75 ctm for the first 20 g and 50 ctm for each additional. From 1 August 1937, letter mail was sent at the frontier rate. Neither of these was correctly rated.



Paris—Sherbrooke (Que), frontier rate (?), 1936. Registration 2 Fr; the remainder, 60 ctm, pays the frontier rate. Mail to Canada did not yet qualify for the frontier rate.



Paris—Montreal, frontier rate (?), November 1936. Registration 2 Fr; the remainder is 3,30 Fr, which is triple U P U letter rate (1,5 + 0,9 + 0,9); the preferred rate should have been charged.

France



Le Havre—Montreal, January 1931. Postage of 3,90 Francs: registration 1,50 Fr; the remainder, 2,40 Fr, pays the U P U rate (second weight), despite the letter qualifying for the preferred rate (1,25 Fr).

France

Qualifying for the frontier rate.



Vesoulie (Haute-Rhône)—Sherbrooke (Que), double frontier rate, 1939. Registration 2,50 Fr; the remainder, 2 Fr, correctly pays the frontier rate (second weight 1,25 + 0,75).



Paris—Vancouver, double frontier rate, 1939. Rated as above.

Mail to interned POWs and refugees

Camp N in Farnham (Que) was an internment camp for UK deportees (including refugees, Nazis, and enemy soldiers) until June 1941, when it was converted to a camp holding *friendly enemy aliens* (refugees). Registered mail to internment camps is very unusual. Both from Vichy (unoccupied) France by air to US.



Toulouse (France)—Camp N, by air, April 1941. Rated 2,50 Fr reg'n (38–Feb 42), 2,50 Fr surface, & 12 Fr air supplement, in effect Dec 40–Feb 42.

Crown censor #21 (internment ops) applied in Ottawa.

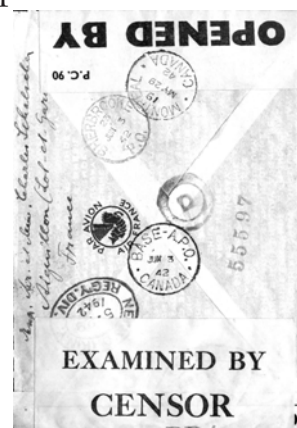


EXAMINED BY
CENSOR



Aiguillon (France)—Camp N, by air, May 1942. Should have been rated 4 Fr reg'n, 4 Fr surface, & 12 Fr air supplement (Feb 42–45); seemingly short-paid 1,60 Fr.

French military censor. Both regular and internment camp (I.C.) censor tape. Small Canadian refugee censor (C R C) applied in Ottawa.



EXAMINED BY
CENSOR

Camp N was a refugee camp after May 1941. Old stationery of Air France (dissolved by Vichy).

From Monaco



La Condamine–Pictou (NS), forwarded to the Ritz Carlton (Montreal), 1923. French postal rates applied: 50 centimes for each of registration and U P U letter.

From Algeria



Moustapha (Alger)—Montreal, 10 June 1935. Postage of 4,40 Fr; French postal rates applied: 2 Fr registration and second weight (1,50 + 0,90 Fr) U P U letter rate; again, the preferred rate was not applied.

From Morocco



Rabat–Quebec, 25 October 1929. Postage of 3,00 Fr; French postal rates applied: 1,50 Fr for each of registration and U P U letter rate; once again, the preferred rate (effective 11 September 1939) was not applied.

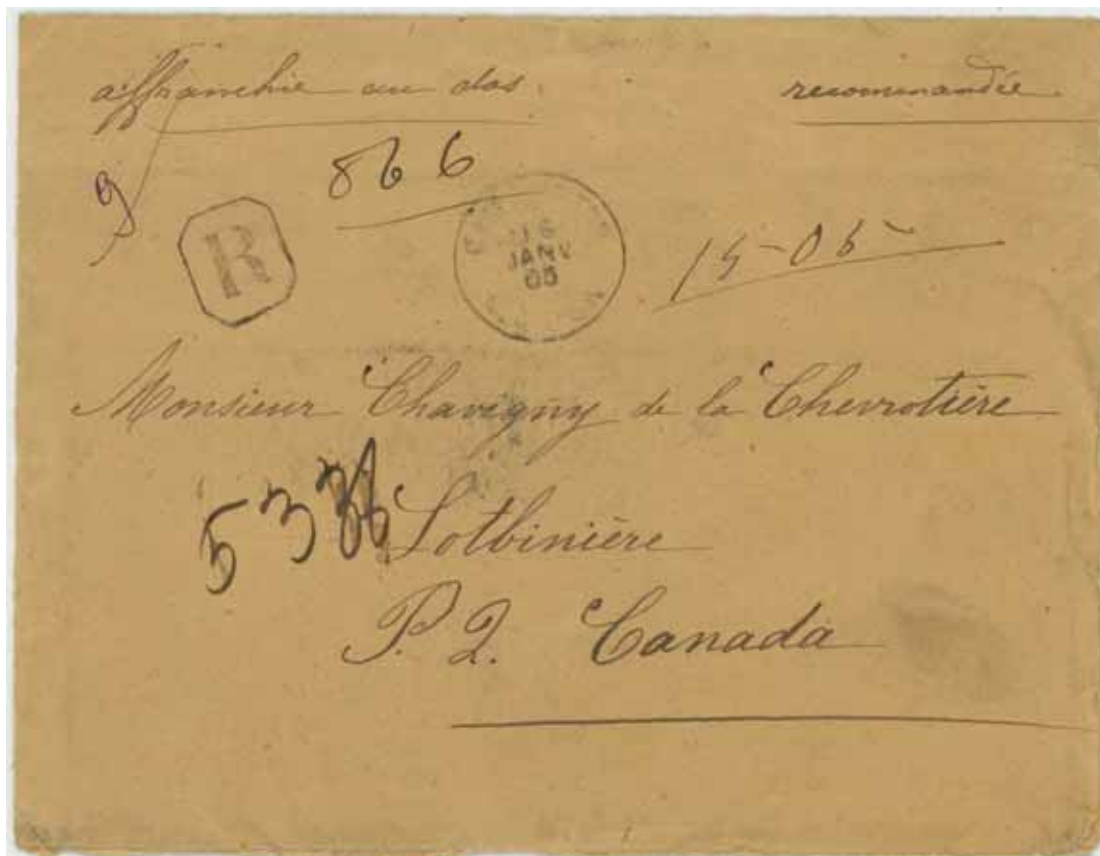


From Madagascar



Tananarive—Victoria (BC), triple, 1933. Postage applied, 4,80 Fr: third weight U P U letter rate at 1,50 Fr for the first 20 g, and 0,90 Fr for each additional (despite eligibility for preferred rate to Canada), plus 1,50 Fr registration.

From Réunion



Cambuston (Réunion)—Lotbinière (Que), 1905. Each of registration and U P U letter rates, 25 centimes. Via St Denis from Cambuston, a village in the northeast of the island. Adjacent to the broken circle Montreal cancel at lower right is that of La Chevrotière.



From French Guiana



Cayenne—Shelburne (N S), 1910. Registration 25 ctm and second weight U P U letter rate (25 + 15 ctm).

From St Pierre et Miquelon

This is almost certainly a philatelic contrivance, like most mail from this place.



St Pierre et Miquelon—Cape Breton, returned to New York, 1931. Total 2,50 Francs: registration is 1,50 F, leaving 1 F for the ridiculously long flight to Cape Breton.



From Guadeloupe



Capesterre—Toronto, 1902. 25 centimes for each of registration and U P U letter rate. Via St Thomas (Dutch West Indies).

From Martinique



Fort-de-France—Waterloo, March 1916. 25 centimes for each of registration and U P U letter rate. Probably a philatelic address.

Rest of western Europe

From Denmark



Copenhagen—St Andrews (NB), forwarded to Newcastle, 1901. Stamps make up 76 Filler: triple U P U letter at 20 Øre per 15 g and registration, 16 Ø. Via German-American Sea Post, Bremen—New York. Forwarded from St Andrews to Newcastle (New Brunswick).

NB (latin, *Nota bene*) is standard on Danish registered matter.



Denmark



Holeby–Prince Albert (Sask), 1921. U P U letter rate 40 Øre and registration at 30 Ø.



Løgstør–Kitchener (Ont), 1924. Rated as above. Sailing ship cinderella. Probably philatelic address.

Denmark



Ringkøbing—Radville (Sask), 1925. U P U letter rate 40 Øre and registration at 30 Ø.

Denmark

Looks philatelic. By air to Cologne, then steamship to New York.



Næstved–Montreal, returned to sender, 5 July 1935. Postage of 1,95 Kr, obvious philatelic franking. But the backstamps are interesting.



Denmark



Copenhagen—Montreal by
air, 23 January 1950.
Postage 9,75 crowns; reg-
istration was 30 Øre; air-
mail rates? See next page.



Denmark



Copenhagen—Montreal by air,
24 January 1950 (the next
day).

Postage 4,55 crowns; reg-
istration was 30 Øre; air-
mail rates?

The two covers together sug-
gest that the airmail rate
was 1,65 Kr first weight and
1,30 Kr for each additional.
So this was triple, and the
preceding was septuple.



From Sweden

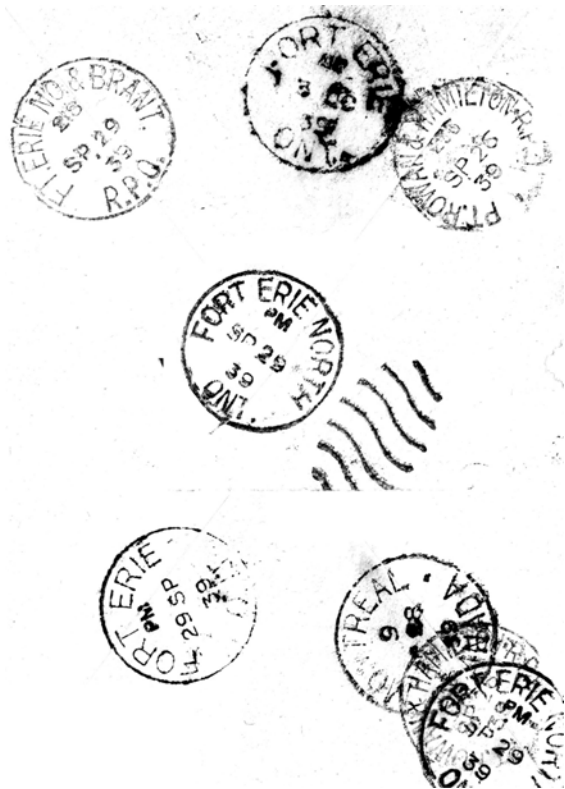


Stockholm–Montreal, by air, 1948. Postage 1,05 kr: registration 25 öre, and air mail apparently 80 öre.

From Norway



Aalesund—Fort Erie South (Ont), 1939. Registration and first weight U P U letter each 30 Øre. Selvedge from Canadian stamps used to reseal at top.



Norway

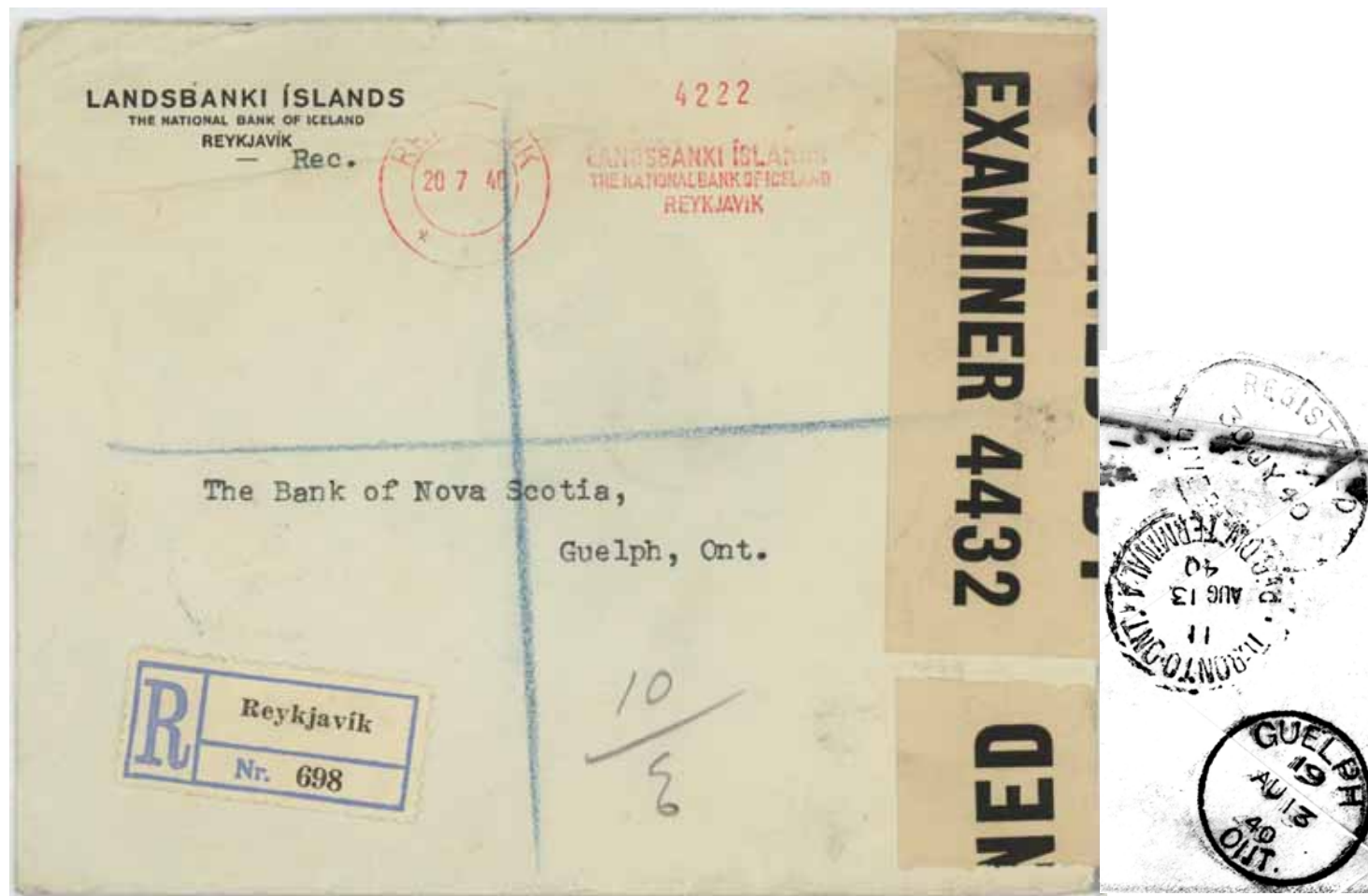


Oslo–Toronto, December 1945. Total postage 2.20 Øre; registration is 40 Ø, and if sent first class, would represent the eighth weight (first 20 g, 40 Ø; each additional 20 Ø).

ceramic spenne (on the customs form) means (according to Google) *ceramic buckle*, whatever that is. And the purple **TOLLOPSYN** refers to customs supervision.

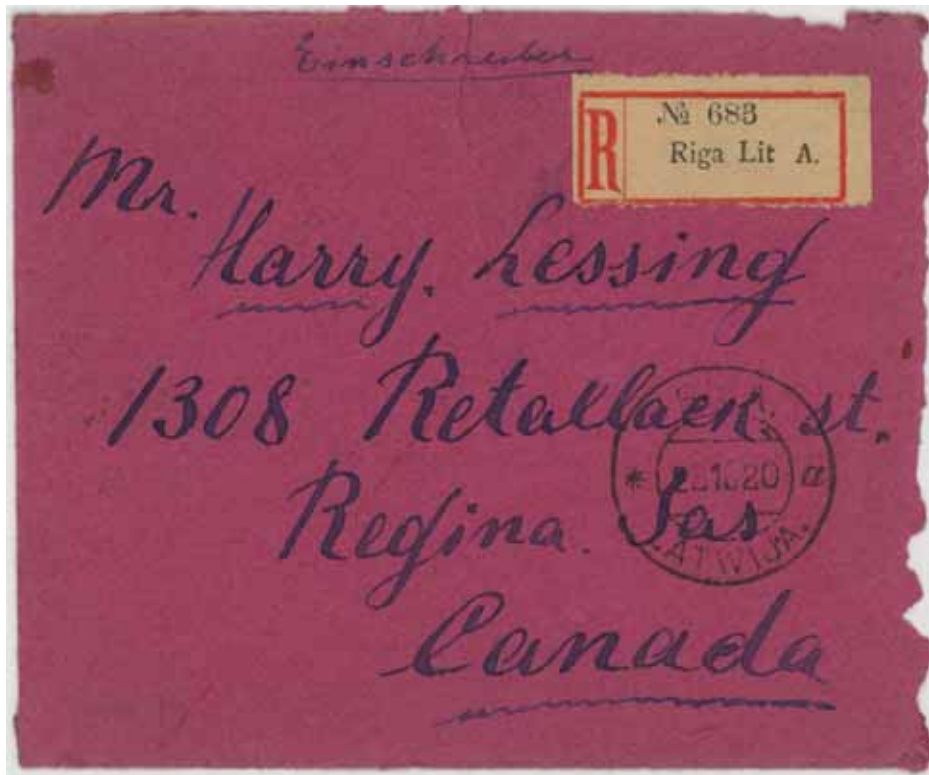


From Iceland



Reykjavik–Guelph (Ont), via Liverpool, 20 July 1940. The portion of the meter that includes the amount of postage is covered by the censor tape. At this time, fees were 40 Aurur registration, and 45 Au U P U letter rate.

From Latvia



Riga—Regina, 1920. Stamps overprinted **2 DIWI RUBLI**; based on rates in nearby years, U P U letter rate was the same as registration, so 2 rubles each.

From Estonia



Talinn—Harriston (Ont), 1920. Postage, 5 Marks; presumably, 2,50 M for each of U P U and registration.

From Finland



Helsinki–Fredericton, 1912. Russian postal rates: 10 Kopeks for each of U P U letter and registration.
NOT-CALLED-FOR and returned to sender, via the **Ottawa D L O**. Small **Non Rétourné/Unclaimed** applied in London.



Kerava–Hamilton, 1921. Each of U P U letter rate and registration at 50 penni.

Finland

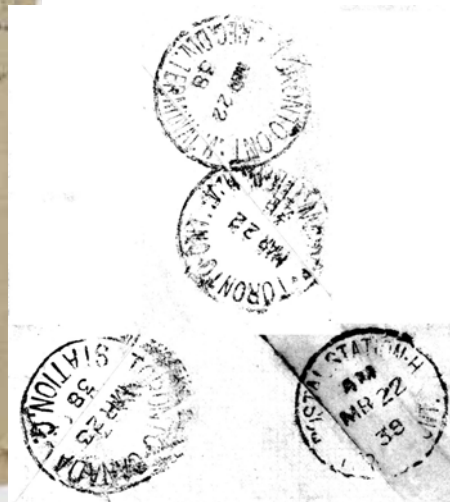


Viipuri—Toronto, December 1924. Each of U P U letter and registration 2 Mk.



Kuopio—Quebec, December 1928. Rated as above.

Finland



Johannes—Toronto, 1938. Second weight U P U 3,50 + 2 Marks and 2,50 Mk registration.

From Switzerland



Arosa–Halifax, June 1912. Second weight U P U letter 25 + 15 centimes and registration 25 ctm.

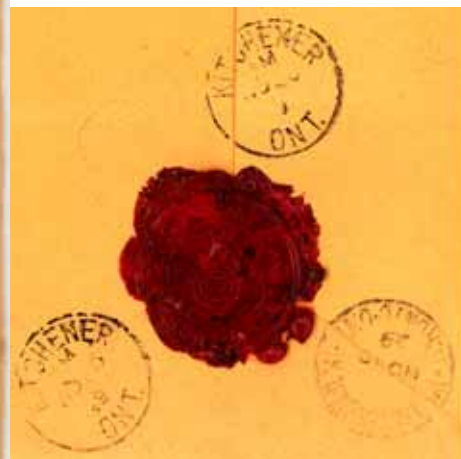


Bercher–Angers (Que), September 1919. Each of U P U letter rate and registration 25 ctm.

Switzerland



Bercher-Angers (Que), September 1919. U P U letter rate 30 Rp and registration 40 Rp.



Territet-Kitchener (Ont), 1924. Second weight U P U letter rate 30 + 20 Rp and registration 40 Rp.

