

CANADA to UNITED STATES and FRANCE – 1761 and 1762

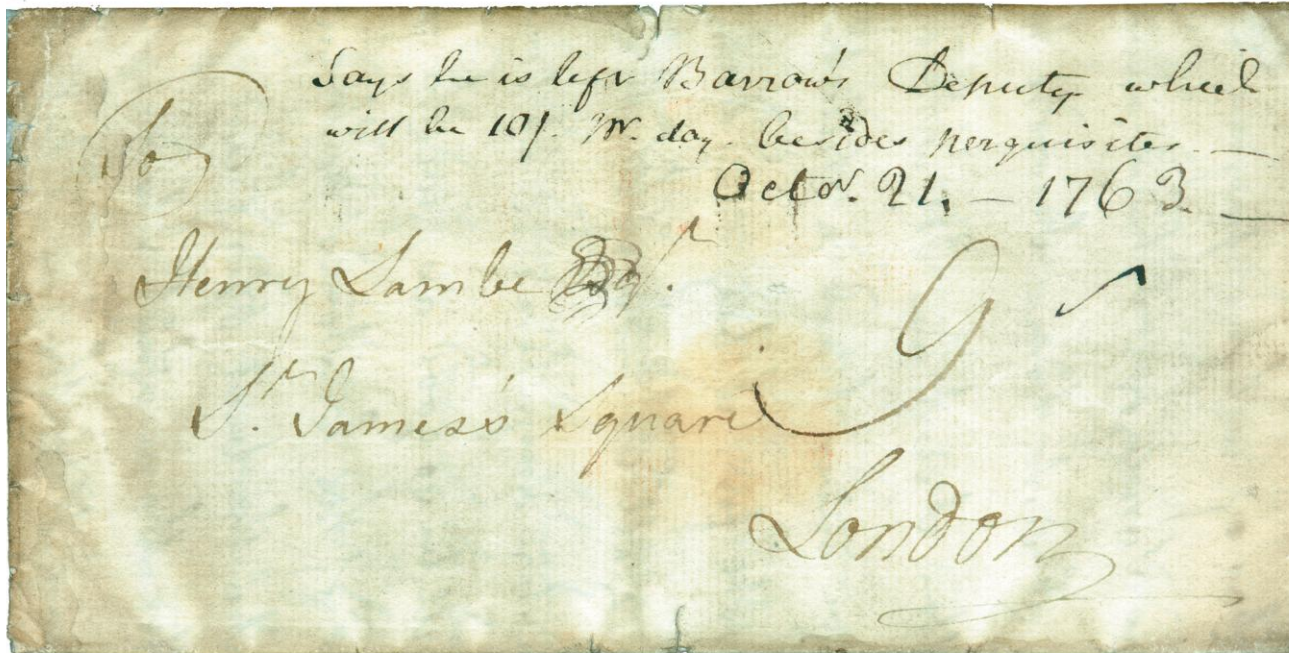


1781 – Quebec, Canada to Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A. – With no Postal markings.



1762 – Quebec, Canada to Paris, France – With no Canadian Postal Markings – Rated 14 sols Collect in France – At this time from 1760 to 1763, there was no normal Postal Service in Canada after the British Conquest until the Post Office was established in 1763. – Both covers are from this interim period.

CANADA to ENGLAND – 1763 and 1767



October 21, 1763 – Montreal to London via New York and Falmouth Packet – Rated 9 Pennyweights Paid.

– Probably the earliest cover in private hands under the British Post Office in Canada established in July 1763.

– Montreal Post Office opened in August 1763 – With a Post Office rating and the earliest cover to Britain so rated in private hands.



December 12, 1767 – Montreal to London via New York by Falmouth Packet – From Thomas Walker, Canadian anti-hero of the Walker's Ear Incident of 1864 and traitor – Rated 4 Pennyweights to New York – 8:6 or 8 Pennyweights 6 Grains Silver total including 1/0 Sterling Packet Rate – With New York Handstamp and Franklin Mark.

