# Canada

DHERED to the UPU 1 August 1878. There is no evidence that Canada had AR service (international or domestic) prior to the universalization of AR on April Fool's Day 1879. It was and remains an obscure service in Canada, with a handful of AR items known in the nineteenth century.

There was no difference between the treatment of international and domestic AR, in the sense that the fees were the same (with a slight perturbation in the 1970s), and the forms and cards identical.

Postal guides of the 1880s list AR service only in the international section, and available only on registered matter; however, domestic AR was possible, as evidenced by the 1883 AR form made up in Toronto, then Canada's second largest city, and given the imprimatur of the Postal Inspector.

Postal guides well into the 1950s do not mention the possibility of AR service on non-registered matter, such as insured parcel post. But the July 1914 (quarterly) postal guide supplement announces that beginning 1 September 1914, AR service will be available on parcel post (necessarily not registered) matter destined to Japan; there was also a bilateral treaty in the 1920s between Canada and Japan permitting such use on parcel post matter between the two countries. Moreover, AR service on domestic insured mail (non-registered) is known in one example (1930s), despite not being mentioned in the postal guides or the postmaster's instructions for accounting offices (these are post offices large enough to make up money orders of value exceeding \$15!).

The latter do mention avis de paiement and give instructions on how to prepare such forms. One unused example has been found, as has a used card.

- with the exception of the first printing, all known AR forms are off-white folded letter sheets, and in the pre- and post-Vienna period until 1975, the AR fee was paid in stamps on the form (there are a few anomalous examples)
- Canadian AR forms printed before 1908 have a large **R** on them indicating they were to be returned as registered matter. If used during or after 1908, they were registered only if the form was printed prior to 1908 (thus having the large **R**)
- all known AR covering envelopes are small (#8 size), and the only ones reported so far have been used in the period 1910–21, and are addressed to the US
- when applicable, payment of AR fee in stamps on the form or card
- very few different AR handstamps were in use; the vast majority of covers have the general issue handstamps.



Canadian AR handstamp, in general use. Wood handle with brass. Obviously needs cleaning (it is clogged with dark blue ink; there is a centred period between the two letters), not to mention getting rid of green aura (not supernatural, just an artefact of scanning). At 110%.





Canadian AR handstamp, in general use. Shorter and heavier than preceding. Wood handle with brass (or I think it's brass—it's so dirty, I can't distinguish it from bronze). Centred dot clearly visible. The apparent dent is not there, just the way the light reflects. Metal part unscrews. At 110%.

#### Basic Canadian rates 1878-1963

$dates \to$	<b>≤1879</b>	92/1/1	99/1/1	07/10/1	15/4/15	20/7/15	21/10/1	25/10/1
registration <sup>i</sup>	5	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	10	$\rightarrow^{ii}$	$\rightarrow$
$AR^{i}$	5	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	10	$\rightarrow$
AR, after the fact	NA	$\rightarrow$	5	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	20	$\rightarrow$
money packet	NA	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	5/+11 <sup>iii</sup>
domestic first class	$3^{\mathrm{iv}}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	2/	2/+1	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
domestic airmail	NA	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
UPU first class*	5	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	3/+2	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	5/+5	4/+4
British Empire	UPU	$\rightarrow$	2	2/	2/+1	$\rightarrow$	3/+1	$\rightarrow$

$dates \rightarrow$	26/7/1	28/8/24	30/7/1	31/7/1	31/10/23	43/4/1	51/4/2	54/4/1
registration	10	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	20	$\rightarrow$
AR	10	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
AR, after the fact	20	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
money packet	5/+10	$\rightarrow$	5/+12	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
domestic first class	2/+1	$\rightarrow$	2/+2	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	5/+3
domestic airmail	NA	10/ - 5	$\rightarrow$	10/ - 4	5/+1	5/+2	$\rightarrow$	letter
UPU first class*	4/+4	$\rightarrow$	2/+3	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	4/+2
British Empire	3	2	$1/+2^{\mathrm{v}}$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	2/+2	$\rightarrow$	3/+2

All rates are in cents ( $^{\ddagger}$ ). The notation  $\mathbf{m}/+\mathbf{n}$  means  $m^{\ddagger}$  per ounce plus  $n^{\ddagger}$ —in other words,  $(m+n)^{\ddagger}$  for the first ounce, and  $m^{\ddagger}$  for each additional (as occurs with some of the airmail rates, n can be negative).  $\mathbf{m}/$  is an abbreviation for  $m^{\ddagger}$  per ounce.

Dating system is **year/month/day**. Printed matter, special delivery, COD, DLO return fee, international airmail, . . . not included; neither is parcel post (which could not be sent registered from 1914). Almost all of the rates were taken from Bob Smith's *Canadian postal rates*.

NA = service not available.

i Registration fee was the same whether domestic or international, except 1855–1889 when domestic was 2¢, and the month of March 1888, when registration to the US was also 2¢. AR fee was the same for domestic and international, except for a few periods beginning 1975.

ii Extra indemnity introduced 1924/8/1 for domestic registered mail only: 20¢ for up to \$50 indemnity, 30¢ to \$75 indemnity, and 40¢ to \$100 indemnity; these rates continued to 1951. No extra indemnity A R covers are known.

iii Money packet service introduced 1922/4/1; available domestically and to a few countries (same rates). No examples of money packets sent with A R are known.

 $<sup>^{</sup>m iv}$  Domestic first class was per half ounce until 8 May 1889, and per ounce (28.3 g) until metrization in the 1970s.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>v</sup> Rate change occurred 1928/12/25.

<sup>\*</sup> Domestic rates to US throughout. Preferred (that is, domestic) rates applied to most PUAS countries, most of the time.

#### AR timeline

#### 1 August 1878

Canada adheres to UPU, but is not required to offer AR service, and does not.

#### 1 April 1879

From this date on, all entities, as they join the UPU, are to offer AR service with all other UPU members. First Canadian AR form issued, print date 31 March 1879; it is purple, and unlike all other known Canadian AR forms, but similar to the first forms of UK, and of the Seychelles.

#### 1908

Canadian A R forms ceased to be printed with a large bold  $\mathbf{R}$  (indicating that they should be returned by registered mail). A R forms returned after this date without the  $\mathbf{R}$  were not sent as registered mail.

#### late 1921

AR cards introduced, although the forms could still be used. First card(s) had no printing date or quantities issued; subsequent ones did. According to the August 1921 quarterly postal guide supplement, AR cards had been prepared, but would not be distributed to post offices until the supply of forms on hand had been exhausted. In the 1920s, cards were yellow; changed to pink early in 1930s.

#### late 1930s-early 1940s

Return of AR cards by air becomes possible, with payment of air mail rate (to destination of registered letter) on the card; very few examples are known, even into the 1970s. By 1948, Canada had all-up airmail domestically.

#### 1975-78

Payment of AR fee now required on the registered item, not the card; however, many examples are known with the fee paid on the card; this phenomenon wound down by 1978.

#### Notes & Observations

- Early Canadian AR material is rare. For example, there is just one AR form known in the pre-Vienna period, and it is used domestically. There are three known in the Vienna period, all used internationally. There is one known incoming AR form in the pre-Vienna period.
- There are no known AR covers originating in Canada in the pre-Vienna period, and five to eight (depending on whether we count grossly philatelic ones) in the nineteenth century. There is only one non-Hechler incoming AR cover pre-Vienna, and fewer than a dozen in the Vienna period.
- The earliest recorded domestic AR cover is dated 1905, and it is in bad shape. Domestic AR covers remain rare until about 1920.
- Canadian AR covering envelopes are only known from 1910 on, but they should exist even in the pre-Vienna period.
- A few Canadian AR forms printed in the period 1904–12 are watermarked (there are very few watermarked items in Canadian philately). Weirdly, some of these watermarks also appear (rarely) on Newfoundland revenues, and also on Canada Savings Bank form envelopes.
- Canadian AR cards used domestically in the period 1922—40 were considered scarce to rare—until thousands of them were found in retired lawyers' files (this occurred in the early 1980s), and made their way into dealers' stocks. Internationally used ones are still uncommon in that period.
- Postal guide supplements in 1914 and 1916 discuss AR service being applicable on parcel post to Japan. According to a 1920s treaty with Japan, parcel post sent between Canada and Japan was eligible for AR service. These constitute the only documentation I could find that AR could be used with non-registered matter from Canada. No artefacts of this service are known. However, a 1929 domestic insured parcel exists with AR service. This possibility is not mentioned in contemporary postal guides or instructions to postmasters.

#### Known Canadian AR forms

P/O date	quantity	Early &	late use	format		comments
27-3-'79	5,000	DE :	1883	book style		purple
2-11-92	2,500	de 1896	au 1898	foolscap, folded at left;	printed $\mathbf{R}$	
16-7-1900	1,000	JA 1903	JN 1903	"	printed $\mathbf{R}$	
17-6-1904	4,000	MR 1905	1906	"	printed R	wmk Columbia Superfine (1)
23-11-04	6,000	NO 1	1906	"	printed R	
3-4-'05	10,000	FE 1	908	"	printed R	wmk Adelia w gryphon and maple leaf
17-4-07	10,000	MR 1908	му 09	" ;	printed R	wmk Adelia w gryphon and maple leaf
22-11-07	13,000	AP 1	1909	" ;	printed R	wmk Adelia w gryphon and maple leaf
20-07-08	18,000	NO 1908	AU 1909	half-foolscap		wmk Laurentian Wove
?-?-09	20,000	JY 1	910	"		
7-7-10	30,000	MR 1912	JN 1913	n .		
30-11-10	40,000	JN 1	915	n .		
30-5-12	100,000	JY 1913	NO 1914	n .		wmk Empire Linen Bond
19-6-13	100,000	AP 1	1914	<i>II</i>		
19-1-14	100,000	SP 1915	MR 1918	n .		
27-5-15	75,000	oc 1916	jn 1918	n .		
10-5-16	90,000	DE 1917	DE 1919	<i>II</i>		
2-2-17	?	?		?		
27-9-17	100,000	mr 1918	JA 1919	"		wmk script Colonial Bond
21-6-18	100,000	1921	DE 1925	"		
23-12-18	100,000	AU 1919	JU 1920	"		
24-7-19	125,000	AP 1920	JA 1921	"		
23-7-20	150,000	JA 1921	JY 1923	smaller than previous		

P/O date (print-order date) and quantity are given in small print on the form, the date being daymonth-year. Contributors: Martin Cusworth, Horace Harrison, Rob McGuinness, Ron McGuire, Bob Smith, Bill Walton, John Wright.

The EMPIRE LINEN BOND watermark is known on about five or six AR forms, but none show more than one complete word. Fortunately, the entire watermark appears on a few Post Office savings bank form envelopes. It also appears on a few Newfoundland revenues issued 1907 and 1910.

(1) Not all AR forms of a particular printing are watermarked if one of that printing is; in fact, very

New reports are solicited.

The smallest gap between print order date and earliest reported use is four months, but typically it is more than a year, and for the early ones, three to four years. This confirms the obvious, that A R was not much used in Canada. There are two post-1921 examples, dated 1923 and 1925. These go well into the period of use of A R cards.



Canadian AR handstamps. From left to right, general use from 1892, Winnipeg 1920s–1950s, general use from 1940s, Vancouver 1944, general use from 1950s, Shamrock (SK) 1950 (two strikes known). Strikes are usually fairly clear, because the hammers are not used much.

There is also a brief section on Newfoundland, at the very end.

# Canada AR: exhibit synopsis

ANADA was forced to offer AR service beginning April Fool's Day 1879. It is clear that it was unpopular from the outset, and remains so to this day. Postal guides of the 1880s mention it only in the international section, although in fact, there is one example of an AR form used domestically in 1883.

The exhibit is organized along the relevant treaty periods: pre-Vienna (for Canada, this is 1879–1892), Treaty of Vienna period (1 July 1892–31 December 1898), and post-Vienna (from 1 January 1899). Within each period, we go through AR forms first, then AR cards (if applicable), then covering envelopes, and then AR covers. Within each of these, there may be a further subdivision into domestic and international use, but this varies.

Almost nothing is available in the pre-Vienna period: no outgoing AR forms, one incoming AR form (UK); no outgoing or domestic AR covers, one non-philatelic incoming AR cover; and no AR covering envelopes coming or going. Somewhat more is available in the Treaty of Vienna period: three used AR Canadian forms (none used domestically), about ten incoming USAR forms, no covering envelopes (coming or going), five non-philatelic outgoing AR covers, no domestic AR covers, and perhaps ten non-philatelic incoming AR covers are reported.

In the early twentieth century, there are an increasing number of AR forms known, but still very few AR covers until about 1910. Also around 1910, we begin to see AR covering envelopes (about six are known 1910–21). Finally, in late 1921 or early 1922, cards are introduced, and these become common by the mid-1920s, rising to extremely common (for domestic use) in the 1930s. AR forms could still be used; the latest one is dated 1925.

Pre-treaty of Vienna (< 1 July 1892) No outgoing AR forms, AR covers, or covering envelopes are known; we show the one reported incoming AR form (from UK, 1892), and the one reported non-Hechler incoming AR cover (from US, 1890. There is also a card amounting to do-it-yourself domestic AR service (1882), and the very distinctive unique example of the first AR form, this one used domestically.

Treaty of Vienna (1 July 1892–31 December 1899) Three AR forms are known (all international) of which we show two; one of them presents an anomaly, as there are also US AR forms in existence (about eight, possibly more) which go in the same direction. Of the five or six known non-philatelic Canadian AR covers in this period, three are shown; no domestic AR covers have been reported. Of the nine or ten reported incoming non-philatelic AR covers, three are shown, one of which was carried on the first voyage of the Canada-Australia Steamship Line, and another is the unique St Pierre et Miquelon example.

*Post-Vienna* (1899–) We begin with the forms, arranged by date of use (not print order date). This includes both domestic and international, as well as after-the-fact, and the latest known use, 1925. Examples cover all five known watermarks. Of the perhaps a dozen Canadian AR covering envelopes known, five are presented. A rare 1912 incoming form from Norway to a tiny Manitoba village is also shown.

AR cards were introduced in late 1921 or early 1922. We present domestic use first, then international. Ordinary domestic uses are common to extremely common (although not nearly as common as their Us counterparts), so we emphasize unusual uses, such as *provisional*, *duplicate*, *after-the-fact*. The international section also includes some interesting destinations. Also shown is what is the earliest (by a lot) return by air AR card (1939), as well as international duplicate (one for each direction), and after-the-fact.

The AR covers section is subdivided into domestic and international use. Until about 1920, domestic AR covers are still quite difficult to find, and international ones more so. The earliest reported domestic AR cover (1905) is shown, although I fully expect earlier ones to be discovered. Also appearing are AR covers with their accompanying AR forms or cards—this occurs when the cover was returned to sender, but the forms are usually lost. The highlight of this section is a newly discovered first example of an AR non-registered item (insured parcel post, for which registration was not available); it is domestically used (1929).

In the international portion, we show a 1906 AR cover to Cuba, and a 1925 Montreal drop letter forwarded to Turkey, with the ensuing postage due miscalculated. The final item is a December 1941 AR cover to China via clipper service—which was interrupted by the attack on Pearl Harbor just as the cover was in transit to San Francisco.

There is also a necessarily short section on *avis de paiement*; two unused forms, and a properly used card, each (thus far) unique.

## Pre-Vienna (1879–1892), incoming AR form

No outgoing international use Canadian AR forms are known in the pre-Vienna period.

• Only incoming (to Canada) AR form in the pre-Vienna period.

	22
Postmasters No. 68.	Administration de la Grande Bretagne.
AVIS DE	RECEPTION.
Acknowledg	ment of Delivery.
d'un objet recommandé adressé à ) M	wol Weiss & Al g. Har- Farlane
of a Registered Article addressed to a	Concouver British Columbia
The state of the s	des that the Registered Article addressed as above
and sent by  and sent by	London Embasis
a été dument livré le	aucon 18.
was duly delivered the	1 February 1891
(# 16° \\	Signature *
du destinataire of addressee	du chef du Bureau distributeur. of the Chief of the Delivering Office.
Jacol W	
* Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire, ou, si le	s règlements du pays de destination le permettent, par le Chef du
Bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et renve	oyé sous recommandation par le premier courrier. ticle must be entered in this form at the Issuing Office.
The name and tun address of the sender of the In	G & S [1142] 20,000 3/86
a lamba and the same of the sa	at the state of th

British AR form, Charing Cross (London)—Vancouver, 1891. Properly signed and datestamped in Vancouver. This British AR form, on heavy paper (not card stock), required a covering envelope for its return (unlike all Canadian AR forms). No markings of any sort on reverse.

AR fee paid by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp (UK was one of the few countries whose AR fee exceeded its registration fee, the latter being 2d).

• One of three known pre-Treaty of Vienna British AR forms to anywhere (all different printings).

## Pre-Vienna incoming AR cover

No AR covers (that is, registered letters provably sent with AR) of Canadian origin are known in the pre-Vienna period.

• One of two known incoming (to Canada) AR covers in the pre-Vienna period (the other is addressed to stamp dealer Hechler).



Received in bad order, L'Anse (MI)—Montreal, 1890. US formula for AR was return receipt demanded, and this was a free option (the US was one of very few countries that did not charge for international AR service).