Switzerland



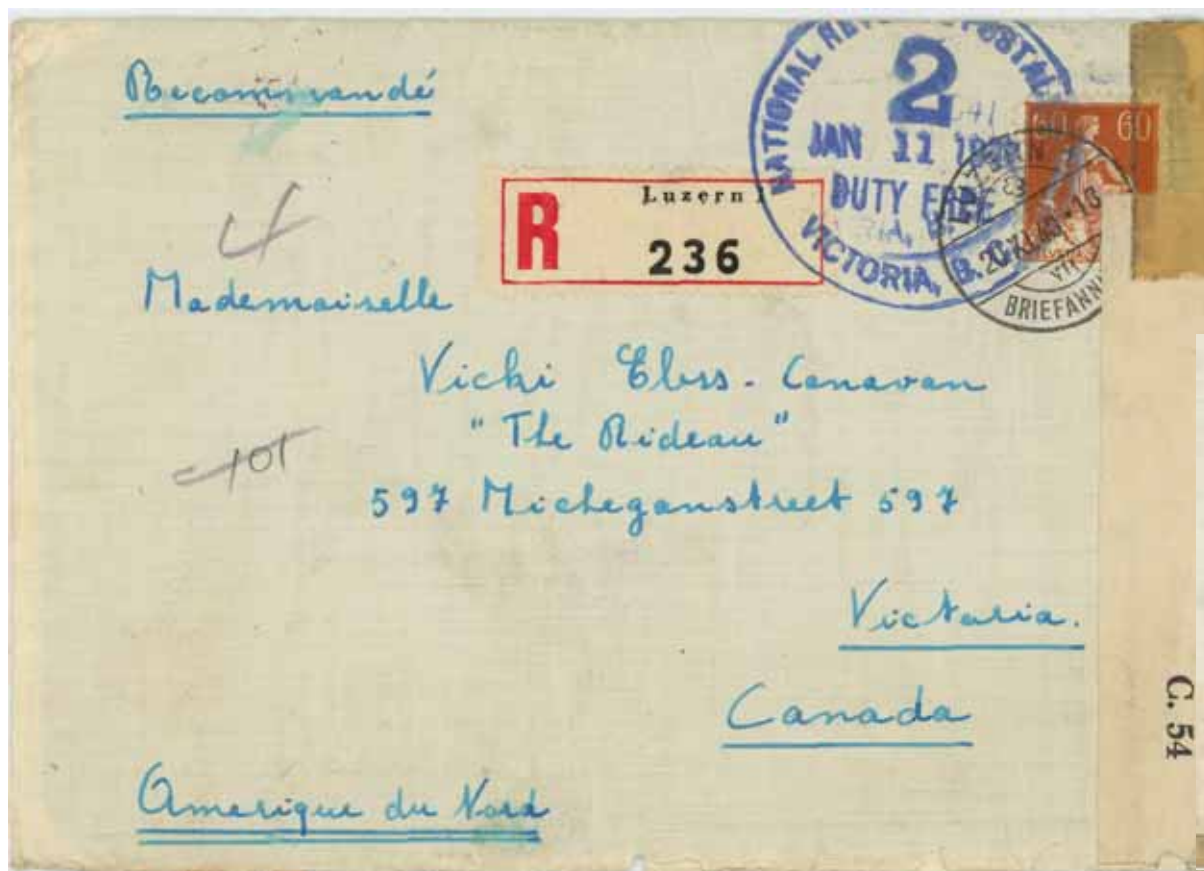
To Sarnia (Ont), 1930. U P U letter rate, 30 Rappen and registration, 40 Rp; overpaid 10 ctm.

Nicht per Luftpost (not by airmail).

NOTICE SENT. Indicates that delivery could not initially be made at the address (because addressee was out).



Switzerland



Luzerne–Victoria (BC), 1940. U P U letter and registration each 30 Rappen. Canadian censorship.

Mit Luftpost
Par avion
Per via aerea

Einschreiben.

27K 150
out May 31 AM 6
Z44 Castlefield
From, A. J. Simpson,
Box 509,
Ont. Agr. College, Toronto
Guelph, Canada.
Out

GRENCHEN
-8.V.44-8
(SOLOTHURN)

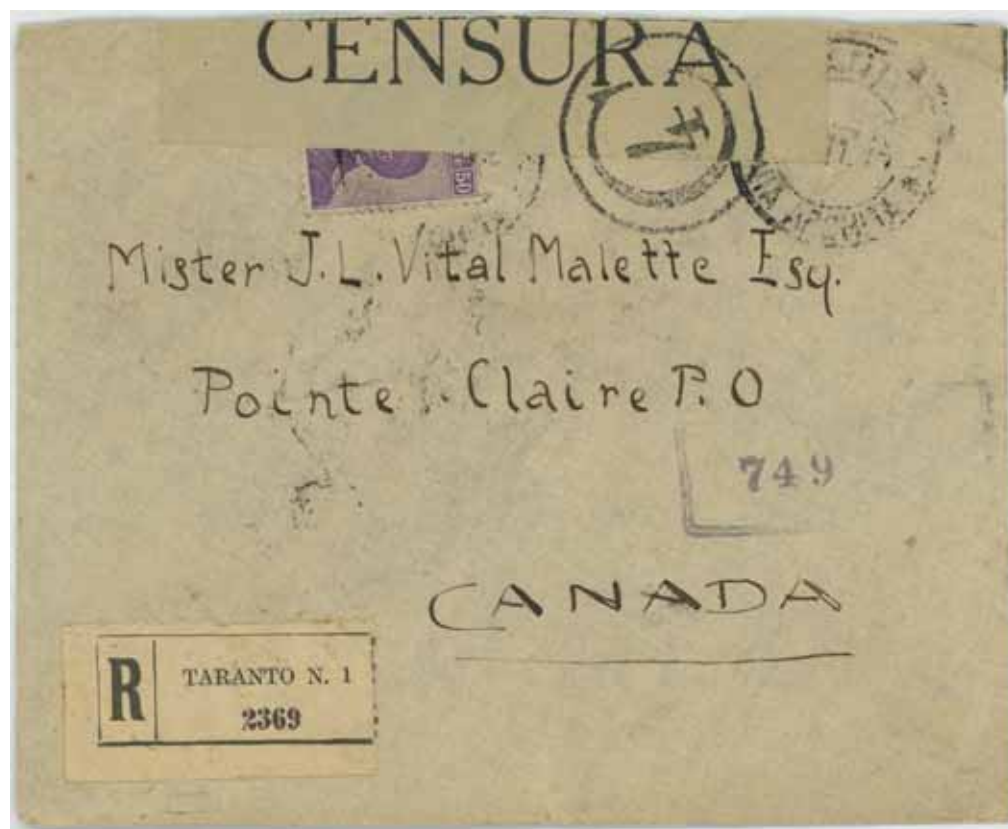
R Grenchen
048

Ernst Meili
Luzern (Sol.)
Feldstrasse No. 39
(Schweiz.)

EXAMINED BY
CENTS

EXAMINED BY

From Italy



Taranto–Pointe Claire (Que), 1917. 25 centisimi for each of U P U and registration. Italian censor.



Portofino–Westmount (Montreal), 1922. Registration 80 centisimi and second weight U P U 80 + 40 ctm.

Italy

Printed matter (*stampe*), rated as *other objects*.



Modena—Quebec, 1928. Registration 1,25 Lire and first weight other objects 0,25 L (per 50 g).

[illegible]

VERIFICATO PER CENSURA

Baronessa

Angèle

SARTORIO

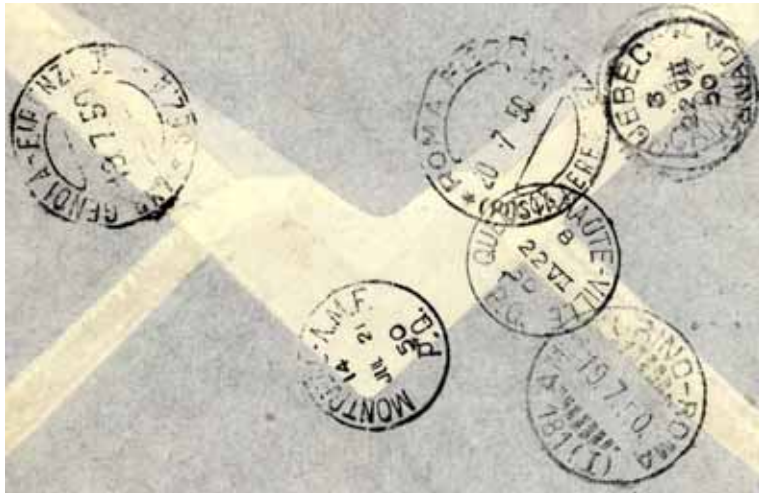
KAMLOOPS (B.C.)
(CANADA ')

R 671
TORINO RACCOMANDA

Italy



Pietrasanta–Quebec, 19 July 1950. Postage, 175 Lire: 55 L first weight U P U letter, 60 L registration, presumably 60 L airmail supplement.



From Austria



Vienna—president of the Red Cross, Toronto, 11 June 1909.

Postage 50 Heller, made up of 25 H for each of UPU letter rate and registration.



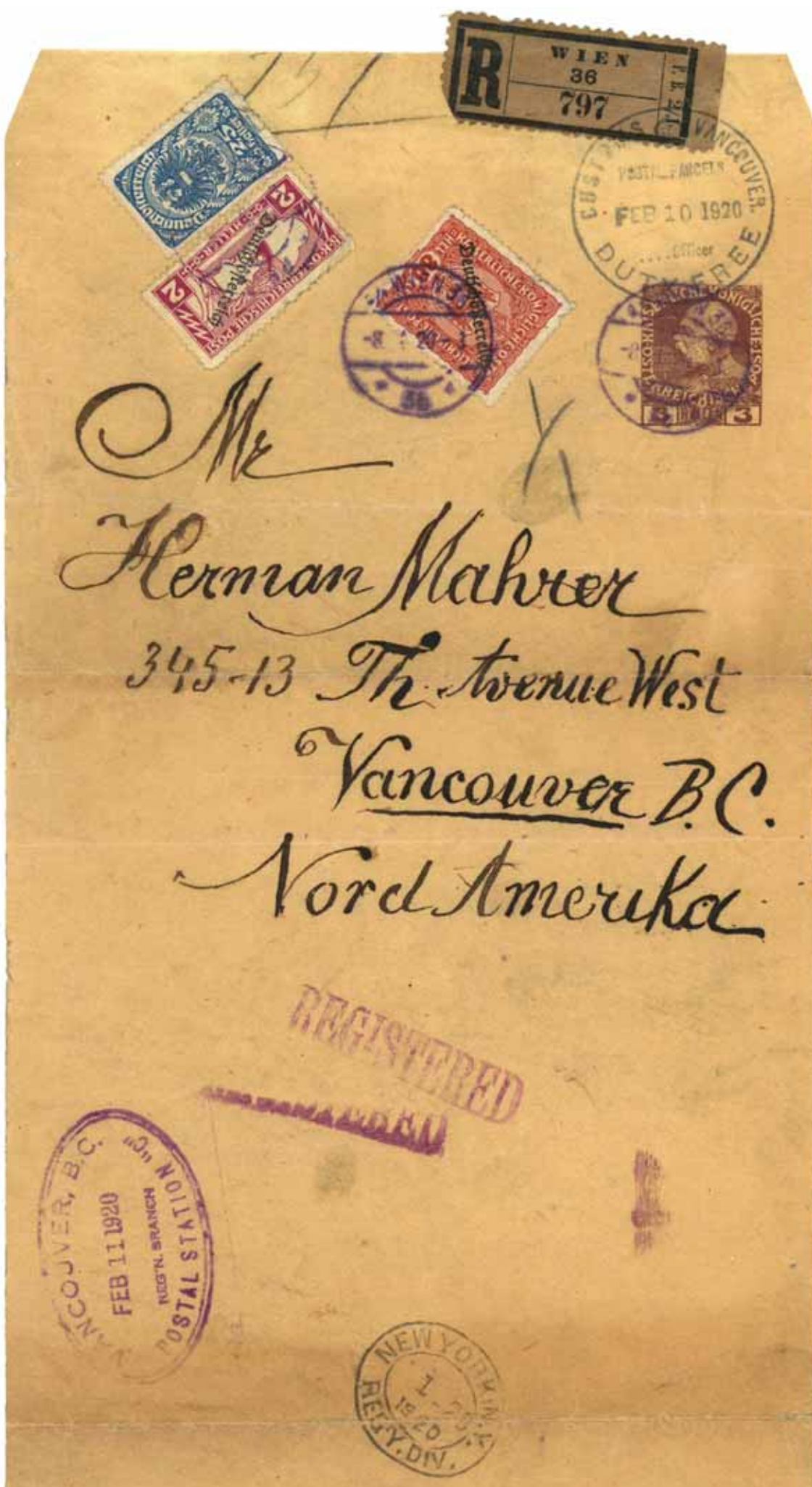
Losiacz (now Losyach in Ukraine)—Arnprior (Ont), 12 March 1912. Rated as above.



Austria
printed matter

Vienna—Vancouver,
8 January 1920.

Postage applied, 110 Heller.
This is in the run-up to
massive inflation. Reg-
istration 25 H; I haven't
found printed matter rates
for this period.



Austria



Leoben—Ottawa, 13 January 1932. Postage, 100 Groschen: 60 Gr registration plus apparently fifth weight (per 20 g) UPU 40 + 4 × 24 with an overpayment of 4 Gr.

From Germany



Leipzig—biscuit manufacturers in Victoria (BC), 1899. Franked 20Pfennig registration and double U P U letter rate (20 Pf per 15 g). Via New York, St Paul, and Winnipeg.



Gerolzhofen (Germany)—Chatham (Ont), 1900. Postage paid 40 Pfennig, made up of 20 Pf (equivalent to 25 ctm) for each of U P U letter rate and registration.

Germany



Markneukirchen—Toronto, 1903. 20 Pf for each of U P U letter and registration.



Hamburg—Ottawa, 1905. Rated as above

Germany



Hamburg—Wallaceburg (Ont), 1914. Rated 20 Pf (equivalent to 25 ctm) for each of U P U letter rate and registration.

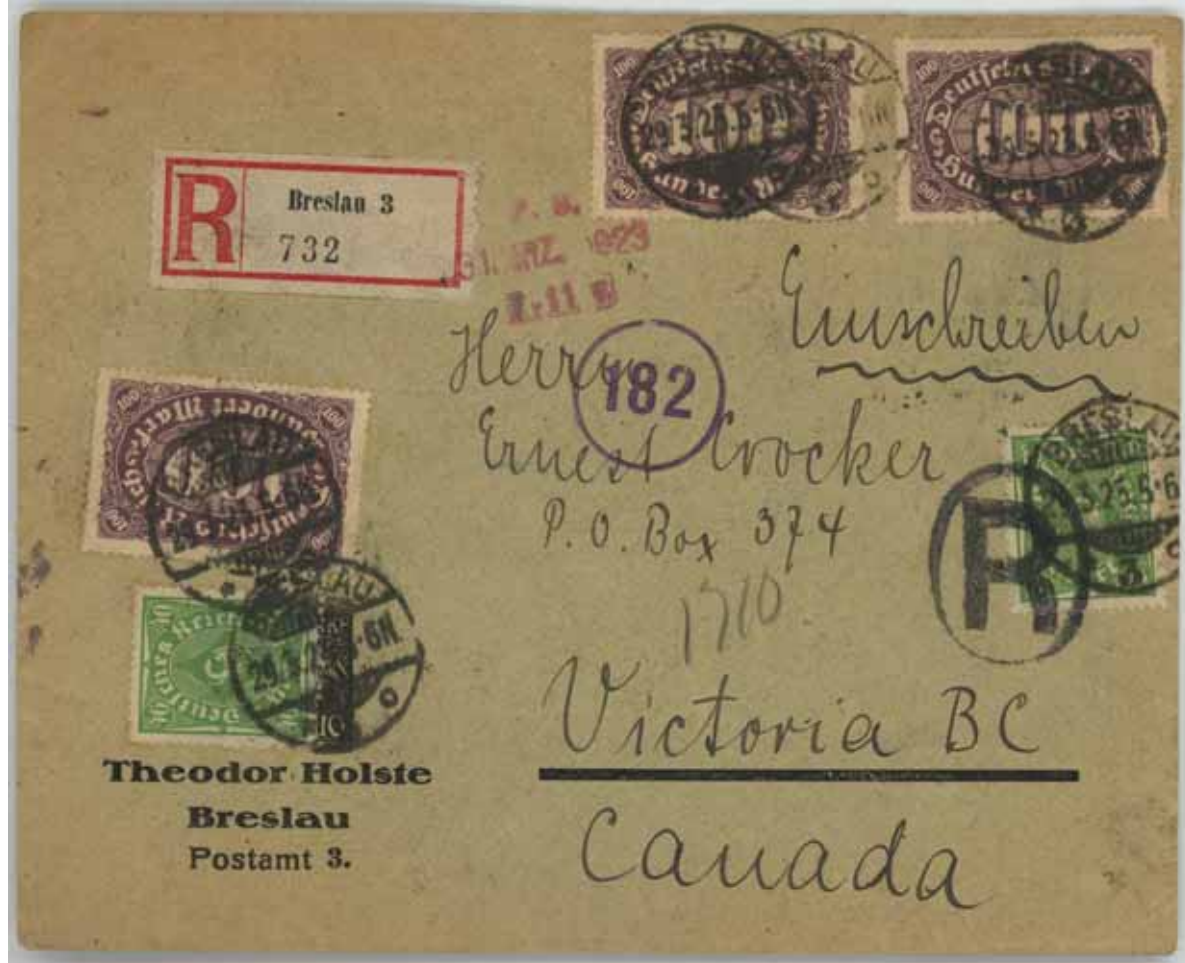
Received Unsealed/N.Y.P.O. Reg. Div, and officially sealed at New York.



Germany

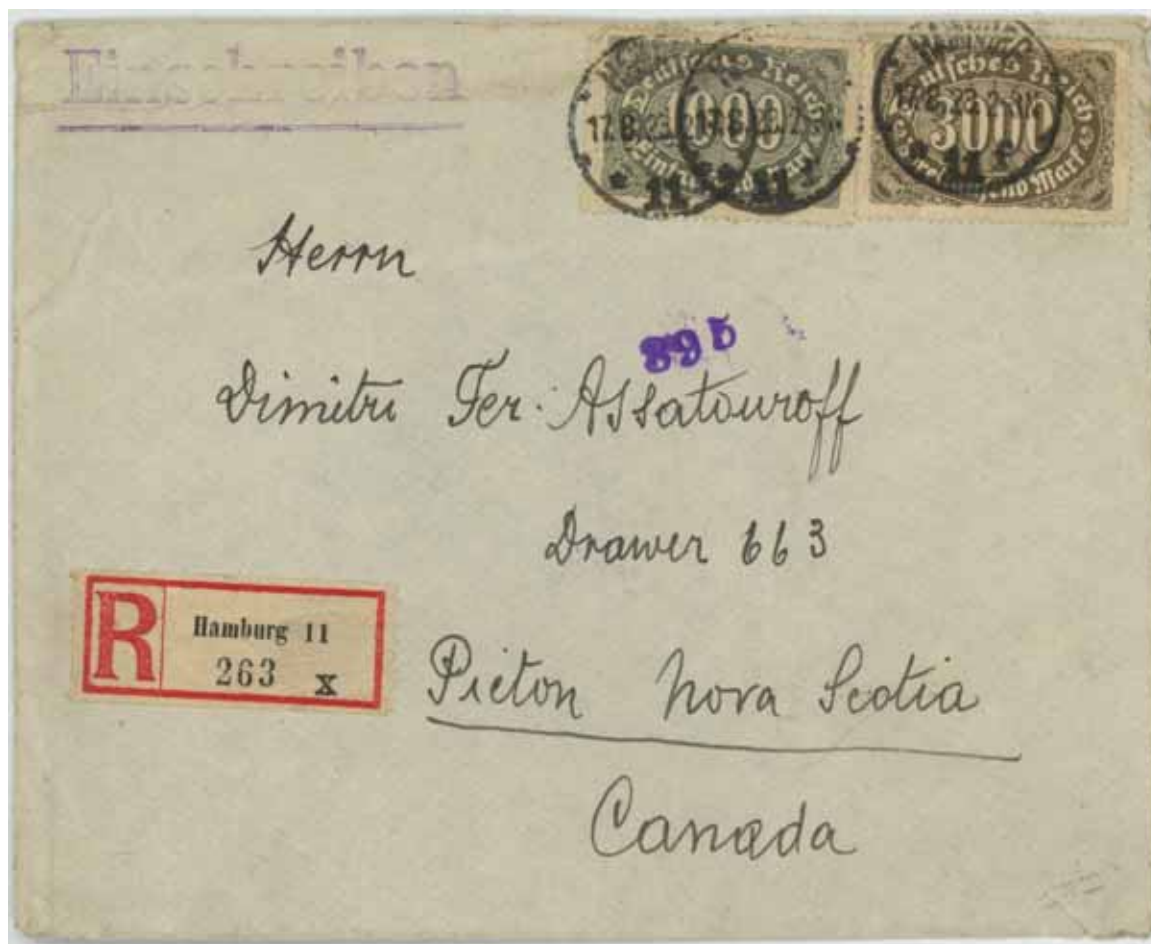
Breslau–Victoria (BC),
29 March 1923.

Postage paid 380 Marks,
made up of 300 Mk
U P U letter rate and
80 Mk registration
(effective 1 March–
30 June 1923).



Hamburg–Pictou (NS), 17 August 1923. Sender has
incorrectly written *Pictou*,
which is in Ontario.

Postage paid 4 000 Marks,
made up of 3 000 Mk
U P U letter rate and
1 000 Mk registration
(effective 1–24 August
1923).



Germany



Ürdingen—Sault Ste Marie (Ont), January 1924. Postage paid 75 Pfennig: 30 Pf registration, and double weight U P U letter rate at 30 Pf for the first 20 g and 15 g for the next.