NEWFOUNDLAND to ENGLAND – 1763 AND 1767



Dear Son
Mr Jacob Thralby
Merchant
of Bristol

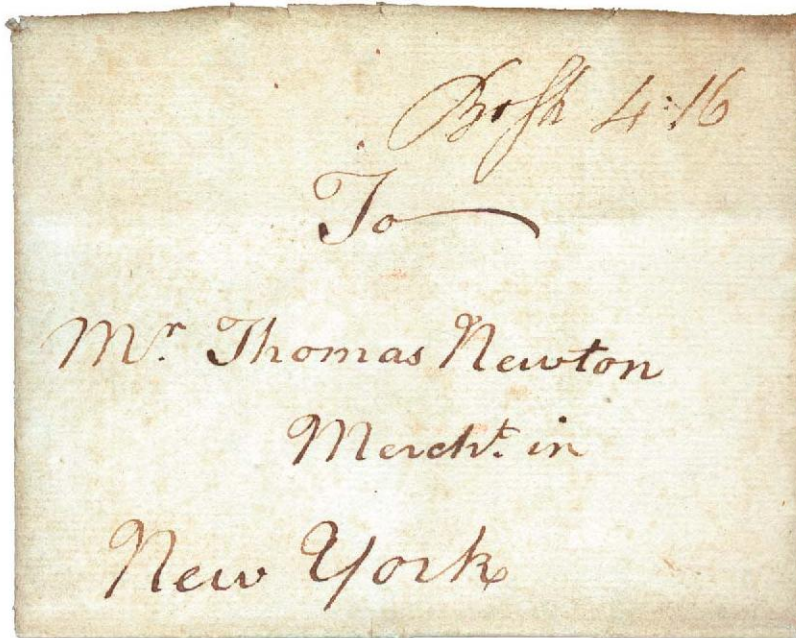
1763 – Harbor Grace to Bristol – By Private Ship via Southampton.



To
Mr James Gordon
Merchant
of London

1767 – Fogo to London – By Private Ship via Ross, Ireland

NEWFOUNDLAND to U.S.A. and CANADA – 1764 and 1774



1764 – St. John's Newfoundland to New York via Boston – Rated as a Ship Letter – With manuscript Bosh 4:16 – In Pennyweights/Grains Silver.



1774 – Newfoundland to Canada via Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A. – As a Ship Letter – Rated – Sh 9.8 – Pennyweights/Grains Silver or 3/2 Currency Collect.

NEWFOUNDLAND to ENGLAND – 1764 and 1778

To
The Reverend Dr Daniel Burton
Secretary to the Society for the
Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign
Parts in Bartlett's Buildings Holborn
London
1764

1764 – Trinity Bay to London, England by private ship from a missionary with a Pool Handstamp over and a previously unrecorded Pool British – 4 – Rate Handstamp.

To
The Rev'd Dr. Rich'd Hinde
Secretary to the Society for the
Propagation of the Gospel in
Foreign parts. St. Ann's Westm^{ster}
London.
1778