Rated 10¢ registration fee and (double)  $2 \times 2$ ¢ rate to Canada (equals the domestic U s rate). With 1889 U s officially sealed stamp. Via Detroit (likely where the officially sealed was applied) and Windsor.



## Pre-Vienna, DIY domestic AR

This unofficial method of obtaining acknowledgment of receipt was cheaper than AR service. AR seems to have been practically unknown in Canada, even within the legal community.



Do-it-yourself A R, 1882. Domestic post card from the postmaster at PORT-HOPE ONT AU 28 82, pre-addressed by the sender of several different registered letters. The card reads, *The registered letters referred to in yours of the 26th were duly received and delivered personally to the parties addressed.* 

The card was subsequently used in at least two legal cases (exhibits *D* and *E*).

The registered testers referred to in yours of the 26 were duly received and delivered personally to the parties account of the parties a

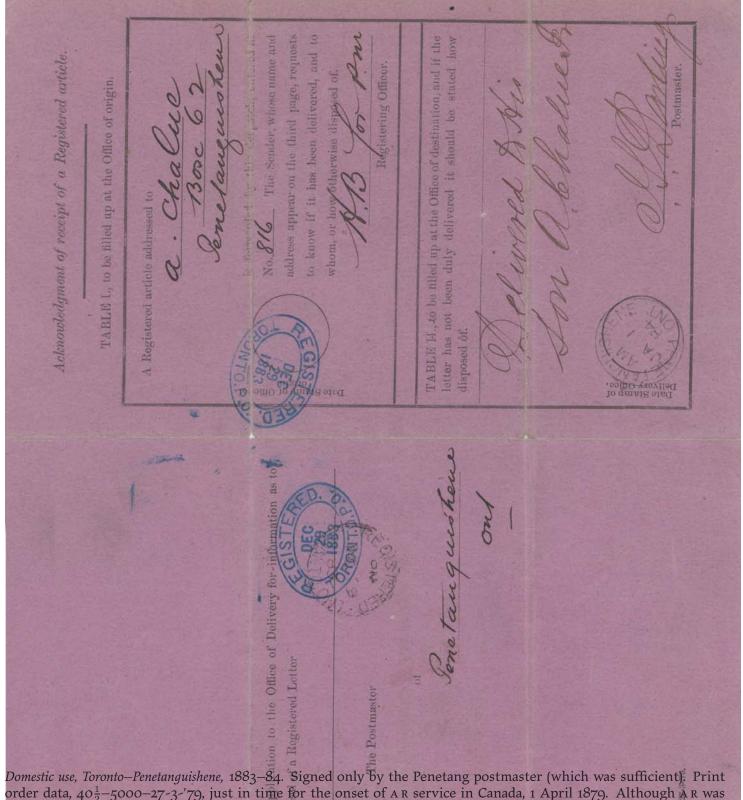
A law firm sent this pre-addressed card to the local postmaster to receive acknowledgment that the registered items had been delivered.

This cost 1¢ for the card and 3¢ for the covering envelope, totalling 4¢; sending the registered letters with AR would have cost 5¢ per item (for AR service), a total of 15¢ (in addition to the registration fees).

## Pre-Vienna domestic; first Canadian AR form

Like all Canadian A R forms, returned as folded letter sheet, not requiring a covering envelope.

- Only known Canadian domestic use A R item of the nineteenth century
- Only known example of a Canadian AR form in the pre-Treaty of Vienna period (1879–1892)



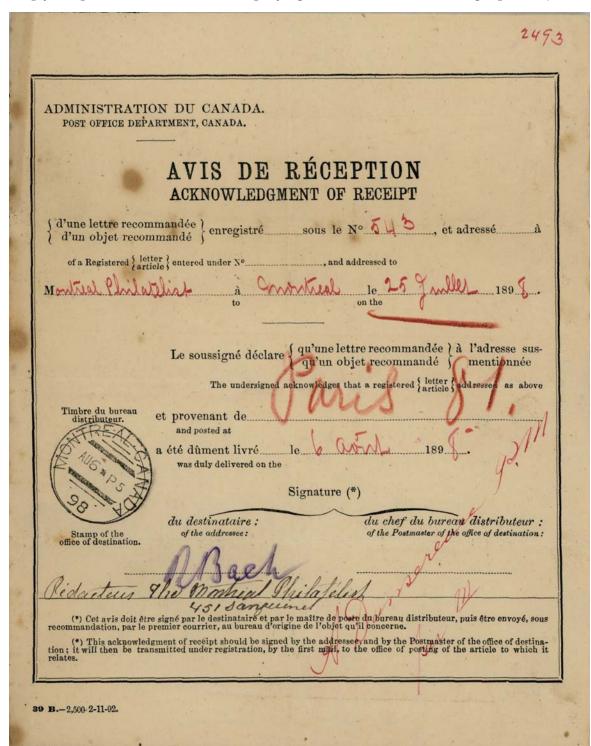
order data,  $40\frac{1}{2}$ –5000–27-3-'79, just in time for the onset of AR service in Canada, 1 April 1879. Although AR was mentioned only in the international section of contemporary postal guides, it clearly was available domestically—in Canada's second largest city (at the time). The double oval Toronto registration datestamp is known in fewer than ten examples.

AR fee paid by 5¢ small queen on reverse. As with all subsequent Canadian AR forms, this was a folded letter sheet, not requiring a covering envelope for its return to the sender.

## Treaty of Vienna AR (1 July 1892-31 December 1898)

AR or its equivalent was required to be stamped or endorsed on registered material for which AR service was desired. More importantly, the AR form was to be prepared in the *destination* office (so for a registered letter from France to Canada, a Canadian AR form would be prepared and sent to the original sender in France).

This also required the AR fee to be paid in stamps on the registered cover (some countries already did this, but most simply had put the AR fee on the accompanying AR form, which was no longer possible).





Book form (unfolds to foolscap size, with address on the other side). A R forms were returned as registered letters (till 1908), hence large encircled R.

Once received at Paris, office of origin would send it to the sender of original registered letter.

Canadian A R forms were folded letter sheets, not requiring A R covering envelopes.

Canadian AR form for a registered letter from France to Canada, 1898. Illustrates normal AR procedure during the period. Prepared in Montreal, properly signed and handstamped, and returned to office of origin as a registered folder letter sheet. Print order data 39 B.—2,500 2-11-92 (six-year gap between printing and use).

• One of three Canadian A R forms known used in the Vienna period.

# Vienna period; AR service with the US, part 1

Discovery example for Canadian AR forms in the Vienna period. This seems to have followed the usual procedure, that is, a registered letter from the US was sent with AR service, and the form prepared in Canada, in this case, at the destination office, Vancouver.

However, at least eight U S A R forms A R representing registered items in the *same* direction. To have been consistent with the Treaty of Vienna, they should have have been for registered items from Canada to U S.



Canadian AR form for registered letter from the US to Canada, Dayton (OH)—Vancouver, 1896. Same print order as preceding example.

• Second of three Canadian A R forms known used in the Vienna period.

## Vienna period; AR service with the US, part 2

One of the eight reported USAR forms addressed to Canada in the Vienna period, all for registered items to Canada; does not adhere to Treaty of Vienna practices. No USAR forms are known in the other direction.

Some pairs of countries, e.g., New Zealand & Australia, adopted the practice of filling out the AR form at the office of origin (as occurred both pre- and post-Vienna) on mail between them (and otherwise adhering to Vienna procedures). While no documentation is known for this between US & Canada, the eight US AR forms would be consistent with it, and the example on the previous page is an anomaly (or an oversight, or the original AR form was not received at Vancouver).

(3870.)
A <sup>bis.</sup>
U. S. Post Office Department.
RETURN RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
RÜCKSCHEIN 1047
for a registered article entered under No, and addressed to
d'un objet recommandé enregistré sous le No. , et addressé à
für eine Vinschreibsendung No. , an
M athour, at Supply, that or , 18
M, a
M , in Vancourner - 3, 98
- Canada
Stamp of the office of origin.  The undersigned certifies that a registered article to the above address Timbre du bureau Le soussigné déclare qu'un objet recommandé à l'adresse susmentionnée tionnée tionnée bescheinigt dass eine Einschreibsendung an die obige Adresse and originating at has been duly
ot provenant de 1/7-97 # 134, a été dûment
und aufgegeben in , wurde vorschrifts mässig
Stamp of the office delivered the, 18
Timbre du bureau livré le, 18
Signature (*) Lawrence Kip  Signature (*)  Unterschrift (*)
of the addressee: du destinatore: du chef du bureau distributeur: des Chefs der abliefernden Postan- stalt:
(*) This Return Receipt must be signed by the addressee, or if the regulations of the country of destination allow it, by the Chief of the office of delivery, placed in an envelope, and returned under registration by the first mail.
(*) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le permettent, par le chef du bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et renvoyé sous recommendation, par le premier courrier.
(*) Dieser Riickschein muss vom Empfanger unterschrieben werden, oder wenn die Bestimmungen des Empfangslandes es erlauben von dem Chef der abliefernden Postanstalt, in einen Briefumschlag gelegt, und als Einschreibsendung mit der ersten Gelegenheit zurück geschickt werden.

Typical trilingual USAR form, requiring a covering envelope for its return. Prepared en route, at St. Paul (MN), where it likely crossed the border (to travel via Winnipeg to Vancouver).

USAR forms are not at all scarce, even in the nineteenth century.



US registration receipt for the registered item (full size).

US AR form for registered letter from the US to Canada, Dayton (OH)—Vancouver, 1897. Same correspondence as preceding. Signed and handstamped at Vancouver, and returned to sender. US AR forms required a covering envelope for their return, unlike Canadian folded letter sheets.



## Vienna period; outgoing AR covers

• Three of the five known non-philatelic Canadian A R covers 1879–1898.

StJohn—Middleton (CT), 1893. Rated 5¢ RLS (registration), 3¢ letter rate to US, and 5¢ AR fee. Earliest Canadian AR cover, and only one with an RLS.



Halifax—Cedar Rapids (IA), 1896. Discovery example for pre-1899 Canadian AR covers. Combined combined registration fee and letter rate to US paid by 8¢ small queen, and 5¢ AR fee.

Very clear A R handstamp showing no wear—which is consistent with being rarely used.

London (Ont)—Leipzig, 1897. Rated 5¢ for each of registration, AR, & UPU letter rates.

Return-receipt demanded.

Rickschelly

Granden Alfred Leyer

Leifzig.

Germany.)

With Us-style AR formula Return receipt demanded, and rubber Rückschein handstamp; applied routinely on all AR mail incoming via German Seepost.

Hooded London registered datestamp.

Trimmed at left.

## Vienna period; incoming AR covers

Fewer than ten non-philatelic incoming to Canada AR covers are known in the Vienna period.



# Vienna period; incoming AR covers



San José (Costa Rica)—Toronto, 1896. Rated 5 centavos registration fee, 5 cvo AR fee, and 10¢ UPU-letter rate (includes authorized surcharge).

## Post-Vienna

On 1 January 1899, the Treaty of Washington superseded the Treaty of Vienna. AR forms were once again to be prepared at the office of origin, and it became optional for each country to decide whether the AR fee was to be paid on the cover or on the form. Canada chose the latter.

### Canadian AR form, domestic use (1905)

Five different watermarks are known on Canadian AR forms, but very few forms show them; this one has Columbia with SUPERFINE diagonally in a shield.



Montreal—Charlottetown, and returned to St John 1905. Properly signed. Printed 17 June 1904 in a quantity of only 4000.

• 5¢ stamp pays AR fee.

## Canadian AR form to US (1906)

Watermarked Adelie with lion and maple leaf heraldic symbols.

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA.  POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.  AVIS DE RÉCEPTION ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT  d'une lettre recommandée d'un objet recommandée enregistré sous le N° et adressé a	
ILE SOUSSIGNÉ déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse susqu'un objet recommandé } mentionnée  The undersigned aeknowledges that a Registered { letter gricle } addressed as above  Timbre du bureau distributeur.  et provenant de and posted at  a été dûment livré le 190	
The state of the s	ECE SERVICE.

Grand Forks (BC)—Indianapolis, 1906. Via London. Properly signed. Printed 23 November 1904; print run only 6000.

• 5¢ in stamps should have been affixed to pay the AR fee; presumably paid in cash, contrary to regulations.

Only known Canadian AR form in the post-Vienna period without payment of AR fee by stamp(s).

## Domestically used AR form (1908)

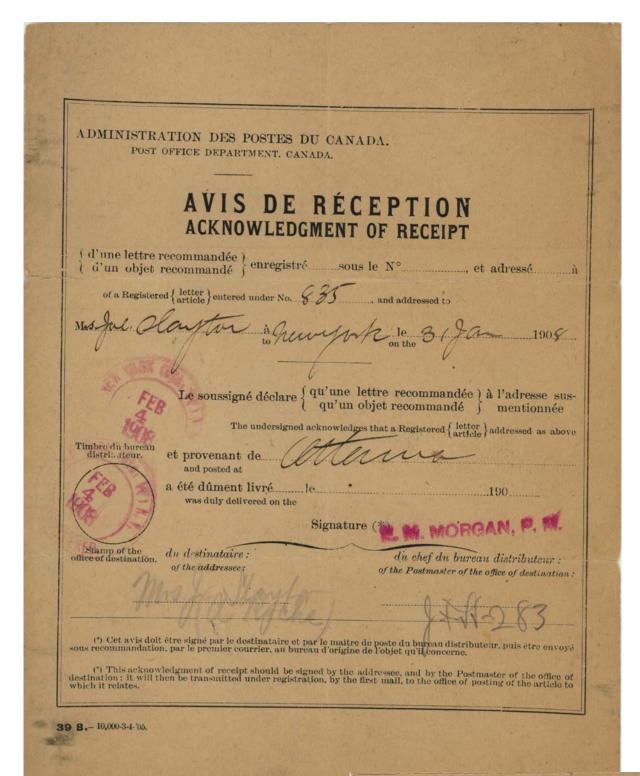
Watermarked COLUMBIA and diagonal on a shield, SUPERFINE.

	TION DES POSTES  FFICE DEPARTMENT, CA		A.	E BORD
	AVIS DE	E RÉCI	EPTIO	1
	ACKNOWLED	GMENT O	F RECEIP	T
d'une lettre r d'un objet r	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} { m ecommand\'ee} \\ { m ecommand\'e} \end{array} \right\}$ enregisti	résous l	le N°96	o, et adressé
XIII	l { letter } entered under No.	6	., and addressed	to
M	to	OY	le	190
				andée ) à l'adresse sus indé } mentionnée n{letter } addressed as abov
Timbre du bureau distributeur.	et provenant de			
	a été dûment livré was duly delivered on the			190
	was umy denvered on the	Signature	(*)	
Stamp of the office of destination.	du destinataire : of the addressee :			lu bureau distributeur : ster of the office of destination
(*) Cet avis doi	t être signé par le destinataire e	et par le maître de	e poste du burea	distributeur, puis être envoye
sous recommandatio	n, par le premier courrier, au b	oureau d'origine d	le l'objet qu'il con	ncerne.

*Peterboro* (ON)—Orono (ON), 1906. Via London. Not signed; likely registered cover was not delivered. Print data 17-6-1904 in a quantity of 4,000.

- 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp on exterior
- $\bullet$  Returned (registered) to office of origin likely still attached to cover.





*Ottawa—Rome (NY),* 1908. Properly signed. Print data 3-4-'05 in a quantity of 10,000.

- 5¢ A R fee paid by stamp on exterior
- Returned by registered mail.
- •Anomalously addressed to the address of the sender, rather than the office of origin. Since the US used covering envelopes for its AR forms, it was likely returned to Ottawa in a covering envelope.

#### REGISTERED.

Avis de Réception.





Le Receveur des Postes
The Postmaster

41337 · Only

Administration des Postes du Canada.

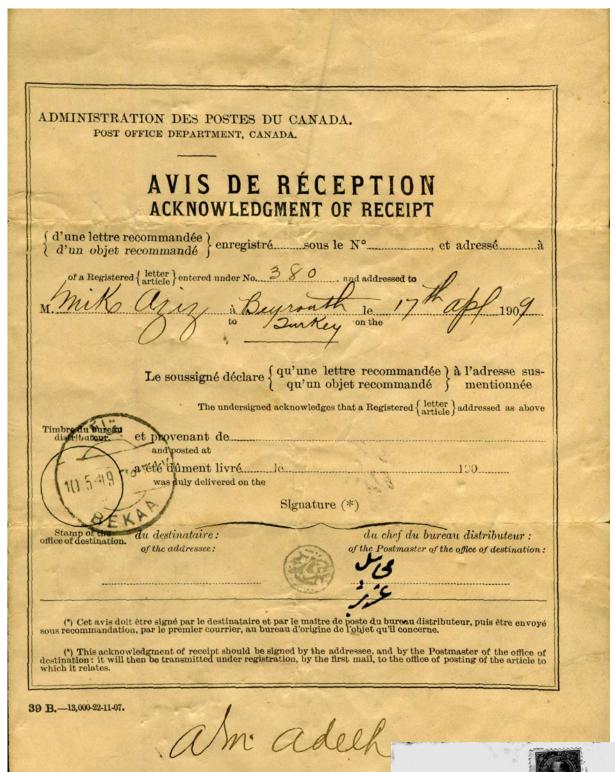
## Return of AR forms by registered mail dropped, 1908

More precisely, the big **R** on the address side of the was dropped from printings after early 1908. However, if the **R** appeared on an AR form mailed after this date, the form was returned registered.