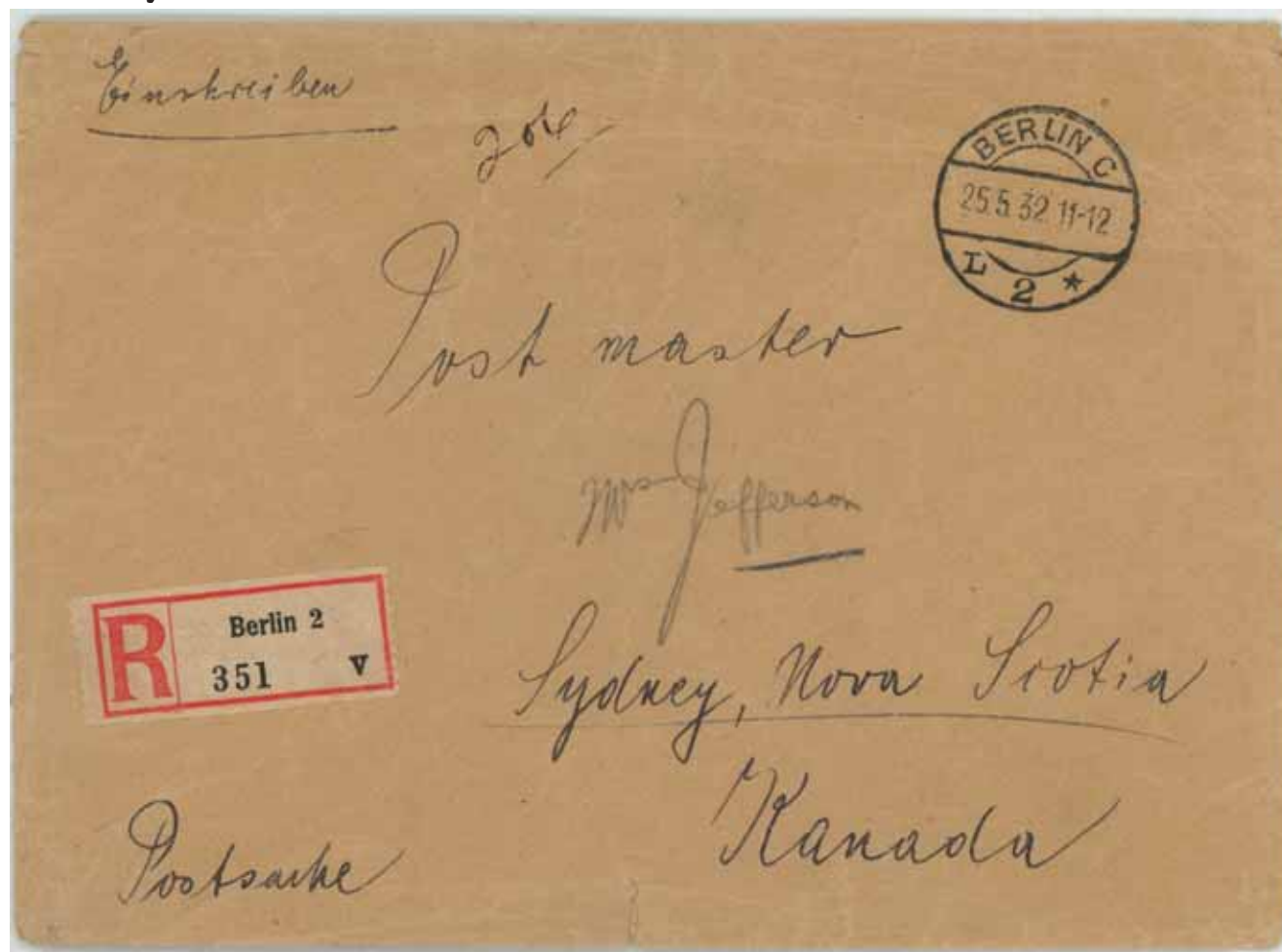


Hamburg—Ottawa, sextuple, April 1924. Postage applied 135 Pfennig: 30 Pf registration, and sixth weight U P U letter rate at 30 Pf for the first 20 g and 15 g for each additional.

This package does not contain any articles liable to United States Custom duties. It may be opened for Customs purposes before delivery to addressee.



Germany



Berlin—Sydney (NS), via Montreal, 1932. Free. Post office to post office; contained *Postsache*, that is, letter bills.

Germany



Eisleben (Germany)—Regina, partially by air, August 1938. By air from Cologne to Cherbourg, and loaded aboard the steamer **EUROPA**. Although the latter had sent off catapult mail in preceding years, apparently not on this run. Then by air from New York.

Postage paid 127 Pfennig: 30 Pf registration, and that's all I know about the rates.



Austria in Germany



Vienna–Toronto, 17 August 1939 (two weeks before Hitler invaded Poland and 17 months after the Anschluss; arrived two days before the war began). Postage paid 71 Pfennig, using a 6 + 19 Pf semipostal, for German culture. Rates are 30 Pf registration, and 25 for the first 15 g, with 15 Pf for the next (so double rate, overpaid 1 Pf).

The purple handstamp means exempt from customs duties (and an ms *Kunst*—culture, art, ...—although the Nazis had their own perverted interpretation).



Germany



Gütersloh (Germany)–Lausanne (Switzerland), forwarded to Vancouver, **2 September 1939**. The Nazis had invaded Poland the previous day, and WW II began. Arrived in Lausanne on the fourth, forwarded from there, arriving in Ottawa 18 September. Canada had declared war on the tenth, and the letter was censored, and sent on to Vancouver. Since it had come directly from Switzerland, there was no problem forwarding it to Canada.

The message, from a nephew, is a birthday greeting, at least ostensibly (perhaps a hidden message?). It was addressed to Erwin Danziger, who it appears, was born in 1905, and married Hansi (née Landauer) in Switzerland, referred to as *Tante Hansi*. Danziger is a Jewish name, and why the sender would use a Hitler stamp (and a semipostal) is difficult to understand (perhaps the sender thought that the use of this stamp would reduce the possibility of Nazi censorship); more importantly, why was the sender still in Germany?

Postage paid 46 Pfennig: 30 Pf registration; the U P U postcard rate (including to Switzerland) was 15 Pf. So there was a convenience overpayment.

Lieber Onkel Erwin!

Zu Deinem Geburtstag sende ich Dir in unserer aller Namen die herzlichsten Wünsche. Hoffentlich geht es der lieben Tante Hansi und Dir recht wohl.

Mit den besten Grüßen Dein Neffe.

Hans [or Hanns?]

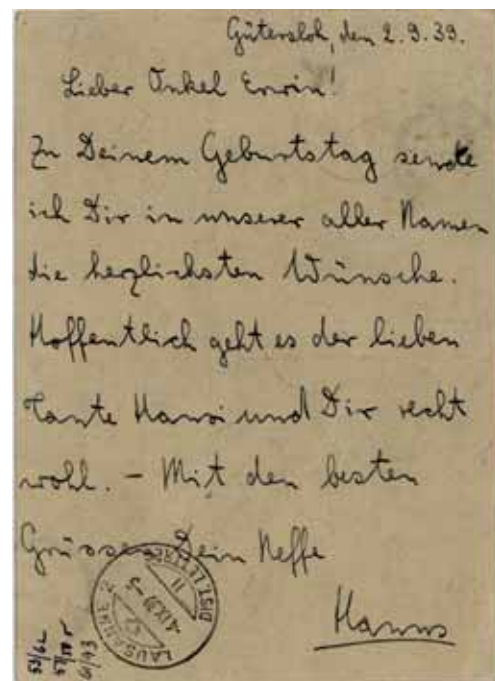
Dear Uncle Erwin!

I am sending you my warmest wishes on your birthday, on behalf of all of us. I hope that dear Aunt Hansi and you are doing very well.

With best regards, your nephew.

Hans (?)

Seems unlikely to contain a hidden message.



Germany



Regensburg (U S zone)–Toronto, special delivery, 18 June 1948.
Rated 210 Pf made up of 60 Pf registration, second weight
U P U letter 50 + 30 Pf, and 70 Pf special delivery. Rates in
effect 20 April–30 August 1948.

Regensburg was the site of the largest displaced persons
camp in Europe after the war.



From Belgium & colonies



Anvers—Montreal, 1899. Each of U P U letter rate and registration 25 centimes.



Anvers—Simcoe (Ont), 1902 [front]. Double U P U letter rate (2×25 ctm) and registration. Perfins.

Belgium



Brussels—Prince Albert (Sask), February 1925. Each of U P U letter rate and registration 75 centimes.



Brussels—Toronto, January 1926. Second weight U P U letter rate 1 + 0,60 Francs, and registration 1 Fr. T B semipostal.

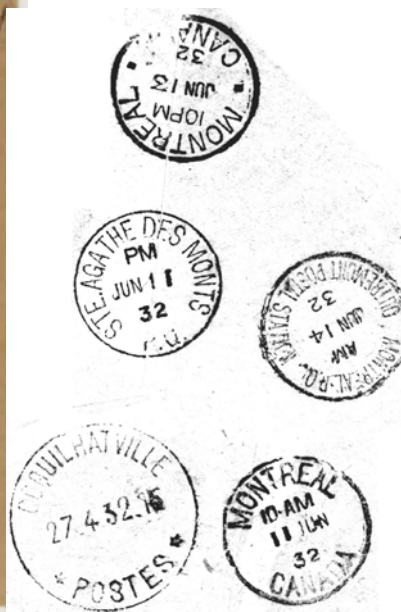
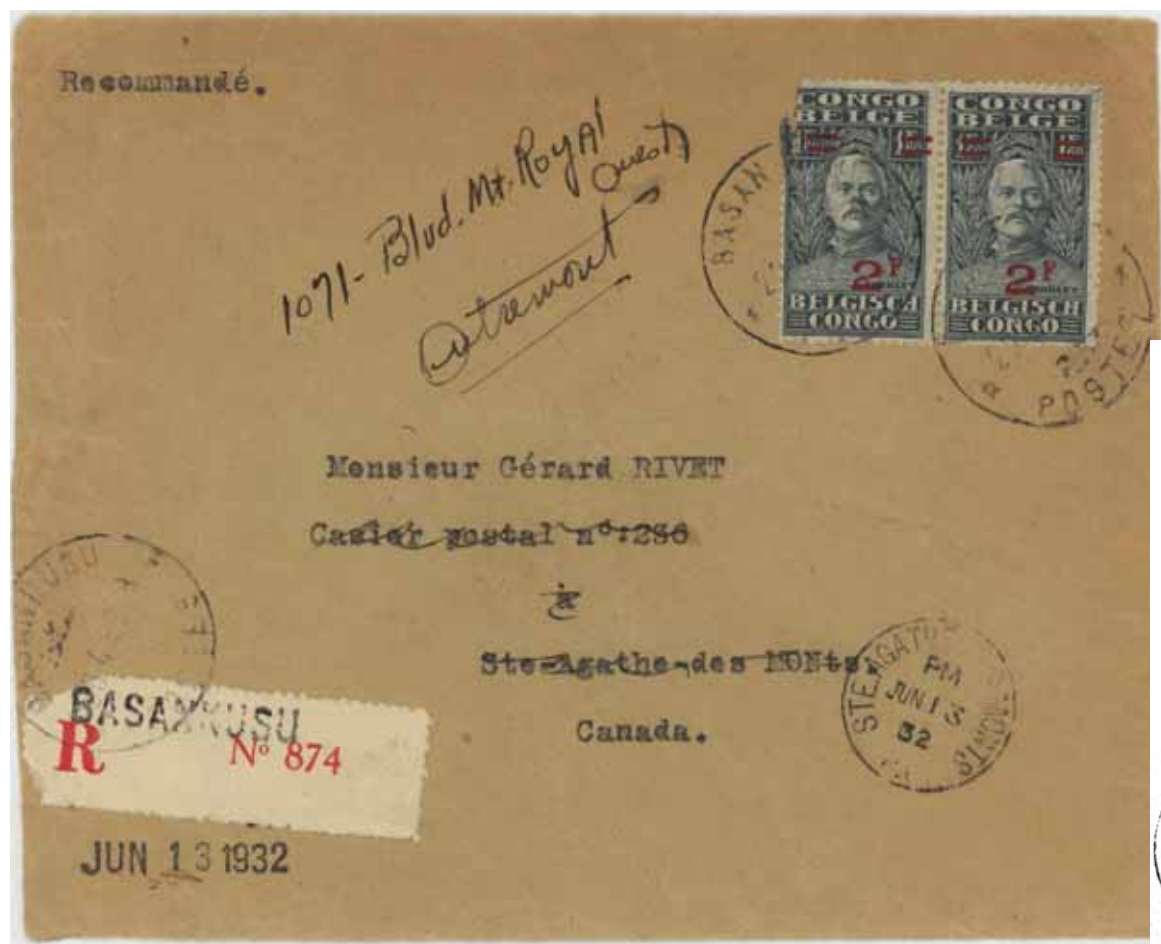
Belgium



Brussels—Grimsby (Ont), 19 August 1929. Second weight U P U letter rate 1,75 + 1 Francs and registration 1,75 Fr.



From Belgian Congo



Basaxkusu—Ste Agathe, forwarded to Outremont (Montreal), 20 April 1932. Each of U P U letter rate and registration 2 Francs.

From Netherlands



Amersterdam—Toronto, 31 March 1928. Postage paid 40 cent: 15 c registration, and second weight U P U at 15 c for the first 20 g, & 10 c for the next. The five wax seals contribute to the weight.



Netherlands



Gorssel-Toronto, parcel by air, 22 February 1947. Package label. *Inhoud monsters drukwerk* (at top) has nothing to do with monsters: Contains samples, printed matter. Postage paid 14,62 Guilden: no clue about the rates.

Netherlands East Indies



Kisaran—Toronto, by air, 25 July 1934. I didn't know there was air mail to Canada from here in 1934. Postage paid 1,10 Guilden: 20 c registration, first weight surface 15 c, and presumably 75 c airmail supplement.

From Spain



Las Palmas (Spain)—Yarmouth (NS), 1899. Double 25 centavo (equivalent to 25 ctm) per 15 g U P U letter rate, and 25 cvo registration. With small Liverpool (U K) registered oval.

Spain



Tarragona (Catalonia)—Quebec, 15 April 1930. Postage paid 1,05 peseta: 0,30 Pta registration, and 3 × 0,25 Pta U P U letter rate per 25 g.



Barcelona—Winnipeg, 9 October 1937. Postage applied 120 centimos: 45 cmo registration, and second weight U P U letter rate at 45 cmo for the first 25 g with 35 cmo for each additional. Civil war censorship.

Spain



Astorga—St Boniface (MB), 15 April 1938. Registration and P U A S letter rate, each 45 centimos (stamps missing). Military censorship.

Spain



Barcelona–Toronto, by air, 5 June 1946. Postage 2,65 peseta (10 cmo stamp on reverse is a voluntary contribution): 0,40 Pta registration, 0,50 Pta surface and conjecturally 1,75 Pta airmail supplement.

From Portugal



Lisbon—Montreal, 1903. Registration 50 Reis and U P U letter rate 130 Rs.

From Greece



Vellon—Winnipeg, 1934. Each of U P U letter rate and registration, 8 Δρ. Via Athens, Brindisi, Turin, and Montreal.



Peiraieus—Hartford (CT), forwarded to Sandy Cove (NS), 31 August 1933. Each of U P U letter rate and registration at 8 Δρ. Ms registration mark at *Lepirée*. Stationery originally intended for airmail (ΑΕΡΟΠΟΡΙΚΩΣ).

From Albania



Permet–Ste Anne de Bellevue (Que), 1933. Registration 25 Quindarks, and double weight U P U letter at 25 Q for the first 20 g and 15 Q for each additional. Via Italy.



From SHS/Jugoslavia



Varazdim–Gananoque (Ont), 23 November 1926. Registration 2,50 Dinars, and triple weight U P U letter at 3 D for the first 20 g and 1,50 D for each additional. Next page is a transcript of the enclosed letter.



SHS continued

Transcript:

Concerning the receipt of your very favorable letter accept you please before all my thanks for the trouble you have given you. I am honoured with your letter, the cards and prospects you so kind to send me. I am happ[y] t o send you some views of Varazdin, the city I live in, views of our national costumes and my photographe. I scarcely understood your dear letter and was obligated to look for a translator.

I thank you for your information in case of Canada. Is you have mentioned I have the intention to reach Canada. I have the legal passport and I took connection with Mr.Dr. Frank Hoffmann Certificate Issuing Officer of the Canadian Government who mont[h]ly visits our capital city Zagreb, to get Visum. Mr Hoffmann told me that only farmers were permitted to land in Canada. Colonists and tourists wishing to reach Canada have to pay a bond of \$500 to get the visum. Except all that, they have landing in a Canadian harbour to show \$300–400 as a proof that they are capable to maintain themselves.

Such high sums are not to be gained easy in our circumstances and so the way to Canada would be out of for me. I beg you to be my adviser to find supports in any way to get the Visum without being obliged to pay the bond. Travelling expenses for Canada and the necessary maintenance I possess.

I hope you will help me in this way and I am prepared to render my office to you coming to your country February 1927 I would like to be there.

Greg Bozidar
tradesman
Varazdim, Croatia SHS



Zagreb–Grand-Mère (Que), 8 August 1930. Registration and U P U letter rate each 3 Dinars.



Ada–Port Burwell (Ont), October 1945. Rates? Censored in Beograd and Italy



Jugoslavia



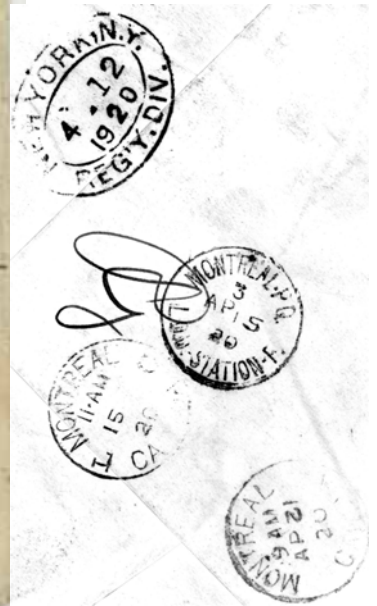
Nova Gradiska–Vancouver by air, 1946. Total postage 29 Dinar. Registration 7 Din.



Kula–Galt (Ont), 1947. Total postage 46 Dinar; no rate sources for Yugoslavia in 1947.

Eastern Europe

From Czechoslovakia



Zatec-Saaz—Montreal, 1920. Each of U P U letter rate and registration at 50 deniers of a crown.



Haindorf–Hamilton, special delivery, 20 February 1920. Postage 160 deniers of a crown; each of first U P U letter rate and registration is 50 deniers (subsequent weights 30 d), which leaves either 60 d express or 30 d express and 30 d second weight [15 May 1919–31 July 1920]. Literature says special delivery not available at the time (in the subsequent rate period, it was 50 d).

There is no country given in the destination, but someone (maybe in Philadelphia) did write in *Ontario*, which presumably helped get it to Canada (there being numerous Hamiltons in the world).



Lipa—Binscarth (Man), 1924. Postage 500 deniers of a crown: each of U P U letter rate and registration at 250 deniers of a crown.

Czechoslovakia



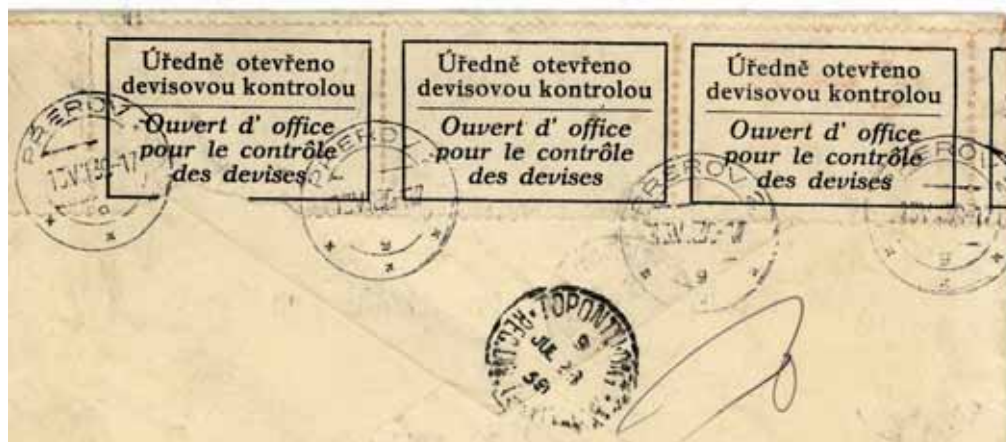
Prostějov—Westmount (Montreal), 1931. Postage 5 crowns: each of U P U letter rate and registration at 2,50 crowns.

Revnice—Yorkton (Sask), post card, 1938. Postage of 3.7 crowns: literature gives international post card rate as 1.5 k and and registration as 2.5 k. Message is written in Cyrillic script.

Czechoslovakia



Prerov–Toronto, 13 July 1939. Each of registration and U P U letter 2,50 crowns. Currency control.



Czechoslovakia



Prague–Hamilton, by air, 1 March 1946. Postage of 48 crowns: registration 8 crowns; rest airmail?



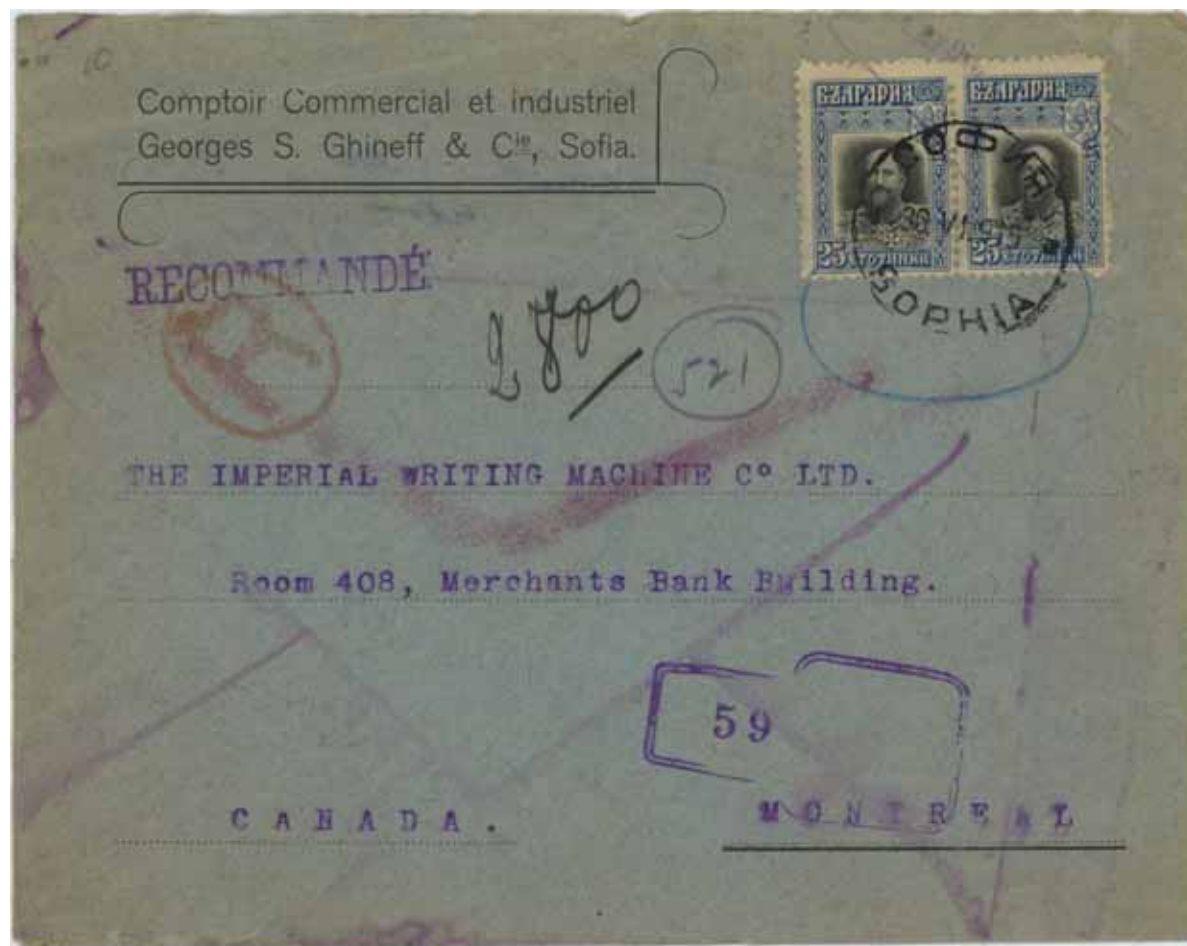
Strážnice–Chatham (Ont), by air, 11 November 1946. Postage of 48 crowns: registration 8 crowns; rest airmail?