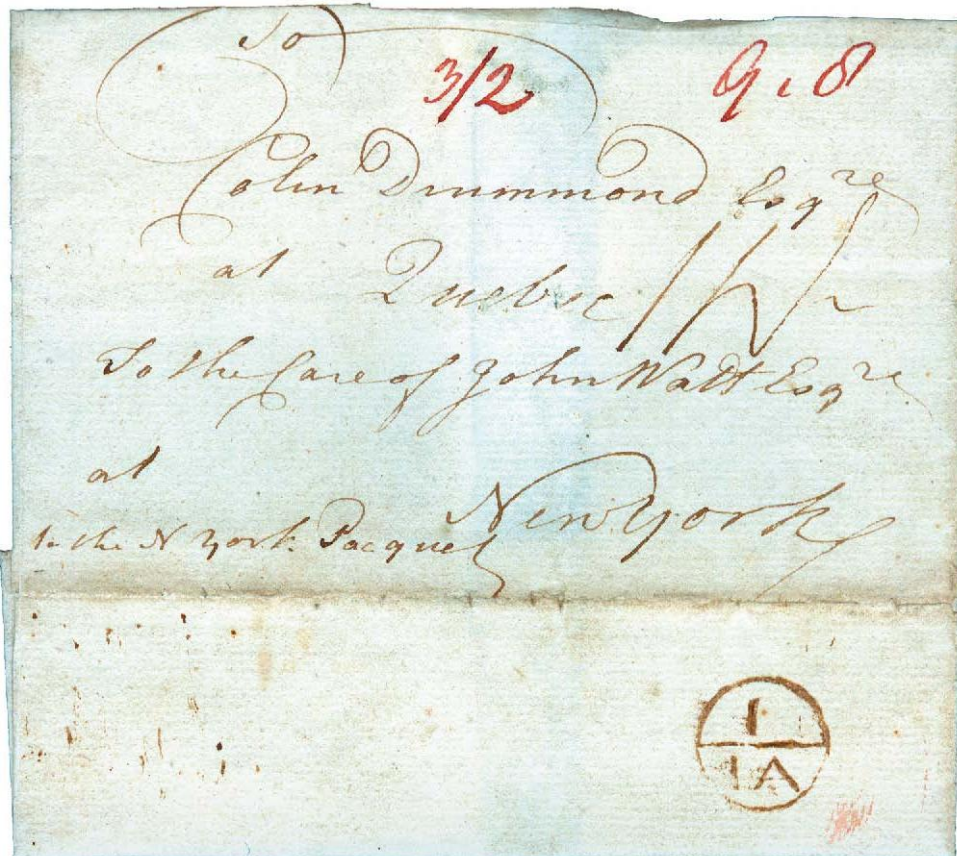
1778 – Harbor Grace to London by private ship to Montanna Desantantor, Spain and thence by post to London.

– Probably disinfected by fire.

ENGLAND to CANADA – 1765 and 1771

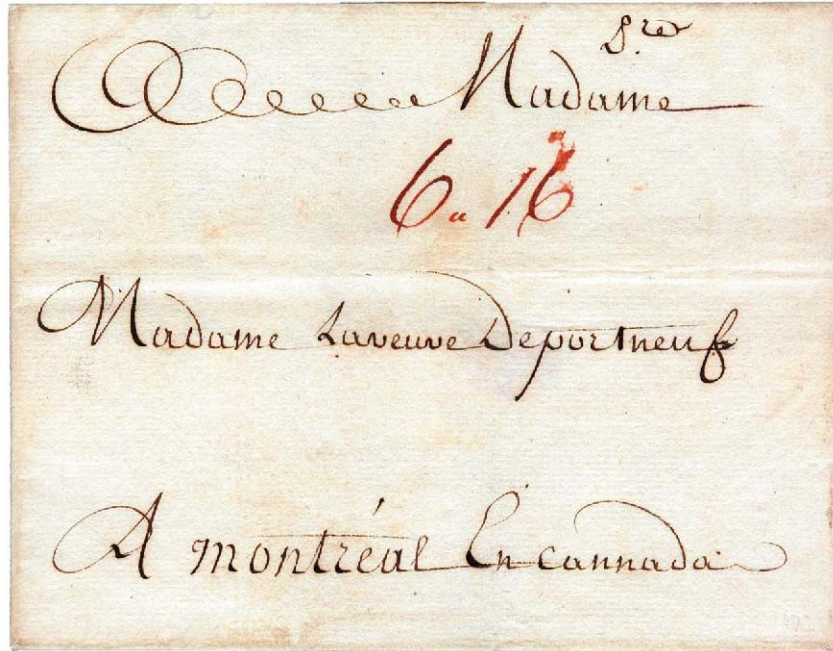


1765 – November 9 – London to Quebec via New York per Falmouth Packet – Paid 1/0 Stg to New York and Collect 1/10 Cy. or 5:8 Pennyweights / Grains Silver. – Very early for this rate – Effective 10 October 1765.