### AR form to Beirut (1909)

Beirut was part of the Ottoman Empire. AR forms *printed* after 1908 were not intended to be returned as registered mail; however, this was printed (1907) with the **R**, so was returned registered.



St Thomas (Ont)—Beirut, 1909. Via London. Properly signed. Printed 22 November 1907, 13000. London hooded registered datestamp.

- 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp
- Returned (registered) to office of origin as folded letter sheet.





POST OFFICE SERVICE.

R

Le Receveur des Postes The Postmaster

Canada

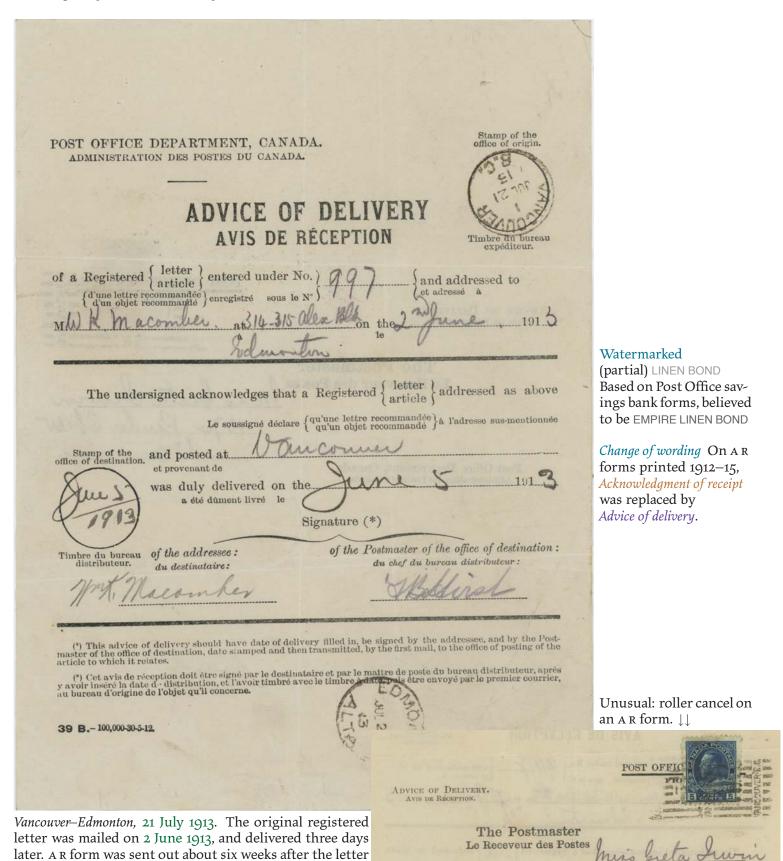
Administration des Postes du Canada.

#### After-the-fact AR service

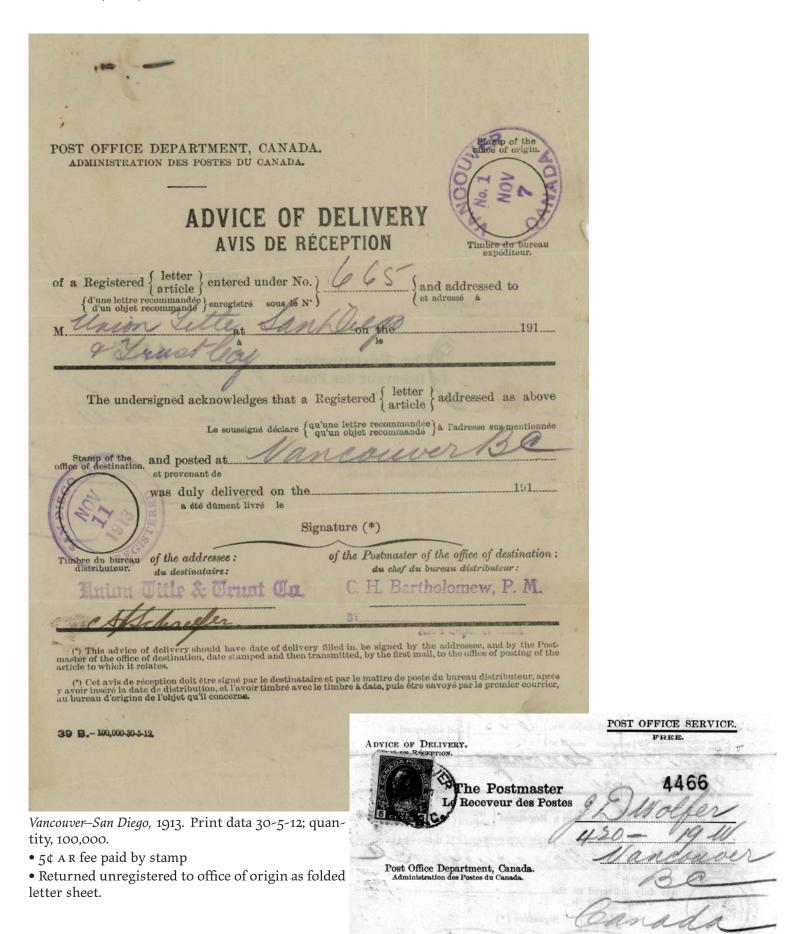
had been delivered. Signed at Edmonton 25 July 1913.

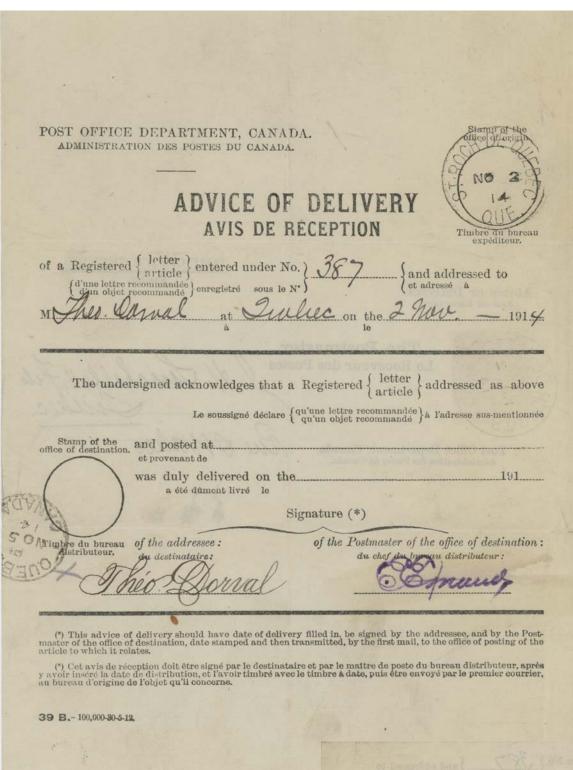
Printing 100,000-30-5-12

Also known as *subsequent* AR, this permitted the sender of a registered letter to send an AR form *after* the registered item had been mailed. Began with the Treaty of Washington (effective from 1 January 1899). There was no extra fee above the AR charge of 5¢, until October 1921.



Post Office Department, Canada.





Watermarked (partial) (EMPIRE LINEN) BOND

*Québec–St Roch de Québec,* 1914. Print data 30-5-12; quantity, 100,000.

- 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp
- Returned unregistered to office of origin as folded letter sheet.

Abvice of Delivery.

Avis de Réception.



The Postmaster Le Receveur des Postes

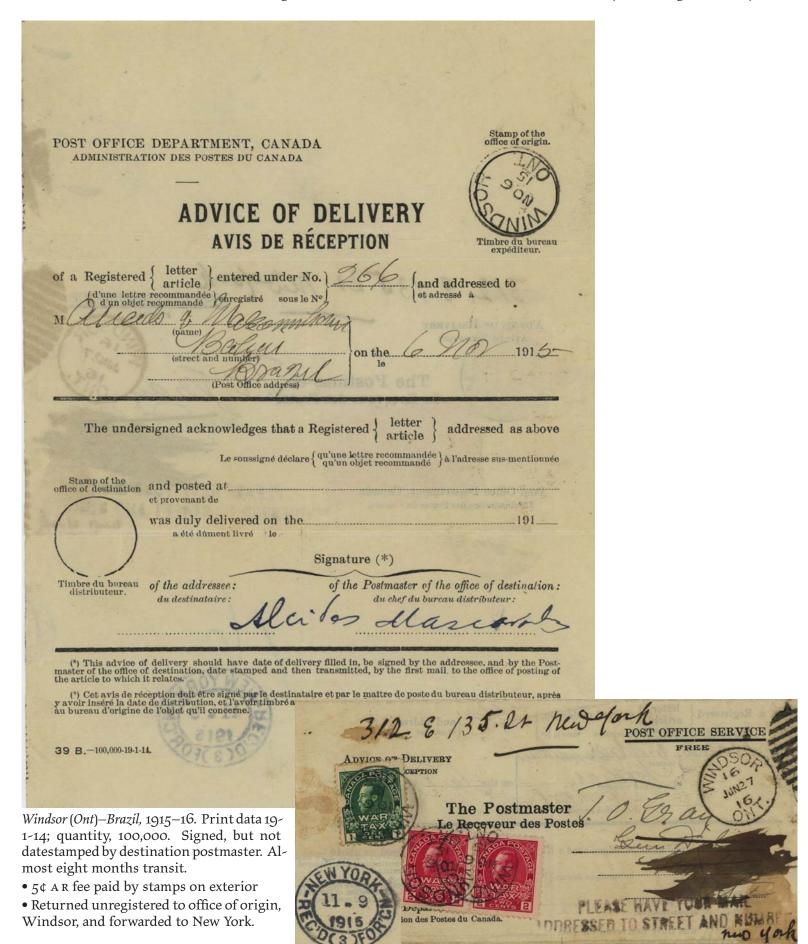
Post Office Department, Canada.

POST OFFICE SERVICE.

N. Tarachelle 4 Fin

### AR form to Brazil, returned to New York (1914)

The return address of the sender had changed to New York, so the AR form was forwarded there (at no charge of course).



## Domestic after-the-fact (1918–19)

At least eight after-the-fact A R forms sent out on 3 December 1918 from Hollyburn (B C) are known. This particular one has a note attached from the Vancouver postmaster, indicating that the registered letter was signed for by the intended recipient on 19 March 1918 (about nine months before this form was mailed). Although the recipient could not sign the form, the postmaster did, which was sufficient.

O INSPECTO	
MEMORANDUM TO TAMO	Stamp of the
THE TO RELEASE	TMENT, CANADA Stamp of the office of origin.
Post Office Vancouver, B.C.	(3, 4)
8th February, 191 9	KNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
Post Office Inspector,	AVIS DE RÉCEPTION Timbre du bureau expéditeur.
Wancouver, B.C. (29/)	(A. R. FORM.)
#116 This registered article	entered under No. and addressed to et adresse à
was delivered and signed for by	Level 1
Mrs. J.S. McLeod on March 19th, 1918	and number) on the March 1918
who, since removed. There is no	(Post Office address)
change of address on file for	land Alata Baistonal ( letter )
addressee.	knowledges that a Registered { letter article } addressed as above
	Le soussigné déclare { qu'un objet recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée ed at
	t de ION horas of
	delivered on the 191.
Postmaster.	Signature (*)
	ressee: of the Postmaster of the office of destination:
	Or the soul is
	could have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Post-
	ould have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Post, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of
	tre signé par le destinataire et par le mattre de poste du bureau distributeur, après ion, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, il concerne.

*Hollyburn–Vancouver,* 1918–19. Form prepared 3 December 1918, for a registered letter mailed 18 March; the latter had been delivered and signed for the next day. Postmaster's reply 9 February 1919.

# Domestic after-the-fact (1918–19)

Another Hollyburn domestic after-the-fact, same date as previous.

Stamp of the
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA  ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA  Stamp of the office of origin.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION Timbre du bureau expéditeur.
(A. R. FORM.)
of a Registered { letter article } entered under No. \ 6 6 and addressed to
MACOULT MCDougles sous le No (et adressé à
525 Ley mour It on the 16 March 1918
(street and number)  (Post Office address)
The of the authors of the state
The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter article } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée
Stamp of the office of destination and posted at et provenant de
was duly delivered on the 8 March 191 8
Signature (*)
Timore dusbreau of the addressee: of the Postmaster of the office of destination:
du destinataire:
- Committee of the same
(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which idrelates.
(*) Cet avis de récortion doit être signé par le destinataire et par le mattre de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, àu bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.
Miss Crook is authorized to receipt for regist ered letters addressed to us.
Bowser, Reid Wallbridge, Douglas & Gibson
Amalla Mist
Out on the same of

*Hollyburn–Vancouver*, 1918–19. Form prepared 3 December 1918, for a registered letter mailed 16 March; the latter had been delivered the next day. Typescript authorization.

dh F	
531765	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA ADMI STRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA  ADVICE OF DEL AVIS DE RÉCEPT	
of a Registered { letter article } entered under No. }	f 97 and addressed to
M Jen (name)	on the
(Post Office address)	The Post
The undersigned acknowledges that a Register	red { letter } addressed as above
Stamp of the office of destination and posted at et provenant de was duly delivered on the a été dûment livré le	ettre recommandée) à l'adresse sus-mentionnée bliet recommandé bliet recommandé bliet R. B. C  Horch / 8th 1918  ure (*)
Timbre du bureau of the addressee: of the addressee: of the addressee:	e Postmaster of the office of destination: du chef du bureau distributeur:
J. Com	Waller
(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled is master of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmit the article to which it relates.  (*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.	
39 B100,000-19-1-14.	POST OFFICE SERVICE FREE
	Advice of Delivery Avis de Réception
	The Postmaster Le Receveur des Postes
<i>New Westminster (BC) for registered drop letter,</i> 1918. Print data 19-1-14; quantity, 100,000.	The understand admosting that a Engineeral authors and resident as above
• 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp on interior	200
• Returned unregistered to office of origin as folded letter sheet.	Post Office Department, Canada.  Administration des Postes du Canada.

letter sheet.

## Stamp of the office of origin. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA Wording reverted to acknowledgment of receipt AVIS DE RECEPTION (A. R. FORM.) entered under No. of a Registered and addressed to article d'une lettre recommandée d'un objet recommandé et adressé à on the (street and number) (Post Office address) The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered addressed as above article Le soussigné déclare $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} qu'un elettre recommandée \\ qu'un objet recommandée \\ \end{array} ight\}$ à l'adresse sus-mentionnée Stamp of the and posted at. duly delivered on the a été dûment livré Signature (\*) COUNTR Timbre du bureau distributeur. of the Postmaster of the office of destination: of the addressee: du destinataire: du chef du bureau distributeur: (\*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail to the office of posting of the article to which it relates. (\*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, aprè s y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, àu bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne. 39 B.-90,000-2-2-17. OFFICE SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RECEPTION (A. R.) NEW WESTMINSTER B.C. The Postmaster Le Receveur des Postes New Westminster-Vancouver, 1918. Print data 2-2-17; quantity, 90,000. Vancouver double oval registration branch datestamp. • 5¢ AR fee paid by stamps on interior • Returned unregistered to office of origin as folded Post Office Department, Canada. Administration des Postes du Canada.

Stamp of the office of destination and posted at et provenant de was duly delivered on the a été dûment livré le Signa distributeir of the addressee: of du destinataire:	F RECEIPT TION  Timbo ex  258 and addressed et adressed et adressé a  on the le  ered { letter addresses and addresses are lettre recommandée } a l'adresse su  ature (*)  the Postmaster of the office of du chef du bureau distribute  Classes de lettre de lettre recommandée   a l'adresse su  ature (*)	d as above  as-mentionnée  19126  destination: eur:	
master of the office of destination, date stamped and then transf the article to which it relates.  (*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et p y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timb àu bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.	an le mettre de poste du hureau distr	ributeur anrès	
39 B,—100,000-23-12-18.			20V CJ 3
Victoria_Vancouver forwarded to Clayburn (BC) 1020. Print	ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT Avis de Réceiton (A. R.)	POST	OFFICE

Victoria–Vancouver, forwarded to Clayburn (BC), 1920. Print data 23-12-18; quantity, 100,000.

- 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp on interior
- Returned unregistered to office of origin as folded letter sheet.

The Postmaster Le Receveur des Postes

Post Office Department, Canada.

Administration des Postes du Canada.



P.O Box 1381 Victoria 1.6

## Canadian AR form to Smyrna (1920)

During the period 1919–22, the Turkish city of Smyrna was controlled by the Greek military.

Glass of the
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA  ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA
-
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION Timbre du bureau
(A. R. FORM.)
of a Registered { letter } entered under No.) 458 [and addressed to
d'une lettre recommandée enregistre sous le N° and addressed to et adressé à
Wall. Dermakeon
(name) on the let 23 19120
(Post Office address)
The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter article } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée
Stamp of the office of destination and posted at DNAIVIFUND UNI
was duly delivered on the 191
a été dûment livré le Signature (*)
Timbre du burgans of the addresses: of the Postmaster of the office of destination:
du destinataire:  du destinataire:  du chef du bureau distribuleur:
AMPUM
(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Post-master of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of
the article to which it relates.  (*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier,
y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbre avec le timbre à date, puis être envoye par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.
39 B,—100,000-23-12-18.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

Brantford (Ont)—Smyrna, 1920. Two months travel time to Smyrna, via London. Properly signed. Printed 23 December 1918 in a run of 100000. Transit mark (Greek alphabet) of Mytilene (an island not far from Smyrna).