Czechoslovakia



Prague—St Marc sur Richelieu (Que), 15 November 1948. Postage 13 crowns: U P U letter 5 crowns and registration 8 crowns.

From Bulgaria



Sofia—Montreal, 1915. Each of U P U letter rate and registration at 25 Stotinki.



Berkovitzia—Kitchener (Ont), 1926. Each of U P U letter rate and registration at 6 leva.



Bulgaria



Dobritch—Ottawa (?), by air, 18 January 1949. Total postage 130 Лева: registration 20 Л, first 20 g surface 20 Л; suggests 2 × 45 Л per 5 g supplemental airmail.

From Hungary



Poszony–New York–St Paul (MN)–Winnipeg–Ottawa–London–Poszony, 1903–4. Stamps on reverse make up 75 Filler: double U P U letter rate at 25 Fi per 15 g and registration, 25 Fi.

Mailed at Poszony 2 December 1903, arrived New York 14 December, St Paul on the 17th, and Winnipeg, the 18th. There it was NOT-CALLED-FOR, with *Removed* in indelible pencil.

Stamped 22 January 1904 at Winnipeg, and sent to Dead Letter Branch (Ottawa; in a weird purple-red). The only other datestamp is the arrival marking at Poszony, 20 February.

On the way back, it arrived in London, and hit with faint purple bilingual handstamps *Parti/Gone Away* and *Received in damaged condition at the Returned Letter Office London*. It was then extensively resealed.

I don't know where the RETOUR handstamp was applied.



Hungary



Budapest–Kitchener (Ont), 1921. Postage of 5 Kórona: double weight U P U letter at 2,5 K for the first 15 g and 1,5 K for the next, and registration at 1 K. Hungarian relief handstamp.

Hungary



Pápa—Vancouver, 1922. Postage of 12 Koruna: each of U P U letter rate and registration at 6 K.



Padrag—Montreal, 1927. Postage of 90 Filler: U P U letter rate 40 f and registration 50 f.

[illegible][illegible]

Hungary, high inflation



Domszló—Montreal, 19 March 1946. Postage of 480 ezer Pengő (eP): registration, 320 eP; first weight U P U letter, 160 eP; both rates in effect 16–25 March 1946. *Ezer* means thousand.



Hungary, massive inflation



Budapest–Charlottetown (P E I), 22 July 1946.
Postage of 1200 ezer adópengő (eap). For the six-day period 18–23 July 1946, U P U letter rate was 400 eap for the first 20 g, and 250 eap for each additional; registration was 800 eap. So first weight and registration.

This amounts to 12×10^{23} Pengő (more than five times Avogadro's number). A couple of weeks later, postage increased by more than five orders of magnitude.

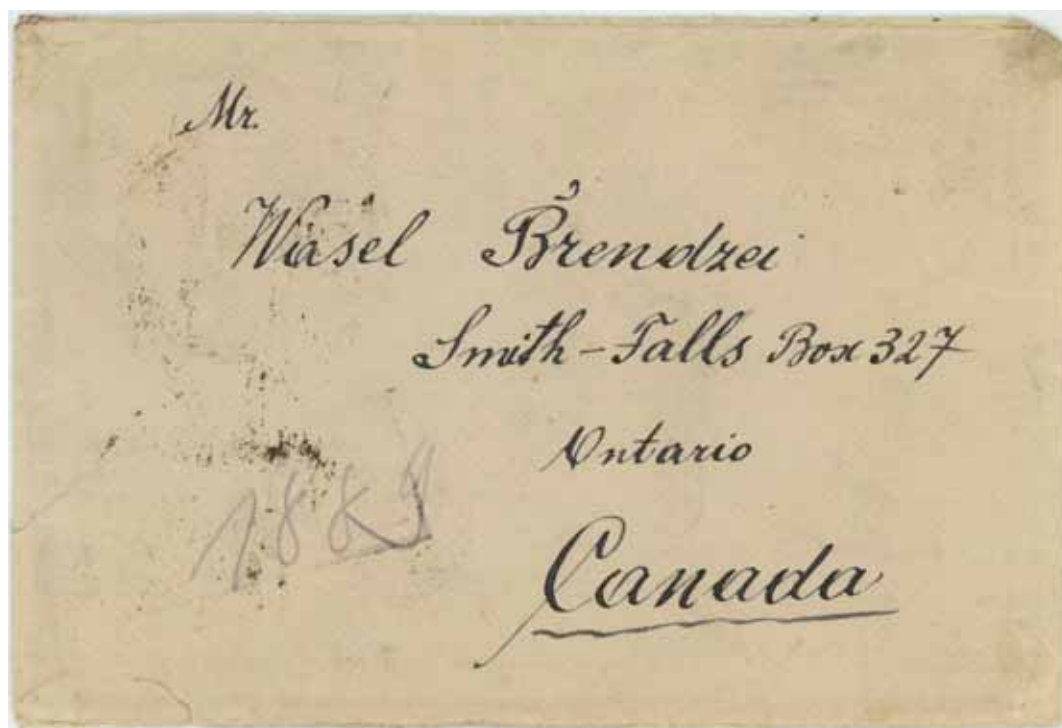




There is no town in the address; the hint is *Berckeli-Str*: Toronto has a Berkeley Street, and Toronto was and is by far the largest city in Ontario.

Exp. Cornille J. Rusco
N.Y. City, N.Y. 1001
9-14
1901
REG. Y. DIV.
3 nearest / Remmanick
DROIT
SP 16
CANADA.

Romania



Bucovina—Smith's Falls (Ont), 1925. Each of U P U letter rate and registration at 10 Lei.



Sadagura—Kitchener (Ont), 1925. Rated as above.

Romania



Semlac—Montreal, 12 February 1946. Rated 75? Lei (I couldn't find a source for Romanian rates). Censored in Romania, Egypt (front and tape on reverse), Canada (transparent tape on front), and one in Cyrillic (Bulgaria?).

Romania



Siret–Drummondville (Que), 7 May 1946. Total postage 2400 Lei. Again, no source for Romanian rates.



Romania



Bucharest–Burford (Ont), 19 February 1948. Postage of 147 Lei and 2 Lei fiscal stamps: registration, 21 Lei; guess: 15 Lei first 20 g surface, and 3×44 Lei air mail supplement??.



Romania



Livada–Hamilton (Ont), by air and with special delivery, 30 March 1949. Rated 114 Lei: registration 21 Lei, rest? [tempting to suggest special delivery is 27 Lei—see cover below—but multiple air rates might be involved]



Târgu Neamt–Montreal, by air, 8 August 1949. Postage of 87 Lei; registration 21 Lei, rest

Romania



Livada–Hamilton (Ont), by air and with special delivery, 30 March 1949. Rated 114 Lei: registration 21 Lei, rest? [tempting to suggest special delivery is 27 Lei—see cover below—but multiple air rates might be involved]



Târgu Neamt–Montreal, by air, 26 June 1950. Postage of 87 Lei; registration 21 Lei, rest

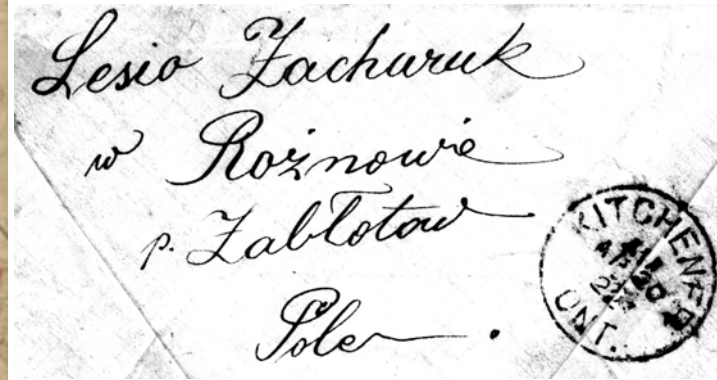
From Poland



Frysztat–Montreal, June 1920. Frysztat was a municipality in Cieszyn Silesia, which was disputed after WW I by Czechoslovakia and Poland. After skirmishes between their forces and a subsequent ceasefire (3 February 1920), a plebiscite was announced. However, in mid-May, a state of emergency was declared, and the plebiscite was cancelled. A couple of months later (after this letter had been sent), most of the area was taken over by Czechoslovakia.

Rated 50 Pfennig for each of registration and first UPU letter rates. The overprints, S.O. 1920 (*Silésie orientale*), were created for use in some of the plebiscite areas.

Poland



Roznów (Gródek)—Kitchener, April 1922. Rated 25 Marks for each of registration and first U P U letter rates (I guess).



Zaleszczyki (now Zalishchyky in Ukraine)—Montreal, September 1922. Zalishchyky was the site of numerous pogroms in the late nineteenth century, which resulted in extensive emigration to Canada. It was captured by the Russians in 1914, who expelled and murdered the Jewish population. Following the Polish-Ukrainian war, it became part of Poland.

Rated 50 Marks for each of registration and first U P U letter rates (I guess).

Poland



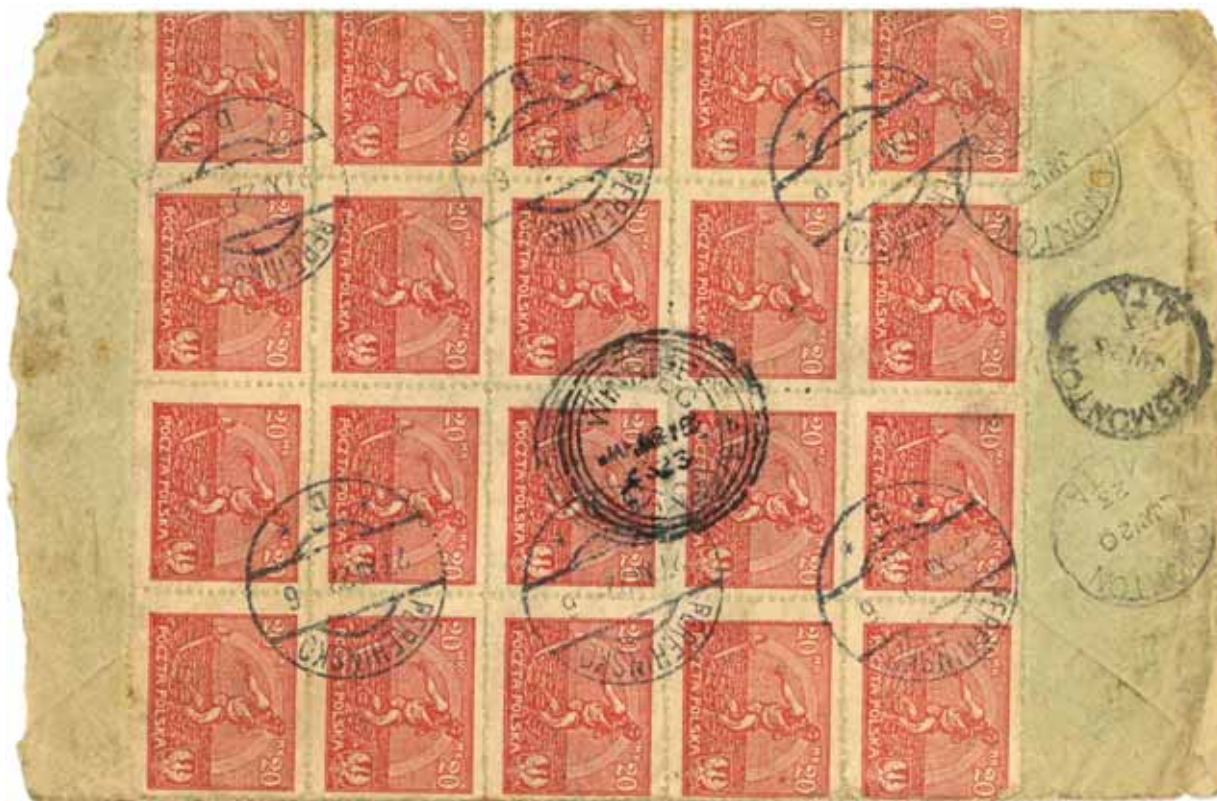
Teuste—Dryden (Ont), forwarded to Luscar (Alta), 26 February 1923. Postage of 10 × 10 Marks; presumably 50 Mk for each of registration and first weight U P U. Luscar became a ghost town in 1957.



Poland



Roznow/Perehinsko (now Perehinske in Ukraine)—Edmonton, 27 December 1922. Postage of 20 × 20 Marks; presumably 200 Mk for each of registration and first weight U P U.



Poland

Same date as preceding, from the same place(s), to same city, but different correspondents.



Perehinsko (now Perehinske in Ukraine)–Edmonton, forwarded to Cadomin, 27 December 1922. Postage of 20 × 50 Marks; based on the preceding cover, 200 Mk registration and quintuple U P U letter, 5 × 200 Mk.

CARD OUT refers to notice left at addressee's residence, or postal box. Unclear whether Edmonton (more likely) or Cadomin.

Cadomin was a coal-mining hamlet in midwestern Alberta, not far from the B C border.



Poland



Tłumacz—Edmonton, forwarded to Edson (Alta), 9 December 1923. Postage of 10 × 10 000 Marks [Tysiecy: thousand]; probably 50 000 Mk for each of registration and U P U letter.

Poland



Radom—Toronto, date? 1923
(see next page for back of cover).

There are 98×10 thousand Mark stamps (including one that has been lost), and $7 \times 50\,000$ Mk; it is possible a few others have fallen off. Perhaps there were one hundred 10 thousand Mark stamps. This would make the total 1 350 000 Mk.

I have no idea how this was computed, as I don't have access to inflationary Polish rates (it doesn't help that none of the hundred or so postmarks has a legible date, even after manipulation).

But let me take a wild guess, based on pre- and post-inflation rates:

registration, 300 000 Mk & sextuple U P U letter rate, at 300 000 Mk for the first 20 g and 150 000 for each additional.

Poland, continued

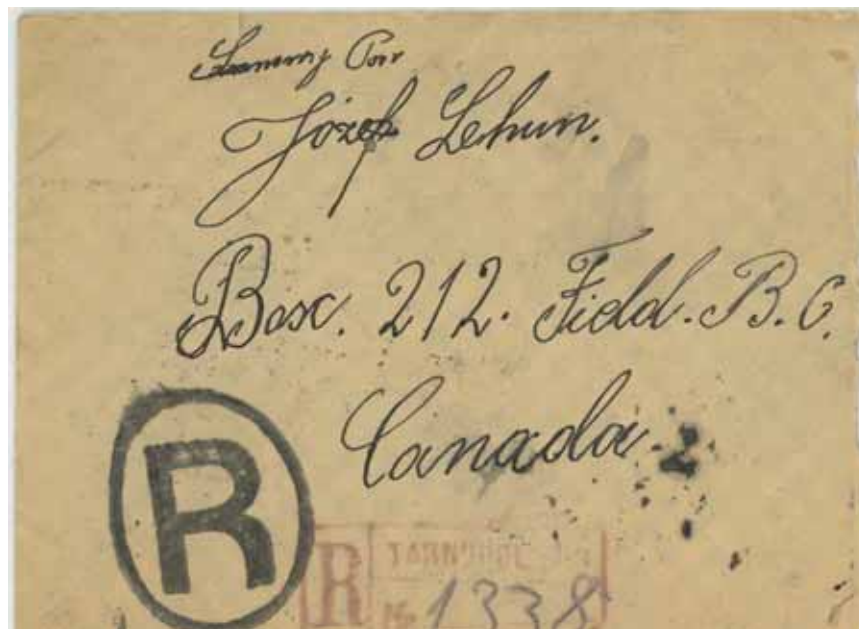


Reverse. **Tysiecy** (to Polish speakers, sorry, I haven't figured out how to put a cedilla under an *e*) means *thousand*.

Poland



Ulaszkowce (now in Ternópil Oblast, Ukraine)—Mundare (Alta), April 1925. 30 Groczy for each of registration and U P U letter. Mundare (2021 population: 378) is home of the world's largest kielbasa.



Tarnopol (now Ternópil in Ukraine)—Field (BC), early May 1925. Rated as above.

Poland



Kraków—Quebec, 18 March 1927. Postage 150 Groszy: registration 40 Gr and fourth weight U P U at 40 Gr for the first 20 g and 20 Gr, with 10 Gr overpayment (stamp on reverse was applied after the others). Rates in effect 24 July 1926–15 November 1927.

Poland



Krakow—Quebec, samples without value, 1929.

Postage 90 Grosz, made up of 60 Gr registration, and triple other articles at 10 Gr per 50 g.



Poland



Chyrów—Montreal, 13 April 1931. Postage 110 Groczy: registration 60 Gr and U P U letter 50 Gr. Rates in effect 11 March 1929–15 June 1931.



Sierpc—Verdun (Montreal), by air, 4 January 1946. Postage of $1 + 23 \times 3 = 70$ Zlotys; couldn't find any rate information.



Poland



??—Halifax, by air, 3 February 1947. Postage of 96 Zloty: no clue.



Gliwice—no address (Toronto), by air, 5 August 1947. Postage of 70 Zloty: (R 10; double 30 air?). *Try Toronto Ont.*

Poland



Nowy Targ—Ottawa, by air, 1 September 1947. Postage of 40 Zloty: no clue. Addressed to the Red Cross (Red Cross).



Warsaw—Ottawa, by air and special delivery, 21 September 1948. Postage of 70 Zloty: no clue.

Poland, airmail registered postcard



Przeżyłam w garze ze Canada
bardzo pomaga biednym
Polakom. Pisz do "Czerwony
Kryształ" i proszę, by nam co po-
mógł. Jesteśmy bardzo zginęli
na wojnie i brat, Mamusia
chora a my nie mamy
żadnej pomocy. Jesteśmy
biedni bo wszystko straci-
liśmy w Warszawie a wro-
daliśmy nikogo nie znaleźli-
śmy, a my jesteśmy mali
i chodźmy do szkoły w
Mamusi chora. Proszę nam by
tę pomoć co i restaurację
zaspokojmy potrzebujemy.

Gliwice—Canada, airmail post card, 8 May 1947. Total postage of 43 Zlotys; I don't know either the registration or the airmail postcard rate.

The sender has just addressed the card as Canada (no street, no city, no province); a postal official endorsed it *Try 346 McTavish*, which is in Montreal. And this appears to have been correct.



Warsaw–Toronto by air, 4 October 1949. Total postage of 790 Zlotys; the registration fee was 30 Zl. I don't know what the airmail rate was.



Poland

Mailed the same day, to the same address.



Zwierzyniec–Armdale (Halifax), by air, 17 November 1951. Postage of 165 Groszy: registration 75 Gr, surface 40 Gr, and airmail supplement 50 Gr.



Gdynia–Armdale (Halifax), by air and special delivery, 17 November 1951. Postage of 285 Groszy: registration 75 Gr, surface 40 Gr, double airmail supplement at 50 Gr per 5 g; this leaves 70 Gr for special delivery (*Exprès*), which seems reasonable.

Poland

Same correspondence, a month later.



Gdynia—Armdale (Halifax), by air and special delivery, 15 December 1951. Postage of 245 Groszy: rates??

Polish army in the Middle East

After the war, members of the Polish armed forces (who had been operating as part of British forces) knew that they would be imprisoned or executed if they returned to the Soviet Union (Stalin was paranoid).



Egypt–Toronto, 14 November 1947. Eligible for British forces concessionary rates, in this case, the I P P letter rate, 2½ d; registration was 3 d.

Banque de Commerce Privée de St.-Petersbourg
succursale à Rostoff s/Don.

RÉCOMMANDÉE
№ 163
Rostoff s/Don

03839

M. Lyska
Bank of Nova Scotia
Campbellton
Jen. B. B. B.
A. A. A.
V. K. K. K.

A heavily postmarked and cancelled envelope. The central text reads "DE DE COMMERCE PRIVÉE DE ST. PETERSBOURG." and "SUCCURSALE A ROSTOFF SIDON." The envelope is covered with numerous circular postmarks, many of which are cancelled with "K" or "X" marks. There are also rectangular stamps, including a red one with a crown and a green one with a crown. The text "NEW YORK 9-18 1901" is visible in the upper left corner. The overall appearance is that of an old, used piece of mail.

Finland (under Russian control) and Russia



Borgå–Hamilton, 1902.
U P U letter rate, 10 kopeks
(= 5¢), and registra-
tion 10 k, paid by
single stamp

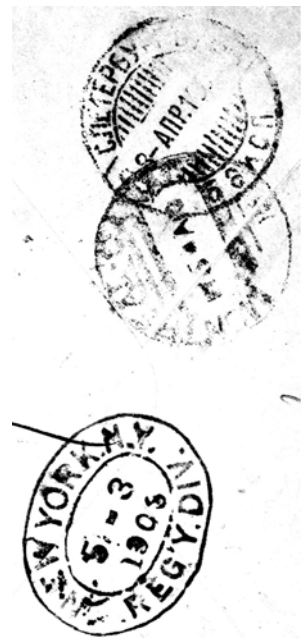


Permskaya (Russia)–Montreal,
1903. Double 10 kopeks
per 15 g U P U letter
rate, plus 10 k reg-
istration.

Via postal wagon (a
form of Т Р О) to St
Petersburg.