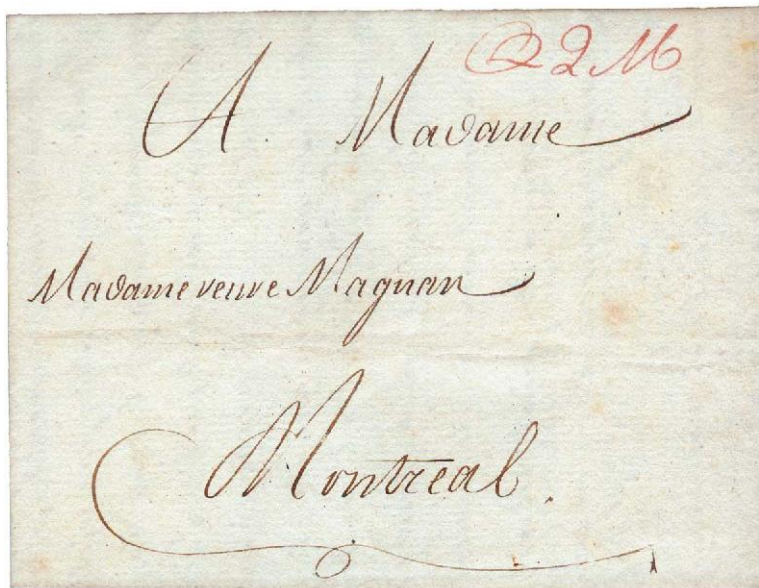


1774 – London to Quebec via New York per Falmouth Packet Collect – 1/0 Stg. Packet plus Inland or 3/2 Cy. or 9:8 Pennyweights / Grains Silver Total Collect.