- 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp
- Returned as folded letter sheet to office of origin.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA		
ACKNOWLEDCMENT OF DECEIDT		
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT		
AVIS DE RECEPTION Timbre du bureau expéditeur.		
(A. R. FORM.) - * * * *		
of a Registered { letter article } entered under No. } 636 (d'une lettre recommandée) enregistré sous le No. }		
on the 19		
Addressed to Sent by		
Adrosé à Envoyé par		
M O hullanovych Ukrainian Cana draw		
(Wires ky Labor) (Name) (Nom) hanne		
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro) (Street and number) (Rue et numéro)		
in hibered ( Huchenberg) wyng		
Post Office address) (Bureau de poste) (Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)		
- Hely		
The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered article addressed as above		
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée		
Stand O.S.		
office of designation and posted at WINNIPEG, Man		
was duly delivered on the S. Macember 1924		
Signature (*)		
Timbre de bureau of the addressee: of the Postmaster of the office of destination:		
du chef du pureau distributeur:		
Ol. Invigoromic		
(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Post- master of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.		
(°) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.		
Note.—When this form is used for a registered article a dressed to a Post Office outside of Canada, the signature of the addressee or of the addressee's authorized agent, will not necessarily be obtained.		
Avis.—Lorsque cette formule est employée pour un objet recommandé adressé à un bureau de po-te en deho u du Canada, il ne sera pas absolument nécessaire d'obtenir la signature du destinataire ou de son représentant autorisé.		

Winnipeg—Liberec (Czechoslovakia), 1920.

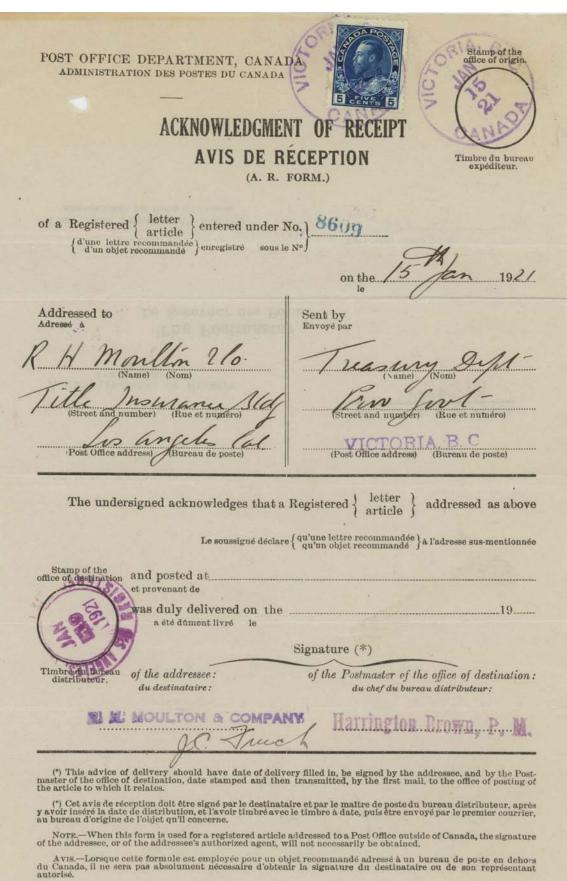
Print-order data, 125,000–24-7-19.

Forms printed later are considerably smaller than all of their predecessors.

Sent by the Ukranian Canadian Citizens' League to a representative of *Ukrain-sky Labor* in Liberec.

- 5¢ A R fee paid by stamp on exterior
- Returned as folded letter sheet to office of origin.

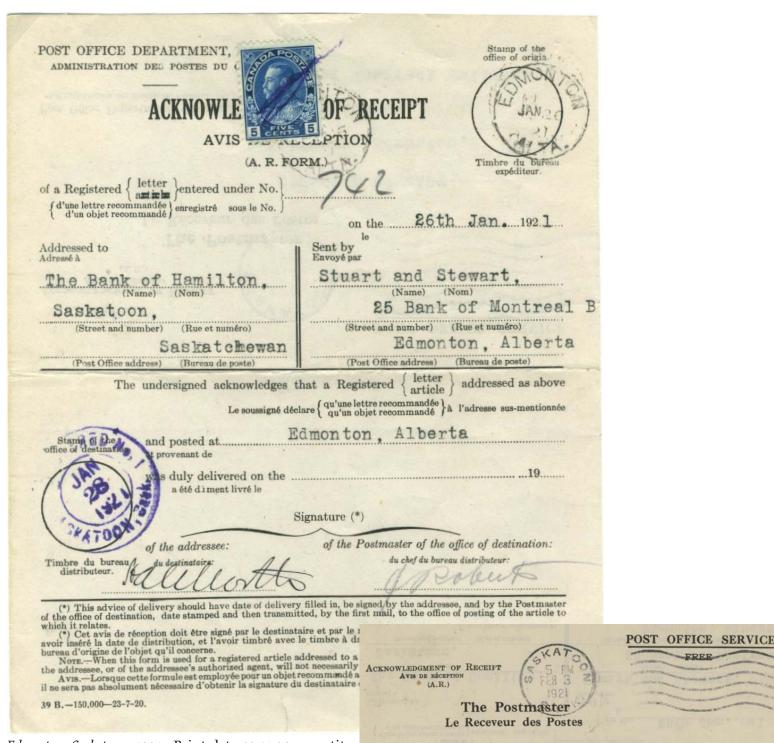
Faint London hooded registered datestamp on front.



*Victoria–Los Angeles,* 1921. Properly signed.

Print-order data, 125,000–24-7-19.

- 5¢ A R fee paid by stamp on interior
- Returned as folded letter sheet to office of origin.



Edmonton—Saskatoon, 1921. Print data 23-7-20; quantity, 150,000.

- 5¢ AR fee paid by stamp on interior
- Returned to office of origin as folded letter sheet.

STUART & STEWART,

Solicito s. Edmonton.

Post Office Department, Canada.

Administration des Postes du Canada.

Alberta,

25 Bank of Montreal Building.

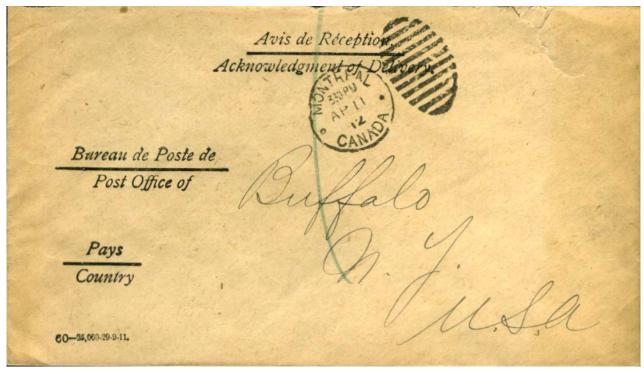
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA	Stamp of the office of origin.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉC	
(A. R. FC	EFTION CONTRACT.
of a Registered { letter article } entered under No. {d'une lettre recommandée} enregistré sous le N° ** Lourtis Élma Melanima (name) ** Uraus llauring (street and number) ** Laure llauring (Post Office address)	and addressed to at addressed a long the the long to t
stamp of the and posted at languars of destination and desti	n'une lettre recommandée à l'adresse sus-mentionnée qu'un objet recommandé } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée
Timbre du bureau of the addressee:	of the Postmaster of the office of destination:
distributour.  du destinataire:  C. & M. Cammark	du chef du bureau distributeur:
(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery master of the office of destination, date stamped and then tr the article to which it relates.  (*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le s' au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.  39 B400,000-24-6-18.	et par le maitre de poste du hureau distributeur, après

*Vanguard—Gravelbourg (Sask),* December 1925. Print order data 39 B.–100,000-24-6-18. Latest reported Canadian A R form, used about four years after cards were introduced, and over seven years after the form was printed.

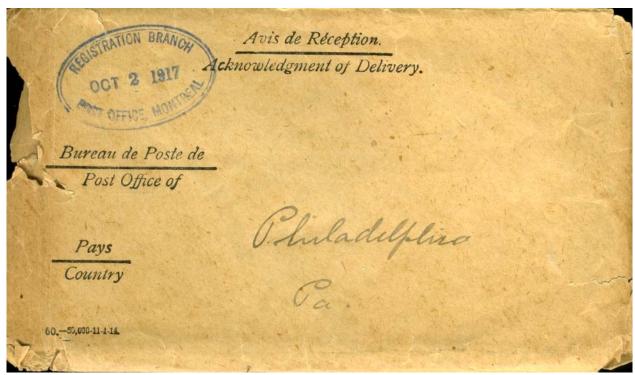
Original Vanguard strike (upper right, under later one) is 14 December 1925; signed 23 December, and returned to Vanguard 26 December. About two-thirds of a 10¢ admiral (AR fee increased to 10¢ in October 1921), together with lathework selvedge was restruck on the return. The selvedge was used to keep what was left of the stamp in place.

# AR covering envelopes

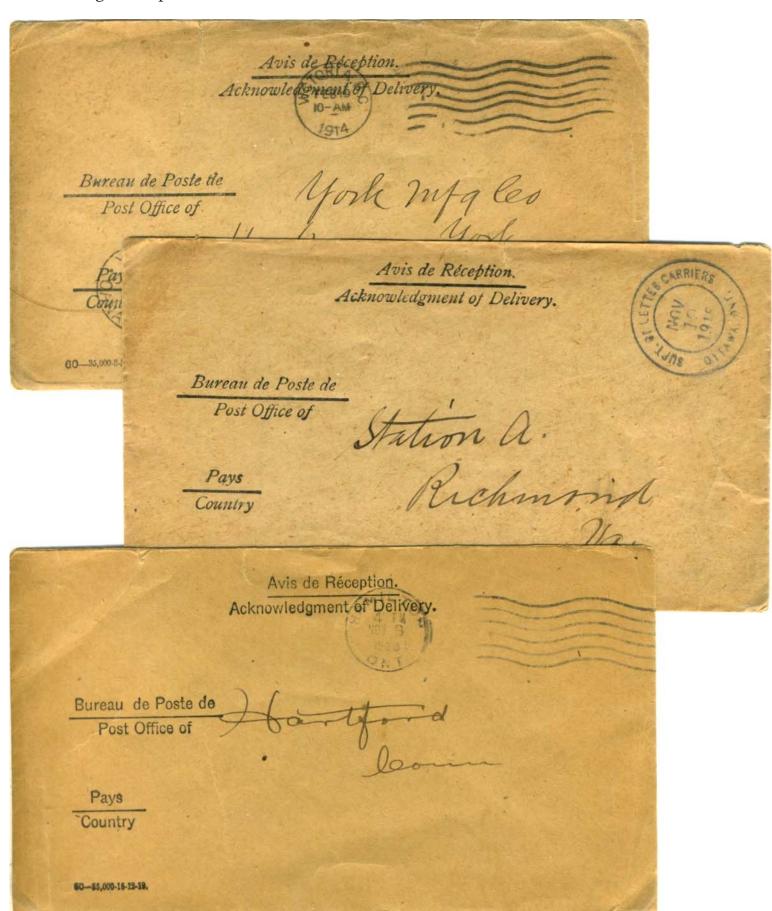
Canadian AR forms did not require covering envelopes—but foreign ones sometimes did. All known examples are dated 1910—20, made of very poor quality paper, and are addressed to the US (whose forms did require a covering envelope).



Montreal-Buffalo, April 1912. Print order data 60-25,000-29-9-11.



Montreal-Philadelphia, 1917. Print order data 60-50,000-11-4-14.



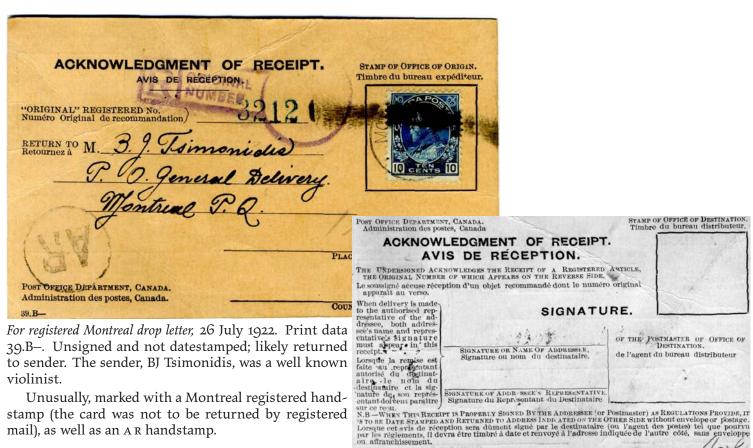
Three different printings, April 1914, 1915, 1920. Switch to nonserif font occurred late in the decade.

## AR cards

mail), as well as an AR handstamp.

Canada introduced AR cards (which could be used both domestically and internationally) at about the same time as most other entities, somewhat after October 1921. Initially yellow, they changed to pink ca 1930. AR fee continued to be paid on the cards, not the registered item. The first card did not have any print order data; we assume there was only one printing. Subsequent ones did have print order data.







when delivery is made to the author zed repre-sentative of the addresses, both addresses name and representa-tive's signature must appear in this receipt.

Appear in this receipt.

Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent parentre sur ce reçu.

Signature or Name of Addressee.

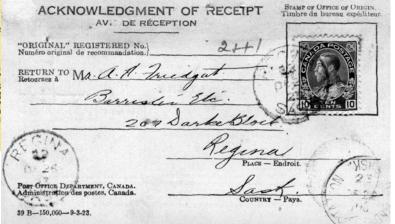
Signature ou nom du destinataire.

OF THE SIGNATURE OR NAME OF ADDRESSEE. Signature ou nom du destinataire. de l'ager

N.B.—When this recuipt is properly signed by the addressee (or Postmaster) it is to be date stamped and returned to address indicated on the other flow. Lorsque cet avis de réception sera dûment signé par le destinataire (ou l'agent des les règlements, il devra être timbré à date et renvoyé à l'adresse indiquée de l'agent des respections des respections des respectives des respections de l'adresse indiquée de l'agent des respectives des respectives de l'adresse indiquée de l'agent des respectives de l'adresse indiquée de l'agent de l'agent des respectives de l'agent des respectives de l'agent de l' ou affranchissement.

Regina-Richmond Station (Sask), December 1926. Print data is 39 B-150,000-9-3-23.

Properly signed by recipient, and also by postmaster.



#### Provisional AR cards

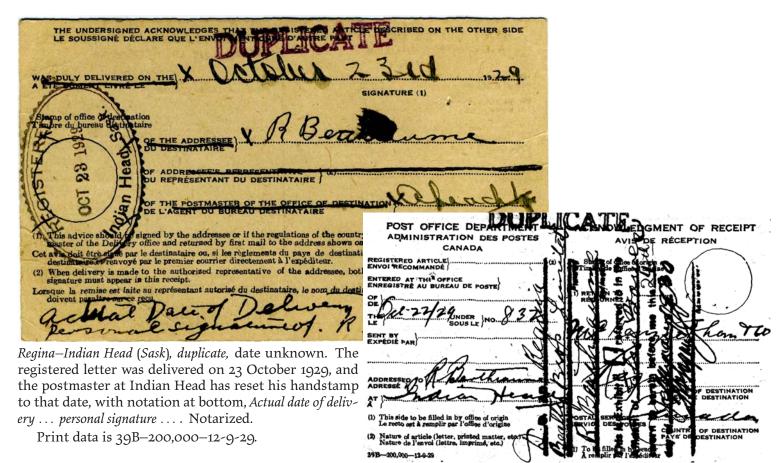
If the post office has no AR cards available, a provisional card may be created out of existing stationery.





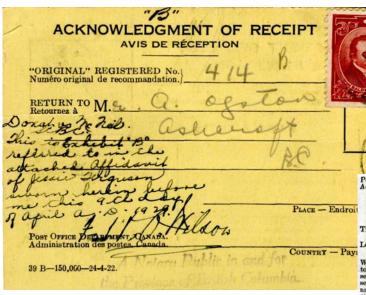
## Duplicate AR card

When an AR card has not been returned to the sender of the registered item, they may request another card be sent out, a duplicate card. There is no additional cost for this, hence duplicate cards will not have stamps on them.



### After-the-fact domestic AR service

The fee was 20¢ from 15 July 1920



Ashcroft—Canim Lake (BC), 9 March 1929. No indication of when the registered letter was mailed, but properly signed (the 20¢ fee indicates after-the-fact service).

Print data is 39B—150,000—24-4-22. Notarized and destinative et la signature destinative et la signature de représentant diverbles par tier sur ce requ.

N.B.—When this receipt.

Signature ou nom du destinataire.

Signature ou nom du destinataire.

Signature ou nom du destinataire.

Signature or Addressee's Representant diverbles par tier sur ce requ.

N.B.—When this receipt.

Signature ou nom du destinataire.

Signature or Addressee's Representant diverbles par tier sur ce requ.

N.B.—When this receipt.

Signature ou nom du destinataire.