Russia



St Petersburg—Montreal, 1903. Rated 10 kopeks for each of U P U letter and registration.

Russia



Moscow—Calgary, 1911. Double U P U letter at 10 kopeks per 15 g and registration at 10 kopeks.



Russia



Kozodawince (Podolia, now in Ukraine)–Winnipeg, 1914. Postmarked Staraya (now in Russia). Rated 10 kopeks for each of U P U letter and registration. Via Montreal. There was mass emigration to western Canada from Podolia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

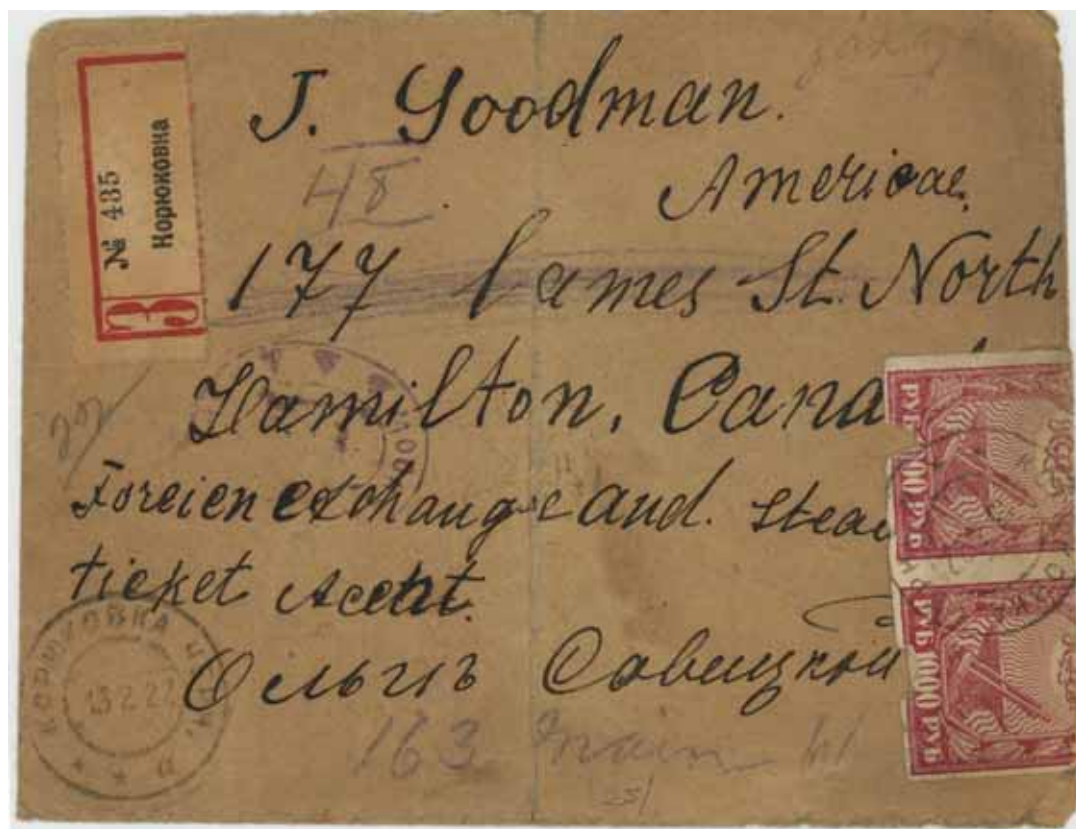




Rostov on the Don—Winnipeg, 22 April 1913. 10 kopeks registration and double U P U letter at 10 k per 15 g.



Petrograd (formerly and now St Petersburg)—Pictou (N S), 7 December 1916. Rated as above. A few months before the February Revolution. Two different military censor tapes, and a censor handstamp (on each side) which is otherwise illegible.



Koryukovka (now Koriukivka, Tchernihiv Oblast, Ukraine—I had trouble determining this)—Hamilton (Ont), 13 February 1922. Combined rate single UPU letter with registration, 10 000 Rubles (in effect, 21 November 1921–22 (?) February 1922*); a block of ten 1 000 R stamps going around the front.

In March 1943, Koriukivka was totally destroyed in an act of mass murder by the Nazis (all but a handful of the town's 6 700 people were killed). It was rebuilt after the war.



* See next cover

Soviet Union



Proskourov-Montreal, 4 March 1922. Kalinsky gives the combined double U P U letter and registration 10 000 Rubles until 22 February 1922 with a question mark, but this cover shows the rate period had extended at least ten days more.



Soviet Union



Kalinkovichi (?) Gomel, Belarus—Toronto, 21 March 1922; arrival in New York 15 April. Postage of 110×250 Rubles (hanging almost a metre from the letter), 27 500 in total. Rates in effect late February or early March to sometime later in March were 15 000 for each of registration and first weight international mail, so it is likely that ten stamps are missing.

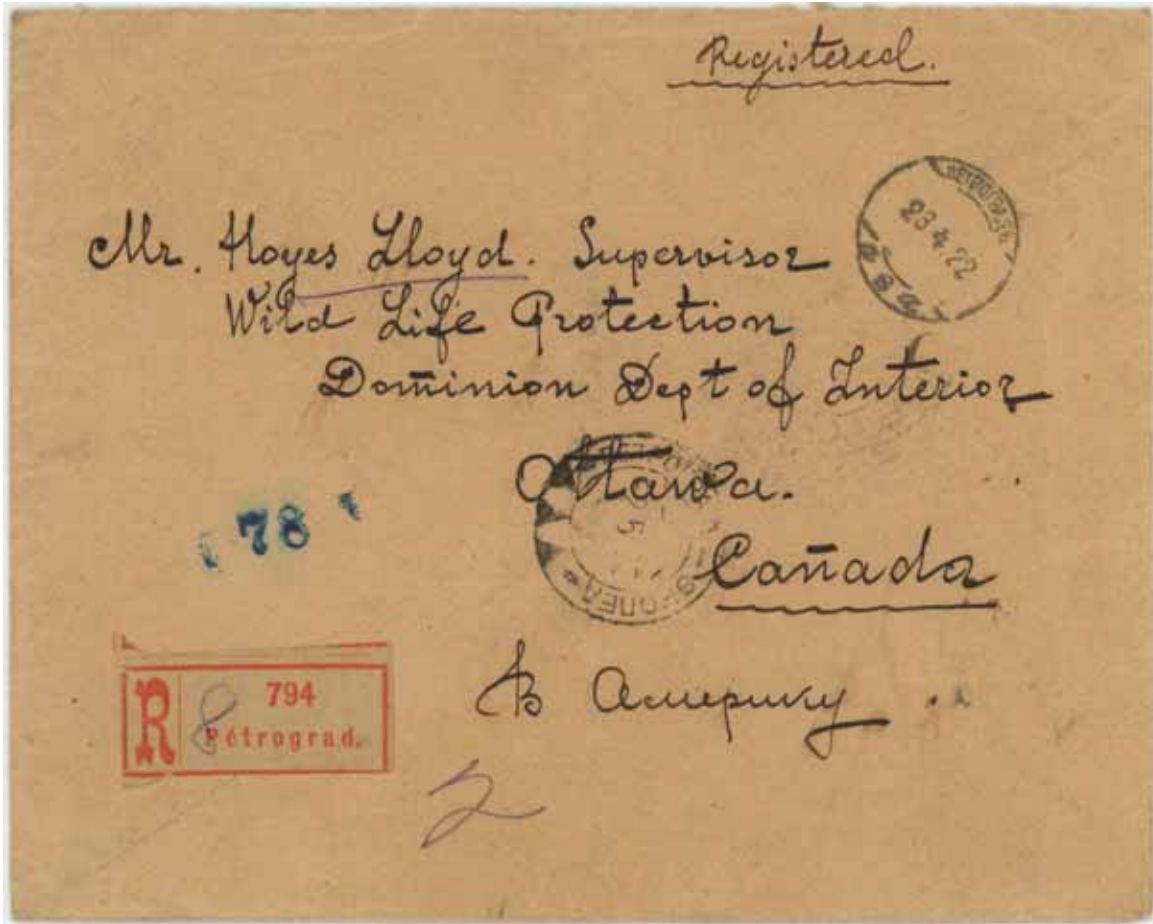


The addressee is M (or T) Razakov. The address in Toronto appears to read 9 Oxford St. The first letter is a lower case o, what looks like a script A is an ex, and what looks like a b is a shrunken f. In Cyrillic, it appears to be transliterated as Axnorod Striet, but the handwriting is difficult to decipher in either alphabet. Oxford Street is and was near Kensington Market, which would have been a typical place for eastern European immigrants to live.

Канада заказное
 Mr. S. Denisenko
 р. о. Вост 104
 Портон. зав. Канада
 Запорожский губ. Украинского
 уезда село Федоровка
 М. А. Денисенко

№ 726
 Федоровка
 Екат. губ.

109 no 600 0100
Capon. 14 m 1000
Jaco



Petrograd—Ottawa, 23 April 1922. Combined rate (the Soviet Union did this!) single UPU letter with registration, 60 000 Rubles (in effect, 1 April—19 May 1922); the overprinted stamps pay $7 \times 7\,500$ R, with the missing stamp (lower right), comes out correctly.



From Soviet Union



Davlekanovo (Bashkortosan)—Plum Coulee (Man), forwarded to Winkler, 25 April 1922. Combined rate single UPU letter with registration, 60 000 Rubles, plus 30 000 for each additional weight: $3 \times 22\,500 \text{ R} + 3 \times 7\,500 \text{ R} + 10 \times 22\,500 \text{ R} = 100\,000 \text{ R}$, which seemingly is 10 000 too much (for double weight; and the 1 000 R stamps would be redundant); if a 22 500 R stamp were missing, there would be a minor overpayment of triple. Some of the address is in German.



From Soviet Union

*Khortitza (Ukraine)—Wymark (S K),
10 June 1922 (see next page for front
of cover).*

Two complete panes of 25 stamps
overprinted 7 500 R, six unover-
printed 250 R, and one each of
22 500 and 1 000 R stamps, to-
talling 400 000 R. This was com-
bined registration and first weight
U P U letter rate 1–30 June 1922.
Khortitza was a Mennonite com-
munity largely destroyed in the
aftermath of the Revolution; much
of the remaining population em-
igrated to the provinces of Man-
itoba and Saskatchewan.
Image is about 75%.

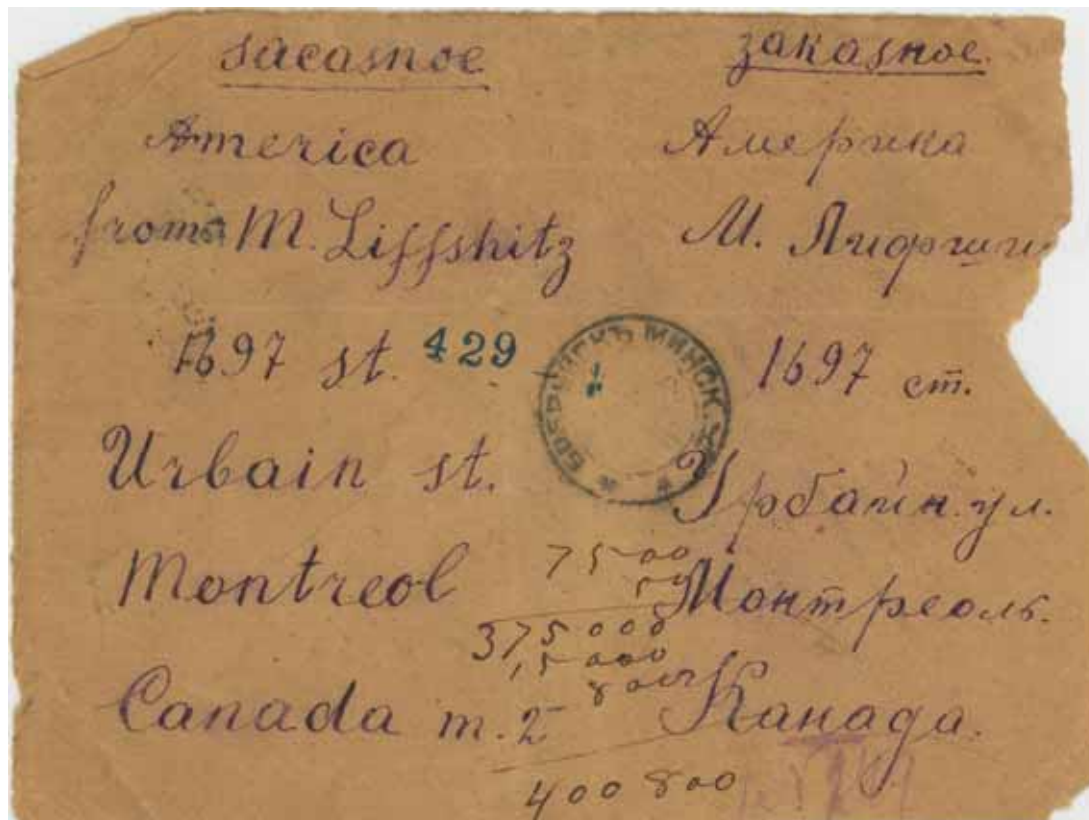


Handwritten:
252
436
Въ Имперіи Россійской
Абрамъ Кононъ Михеевъ
Пымакъ Ташкентская Кантонъ

Postmark:
Хорунжа.
Екатери. губ.

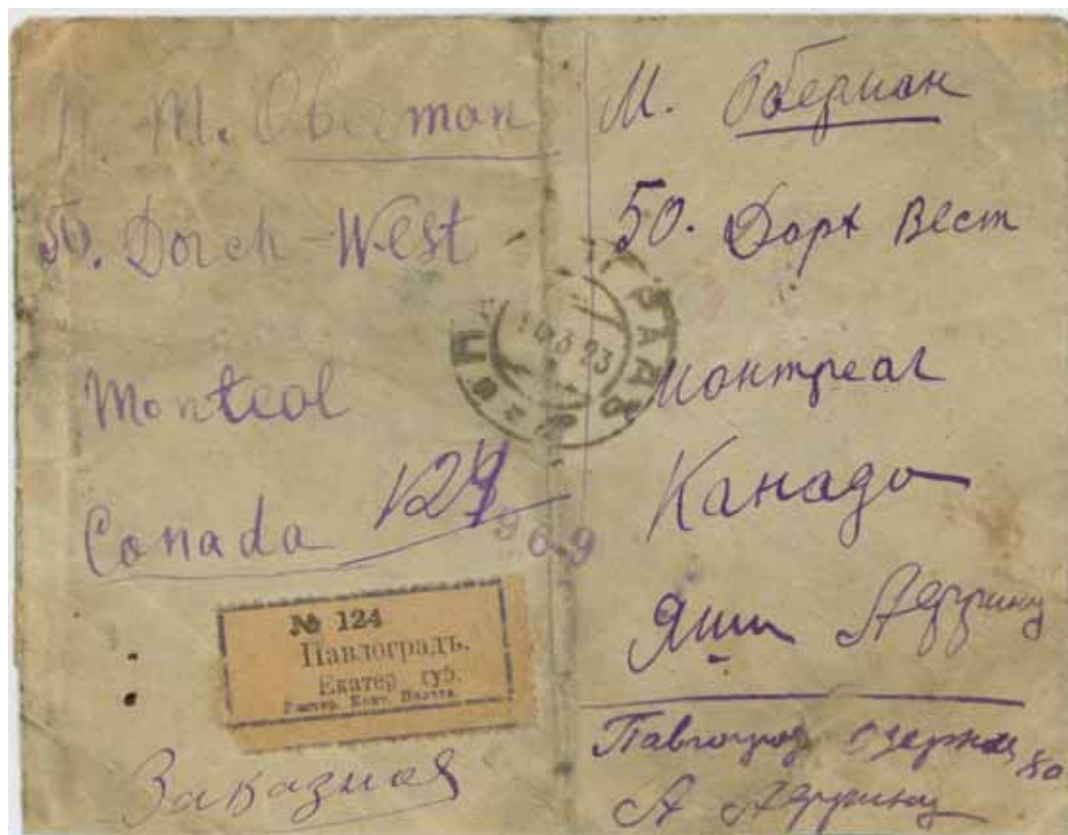
Stamp:
Circular postmark from Tashkent, dated 1870.

Soviet Union



Bobruisk (Minsk, Belarus)—Montreal, 27 July 1922. Combined U P U letter and registration, 90 Rubles (1 July–14 October 1922). One of the nine 10 R stamps was removed.





Pavlograd (Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine)—Montreal, 14 March 1923. Combined U P U letter & registration, 10 Rubles (the starting date for this rate is given as 25 March 1923*, but either this is inaccurate, or is the Gregorian date and the postmark uses the Julian calendar; the Soviet Union had switched to Gregorian in 1918). In effect until 5 April 1924. Applied 10 × 100 R, which had been devalued at the rate of 1:100.

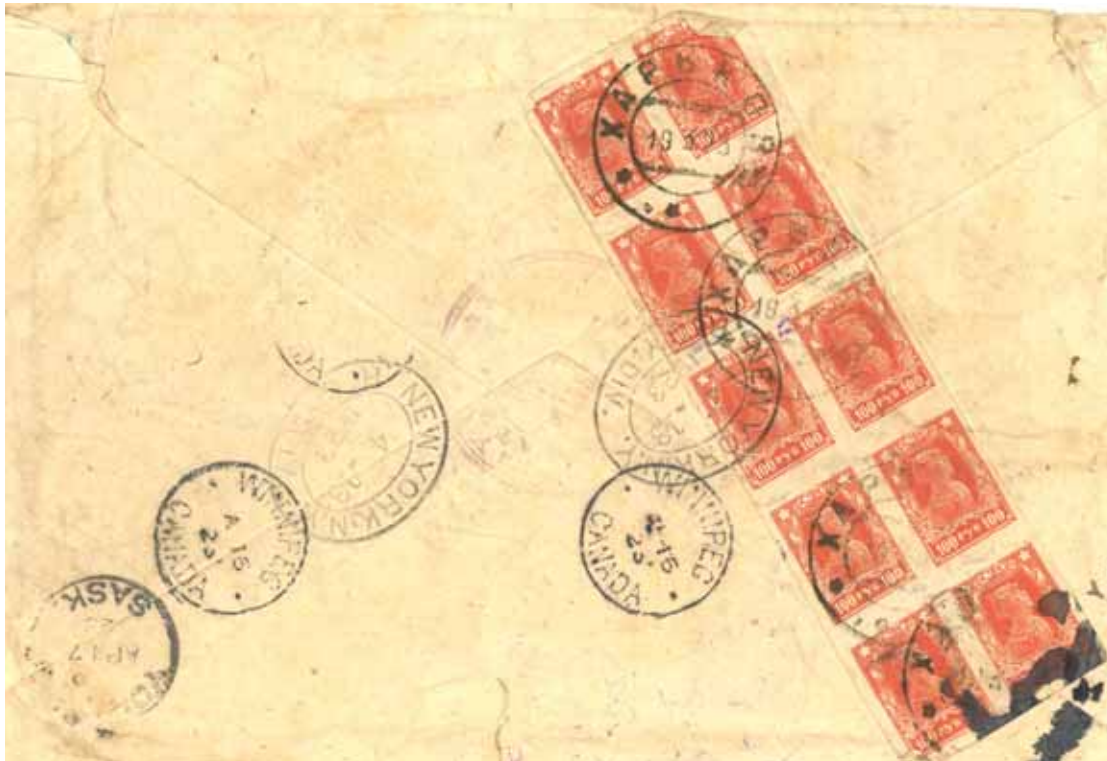
* See next cover

Soviet Union



Kharkov (Kharkhiv, Ukraine)—Montreal, 19 March 1923. Combined U P U letter & registration, 10 Rubles. The starting date in Karlinsky is given as 25 March 1923; the two covers here show it began somewhat earlier. In effect until 5 April 1924. 10 × 100 R, devalued at 1:100.

The 12 k Lenin stamp seemingly does not belong.



Soviet Union



Odessa (Ukraine)—Montreal, 9 January 1924. U P U letter rate and registration, each 20 kopeks (rates in effect 16 October 1923 to 30 September 1925).



Terlicia (Terlitz), Ukraine—Hydro (Ont; yes, this is a post office, open 1922–39) via Khiv, 18 January 1927. U P U letter rate and registration, each 14 kopeks (rates in effect 1 October 1925 to 30 June 1930).



Soviet Union



Kyiv (Ukraine)–Dorchester (NB), 8 August 1929. Combined U P U letter and registration 28 kopeks (1 October 1925–30 June 1930).

Soviet Union



Moscow—Edmonton, 2 (?) October 1931. Combined U P U letter & registration, 35 kopeks.
Opened and resealed (using an old inflation-era stamp); currency control?



Soviet Union



Pikalevo (Leningrad Oblast; stamps cancelled in Leningrad)—Westmount (Montreal), 7 October 1931. Combined U P U letter & registration, 35 kopeks; either a stamp is missing and double weight, or mistakenly overpaid 5 k with a stamp of that denomination.

The purple handstamp (in problematic French, applied in the Soviet Union) is mostly illegible *La xx xxx inacquante (?) à l'affranchisé (?) xx xonxxx à été perçue du bureau d'origine. L'employé de poste:* (to be signed by the postal employee, which it wasn't).



Soviet Union



Zhlatoust (Chelyabinsk Oblast)—Queens University (Kingston, Ontario), 14 December 1931. Double U P U letter at 15 kopeks for the first 15 g and 10 k for each additional, & registration 20 kopeks.

Both domestic [3] and international registration [R] rectangles.

Handstamp in nonstandard French, *Reçu à Moscou avec [avec?] les soupapes, mal collées*. *Soupapes* means valves (did they mean *flaps*?), and the comma seems misplaced. Maybe it means that the letter arrived in Moscow unsealed (not or badly glued)? I'll go with this. And the smaller text at the base appears to read *Employé*, with a space for a signature.

The surname *Wildblood* is British, not First Nations. An HV Wildblood graduated from Queens in 1934.



Soviet Union



Odessa (Ukraine)—Yorkton (SK), 9 January 1933. Double U P U letter at 15 kopeks for the first 15 g and 10 k for each additional, & registration 20 kopeks, and evidently underpaid 3 k (or single and overpaid 7 k.