FRANCE to CANADA – 1765 and 1774

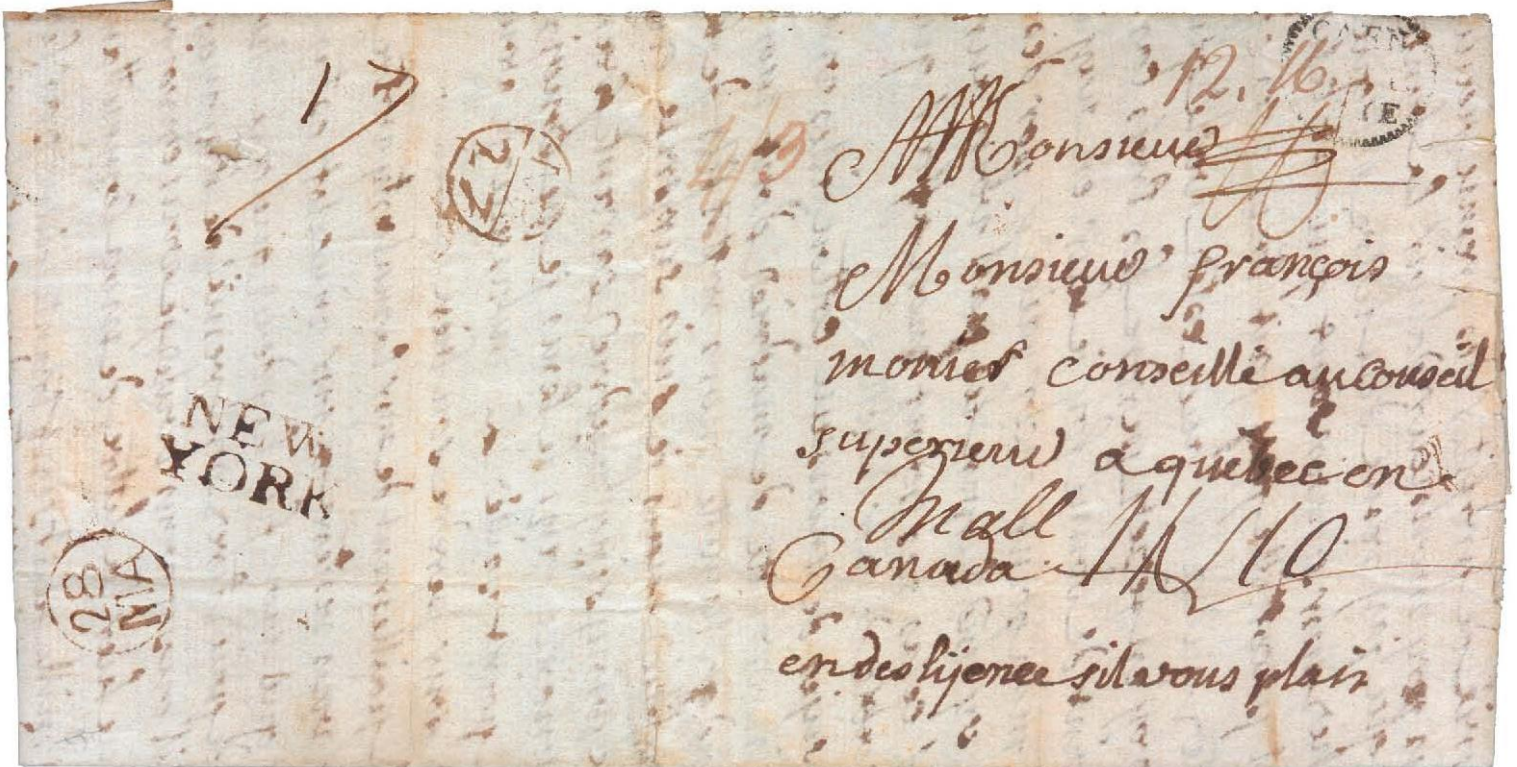


1765 – France to Montreal via a London Forwarding Agent endorsed – a *cheminee par Y.O.S.*
Daniel Viatars de Londres le 5 Juin 1765 – Rated 6:16 Collect – 16 Grains Silver inwards Ship
Letter Fee plus 6 Pennyweights.
– Double 3 dwt. Quebec to Montreal.



1774 – La Rochelle, France to Montreal – Q 2/16 – Rated 2 Pennyweights 16 Grains
Silver – Quebec to Montreal – Q – First type manuscript postmark indicating city used in
Canada.

FRANCE to CANADA – 1767 and 1770



1767 – Caen, France to Canada via London and New York – Prepaid to England and Collect at Quebec – in Pennyweights Silver and Currency.



1770 – la Rochelle, France to Canada – By favour to Quebec and rated 2:16 Silver – Collect to Montreal



September 15, 1768 – Philadelphia, U.S.A. to Quebec, Canada.

Two line red – PHILA/DELPHIA – red – 15 / SE – Franklin Mark – red in circle – POST / PAID.

All markings applied at Philadelphia.

Rate – 11:16 – 11 Pennyweights 16 Grains Silver – Double Rate.

Intercolonial Letter.

NOVA SCOTIA to ENGLAND – 1768 and 1769

Two covers from the German settlement at LUNENBURG, NOVA SCOTIA to ENGLAND from the schoolmaster and a missionary of the early German settlers. Reported to be the earliest covers from this part of Nova Scotia to a foreign country



CANADA to and from the UNITED STATES – 1769 and 1770



A handwritten letter on aged, stained paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "Monsieur Monsieur", "Monsieur Martin Durochee", "dit Sape J'Herant", and "A Detroit".

1769 – Montreal to Detroit, U.S.A.



A handwritten letter on aged, stained paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "Madame", "Madame Andre Babey", "venue", and "A la prairie de la magdelaine".