Signature or Addressee's Representant verbles par tier sur ce requ.

N.B.—When this receipt.

Signature ou nom du destinataire.

Signature or Addressee's Representant verbles par tier survey.

N.B.—When this receipt.

Signature or addressee is destinataire.

Signature of nom du destin



STAMP OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION. Timbre du bureau distributeur.

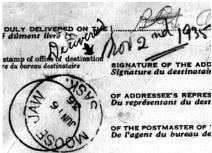
#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF A REGISTERED ARTICLS, THE ORIGINAL NUMBER OF WHICH APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE. Le soussigné accuse réception d'un objet recommandé dont le numéro original apparaît au verso.

When delivery is made to the authorized repre-sentative of the addres-see, both addresses name and representa-tive's signature must appear in this receipt. SIGNATURE

THE POSTMASTER OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION. gent du bureau distributeur.

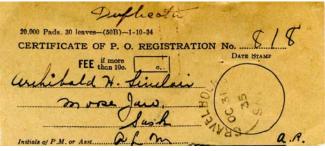




Gravelbourg-Moose Jaw (Sask), June 1936. Mislabelled DUPLI-CATE: duplicate cards do not require postage, and imply the existence of an earlier card for the same registered item.

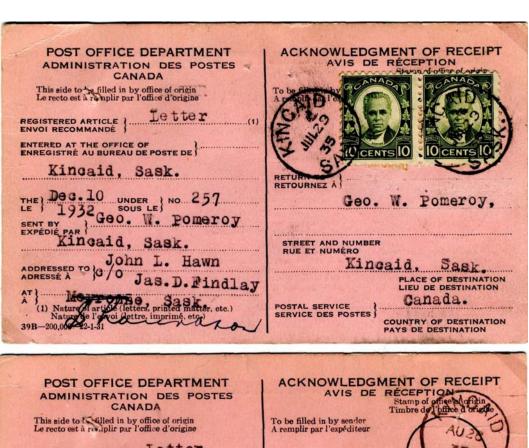
Registered item mailed 31 October 1935 according to receipt (which was subsequently marked duplicate, likely by the sender). It was delivered 2 November 1935.

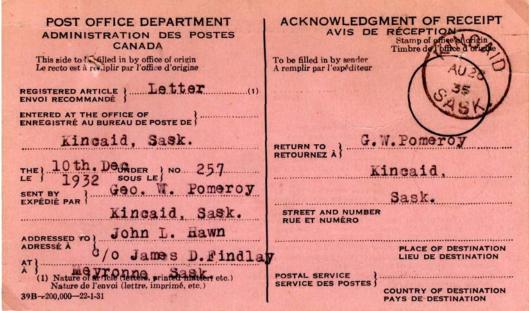
Print data is 39B-100,000-9-5-34.



### After-the-fact AR card and its duplicate

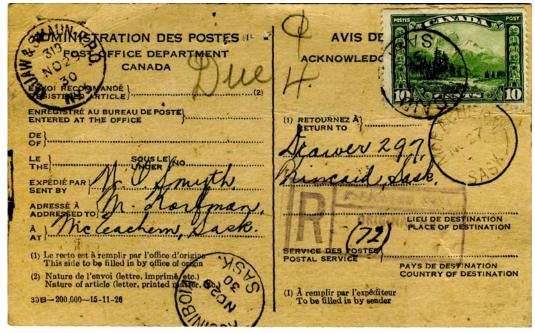
There was no limit on the time between mailing the registered item and sending out the after-the-fact card (this was changed to one year maximum a few decades later). In this case, the interval was 2½ years.





After-the-fact A R card not returned—so a duplicate was sent out, 29 July & 28 August 1935. Both cards refer to registered item #257, mailed on 10 December 1932. Possibly the first one was returned to sender (since the address changed), so a duplicate was sent out about a month later. It isn't signed either.

Both cards have print order data 39B-200,000-22-1-31.



Mistreated as postage due registered postcard, November 1930. For a registered item mailed from Kincaid to McEachern (SK), the postmaster at the destination was confused.

Seeing the 10¢ stamp, he thought it was intended to be returned by registered mail (the registration fee was 10¢ at this time). He gave it a tentative registered number (72) (in parentheses). As a registered postcard, it was thus 2¢ shortpaid (since the postcard rate was 2¢), and so charged double deficiency, Due 4¢. As registered mail, it was subject to postmarking all along the route back to Kincaid.

AR cards were not intended to be returned by registered mail; it is very likely that no postage due was collected, nor should it have been.

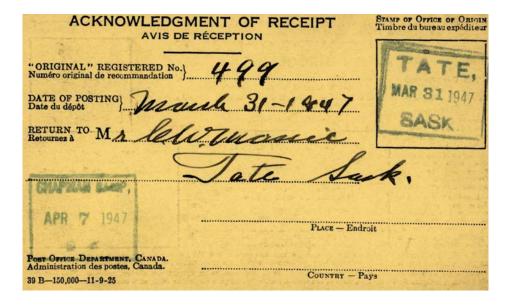


#### Very late use

AR card used 22 years after printing. While five years difference between date of printing and date of use is not unusual for AR cards in Canada (considering how seldom they were used), this is extreme.

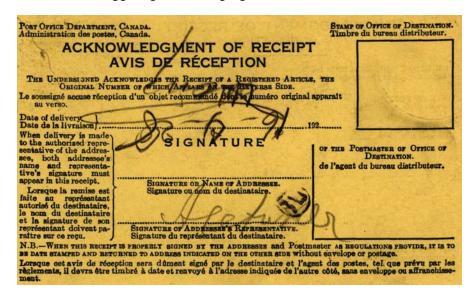


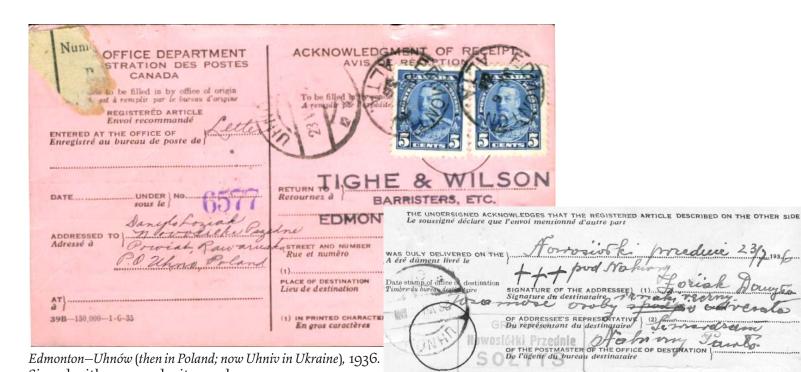
Tate-Chapman Camp (Sask), March 1947. Print order data 39B-150,000-11-9-25. Postmarked at Cranbook on return.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STANS OF OFFICE OF OUR DESCRIPTION	
"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. Numero original de recommandation DATE OF POSITING	
RETURN TO M Am. S. Surging Vom	
montral P. a.	1
Post Office Department, Canada, Administration des postes, Canada, Cocners, Cocners, Canada, Cocners, C	

*Montreal–Galata (Istanbul, Turkey),* 1928. Signed, and carrier mark applied in Galata. Print data is 39B–150,000–11-9-25.





Edmonton-Uhnów (then in Poland; now Uhniv in Ukraine), 1936. Signed with exxes and witnessed.

Print data is 39B-150,000-1-6-35.

This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.

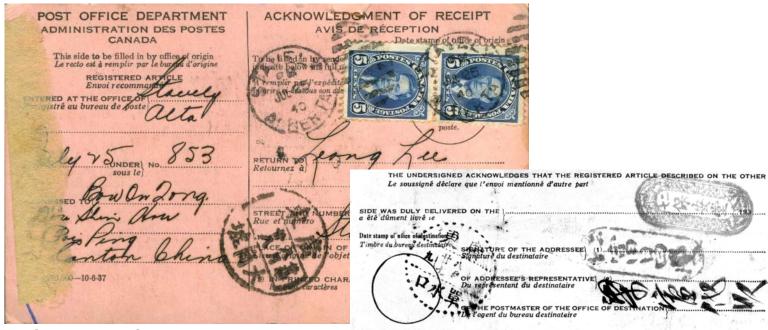
aris doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire et remoyé par le premier courrier directement à l'expéditeur.

When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.

Lorsq e la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doisent paraître sur ce recu.

Lorsque la remise est faile au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.



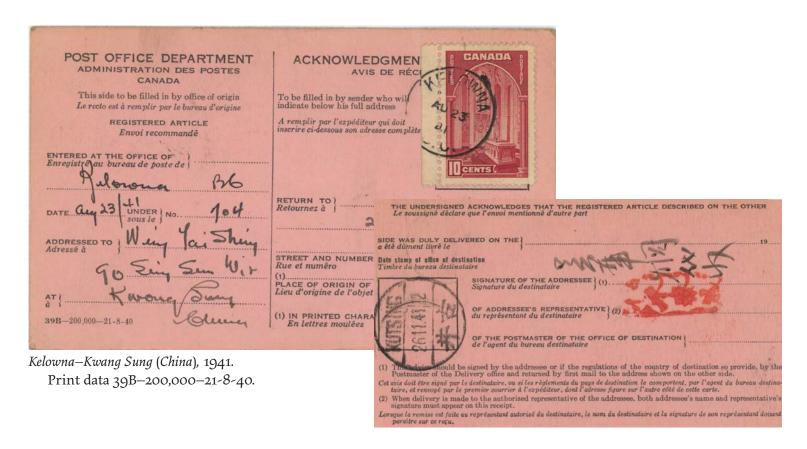


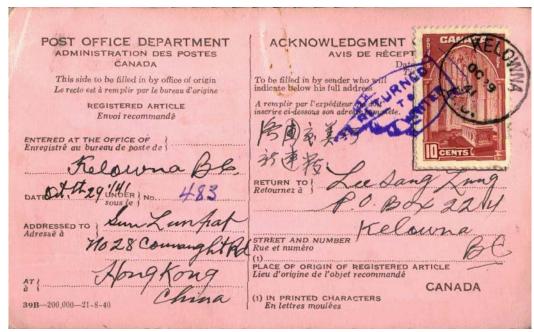
Stavely (AB)-Canton (China), 1940. Print data 39B-90,000-10-6-37.

- This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the
  Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.
   Ct axis do it the sinft par it destination on, si les refolement du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire et rencoje par le premier courrier directement à l'expéditeur.
   When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's
  signature must appear on this receipt.
- Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.



Duncan (BC)-Canton, 1941. Print data 39B-200,000-21-8-40.



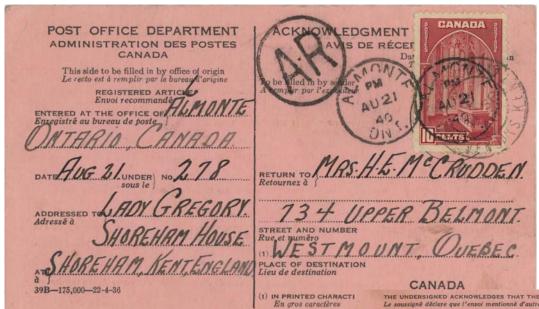


*Kelowna* (*BC*)—*Hong Kong*, October 1941. Returned to sender unsigned. Before the fall of Hong Kong.

Print data 39B–200,000–21-8-40.

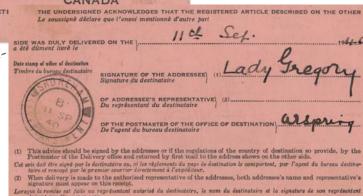


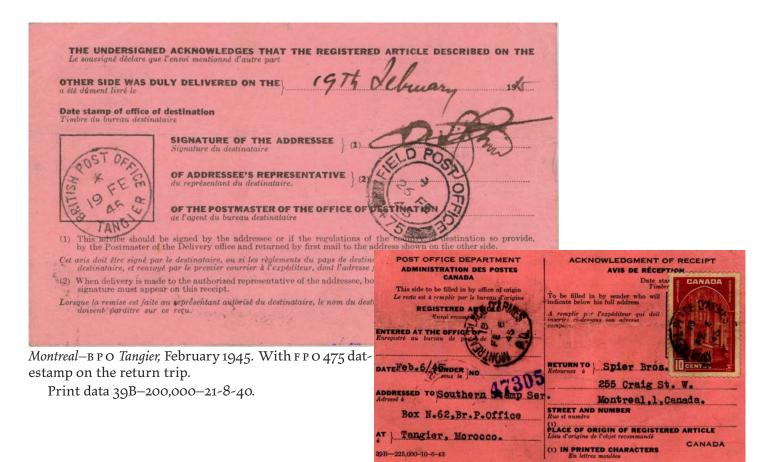




Almonte (Ont)—UK, 1940. Unusually, struck with **A**⋅**R** handstamp. Print data 39B–175,000–22-4-36.

Ostensibly signed by Lady Gregory (amazing, since she had died about a year earlier). The postmaster signed her name. Although mailed from Almonte, returned to (ahem) Westmount.





# Return by air (international)

By far the earliest Canadian AR card returned by air. 6¢ was the airmail rate to the US.

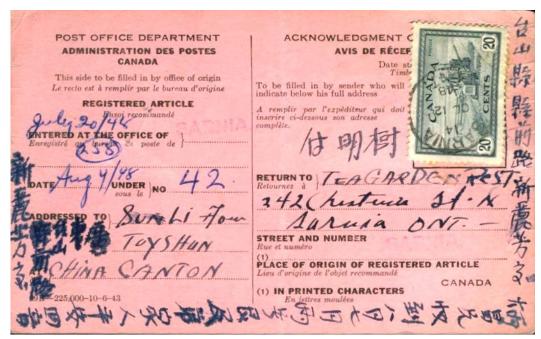


Calgary-New York, February 1939.

	OWLEDGES THAT THE REGISTERED ARTICLE DESCRIBED ON THE OTHER SIDE Penvoi mentionné d'autre part
WAS DULY DELIVERED ON THE A été dûment livré le	}
Date stamp of office of destination Timbre du bureau destinature	SIGNATURE OF THE ADDRESSEE (1) Signature du destinataire
(30'N)	OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE (2)
(F. Co. Hot	OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION
(1) This advice should be signed by master of the Delivery office at	y the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Post- id returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.
Cet avis doit être signé par le destinata et renvoyé par le premier courre	ire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire ier directement à l'expéditeur.
	authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's
	ésentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES CANADA This side be filled in by office of orthing 18 Le recto est a remplir par le burella d'origine REGISTERED ARTICLE Envoi recommandé [939] ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF	ACKNOWLEDGM  AVIS DE I  To be filled in by sende  Aremplir par l'expéditeur  21 fantar aux 21
DATE 2/11/37 NOER NO. 832  APPRESSED TO Louglas. C. Loyce	RETURN TO J. P. P. Plighewander  Retournez à 3 96 Ringawood Ra
Med. Hast. Digt Public Heal	Mareet and number Coucle  (1)
39B-175,000-22-4-36 New Gunea	PLACE OF DESTINATION Lieu de destination  (1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS En gros caractères  CANADA 3975

*Toronto-Rafindel (New Guinea), 18* March 1939. For a registered letter mailed 22 November 1937. Print data 39B–175,000–22-4-36.

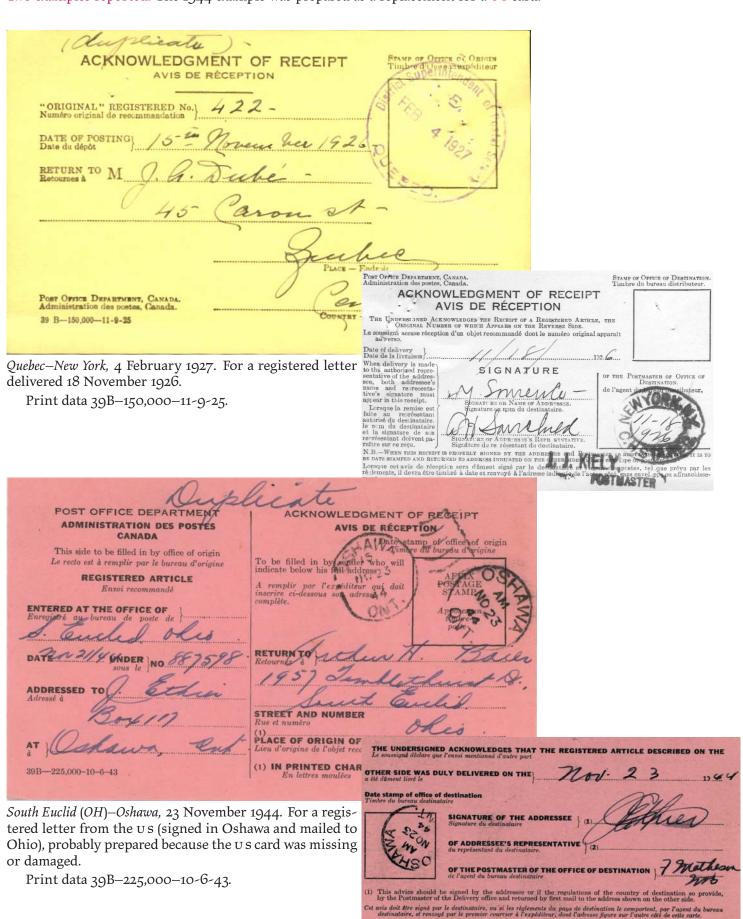


Sarnia (Ont)—Toyshan (Guangdong), two registered letters, 12 October 1948. For registered letters of 20 July and 4 August 1948; only known AR card referring to more than one registered letter. Writing around the edge says everyone is fine. For a registered letter from the standard Chinese restaurant in a (relatively) small Canadian town.