Sverdlovsk (renamed Yekaterinburg in 1991)—Toronto, 8 August 1933. Combined U P U letter and registration, 35 kopeks (1 July 1930—30 April 1936). Illustrated hotel cover.



Leningrad (reverted to St Petersburg in 1991)—Ottawa, 2 December 1933. Rated as above.

North America

From US

Civil censorship of incoming and outgoing neutral country mail in Canada originally was implemented from 4–19 April 1916, and was renewed in April 1917.



New York–Hamilton, 17 April 1916, arrived Hamilton 18 April. Letter rate to Canada 2¢ and 10¢ registration.



US



New York-Victoria, 1930. 22 × 20¢ meters, and a 10¢ and a 5¢. With 15¢ registration; if first class, 220 ounces (13³/₄ lb). There was a maximum of one pound for airmail service.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
AGENCY OF
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
16 Exchange Place, New York

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE
PROVINCE OF B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C.
CANADA



From
The Canadian Bank of Commerce
N.Y. City.
N.Y.

US printed matter

PRINTED MATTER
REGISTERED-H-680
POSTAGE 56
99
15



New York-Montreal, 1933. Printed matter to Canada was 1¢ per two ounces (in effect 1875-1932!). 56¢ amounts to 7 lb, presumably a book or books; and 15¢ registration.



The American Society of
Mechanical Engineers
29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

Your Order No. 5/14/31

Postmaster:

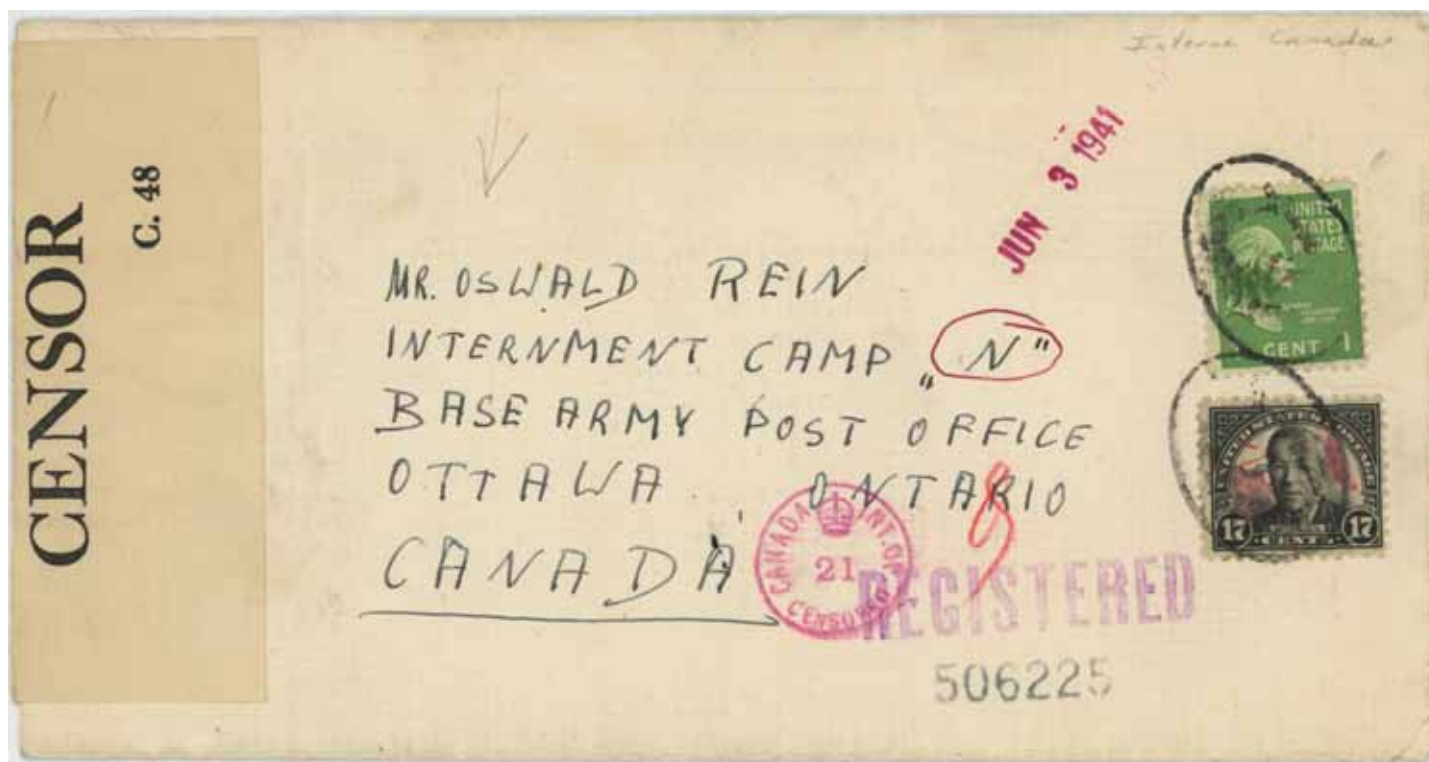
If delivery cannot be made
please return promptly

Ca 241

Mr. Bertram W. Seton,
Seton Engg-Insp. Co.,
620 LaGauchetiere St., W.,
Montreal, Que. Canada.



Detroit-Goderich (Ont), 1938. Wrapper. Registration 15¢; most likely explanation for the rest, $5 \times 3\text{¢}$ per ounce letter rate to U.S. Unlikely that it is printed matter, $10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per two ounces, because there is no indication of printed matter. Stamped *Found in ordinary mail*; it was likely just dropped in a mail box.



New York—Internment Camp N, 1941. Registration 15¢ and 3¢ letter rate within North America.

By this time, the rabid Nazis in the camp had been separated from the Jewish refugee deportees.



Incoming postage due



Special delivery airmail, Allenhurst (NJ) 1939. Rated 15¢ registration, 6¢ per ounce by air to Canada, and 20¢ special delivery internationally. Postage paid was 25¢, which is 16¢ short paid (presumably a clerical error). The Canadian clerk would not know this.

However, the U S clerk had stamped FEE PAID 10 CENTS, rather than 20¢, for special delivery, which the Canadian clerk recognized as underpaid. Finally, short paid registered mail was supposed to be charged single deficiency.

Or any, that's my take on this. At least, some of the postage due stamps are tied.

There is another feature. On 1 March 1939, the Canadian special delivery fee to US dropped to 10¢; normally, these were reciprocal, but apparently not in this case.



Canal Zone (US territory)



Cristobal–Vancouver, 1930.

Rated 15¢ registration and 2¢ to Canada.

Stamp overprinted **CANAL ZONE**



From Philippines



Manaoag–Huntsville (Ont), April 1937. Registration 20 centavos and second weight 16 + 6 cvo letter rate to Canada; however, the literature says that by 1937, this rate had been superseded (and ought to have been 12 + 6). The date of onset in the literature is probably in error.



From Mexico



Mexico (District Federal)—Leamington (Ont), 1926. Registration 20 centavos and U P U letter rate (Canada was not yet a member of the P U A S) 20 cvo.





Guadalajara–St Catharines (Ont), 1937. Registration 20 centavos and P U A S letter rate 10 cvo.



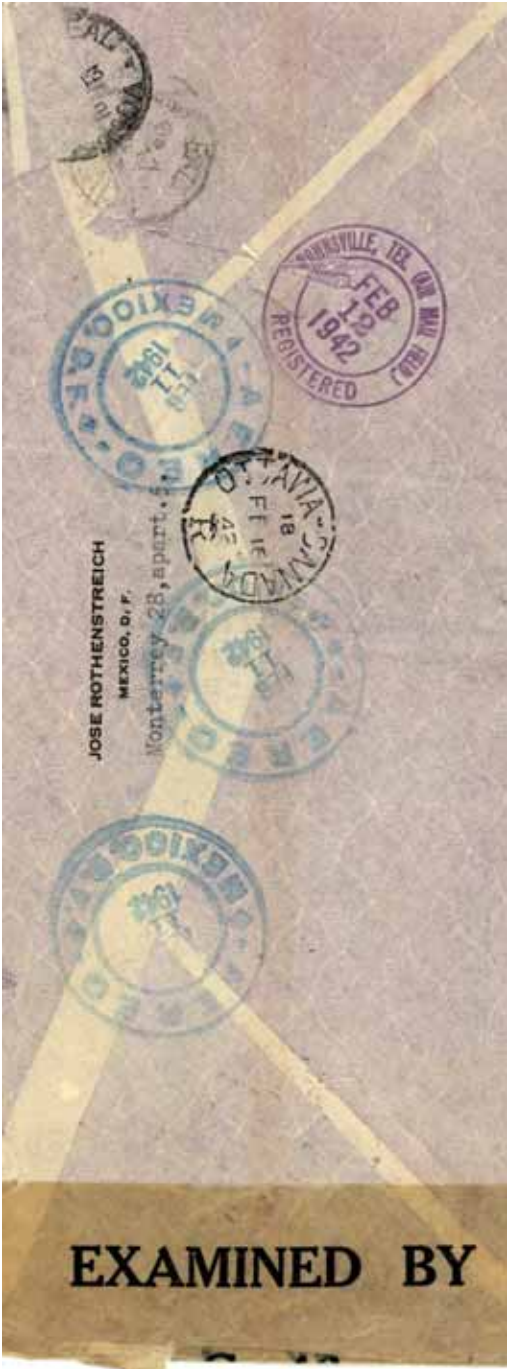
Mexico



Mexico City–Montreal, by air, September 1929. Registration 20 centavos and possibly 10 cvo surface plus 25 cvo air mail supplement (?).



Mexico—Montreal, by air, 1942.
Total postage 50 centavos: registration 20 cvo, (surface) P U A S 10 cvo, and supplemen-
tal airmail to Canada 20 cvo (1941-3).



From Cuba



Havana—Ste Anne de la Pocatière (Que), 1933. Registration 10 centavos leaving $3\frac{1}{2}$ cvo letter rate to Canada (this is possibly an overpayment by $\frac{1}{2}$ cvo, as the rate to U.S. is only 3 cvo).

Cuban and Canadian censorship, and Canadian customs inspection.



South America

From Argentina



Buenos Aires–Victoria (BC), 1934. Registration 20 centavos; second weight P U A S letter 10 + 5 cvo.



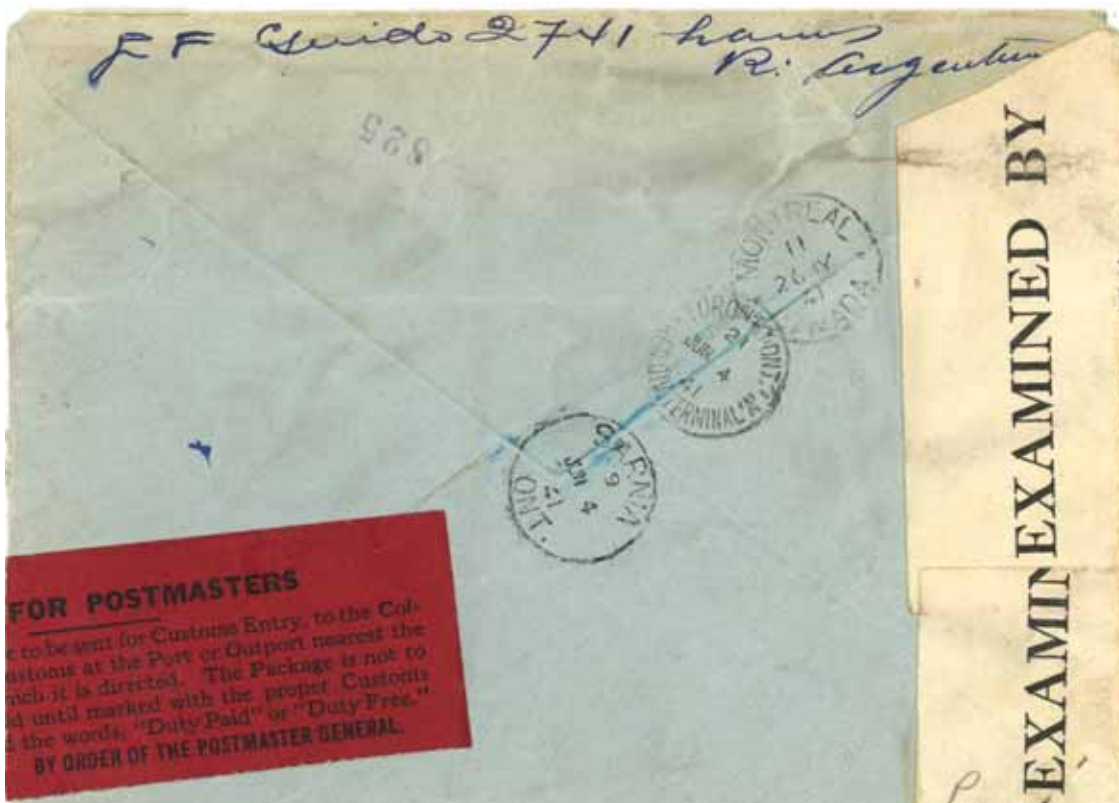
Buenos Aires–Toronto, by air, 1937. Registration 20 centavos; first weight (up to 20 g) P U A S surface letter 5 cvo, and double 1 Peso per 5 g airmail to North America (??).

Argentina



Buenos Aires—Sarnia, forwarded to Toronto, 4 May 1941; arrived 4 June. Registration 20 centavos and P U A S letter (surface) 15 cvo (not airmail service, despite the use of an airmail stamp).

Canadian censor, customs handstamp, and red etiquette (to forward to customs).



Argentina



Buenos Aires—Internment Camp N, by air, 27 February 1941; arrived 6 March. Registration 20 centavos; P U A S letter (surface) 15 cvo and 1 Peso airmail to Canada (stamp hidden by censor tape is likely 5 cvo).

The internment camp initially contained enemy aliens rounded up by the British and exported to Canada. This included both refugees (*friendly enemy aliens*) and foreign Nazi-sympathizers.

Canadian censorship, both on incoming registered mail, and for Camp N.



Argentina



Buenos Aires—Toronto, 12 May 1942. Registration 20 centavos; P U A S letter (surface) 15 cvo and double 1 Peso airmail supplement (per 5 g) to Canada.

Argentina



Mendoza (Argentina)—Montreal, 1942. Registration 20 centavos and 15 cvo surface to Canada.



Buenos Aires—Montreal, samples (mint lozenge), by air, November 1945. Registration 20 centavos; samples 5 cvo per 50 g; 1 Peso airmail supplement. With visible postage, up to 200 g; however a stamp may be missing.



Argentina

Same correspondence

Buenos Aires—Wheatley (Ont), by air, December 1950. Postage 2 Pesos.



Buenos Aires—Wheatley (Ont), by air, September 1950. Postage 1,60 Pesos.



Registration 0,30 P; P U A S surface 20 cvo; airmail supplement ?? (difference between the two is 40 cvo).

From Brazil

Brazilian rates, especially airmail, are not well-documented; or rather, those that are documented tend to be wrong. I had more or less thrown up my hands trying to understand them. Fortunately, John Wilson (UK) has done a massive amount of research determining the rates. Almost all of the pre-1946 Brazilian covers' rates' explanations and comments are due to him.



Sao Paulo–Toronto, by air, 2 June 1932; arrived 11 June. Airmail stamps amount to 6 400 Reis, and definitives 1 400 Rs. At this time, airmail fees were required to be paid with airmail stamps, and registration and surface with definitives.

Airmail supplement via Pan American to Canada was 2 100 Rs per 5 g (effective January 1931), so we have triple ($3 \times 2\,100$ Rs) with 100 Rs overpayment. The latter is possibly due to an absence of lower denomination stamps.

Surface (UPU, not PUAS, even though Canada had joined the latter in 1931; presumably, the clerk was unaware of this) was 700 (20 g), as was registration.

The 5 000 and 200 Rs airmail stamps are in honour of Brazilian Santos Dumont, aviation pioneer (especially famous in France).



Brazil

Juiz de Fera—
Montreal, De-
cember 1937.
Rates (in ef-
fect 1 June
1934–31 De-
cember 1937),
400 Rs reg-
istration and
300 Rs P U A S.

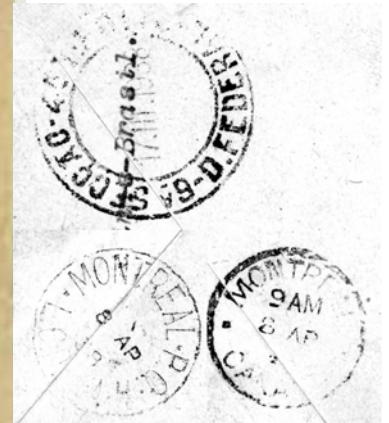


São Paulo—Winnipeg,
September 1937. Postage
1 400 Reis: consistent with
second weight for rates
in effect from 1 January
1938 (see next cover); it
is possible that that clerk
used these rates because
they were announced in Oc-
tober 1837 (or earlier).

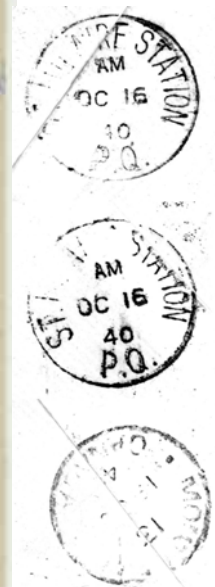


Brazil

São João—Montreal, March 1938. Postage 1 200 Reis. Registration 800 Rs; P U A S 400 Rs for the first 20 g and 200 Rs for each additional (in effect from 1 January 1938).



Rio de Janeiro—St Hilaire (Que), September 1940. Postage 1 200 Reis: 800 Rs registration, and P U A S letter 400 Rs. Philatelic correspondence.



Brazil



Curitiba (Paraná)—Ottawa, by air, 7 January 1942. Rated 800 Rs registration and double 5 000 Rs all-inclusive airmail. Canadian censor tape.



??—St Hilaire, by air, 27 April 1942. Postage applied 6 100 Rs; rates as above, with an overpayment of 300 Rs. The use of the old 3 500 Rs airmail stamp suggests convenience overpayment.

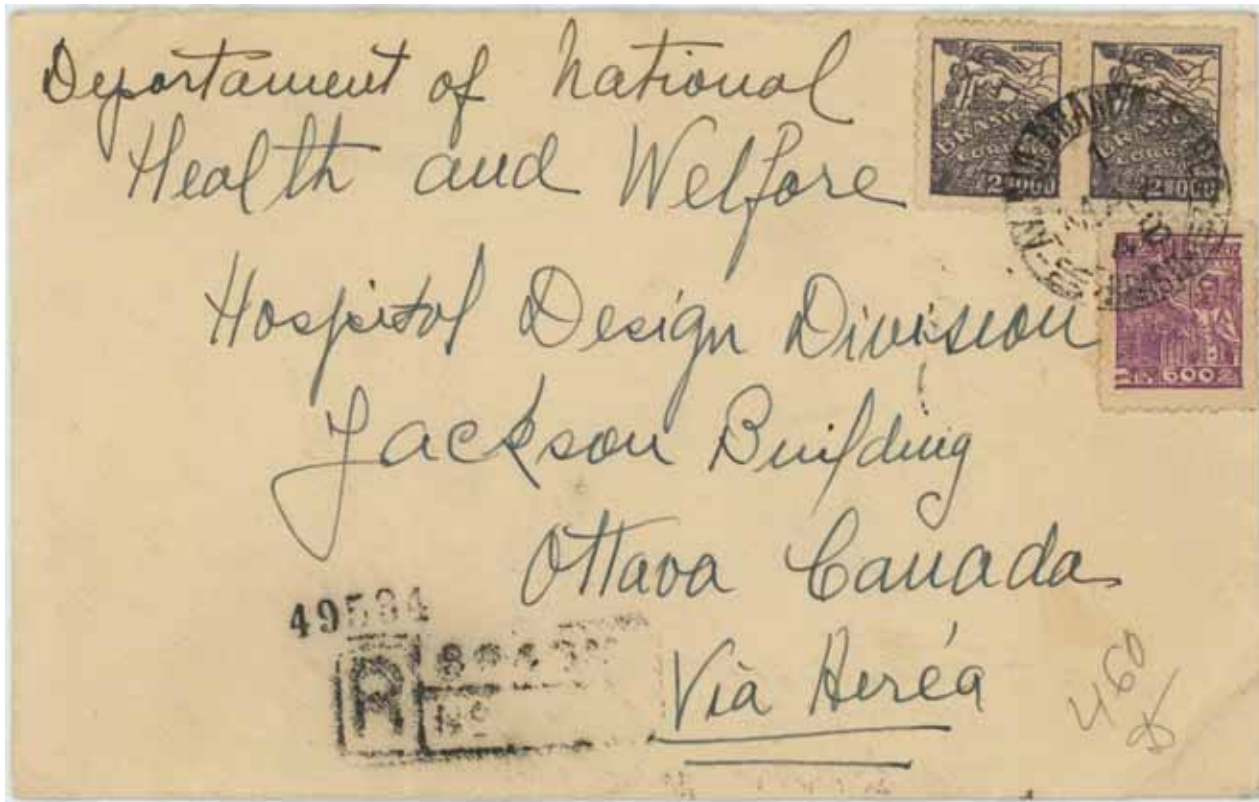
Canadian censor tape.



Brazil



Volta Redonda—New Glasgow (NS), by air, 1 December 1947. Postage applied 6,60 Cruzeiros; ??



??—Ottawa, by air, March 1948. Postage applied 4 600 Reis: (equivalent to 4,60 Cruzeiros, but ??)

Brazil



Volta Redonda–New Glasgow (NS), by air, January 1948. Postage applied 4 600 Reis: (equivalent to 4,60 Cruzeiros, but ??)



??–McMasterville (Que), by air, August 1948. Rated as above.

From Guatemala



Guatemala–Montreal, November 1928. Postage 8 Pesos and 1 cvo of a quetzal (total equivalent to 9 P). Rates slightly later were P U A S letter 3 P (with 2 P each additional) and registration 5 P. Around this time, currency converted at the rate of 100 P equivalent to 1 quetzal.