1770 – Detroit to La Prairie, Canada.

At this time, Detroit was a British possession – There was no Postal Route or Rate this far west of Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA to SCOTLAND – 1772

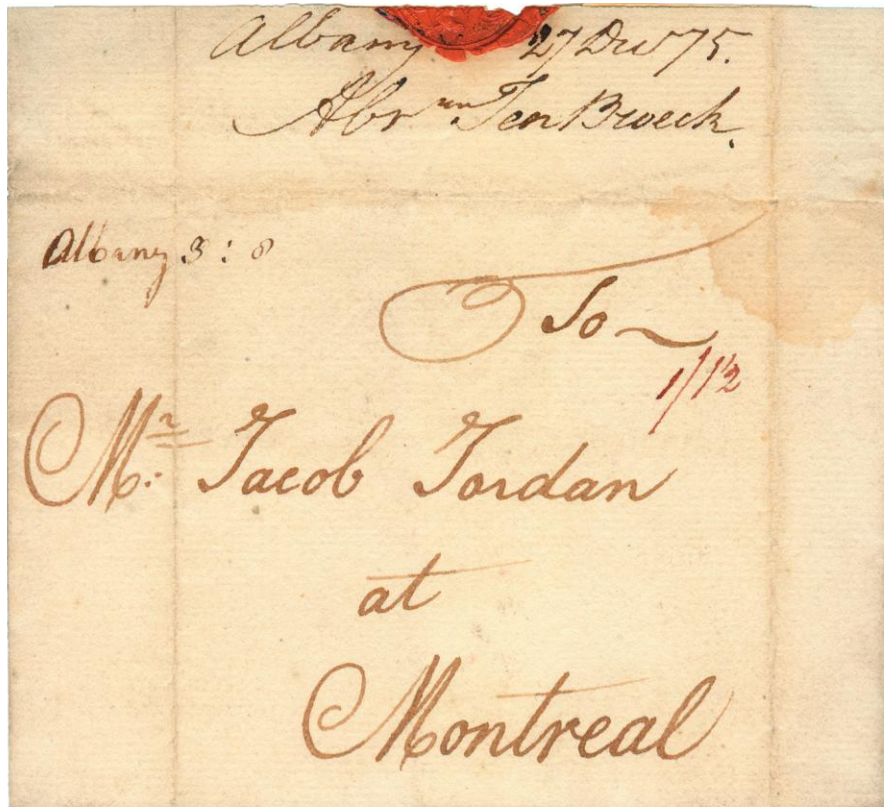


April 3, 1772 – Eglinton, Nova Scotia to Kellelago Scotland

From – Eglinton on the Windsor Road 24 miles from Halifax – By Private Ship to Boston – Magenta – BOSTON – Straightline and Bishop Mark – Forwarded to New York – Rated – To pay 10d Stg – NEW YORK – Two line handstamp – IN^D AND PAC^T / POSTAGE – New York Handstamp and Rated 1/10 Stg. Collect to London by Falmouth Packet – London – 20 / JY – Bishop Mark – Forwarded to Scotland – Rated 2/4 Stg. Collect including 6d Stg. – London to Scotland.

An unusual route and rate from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Britain.

UNITED STATES to CANADA – 1775



December 27, 1775 – ALBANY, NEW YORK to MONTREAL, CANADA

– Rated ALBANY 3:8 (3 Penny Weights 8 Grains Silver) – Equal to 1/1½ Currency COLLECT