Print data 39B-225,000-10-6-43.

## International duplicate AR cards

Two examples reported. The 1944 example was prepared as a replacement for a US card.

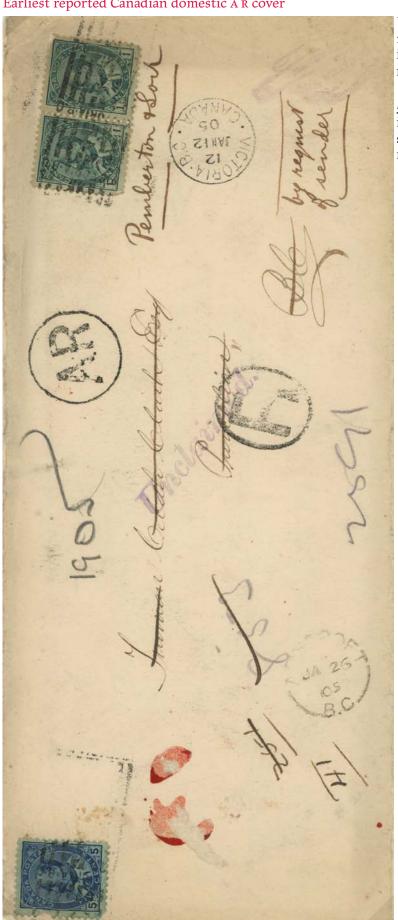


(2) When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.
Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.

## Post-Vienna AR covers

#### Domestic use

Earliest reported Canadian domestic AR cover



Victoria-?, forwarded to Ashcroft (BC), and returned to sender, 1905. There was another stamp (upper left); registration is 5¢; domestic rate is 2¢ per ounce. Unusual use of a roller cancel on registered first class mail.

One (optimistic) possibility is that there was another 5¢ stamp there paying the AR fee, but after cancelling it (with the roller cancel), the clerk remembered that it should have gone on the form, not the cover, so he removed it. But there is no way of establishing this.



## Domestic AR



Vancouver—Deacon (MB), returned to sender, 1917. Registration 5¢, quadruple domestic postage (at 2¢ per ounce); should have been charged 1¢ war tax. Generic A·R handstamp. With typescript Double Register, very unusual wording for Canada. Red ms Dup, presumably this is a duplicate of a letter that was previously sent.



## Domestic free use

This contained a notice of status for the (military) draft. All the others that refer to the military service act that I've seen were sent registered, but without A R. Only known Canadian A R cover where all postage was free.



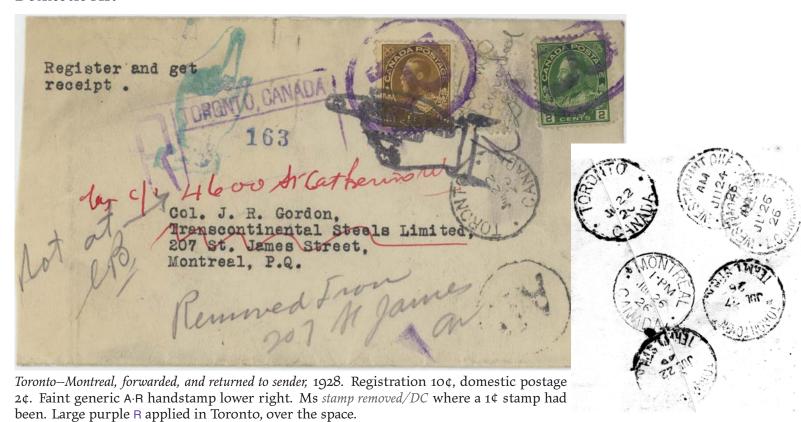
Kingston-?, 1918.

#### Domestic AR cover with form still attached



39 B.-90,000-10-5-16.

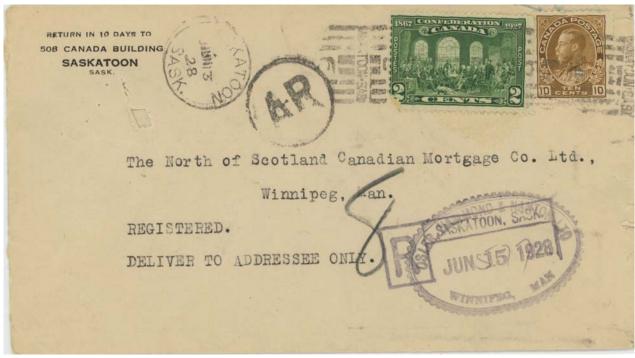
#### Domestic AR



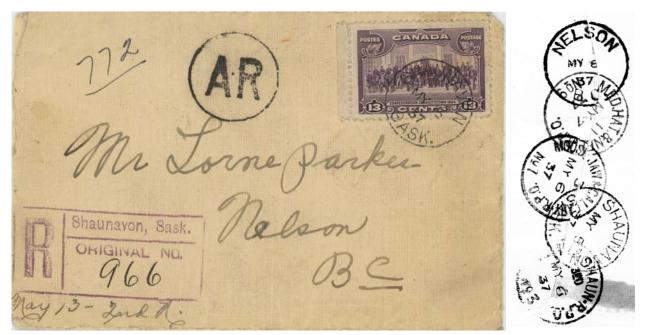


Toronto-Winnipeg via Buffalo-Minneapolis air service, 1929. Registration 10¢ and domestic airmail (through the US!) 5¢, overpaid 2¢. Generic AR handstamp. Trimmed at left by about one cm.





Saskatoon to Winnipeg, 1928. Registration 10¢, domestic postage 2¢. Generic A·R handstamp. Use of a roller cancel on registered, or especially on AR covers, is very unusual. With typescript DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY, futilely requesting personal delivery.



Shaunavon (Sask) to Nelson (BC), 1937. Registration 10¢ and domestic postage 3¢. Generic A·R handstamp. Three RPOs.

HOWATT & HOWATT
BARRISTERS, ETC.
728 TEGLER BUILDING
EDMONTON, ALBERTA



Fred Chomcey, Esq.,

-GRENADA, Alberta.

Moon Lake



# Domestic

Edmonton—Granada (Alta), forwarded to Moon Lake, 1937. Registration 10¢ and domestic 3¢.



# Domestic



Shaunavon (Sask)—Pascalis (Que), returned to sender, 1942. Registration 10¢ and letter rate 2¢. Returned to sender. Handstamps NON RÉCLAMÉ and RENVOYÉ À.



## AR drop letters

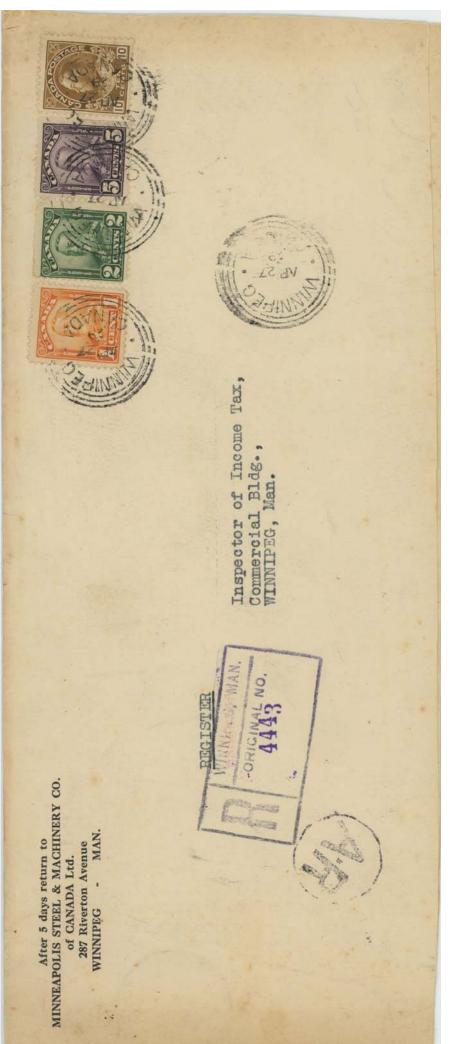
Despite common belief, registered drop letters are *not* scarce—unless in a smaller town.



*Prince Rupert (BC)* A R *drop letter,* 16 December 1921. Registration 10¢ and drop letter rate 2¢. Returned to sender.



Toronto AR drop letter, forwarded at least twice, and returned to sender, 1926. Postage as above.



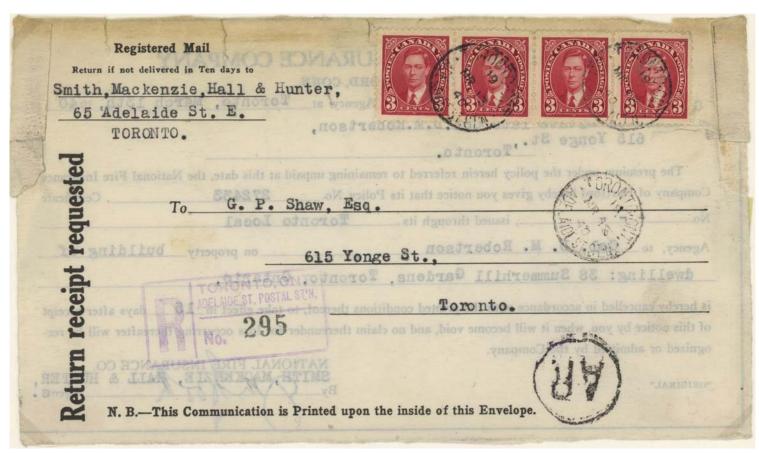
# Drop letter, multiple rate

In the period 1 July 1926–30 June 1931, the domestic rate was 2¢ per ounce, while the drop letter rate as 2¢ for the first ounce, and 1¢ for each additional. So the rates are different only for multiple weights.

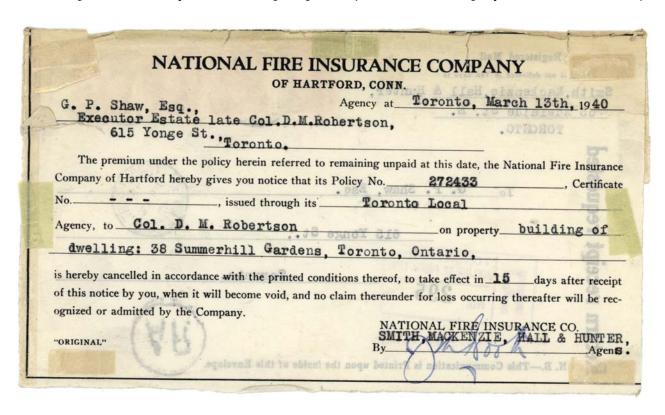
Winnipeg, septuple, 1928. Generic AR handstamp. Rated 10¢ registration, 2¢ for the first ounce, and 1¢ for each additional.



Winnipeg, 1933. Registration 10¢, domestic/drop letter postage 2¢. Winnipeg A.R. handstamp (in use for thirty years).

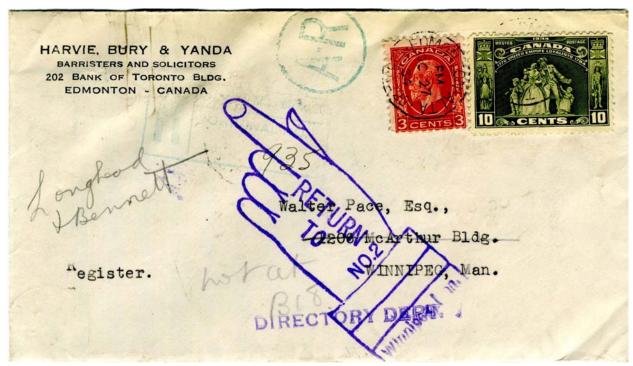


Toronto, notification of cancellation of fire insurance, 1940. Registration 10¢, domestic/drop letter postage 2¢. Generic A.R. handstamp. Printed U s-style return receipt requested (the insurance company was based in Hartford).

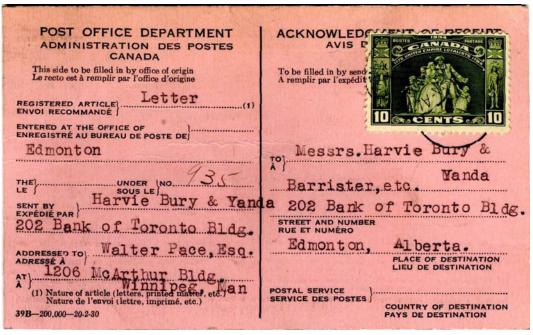


#### AR cover with its card

Attached by paper clip (rust stain upper left of cover; also on reverse of card)

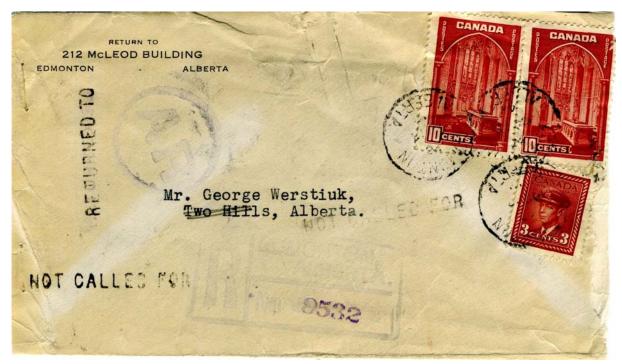


Edmonton-Winnipeg, 1934. Registration 10¢ and domestic letter rate 3¢. Returned to sender.



Refers to registration number 935 (in middle of cover). Obviously returned unsigned.

#### What's the rate?



Edmonton—Two Hills (Alta), returned to sender, 1942. Registration was 10¢, and domestic postage, 3¢. The remaining 10¢ is either

- (a) the additional fee required to pay for registration with extra indemnity (to \$50; default was \$25), or
- (b) the AR fee incorrectly paid on the cover.

No examples are known of AR with extra indemnity (a); two examples are known with the AR fee (incorrectly) paid on the registered cover in the period 1 January 1899–31 December 1974 (b). There is no way to tell which applies here, except that (b) was not permitted (but occurred). Possibility (a) (AR and extra indemnity) was not explicitly outlawed; and extra indemnity was never marked on registered matter.

# Distinctive AR handstamp



St Catharines—Hamilton, 1936. Registration 10¢ and domestic letter rate 3¢.



# Distinctive AR handstamp



Calgary-Camrose (Alta), 1942. Registration 10¢ and domestic letter rate 3¢. Missing one cm at left.

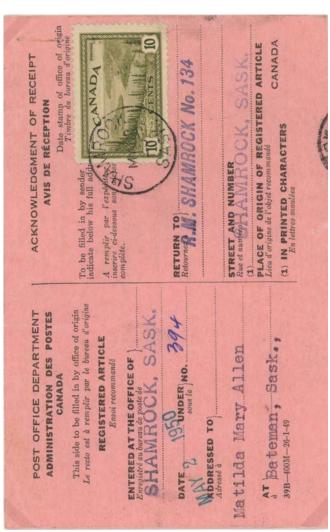
# Fancy AR handstamp

Very few such noted



Shamrock—Bateman (SK), returned to sender, with card, 1950. One would have expected the homemade **AR** handstamp to have been struck in green.

Asking for both personal delivery (addressee only) and the additional US service, as addressed; neither of these was (likely) available in Canada, so the typescript was ignored. Marked *deceased*. Registration 10¢ and domestic rate 4¢.



## AR with postage due



Winnipeg drop letter with special delivery, forwarded, returned to sender, 1949. Registration was 10¢, drop letter rate 3¢, and special delivery was 10¢. The letter was forwarded to an address outside Winnipeg, and the difference between domestic and drop letter rates charged, 1¢.



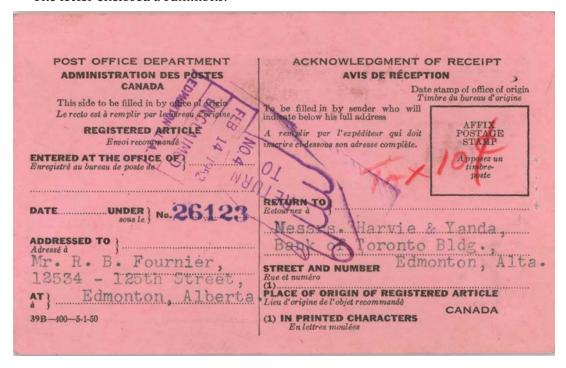
Toronto—Oakville (Ont), underpaid, mistakenly charged double, 1949. Registration was 10¢ and domestic rate 4¢. The sender having attempted to use a Cameroun 50 centimes stamp to pay 1¢, the deficiency was noted. From 1935, underpaid registered mail was supposed to be charged only single deficiency, here charged double.

## AR with postage due



Edmonton drop letter, returned to sender, with AR fee unpaid (on card) and charged single deficiency, 1952. This can be explained: a large pile of AR covers with their cards were prepared at the legal office, and a clerical error omitted applying the 10¢ stamp on the card. At the post office, the clerk probably just stamped the front of each of the covers, without checking the cards on the back. Registration was 20¢ and drop letter rate 3¢.