Certificada 15/2
 5 Pesos
 Monsieur
 Jacques Paradis
 4150 Av. Beaconsfield
 Canada
 Montreal

The image displays several overlapping circular postmarks and one rectangular stamp. The circular marks include:

- A top-right mark reading "MONTREAL QUEBEC CANADA AUG 16 35".
- A middle-right mark reading "CERTIFICATE OF EXPORTATION JUL 30 1935".
- A bottom-right mark reading "RECEIVED DATE OF CREDIT AM AUG 16 35".
- A central mark with "8-15 1935" and "REG'D. DIV.".
- A left-side mark with "LEWIS & MONTREAL P.Q. AUG 16 35".
- A bottom-left mark with "BURKIN P.Q. AUG 16 35".
- A large central mark with "1935" and "GAS".

The rectangular stamp at the top center reads:

W. SCHULZ INGENOHL SAN BERNARDINO
COMPRA-VENTA DE TERRENO
REPRESENTACIONES

From Peru



Lima–Rockcliffe (Ottawa), by air, 29 March 1930. Postage 2,75 Pesos: registration 20 cvo; cheaper surface 5 cvo; suggests airmail at double 125 cvo per 5 g, but this is just a guess.



Lima—Ottawa, November 1935. Registration 20 centavos and P U A S 10 CVO.



Bernabé E. Carrera B.
APARTADO N° 216
LIMA - PERU

Señor
Hugo Gerisch
Picton - Ontario
C A N A D A.

CERTIFICADO.

C. No 9282
LIMA

752

No encontrándose al destinatario, devuélvase al lugar de su procedencia

PERU 15 CENTAVOS
PERU 15 CENTAVOS

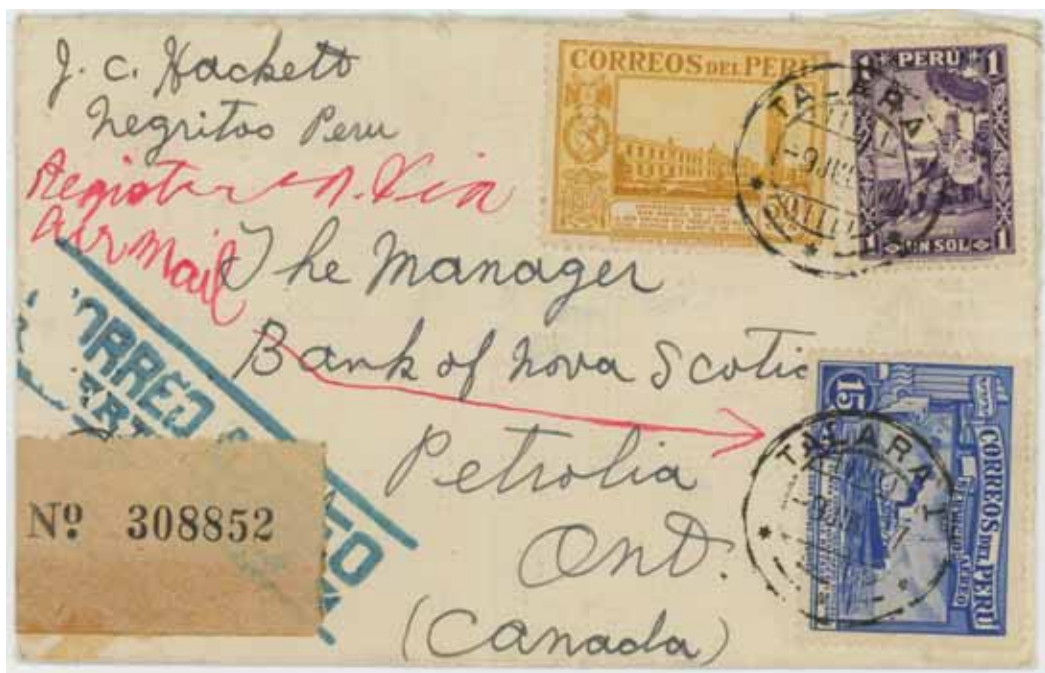
RECEIVED
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PICKTON

LIMA
SEPT 28 1952



Peru

Kurchan gives the airmail supplement to U S and Canada as 1 Sol for the first 5, and 90 cvo for each additional, from 1935. This is inconsistent with all the airmail covers here in the period 1937–49.



Talara–Petrolia (Ont), by air, 9 July 1937. Postage applied 1,65 Sols: registration was 0,20 S, and surface 0,10 S. This leaves 1,35 S, inexplicable.

Peru

Same correspondence



Talara—Preston (Ont), by air, 4 November 1938. Postage applied 1,90 Sols; literature gives airmail supplement to Canada 1 Sol (for double weight, 1,90 S), registration 0,20 S, and surface 0,10. But consistent with this cover and the one below is the following: 20 cvo registration, 10 cvo P U A S, and 80 cvo per five (or ten?) grams airmail supplement to Canada.



Talara—Preston (Ont), by air, 5 October 1939. Postage applied 1,10 Sols; see above.

Peru

Same correspondence (continued)



Talara—Preston (Ont), by air, 12 July 1939. Postage applied 1,10 S; see preceding.

Peru



Lima–Ottawa, by air, 12 February 1941. Postage applied 1,20 Sols: registration 0,20 S; Boyle gives 0,95 S (presumably as surface plus airmail supplement), so overpaid 5 cvo.



Lima–Montreal, by air, 21 August 1943. Postage applied 1,55 S: registration 0,20 S; for this period, Boyle gives combined surface and airmail supplement as 1,35 S, which fits!



Peru

Same correspondence, same postage



Talara—Calgary, by air, 12 June 1943. Postage applied 1,55 S, same as preceding.



Talara—Calgary, by air, 12 June 1943. Postage same as preceding.



Peru



Talara—Calgary, by air, 29 January 1944. Postage applied 1,55 Sols, same as preceding.



Lima—Montreal, by air, November 1944. Postage applied 1,55 Sols, same as preceding.

Peru
Same correspondence



Talara—Calgary, by air, 19 March 1945. Postage applied 1,55 Sols, as preceding.



??—Sarnia, by air, November 1945. Postage applied 1,55 Sols, as preceding.

Peru



Callao—Vancouver, censored in Ottawa, 27 July 1945. Postage applied 1,55 Sols, as preceding.



Peru



Lima—Walkerville (Ont), by air, 22 October 1945. Postage applied 4,85 Sols: registration 20 cvo, surface 15 cvo, and (guess) triple airmail supplement at 1,50 S per 5 g.



Talara—Sarnia, by air, 8 August 1946. Postage applied 1,45 Sols: airmail supplement down to 1,10 S??

Peru

Same correspondence



Talara—Sarnia, by air, 3 October 1946. Postage applied 2,55 Sols: consistent with previous cover, double 1,10 S per 5 g airmail supplement, surface 15 cvo, registration 20 cvo.



Talara—Sarnia, by air, 20 October 1946. Postage applied 2 Sols: and now it's completely mysterious—maybe just gross convenience overpayment.



Peru



Talara—Maple Creek (Sask), by air, 8 February 1951. P U A S 25 centavos, supplemental airmail to Canada 95 cvo, and registration 30 cvo.

From Colombia



Bogota—Montreal, by air, 12 November 1929. Scadta, via Barranquilla (Ecuador). Exclusive of registration stamp, postage applied 46 centavos: ???



[illegible]

Colombia



Bogota—Montreal, February 1941. MUESTRA SIN VALOR, sample without value, hence third class or other objects. Registration 10 centavos and ostensibly 3½ cvo for other objects, although the literature does not agree.

From Ecuador

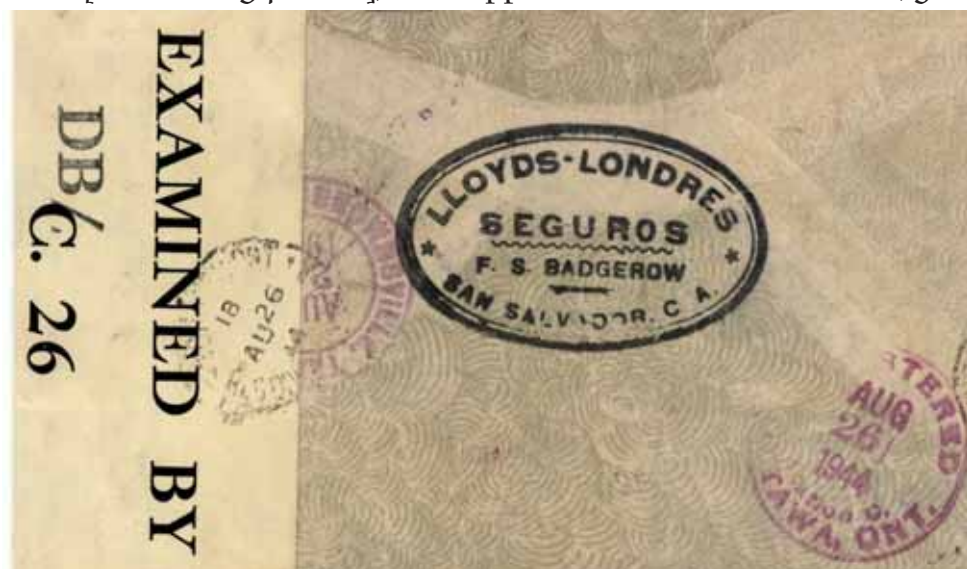


Quito-Toronto by air, October 1946. Postage 2,40 Sucres. No idea about the rates. ?? 40 cvo registration

From Salvador



San Salvador–Toronto, by air, 22 August 1944. Postage 73 centavos: (guess) registration 15 cvo, P U A S 8 cvo [these are 1941 rates], and supplemental airmail to Canada, 50 cvo.



Salvador



San Salvador–Montreal, by air, 17 December 1948. Postage 43 cvo: 15 cvo registration, 8 cvo P U A S , and 20 cvo supplemental airmail to Canada (maybe).

From Uruguay

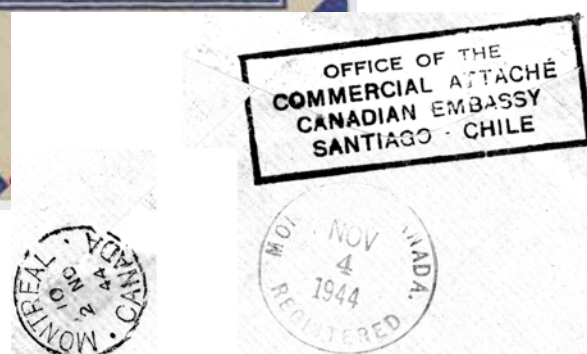


??r—Montreal, by air, January 1945. Postage 28 centesimos: 5 ctm registration, 5 ctm P U A S, and 18 ctm supplemental airmail to Canada (maybe).

From Chile



Santiago—Montreal, by air, 27 October 1944. Postage 9,20 Pesos.



Rancagua—Bracebridge (Ont), by air, 11 February 1947. Postage applied 7,80 Pesos: registration 1 Peso; P U A S surface 40 cvo, and quadruple airmail supplement to Canada at 1,60 P per 5 g. Maybe.

Middle East

From Syria



Damascus—Chief Justice of the province of Alberta, Edmonton, 1926. Registration and U P U letter rate each 6 Piastres. Via London.



Syria by air



Aleppo—Montreal, airmail, 1 November 1950. Registration 25 Piastres, leaving 65 P, which I suppose is 25 P surface plus 40 P airmail surcharge (this was the rate in effect in 1951).

From Egypt

Part of IPP, 1905-57



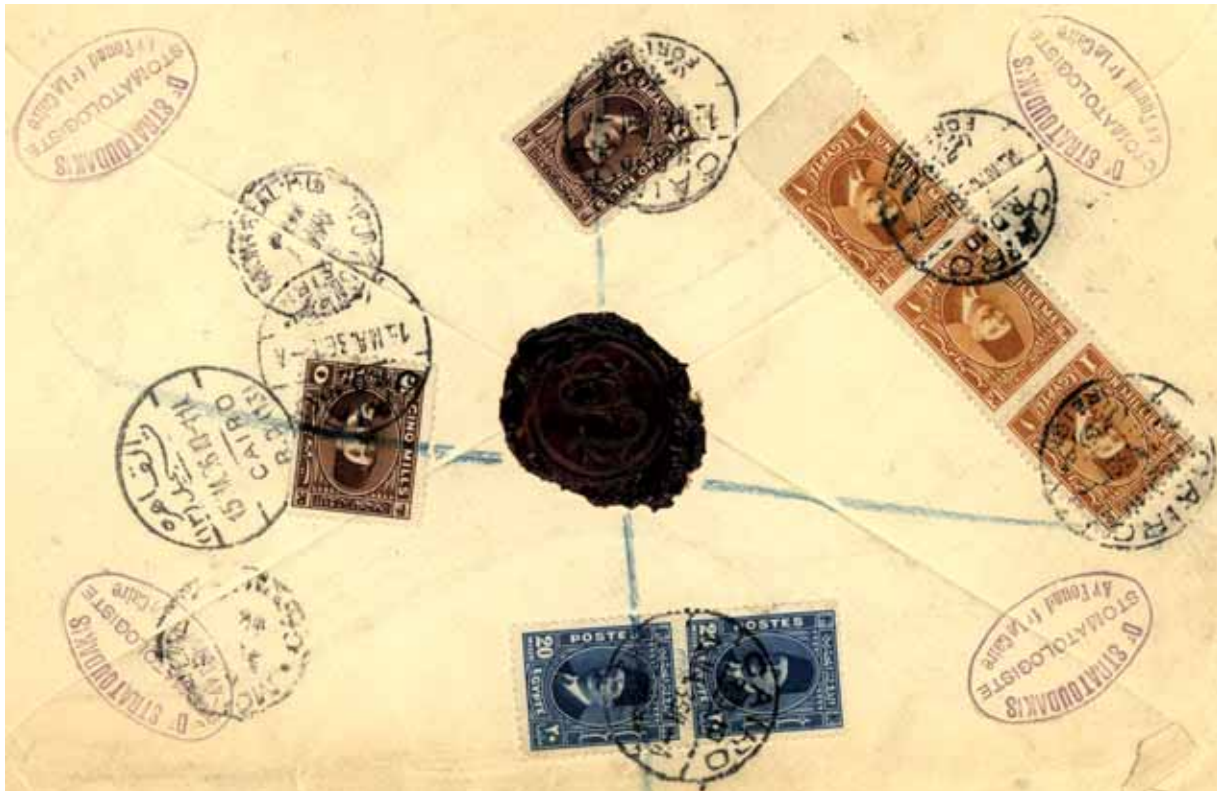
Cairo-Victoria (BC), 1930. Registration 15 millièmes of a pound and triple IPP letter rate 10 + 5 + 5 mil.



Egypt



Eimalakanazu (Cairo)–Montreal, 1936. Postage applied 101 millièmes of a pound: may be philatelic franking. Registration was 20 mils, 1 P P letter rate 20 mil first weight plus 13 mils each additional.



From Iraq



Baghdad-Toronto, overland mail, 19 May 1926.
Total 9 Annas: registration 3 As, triple U P U
at 3 As for the first ounce, and 1½ each ad-
ditional.



From Iraq



Baghdad–Toronto, airmail to Cairo,, 10 December 1927. Total 7½ Annas: registration 3 As, air to Cairo 3 As, and 1 P P (surface) 1½ As.

Iraq by air



Baghdad–McGill University (Montreal), March 1945. Total 160 fils (the brown stamp at lower left is denominated 4 fils): registration 20 f; Armitage and Johnson give 140 fils for the first 5 g via the West Africa and transatlantic route (typescript: *CLIPPER Via West Africa*), beginning 5 February 1943 (but do not give subsequent rates).

Iraqi and Canadian censorship.

From Persia/Iran

In 1935, Reza Shah requested that the international community refer to his country as Iran, rather than Persia.



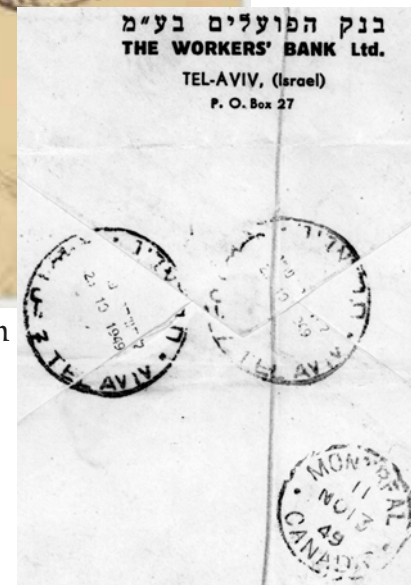
Masjid I Sulaiman (Persia)—Kitchener, 1932. Postage applied 60 shahis: registration and U P U letter rate were each was 30 Sh. Unfortunately, the addressee was a well-known Canadian philatelist, and this franking is philatelic.



From Israel



Tel Aviv—Montreal, November 1949. Total 55 millièmes of a pound: registration 25 mils and U P U letter 30 mils.

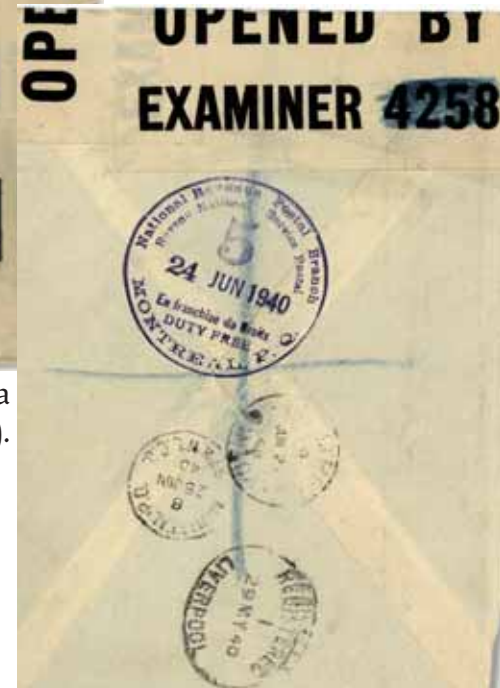


From Turkey

Turkey isn't usually considered in the middle east, but from the way it's been acting recently, it's certainly not in Europe.



Istanbul–Montreal, 18 May 1940. Postage of 30 kurus and what appears to be a semipostal for the Turkish Red Crescent, value 2½ Piastres (no postal value). Registration 12½ kurus and U P U letter 17½ k. Canadian censor.



Rest of Africa

From Mozambique



Beira (Mozambique)—Montreal, 1931. Postage of 3,06½ Escudos: double U P U letter rate at 1,40 Esc for the first 20 g, and 0,85 Es for each additional, plus 0,80 Es registration (comes to 3,05 Esc; the additional 1 and ½ centavos stamps were used to help seal the letter).



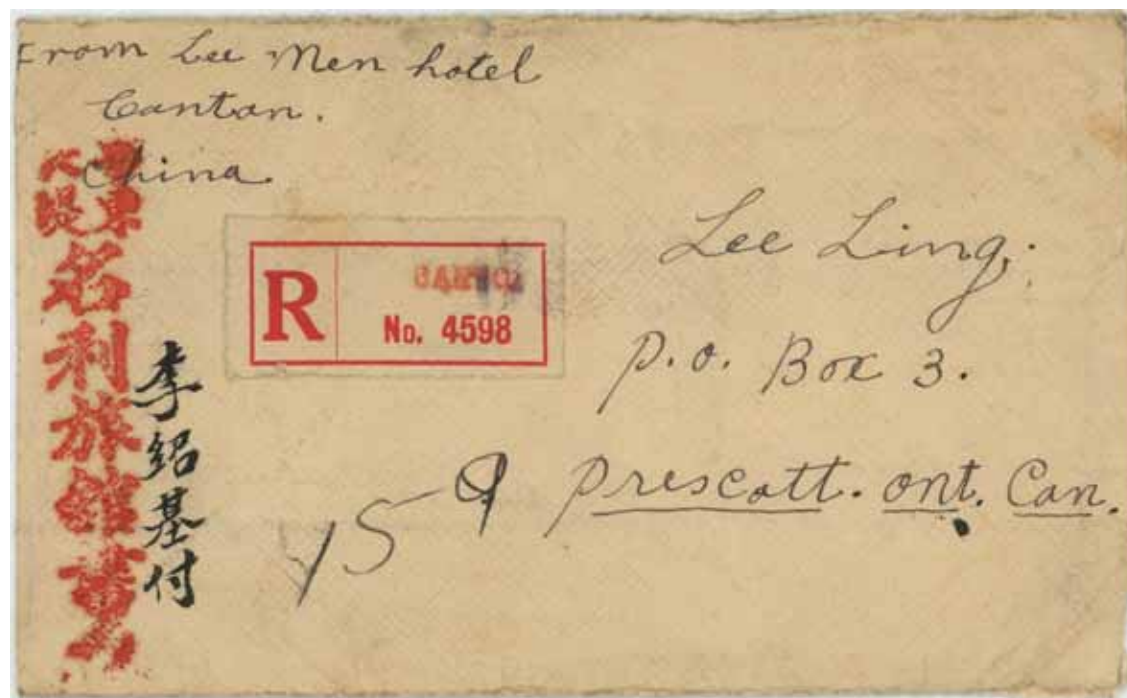
Laurenço Marques (Mozambique)—Sarnia (Ont), 1936. Postage applied, 3,75 Reis: double U P U letter rate at 1,75 Rs for the first 20 g, and 1 Rs for each additional, plus 2 Rs registration.

Far East

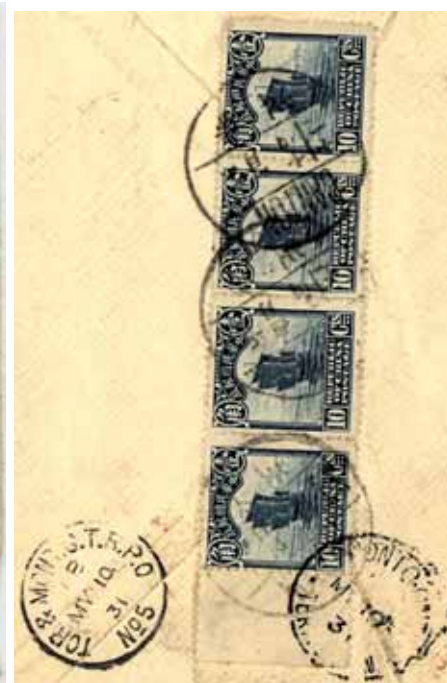
From China



Tsinanfu (Shantung)—Winnipeg via Yokohama and Victoria, 1911. U P U letter rate 10¢ plus 10¢ registration.