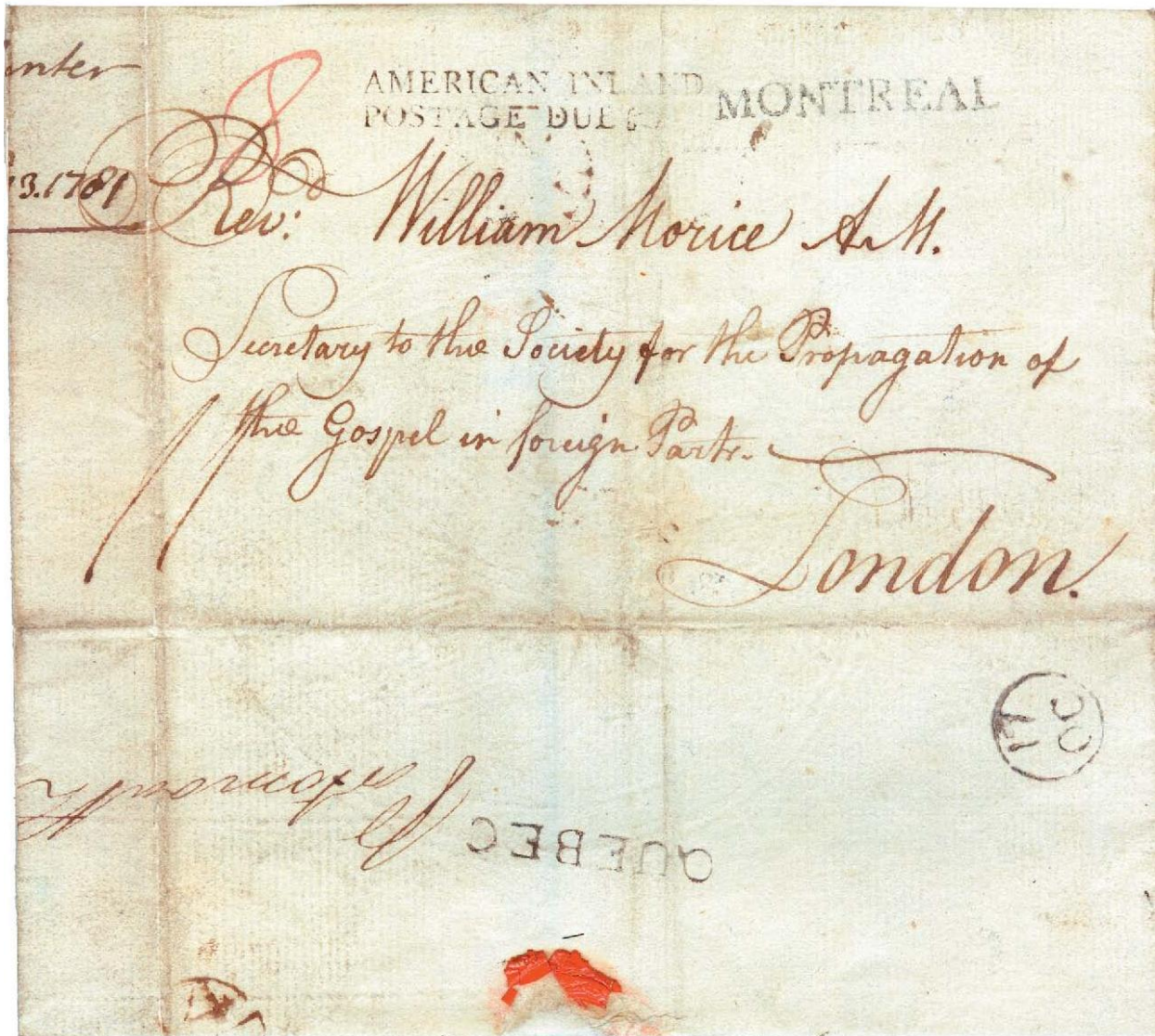
– MONTREAL was occupied by the American Revolutionary War soldiers from November 13, 1775 to June 16, 1776 and so this letter was sent and received under the administration of the American Revolutionary Post Office.

– At the present time there are NO other reported covers to Montreal under the American occupation.

– From Abraham Ten Broeck, a brigadier in the American Revolutionary War Forces.

– To Jacob Jordan, contract supplier to the British Forces and Deputy Paymaster General.