The letter enclosed a summons.

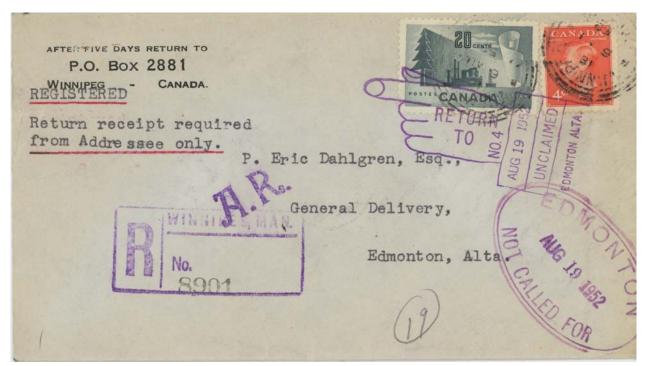


# Short paid, not caught



*Toronto–Quebec,* 1933. Unusual purple A.R. handstamp applied in Toronto (based on the colour of the ink). Postage applied, 3¢ (domestic rate), ignoring 10¢ registration fee.

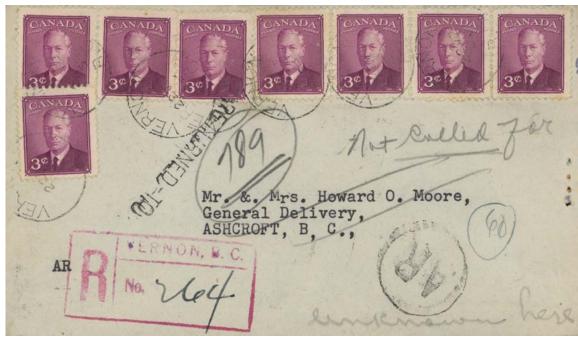




Winnipeg-Edmonton, 1952. Registration 20¢ and domestic letter rate 4¢. With usual (from this address) addressee only request, and standard Winnipeg A.R. handstamp. Returned to sender.



Refers to registration number 264 (also on cover). Obviously returned unsigned.



*Vernon–Ashbrook (BC),* 1952. Registration 20¢ and domestic letter rate 4¢, paid the hard way. Standard **A.R.** handstamp. Returned to sender.



Refers to registration number 8901 (also in middle of cover). Returned unsigned.

## AR on domestic insured parcel post

Not mentioned in any Canadian postal guide or supplement (parcels—with a few exceptions not relevant here—were not eligible for registration in Canada); A R on parcels sent to Japan was permitted, according to a 1914 supplement and a 1920s treaty with Japan, but no artefacts are known. Only known example of Canadian non-registered A R matter.



Special delivery insured parcel post with AR, Hedley (BC)—Vancouver, 1929. As usual, the AR fee would have been paid on the card. Special delivery was 20¢. Hedley and Vancouver in the same province, but more than 20 miles distant, and so there are two possibilities to make up the remaining 40¢: either

- (a) one pound parcel post (10¢) and indemnity up to \$100 (30¢),
- (b)  $6^+$ –7 pounds (40¢); on parcels charged 40¢ or more, insurance with indemnity up to \$50 was a free option.

This envelope was presumably attached to the parcel. Since it was mailed between agents of the same insurance (assurance) company, it might have contained papers, which makes possibility (a) somewhat more plausible.



## Restricted delivery, addressee only, etc

Addressee only, also known as personal delivery, was a supplemental service available on domestic Us return receipt covers, restricting who could sign the card.

No Canadian postal guides or instructions to postmasters mention it, but domestic AR covers (and AR covers to the US) with this endorsement are occasionally seen, usually from western Canada. And there is at least one cover (1933) for which the requested service was honoured. Whether it usually was is unclear. Examples typically also use the US term for AR, RETURN RECEIPT.

New Westminster–Vancouver, returned to sender 1917–8. Registration  $5 \$  and domestic  $3 \$ . With typescript

... to be signed by addressee only.



with this matter kindly refer to No.	Address all latters to the Destroy Research of Titles, New Wastesteen, E.C.
MEMOR	ANDUM.
To John H. Claughton, Esq.	FROM THE
Vancouver.	LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
B.C.	
****	NEW WESTMINSTER B.C. Dec. 29th, 1917,191
Re No. Application 52066F Webb C Township of Chilliwack to	collector of the Corporation of the watson.
	of the second se
I am enclosing herewith no	tice in duplicate under Section 36
of the Land Registry Act in connecti	on with the above application and
shall be obliged if you will return	duplicate to me with memorandum
accepting service endorsed thereon.	
2 encls.	
mom/w.	T O TOWNI EV

## Domestic personal delivery



*Westminster—Queensborough (BC), refused, and returned to sender,* 1918. Registration 5¢ and domestic 3¢.

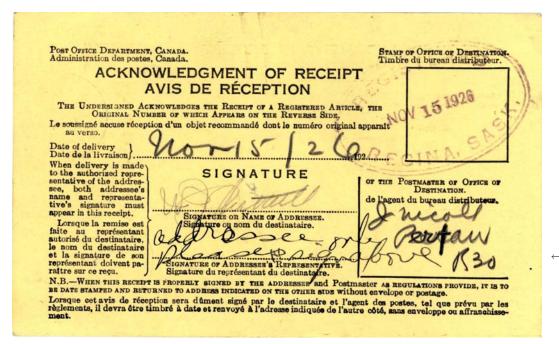
With typescript ... to be signed by addressee only. This refers to the additional service available in the Us, personal delivery (or addressee only). Envelope is unopened.

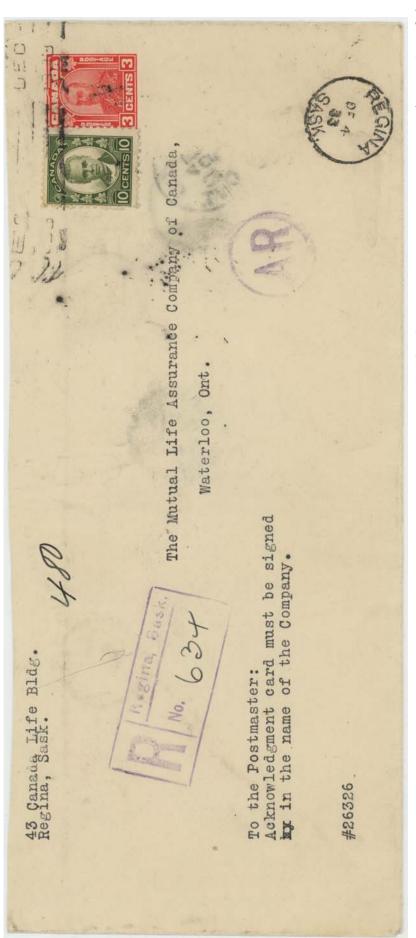
## AR card requesting addressee only (restricted delivery)

The only one I've seen. Ms Addressee only/please sign above



For a drop letter, Regina, 1926. Properly signed, returned to sender, and later notarized.





## Addressee only

Typescript restriction, that the card must be signed in the name of the company. Whether this was implemented is unclear.

Regina to Waterloo (Ont), 1933. Generic AR handstamp. Rated 10¢ registration and 3¢ domestic.



# Implementation of personal delivery restriction The only example that I've seen.



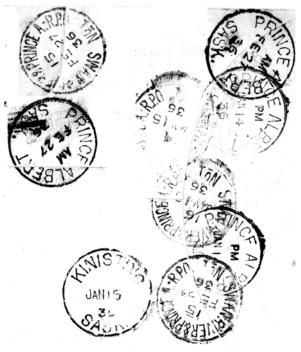
Held over in accordance with letter from sender.

Addressee refuses to call personally. Notified three times.

Sender had sent a letter to the post office requesting that the sender sign in person.

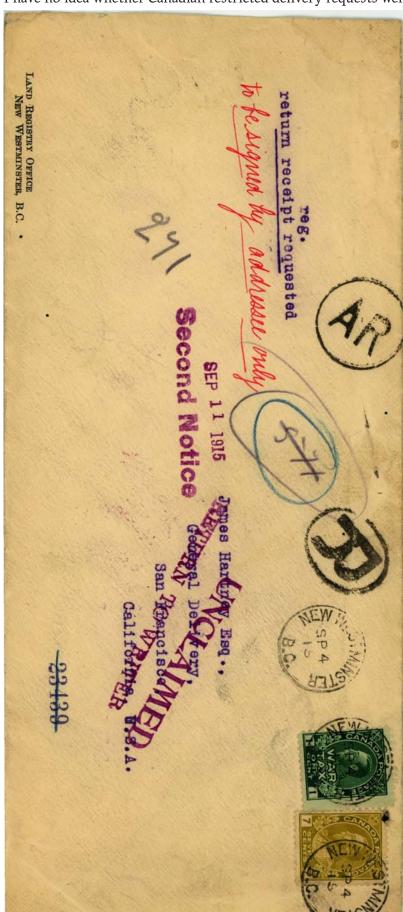
This cover is the first evidence that this requirement was enforced. But it is not clear that it was enforced in general throughout Canada, or just at a few post offices.

Prince Albert—Kinistino (Sask), returned to sender after three notifications, 14 January 1936. Generic AR handstamp. Rated 10¢ registration and 3¢ domestic.



## International (well, to the US) personal delivery

I have no idea whether Canadian restricted delivery requests were honoured in the U.S.



New Westminster (BC)—San Francisco, returned to sender, 1915. Ms to be signed by addressee only Registration 5¢, and rate to Us 3¢.

Oshawa to Otway (OH), 1944. Typescript
Must not be given to anyone but the ADDRESSEE.
Rated 10¢ registration, and rate to U s, 4¢. Opened by FECB, as was usual for outgoing registered mail. ↓↓





### Restricted delivery

Both with no AR markings, but purple handstamps indicating addressee only (and return receipt, thus AR)



*Outlook* (*Sask*)—*Winnipeg*, 1933. Purple handstamp, probably prepared by the sender, requesting what amounts to personal delivery; this includes request for return receipt (U s term).



Peterborough—Kenora (Ont), 1944. No AR marking, but purple handstamp, probably prepared by the sender, requesting what amounts to personal delivery; this includes request for return receipt (US term). The ink is in the same colour as the registration handstamp, so presumably was an official marking. The handstamps were likely imported from the US, since the second line of the upper handstamp (faintly—obviously the handstamp was held at an angle so it wouldn't print) reads FEE PAID., which is strictly an American term.

OHMS perfins (four hole).

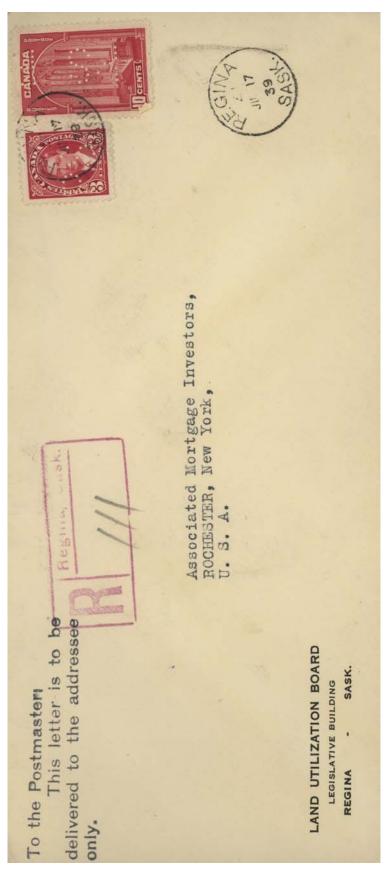
## Probably futile restricted delivery requests

Both from PO Box 2881, probably a legal firm. These hosers were still asking for personal delivery after 16 years (even the typewriter appears to be the same; the only differences in the typescripts are the colon on the top one versus the period on the bottom, and some capitalization).



Winnipeg—Estevan (Sask), return to sender, 1935. With long-lived Winnipeg A.R. handstamp. Typescript Return Receipt Required from Addressee Only: Registration 10¢ and domestic letter rate 3¢. Returned to sender.





Regina to Rochester (NY), 1939. No AR handstamp, but the addressee only handstamp would normally imply AR service. Registration 10¢ and domestic/US 3¢. Perforated initials S? on 10¢ stamp, and PS on 3¢.

Handstamped, with US-style request To the Postmaster:

This letter is to be delivered to the addressee only.

Whether this was honoured in the US is impossible to determine.



Inverted 17 indicia on all three strikes of Regina cds.

#### AR covers to US

Letter rates to us were the same as domestic

#### Fee paid on cover

For all but a very few pre-1975 examples, Canadian AR fee was paid on the form or card, not on the cover. This is (apparently) one of the few exceptions.

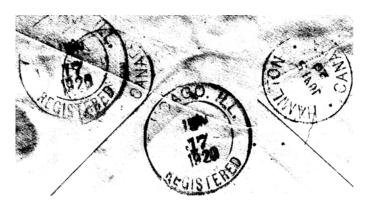


*Hamilton—Wichita,* 15 June 1920. Registration was 5¢, and postage to the US was 3¢ for the first ounce, 2¢ each additional; so we have a choice between

- (a) double rate (5¢) and AR paid on cover (5¢), or
- (b) quadruple (9¢), underpaid 1¢, and AR fee paid on the form.

From the size and lack of stress of the envelope, (a) seems much more likely.

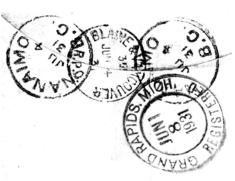
Five weeks later (on or after 20 July 1920), the registration fee increased to 10¢ and there would be no rate problem. However, the backstamps show that the date is correct.





## To US

Nanaimo (BC)—Grand Rapids (MI), sextuple, 1931. Generic purple A.R. handstamp. Postage  $6 \times 2^{\circ}$  letter rate to US (same as domestic) and 10 $^{\circ}$  registration.







*Toronto—Hot Springs (AK) by air,* 1932. Faint generic purple A.R. handstamp. Rated 6¢ airmail to US and 10¢ registration. Stationery of Royal York Hotel.

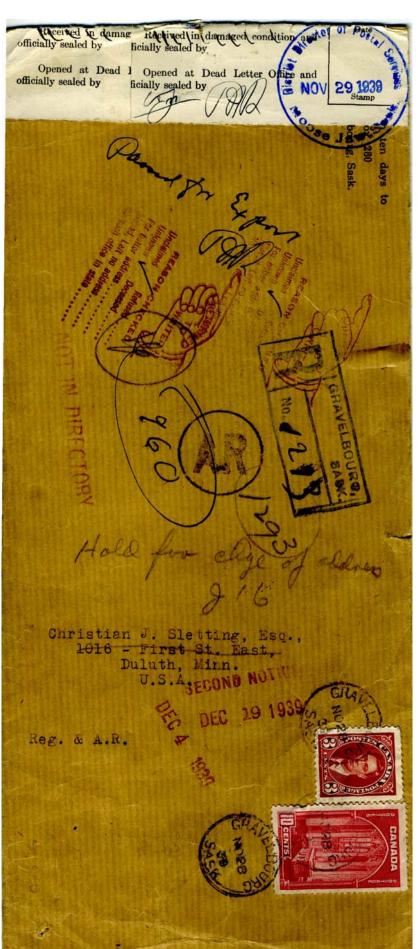




Carlyle (Sask)—Hyde Park (CA), 1938. Registration was 10¢, and postage to the US was 3¢. non reclamé on reverse. Returned to sender after just three weeks.



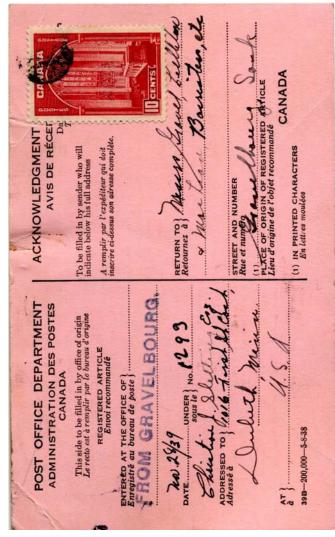
# Returned with card

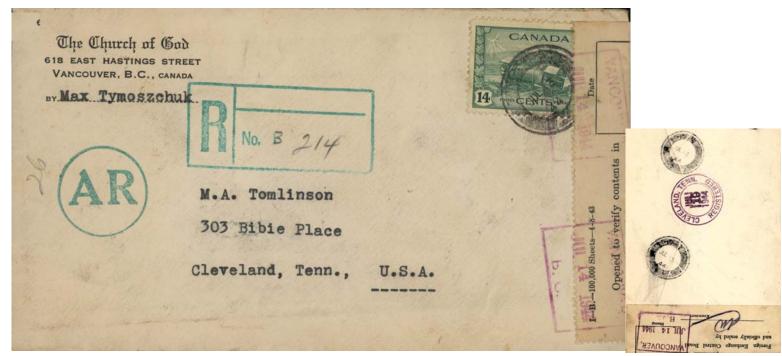


*Gravelbourg (Sask)—Duluth, 26* November 1939. Registration 10¢ and rate to US 3¢.

This was early in the war, and the FECB (Federal Exchange Currency Board) had not yet made up sealing stickers—so it used those from the DLO intended for resealing damaged mail. District Director of Postal Services/ Moose Jaw, Sask datestamp.