Canton—Prescott (Ont), 1931. U P U letter rate 20¢ plus 20¢ registration.



China



Harbin—Winnipeg, 1927. U P U letter and registration, each 10¢. Registration etiquette on reverse. Addressed to the *Ukrainian Voice*, a weekly journal.

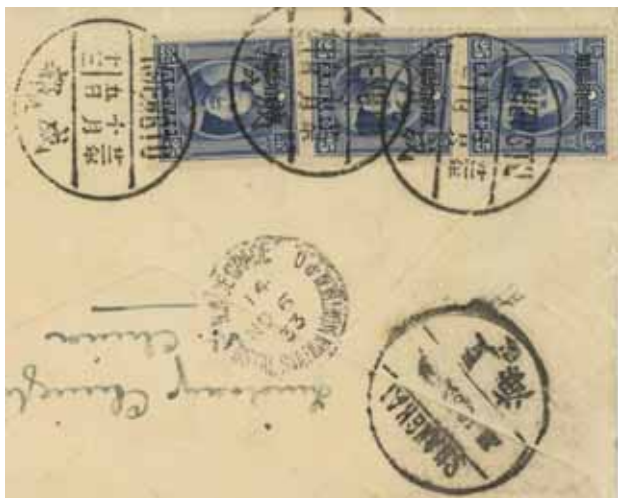


China



Chengtu—Montreal, by air to Shanghai, October 1933. U P U letter rate 25¢ plus registration 25¢ plus domestic airmail Chungking—Shanghai at 25¢ per 1000 km (distance is approximately 1750 km, so the airmail charge was 50¢) per 20 g.

With receipt, indicating a weight of 10 g.



From China



Canton–Vancouver by China Clipper, 23 February 1941. Postage applied C N C \$9.90: U P U letter rate (surface, per 20 g) 50¢, registration 50¢; airmail was \$4.70 per 5 g; this would only make sense if it had been double airmail with clerk forgetting about the surface rate.

Canadian censor.

Return address is Shameen/Shamian, a sandbank island.



China, airmail, repaired



Canadian officer at British military mission, Chungking to Vancouver by air, routed via India, repaired, arrived at Vancouver 30 August 1943.

No stamps, and no Chinese handstamps either. May have been registered *initially* at Vancouver as a result of discovering items of value when repairing the envelope (normally, single registration fee was charged for this service, but this was sometimes waived; this is *complimentary registration*).

From Major JC Macmullan to his son, c/o his wife, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Unit Censor Stamp, and on front and back, Field Censor India handstamps.



China



China—Brantford (Ont), late July to early August 1945. Postage of C N C \$28, see next page for route and rate explanation. Censored in Canada.



China by air



Chungking—Montreal, late September to early October 1945. NAL to Calcutta, and

By B. O. A. to Lagos, Nigeria and thence

by P.A.A. to destination.

By this route (#8 in Sieh & Blackburn, Appendix, p 36), airmail to North America was \$18 (24 January to 3 October 1945); surface was \$4 (1 May 1944–30 September 1945); and registration was \$6. This would be perfect if there were two \$5 stamps hidden under the censor tape—but there aren't (at high resolution the perforated left edges of the block of four \$2 stamps can be seen under the tape, but nothing else).



China by air



Sunchong (Xinzhuang, Guangdong)–Steveston (BC), 1 November 1945. (There is a strike of a Canton cds, dated 1.11.) Total postage is \$98, which has an explanation, but requires a rather natural clerical error.

Registration was \$50 and surface (first 20 g) was \$30, 1 October 1945–30 April 1946. Airmail supplement (per 5 g) was \$120 (through Miami), 4 October–6 November 1945, which yields far more than was paid. However, if we examine the previous rate period for the air supplement, \$18, the postage is correct!

This could occur if the registered letter were mailed in the period 1–3 October; but this seems very unlikely, as it was postmarked in relatively near Canton on 1 November. More likely, *the clerk was not aware of the 4 October change in the air mail supplement.*

Addressed to the generic Chinese restaurant in a small Canadian town.



China, airmail



Ioishan (Toishan (?), Guangdong)—Montreal, by air, February 1946.

Registration C N C \$50

Airmail to North America \$90 per 5 g

Surface U P U \$30 first 20 g, each additional \$20

Total postage applied \$170, thus up to 5 g.



Chikhom (Guangdong)—Vancouver, by air, March 1946.

Rated as above (the \$21 stamp is overprinted 50, and there is an imperforate block of \$30 stamps).



China, airmail



Shanghai–Victoria, 8 March 1946; arrived at Victoria 24 March.

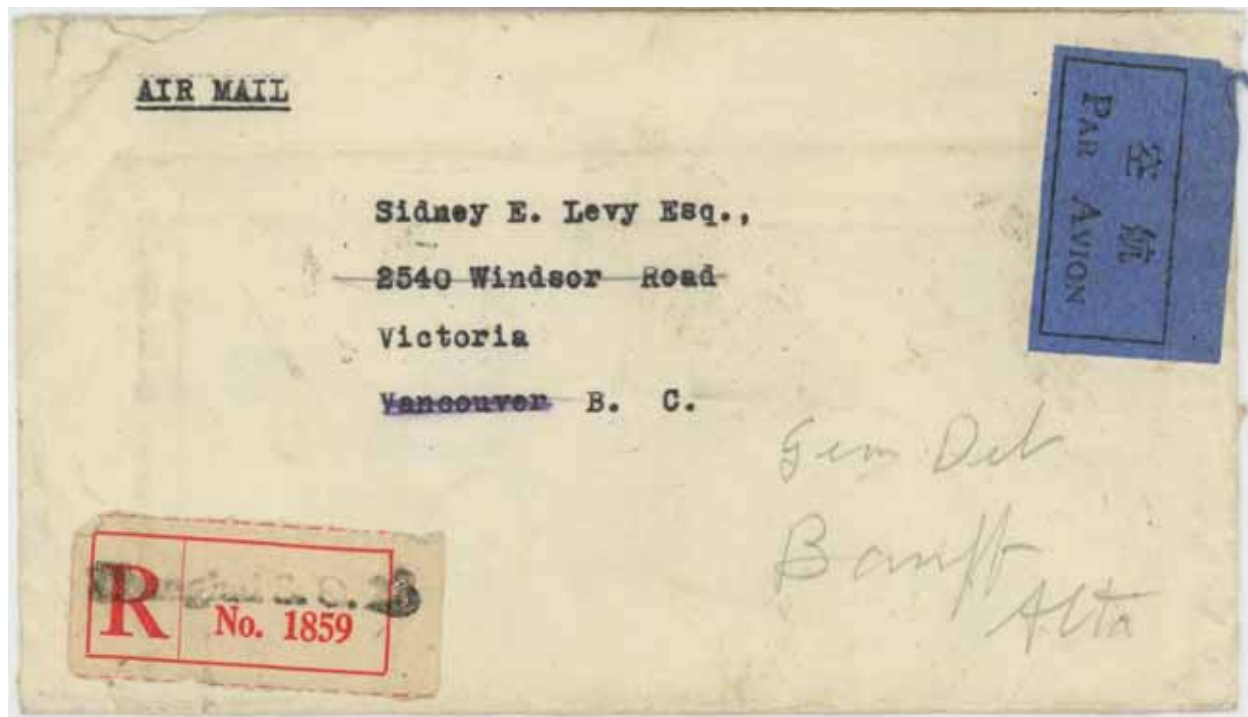
Registration C N C \$50 (1 October 1945–30 April 1946)

Surface U P U \$30 first 20 g, \$20 each additional

Airmail to North America \$90 per 5 g (6 November 1945–20 May 1946)

Total postage applied \$260: double airmail, single surface, and registration

China, airmail



Shanghai–Vancouver, forwarded to Banff, by air, 30 June 1946; arrived at Los Angeles 2 July.

Registration C N C \$270 (1 May–30 August 1946)

Surface U P U \$190 first 20 g, \$120 each additional

Airmail to North America \$600 per 5 g (21 May–28 August 1946)

Total postage applied \$1660: double airmail, single surface, and registration



China, airmail



Kunming–Toronto, 8 November 1946; arrived at San Francisco 18 December.

Registration C N C \$450 (1 September 1946–28 February 1947)

Airmail to North America \$1000 per 5 g (3 October–22 November 1946)

Surface U P U \$300 first 20 g, \$200 each additional

Total postage applied \$1750: single airmail and surface, and registration



China



Shanghai–Vancouver, 9 June 1947; arrived at San Francisco 13 June.

Registration C N C \$1600 (1 March–12 October 1947); **airmail** supplement to North America \$1900 per 10 g (10 March–30 June 1947); **surface** U P U \$1100 first 20 g

Total postage applied \$6500, double airmail, single surface, and registration.



Chitung (Keelung, Taipei)–Vancouver, by air, 4 October 1947; arrived Vancouver (via Seattle) 9 October. Currency is Taiwan \$ (T\$). Air rate applies 1–11 October 1947, and to 15 October for the other two. Triple **airmail** supplement to NA at T\$30 per 5 g; **surface**, T\$16 per 20 g; and **registration**, T\$23. Stamps: T\$20, \$100 on \$3000, three \$3 on \$100; total T\$129 = T\$(3 × 30 + 16 + 23).

Rates explanation courtesy of Steven Frumkin

From Manchuria (Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo), printed matter

Information Bureau,
Manchoukuo Government.
Hsinking.

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Hsinking-Toronto, printed papers, 1933. Total postage 48 sen. At this time, Hsinking was included in the IJPO, that is, it was considered a Japanese post office. Ostensibly (using Japanese rates), this comes to 16 sen registration, and 11×2 sen per 50 g printed matter.

Postmarked Hsinking (IJPO), Kobe, and Toronto customs stamp.



12-11-33

JAPAN

From Japan



Tokyo—Vancouver, 1902. Registration and first weight U P U letter rates, 10 Sen each.



Tokyo—Vancouver, 1926. Registration 16 Sen; second weight U P U: 10 S first 20 g, and 6 S for the next.

Japan



Tokyo—Merritt (BC), 1917. Total postage 38 Sen Registration and first weight U P U letter rates, 10 Sen each; each additional 20 g, 6 S; thus quadruple.

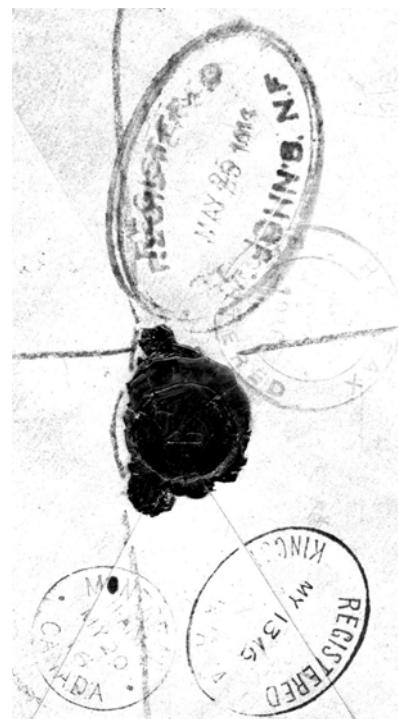


Through mail

Although a lot of registered mail passed from the country of origin through Canada to the destination third country, almost all of this was in closed bags, hence no evidence on the cover of its Canadian passage would be available. There were however, a small number of exceptions. Censorship, particularly during the latter years of World War I, sometimes occurred in Canada; and for some reason, a few registered items transiting Canada were postmarked there. It is very difficult to find the latter.



Apia (Samoa)—St Gall (Switzerland), postmarked at Vancouver & Montreal, 1916. Rated 6d registration & 2½d U P U rate. Ms crayon R Apia 255. Samoa censor handstamp. Experimental Montreal registration stamp. Montreal and Vancouver datestamps on reverse.



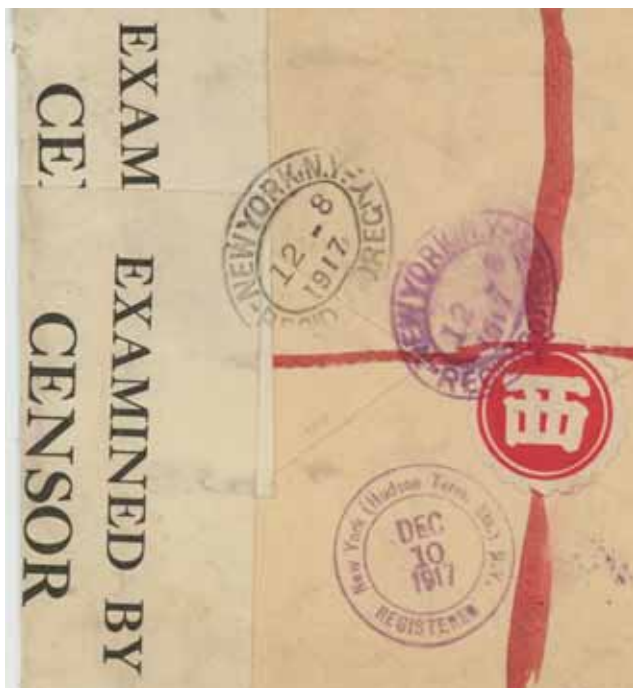
Cross Roads (Jamaica)—St John's (Newfoundland), postmarked at Montreal & Halifax, 1916. Rated 2d registration, & 2½d combined Empire rate and war tax. Special North Sydney (Cape Breton Island) Sorting Office registration handstamp. On reverse, Kingston (Jamaica) and St John's oval registration marks, and seldom-seen double circle Halifax registration datestamp. All four stamps overprinted WAR TAX.

Through mail, wartime censorship

An agreement with the US meant that mail arriving for the US at Vancouver or Victoria from Asia on C P R *Empress* ships would be censored there, beginning in 1917–8 (date depending on the country of origin), tailing off in 1919.



Yokohama–New York, December 1917. Registration 10 Sen, and double U P U letter rate at 10 S for the first 15 g and 6 S for each additional.



Japan to US

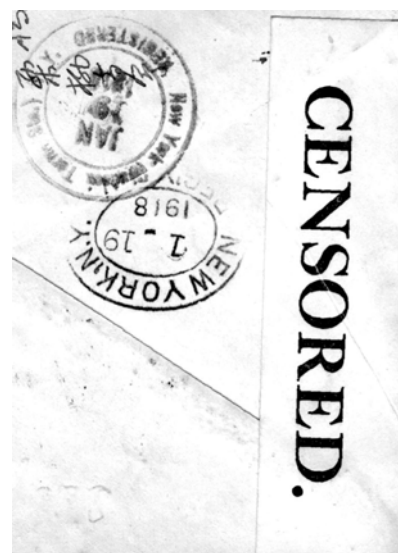


Yokohama—Chicago, censored in Victoria or Vancouver, 20 April 1918. Registration 10 sen, and third weight U P U letter rate, 10 s for the first weight and 6 s for each additional.

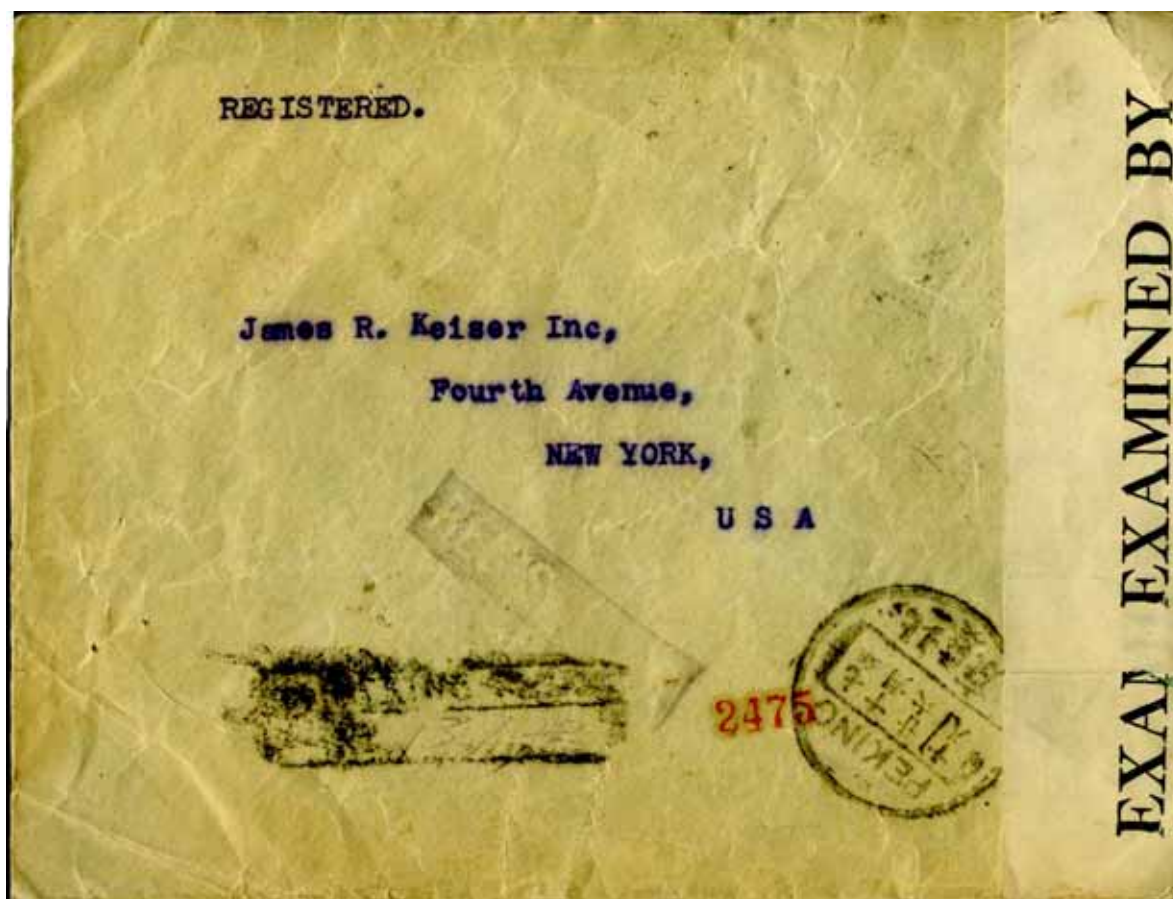
Carried on the *Empress of Asia*, a c p ship. No Canadian date stamps, but **CENSORED** in Canada.



Wartime censorship on through mail



Osaka (Japan)—New York, censored at Vancouver, early January 1918. Rated 10 sen for each of registration and U P U. No Canadian postmarks. Vancouver No. 83—VR handstamp on Canadian censor tape.



Peking—New York, Canadian censor tape, November 1918. Rated 10¢ for each of reg'n & U P U (four stamps covered by censor tape). No Canadian postmarks. Via Moukden.

Through mail, between the wars



Fiume (Italy)—San José (Costa Rica), postmarked at Montreal, 1925. Rated 1 Lire for each of registration and U P U.



Barcelona—St Pierre et Miquelon via Halifax, 1929. Registration 30 centimos and double 25 cmo per 20 g.

China to Turkey via Canada



Tientsin–Istanbul, 1933. Registration and first weight U P U letter rates each 25 cents of a piastre. No Canadian postmarks. *Galata* is a suburb of Istanbul.

Through mail between the wars



Hong Kong–UK, postmarked at Vancouver & Montreal, 1935. Rated 20¢ registration and 10¢ Empire (IPP).



Hamilton (Bermuda)–Junee (NSW) via Montreal, 1936. Registration 3d and IPP 2d.



Tahiti to US via Canada



Papeete—San Francisco via Vancouver, 4 November 1939. Registration 2.5 Fr, and U P U letter rate at 2.25 Fr. Currency control (Papeete).

Through mail during World War II



Shanghai–New York, Canadian censor, 1942. Rated CNC \$2 made up of \$1 each for registration and U P U. No Canadian postmarks.



US to US, via Canadian RPO, 1942. Rated 40¢ registration with extra indemnity (US) up to \$200 and 3¢ domestic US. From Warroad (MN) to Gardner (ND) via Fort Francis & Winnipeg RPO.

Through mail from and to St Pierre & Miquelon

A tiny band of Free French forces liberated St P & M from Vichy rule on Christmas Eve 1941; this was organized by de Gaulle, without bothering to inform Canadian or US authorities.



Miquelon–U.S., censored in Canada, early March 1942. Rated 5 Fr (overprinted and revalued stamp), made up of 2,50 Fr for each of registration U P U; these rates were in effect prior to Vichy (rate changes made by Vichy were ignored). Initially censored in St P & M. No Canadian postmarks.



Montevideo (Uruguay)–St Pierre, postmarked and censored in Ottawa, 1942. Postage inconsistent with known airmail and registration rates. Ottawa large registered circle (faint) and small circle dates-tamp. Censored in the islands (brown tape over Canadian tape). Addressed to a seaman in the Free French Navy.

Complimentary registration on the way through

US to Newfoundland and vice versa; censored (with Newfoundland tape) and registered at North Sydney (Cape Breton) with no additional charge. Even though North Sydney is in Canada, Newfoundland censor tape was used, and the British-style blue registration cross (never used in Canada) was employed.



Tucson (AZ)—Campbellton (NL), via North Sydney, 1944. Originally mailed with 6¢ postage, the airmail rate to Canada; however, the airmail rate to Newfoundland was 15¢, so it was returned (before it left Tucson) to have the additional 9¢ postage added (the next day). At North Sydney, censorship took place, and presumably the letter contained something of value, so it was registered. No evidence of any charge applied for registration and no backstamps.



Grand Falls (NL)—Boston, via North Sydney and Montreal, 1942. Rated 5¢ NL—US (single), complimentary registration at North Sydney. Postmarked at North Sydney, Halifax & Camp RPO, and Montreal.