CANADA to ENGLAND – 1781



October 13, 1781 – MONTREAL, CANADA to LONDON, ENGLAND.

– From Rev. W. Stuart, missionary at Fort Hunter, New York – Loyalist in the Mohawk Valley – American Revolution.

– MONTREAL Black Straight-Line Handstamp (CS IV) – QUEBEC Black Straight-Line Handstamp and QUEBEC “17 OC” Bishop Mark – London Bishop Mark – Manuscript “Portsmouth” – Noted receipt Jan. 1782.

– RATE – 8d Sterling – Montreal to Quebec – Normal rating 9d Currency equivalent.

– 11d Sterling Collect in Britain.

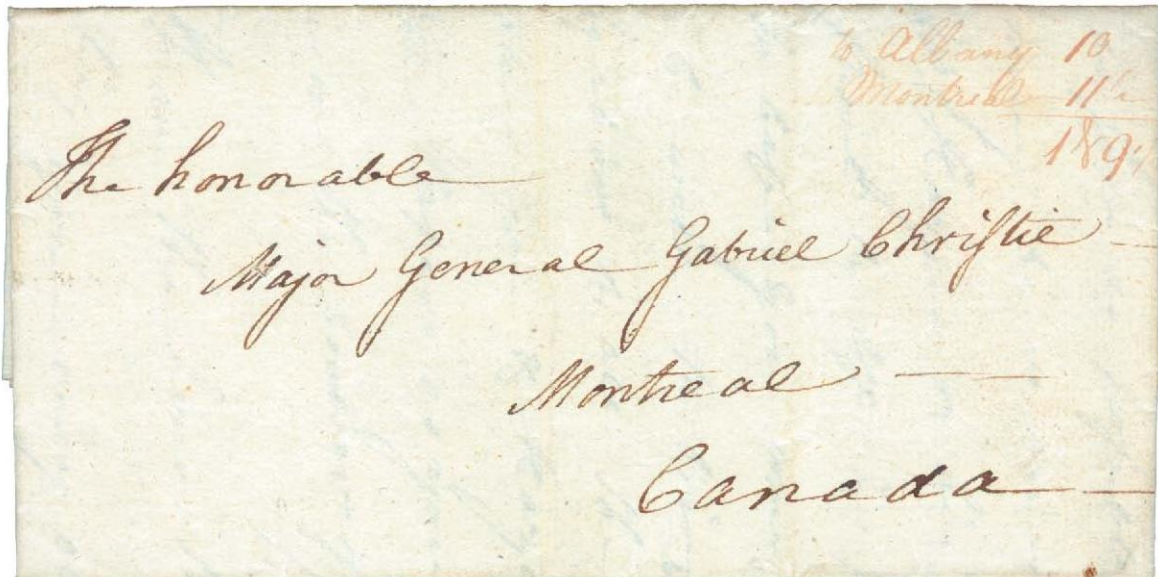
– Probably carried by Naval Vessel or Provisional Packet during period of irregular service due to American Revolution.

– AMERICAN INLAND / POSTAGE DUE Rating Handstamp applied at Montreal – Possibly unique usage

UNITED STATES to CANADA – 1782 and 1785



1782 – Niagara, New York – During the American Revolution from John Butler of Butler's Rangers to Montreal.



1785 – New York to Montreal – Pre-treaty Cross-Border cover just after the resumption of Cross-Border Mail after the American Revolution.

SPANISH AMERICA to CANADA – 1784



- February 20, 1784 – NEW ORLEANS, SPANISH LOUISIANA to QUEBEC, CANADA
- Carried by favour as there was NO postal route – New Orleans to Canada – Overland by way of the Mississippi River and the – Illinois – country.
- The writer notes this is the best route in the letter – Carried at the end of the American Revolutionary War period.
- Jacques-Nicolet Perrault was a well known merchant and seigneur.
- The ONLY recorded cover from Spanish United States to Canada in private hands.