#### Returned unsigned.





Vancouver to Cleveland (TN), 1944. With turquoise and unusual AR handstamp; also whited out registration hammer (used—pointlessly—during the war, along with blackout daters at Vancouver and a few other places). Opened by FECB. Rated 10¢ registration and 4¢ domestic/US postage.



Guelph to Phoenix, special delivery, airmail, 1949. Standard **AR** handstamp. Rated 10¢ registration, 10¢ special delivery, and 7¢ airmail to U.S.

#### International AR covers



Toronto—Havana, returned to sender, 1906. Registration 5¢ and UPU rate 5¢. Purple A·R handstamp.

Ms Opened in error at DLO—a visible return address means it should not have been opened. Faint pink oval Ottawa Branch Dead Letter Office datestamp.





Vancouver to Gothenburg (Sweden), 1926. Registration 10¢, first ounce UPU rate 8¢.



Windsor (Ont)—Cernik (Jugoslavia), forwarded, then returned to sender, 1938. Registration 10¢, first ounce UPU 5¢.



Clipper mail halted by the attack on Pearl Harbor, Holtyre (near Kirkland Lake, Ont) to China, 1 December 1941—March 1942. From the standard Chinese restaurant in small town northern Ontario, it reached Vancouver 4 December, likely reached San Francisco as Pearl Harbor was attacked and clipper flights cancelled. Passed for export (Kirkland Lake) and censored (Vancouver?). Held until 18 March 1942 (Ottawa DLO) and returned to Holtyre next day.

Rated 90¢ China Clipper mail (via Vancouver, s F, Honolulu, & Hong Kong) and 10¢ registration.



AR covers, foreign destinations MISS JOAN FRANCES ELIZABETH BOUNDS, MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, CARLETON, NOTTINGHAM. ENGLAND. DOUBLE REGISTERED TO BE DELIVERED TO ADDRESSEE ONLY Montreal—Rome, Jewish chaplain in British army, 1944. Rated

Peace River (AB)—Nottingham (UK), 1945. Rated 10¢ reg'n and 4¢ Empire (surface). Canadian PASSED FOR EXPORT and UK censor tape. . . . ADDRESSEE ONLY is a US service not available in UK.

Montreal—Rome, Jewish chaplain in British army, 1944. **Rated** 10¢ reg'n + 7¢ airmail to New York, surface to HQ 59 area (Cinecittà, Rome; June—August 1944). Blue A R hs. EE Urbach (1912—91) later became a distinguished professor in Jerusalem.

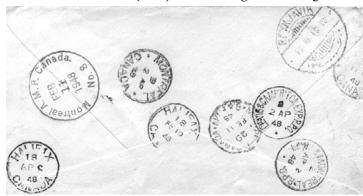
#### To Iceland

Returned AR cover with its card, from Iceland; no indication of AR on the cover.

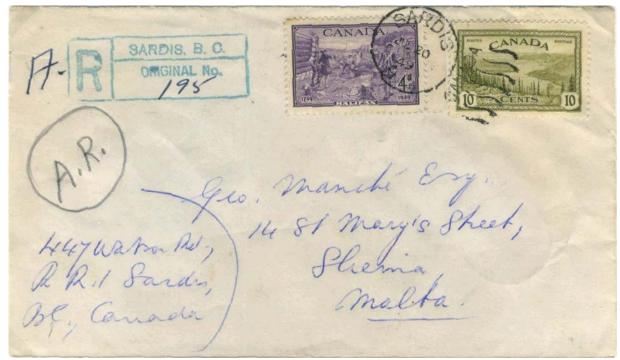


Halifax to Reykjavik, returned to sender with card still attached, 1948. To E Olafsson in the city (!—Icelandic listings are by first name), with seldom-seen (for Iceland) auxiliary marks REBUTS and Adresse insuffisante. No AR markings on the cover, but card refers to #67, and the dates & return address are the same.

Rated 10¢ AR fee (card), and 10¢ registration, 15¢ airmail to Europe including Iceland (cover).



# Foreign destinations





Sardis (BC)—Sliema (Malta), 1949. Ms A.R. Registration 10¢ and Empire rate 4¢.

# Avis de paiement

folded letter sheet.

Form or card signed by recipient of postal money order when the latter is cashed. Very little is known about the Canadian service. It is not mentioned in any postal guides, although it is discussed (with an illustration) in a few of the guides for postmasters at accounting post offices in the 1940s. The forms were normally prepared at the post office where the money order was cashed, the sender having paid the 10¢ fee at the time of buying it; cards were to be prepared at the office of origin, according to the unique example.

All three items (the first two unused) shown here are thus far unique of their kind for Canada.

M. O. No. 28 P. M. DOMINION 15,000—22-11-26	N OF CANADA
ADVICE OF PAYMEN	T OF A MONEY ORDER
AVIS DE PAIEMENT	D'UN MANDAT DE POSTE
When application is made at the office of issue after the despatch of the Order and Advice, Postage Stamps to the value of two cents must be affixed here, and this form must be sent to the Superintendent Money Order Division.	dépôt à la poste du mandat et de l'avis, des timbres-poste d'une
Office of issue Bureau d'émission	No
Amount \$Date of Date de l'ém	issue
Name and address of Payee	
The undersigned certifies that the amount to some state of the source of	nt of the above described Order was paid on
	192
Stamp of Paying Office Timbre du Bureau Payeur	
	Postmaster Moitre de Posts
When a British Money Order is paid, the Advice of which bears the words "Advise Payment" this form must be filled up by the paying Postmaster and sent by first mail as an ordinary letter to the Remitter whose name and address should be copied	p l'avis porte ces mots; "Advise Payment" donnez avis de paiement,
from the Money Order Advice.  In the case of an Order issued in another country or colon.	On His Majesty's Service—FREE
and advised through London, England, this form must be filled up and sent to the Money Order Division, Ottawa.	To
sed avis de paiement form, printed 1926 in	
n of 15,000. Intended to be returned as	address of Remitter

Money Order Business Service des Mandats de Poste

194	194
L	м
( mondat de noste )	I sent you a { Post Office Money Order } No.
e vous ai envoyé un { maintat de poste } No.	Postal Note
e \$émis à	issued at
c 4	
	on the194for \$
présent, vous n'en avez pas accusé réception.	but up to the present, an acknowledgment has not been
Veuillez bien me faire savoir si vous avez reçu cette remise	received.
t si vous l'avez encaissée.	Will you please state, therefore, whether or not you received
Si vous ne l'avez pas reçue, vous êtes prié d'en avertir votre	the remittance and cashed the same.
naître de poste, qui vous fournira une formule officielle dont	If you did not receive it, notify your local Postmaster who
rous vous servirez pour demander un duplicata. Veuillez bien me dire si vous avez fait ceci.	will provide the official form by means of which you may make application for a duplicate. Kindly advise if this action
Si vous ne tenez pas à ce qu'un duplicata soit émis en votre	is taken.
aveur, vous youdrez bien m'en informer et j'obtiendrai un remboursement du montant en question.	If you do not desire a duplicate in your favour, please reply accordingly and I will obtain a refund of the amount.
Signature	Signature
Adresse	Address
RÉPONSE DU BÉNÉFICIAIRE À L'ENVOYEUR	PAYEE'S REPLY TO REMITTER
REFORSE DO BENEFICIAIRE A DENVOISOR	PATEES REIGHT TO REMITTEE
Signature	Signature
For the English, see the other side.	Pour le français voir au verso
M.O.No. 15 (B) P.M.	M.O. No. 15 (B) P.M10,000-24-9-45

*Unused inquiry card,* printed 1945 in a run of 10,000. To be returned as a post card.

# Avis de paiement card

Only known Canadian example

Number Number Number Addresse DE L'ENVOYEU  Amount Montant  Date of Issue Date d'émission  ADDRESSED TOMONY 7 Moure Addresse De L'ENVOYEU  Name of Romitter. Nom de l'envoyeur  Street and Number Rue et numéro.  Street and Number Rue et numéro.	Accusé de réception d'un mandat ou d'un TO BE FILLED IN BY POSTMASTER A REMPLIR PAR LE MAÎTRE DE POSTE	AT OFFICE OF ISSUE
ADDRESSE A Jame of Payee. Nom du bénéficiaire.  ADRESSE A Jame of Payee. Nom du bénéficiaire.  Name of Romitter. Nom de l'envoyeur  Lifmer	Number 114	
ADDRESSED TOMON 7. Moure ADDRESSED TOMON 7. Moure ADDRESSED Tomon 4. K. Darnee Name of Payee. Nom du bénéficiaire. Name of Rometer. Nom de l'envoyeur	Amount	The state of the s
······································	ADDRESSED TOMOM. 7. Marris ADRESSE A Same of Payee. Nom du bénéficiaire.	alekner
Ontares 1 Out.		
Place of Destination.  CANADA  Place of Destination.  CANADA  CANADA  CANADA  CANADA		

For a money sent within Aylmer West (Ont), 1949. Print order data: 100,000—31-5-38. Used 11 years after printing. The enormous quantity printed belies its extreme rarity. This was to be prepared at the office of origin with payment of the fee (10¢) on the card, just as AR cards were, and with the same fee.

		10 Jan/19
DATE STAMP OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION	WAS DULY DELIVERED ON THE A ÉTÉ DÛMENT LIVRÉ LE	E
TOWER		
3640	Signature of Payee.	Signature du bénéficiaire.
7 30 00	Welund	Morris.
TIMBRE DU BUREAU DE DESTINATION	Of Payce's Representative.	du représentant du bénéficiaire.

# Newfoundland AR: micro-exhibit synopsis

EWFOUNDLAND was, until the discovery of oil in its waters, desperately poor (and even when it hit the jackpot with off-shore oil, it wanted to stay on the dole). It is no surprise that even finding registered material is difficult—hardly anyone had anything of value to mail. The outport population barely eked out a living, and until the middle of the twentieth century, there was constant religious strife (what else is new?). It was a British colony (with self-government from 1855); it acquired Dominion status in 1907. A combination of corruption and the Great Depression caused the abandonment of democracy in 1934. After repeated referenda, it finally joined Canada (reluctantly) as a result of an overly generous offer, in 1948, becoming the tenth province. It now goes under the name Newfoundland & Labrador.

It has a history of general mismanagement. It couldn't even order stamps on time; post offices in St John's (the capital) often had to mark letters paid in cash in the early 1900s, because they didn't have any stamps.

So there isn't much AR material known. There are no Newfoundland AR forms or used AR cards (Ron McGuire reports a piece of an unused AR card). There's no need to mention AR covering envelopes, because there aren't any. Almost all the AR covers known have a philatelic stain, the biggest being from the Reverend whats-his-name (another stamp dealer who used AR was Frank Wills). Moreover, we have very little information on pre-1948 postal history, because DPMG Turnbull (in Ottawa, this time) ordered the destruction of all relevant files when Newfoundland joined Canada. What a jerk. I met him in the 1970s; he was quite unpleasant.

So all I can show is a US form and a US card to Newfoundland, two quasiphilatelic 1904 AR covers, a couple of other AR covers (one of which might not be connected to the stamp trade), and the unique AR money packet.



Newfoundland's only reported AR handstamp, known in only one example (1938). It appears to have been rubber.

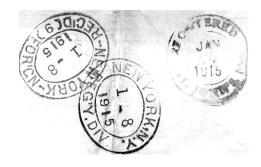
# Newfoundland, such as it is

# Incoming AR form

Only known example, in or out

Form 3870.	Stamp of dispatching office. Timbre du bureau expéditeur.
Administration of United States of America.	
Administration des États-Unis d'Amérique.	190
RETURN RECEIPT	S 910 00
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION	国人多为
for a letter with declared value of	
d'une lettre avec valeur déclarée de	entered at the office
for a registered article (	1) enregistré au bureau
for a registered article ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	1)
of Cleveland, Ohio.  mailed by M N X, Lease 1922 E. 6 121 expédiée par M and addressed to M Hubert Channing, at St Je	inder No. 4367 (2)
de Oleverand, Onio.	ous le No. (2)
mailed by M N X2 LEWIY 1922 E. 6 cell	
expédiée par M	
and addressed to M. Hubert Channeng, at It &	olin's new foundla.
et adressé à M	1
(complete address)	
(adresse complète)	1 7 7 10
The undersigned declares that a letter with declared value to the	ne above-mentioned address and
that a registered article (current article)	e)
Le soussigné déclare qu'une lettre avec valeur déclaré qu'un objet recommandé qu'un objet recommandé	à l'adresse susmentionnée, et
Timbre du bureau distributeur. originating at	, has been duly
provenant de	a été dûment
delivered the	9,19/5
livré le Signature (3) of the addressee:	, 19
Signature (3) du destinataire: Signature (3) Signature (3)	of the postal official of the office of delivery:
Mers thanning	Intereseux
(1) Nature of the article (letter, sample, print, etc.). (1) Nature de l'objet (lettre, échantillon, imprime, etc.). (2) Office of origin; date of mailing at that office; registration No. of that office.	
<ul> <li>(2) Office of origin; date of mailing at that office; registration No. of that office.</li> <li>(2) Bureau d'origine; date de dépôt à ce bureau; No. d'enregistrement au même bureau.</li> <li>(3) Norn.—This receipt must be signed by the addressee or, if the regulations of the country of destination is delivery, then placed in an envelope and sent by the first mail to the office of origin of the article to which it relate</li> </ul>	permit it, by the postal official of the office of
(3) Nota.—Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comporêtre mis sous enveloppe et envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.	tent, par l'agent du bureau distributeur, puls
	5—4172

USAR form for registered letter to Newfoundland, Cleveland—St John's, 1915. Faint purple St John's oval at lower left.



# Incoming AR card

US domestic AR (RRR) card (against US regulations). I don't know of any other incoming AR cards.

RETURN RECEIPT.	
Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the of which appears on the face of this Card.	e original number
(Signature or name of addressee.)	
MAR 18 1919	3
(Signature of addressee's agent.)	
Date of delivery,, 191	0.6-0116
TOTAL SOLL	

Domestic USAR card to Newfoundland, 1919. USPBLRS from 1915 on indicate that domestic (as well as international) USRRC acrds could be used to Canada (and there is no mention of any other jurisdictions); however, Newfoundland was not part of Canada at this time.

# Newfoundland AR cover

One of two known 1904 AR covers, predating next earliest by 20+ years.



St John's to Waterford (ON), forwarded, 1904. [Quasiphilatelic] Ms US wording, Return receipt demanded, and in the same hand and ink, A.R., likely by clerk. Rated 5¢ registration, 2¢ to Canada; AR fee presumably paid on the form.

Originally addressed to Waterford, forwarded to Preston. Two different St John's registered ovals. Faint type v Montreal precursor (scarce) on reverse (just to the right and below the Royal Canadian Yacht Club insignia). Three different Ontario RPOS.

# Newfoundland AR cover

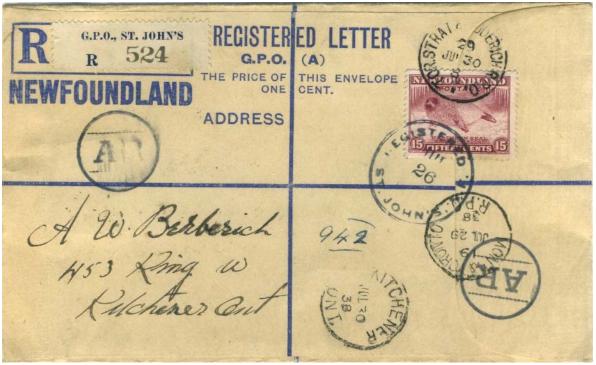
The other of the two known 1904 A  $\mbox{R}$  covers.



St John's to Hoboken (NJ), 1904. [Quasiphilatelic; this is from GPO St John's, so probably addressed to a stamp collector.] Ms Registered AR. Rated 5¢ registration, 5¢ (single first class) to US; AR fee paid on form.



## Newfoundland AR covers



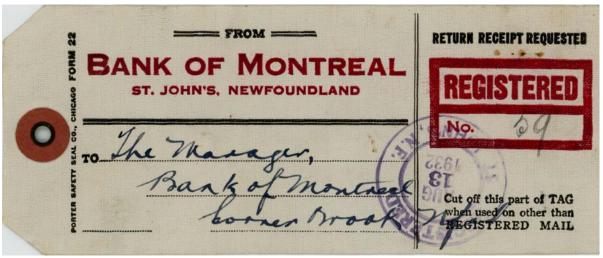
St. John's to Kitchener (ON), formula envelope, 1938. Only reported example of a Newfoundland AR handstamp; rubber. Rated 7¢ registration and second weight to Canada (5¢ first ounce, 3¢ each additional). Probably quasiphilatelic.



St. John's to US, censored, 1943. US-style typescript return receipt requested; from US consulate-general. Rated 10¢ airmail and 7¢ registration. Faint censor.

# Newfoundland money packet with AR

Unique. No Canadian AR money packets are known; their equivalent in the in the US are fairly common. This is in the same style as money bag tags of the US, with printed RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.



*St. John's to Corner Brook,* 1932. Printed U.S-wording RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED. **Rated** \$1.34; thanks to Turnbull, we have no idea what the Newfoundland money packet rates were.

