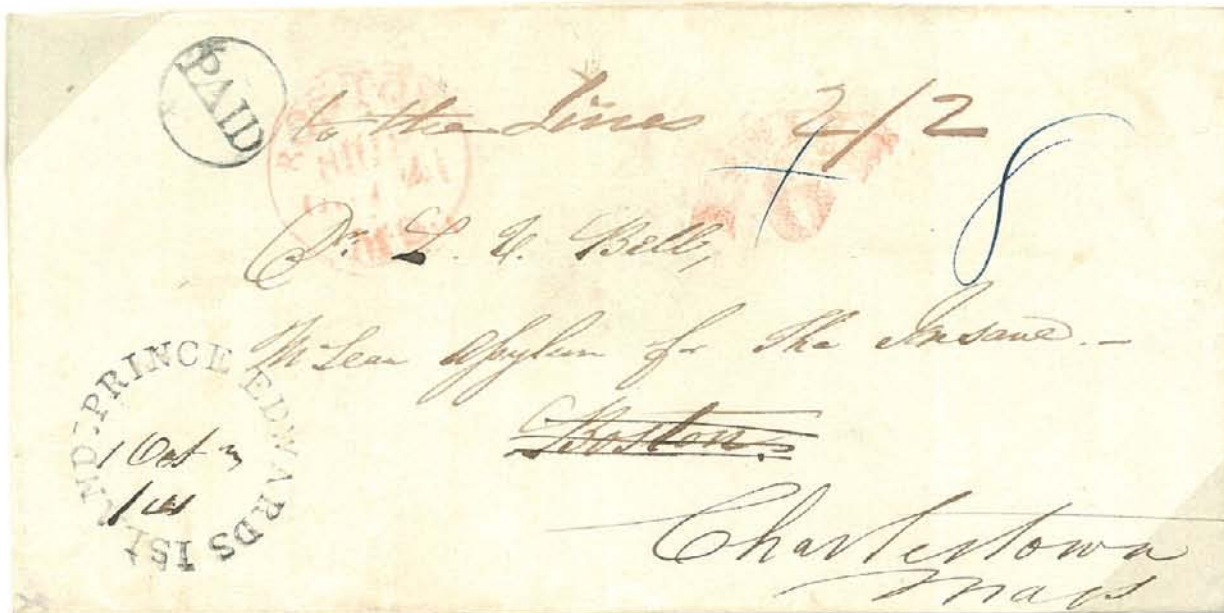


1841

THE CUNARD LINE

Prince Edward Island to Boston via Halifax

R. M. S. Columbia



2/2

October 1, 1841. A letter posted at Prince Edward Island bearing the unframed circular date stamp with the unusual spelling of EDWARDS. It was paid "to the lines", i.e., to Halifax at 2sh.2d. currency. It travelled overland to meet the sailing of the Cunard Mail Steamers at Halifax for Boston.

The R.M.S. Columbia had departed from Liverpool October 5, arrived at Halifax October 19 where this letter went aboard.



October 21. Columbia arrived at Boston. The letter was originally rated at 6¢ for a single Ship Letter addressed to the port of entry. However, this letter was redirected to Charlestown, Mass, then a separate city (Charlestown became part of Boston in 1873.) The SHIP/6 was deleted and the correct rate assessed, Act of 1825, single letter not over 30 miles at 6¢ + 2¢ Ship Letter charge = 8¢ due, shown in blue manuscript.

1842

THE CUNARD LINE

Prince Edward Island to Boston via Halifax

R. M. S. Unicorn



1 1/2

March 14, 1842. Letter docketed at Charlotte Town, PEI. It was paid at the 1sh.1½d. rate in currency. The letter went overland to Halifax to meet the Cunard Mail steamer from England.

The Cunarder R.M.S. Columbia had departed from Liverpool March 4, broke a shaft about 450 miles out from Halifax, and had to proceed under canvas the remainder of the voyage, arriving at Halifax on 25 March. Unicorn, of the Cunard Quebec-Pictou feeder service took Columbia's mail to Boston on March 27, arriving at Boston on March 28.

March 28. Unicorn arrived at Boston. The letter was marked as a single Ship Letter addressed to the port of arrival, 6¢ due. Although Charlestown, Mass. (now a part of Boston) was a separate city in 1842, no additional postage was assessed on this letter. The letter is addressed to the McLean Assylum for the Insane.



1817

NEW YORK TO NEW BRUNSWICK
Falmouth Packet Francis Freeling

May 12, 1817. A letter dated at New York concerns the long delay in forwarding a packet of letters to the addressee at Sussex Vale, New Brunswick.

The Falmouth packet ship Francis Freeling departed from New York for Halifax about this date early in May. She had arrived at New York on April 16.



May 16. The Francis Freeling arrived at Halifax. She departed from that port May 20, arrived at Falmouth, England on June 8. This letter most probably went overland to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, then by ferry to St. John, New Brunswick. The fleuron mark May 30 at St. John is the type used for incoming unpaid packet letters. This letter then went out to Sussex Vale, an office where couriers exchanged mail.

The 7d. currency rate shown in manuscript is difficult to analyze. Jephcott et al (pg. 227) notes that local postmasters made up their own rates, creating confusion even contemporarily. His Table I (ibid. pg. 315) gives the rate Halifax to St. John as 8d. sterling, which would be 9d. currency.

1835

U. S. TO NEW BRUNSWICK

EXCHANGE OFFICES - Robbinston, Maine through St. Andrews
Paid to the Lines (Land Mail)

On letters addressed to the Maritime provinces from the United States, the postage could be "paid to the lines" or unpaid, as the American postmasters had no authority to collect New Brunswick or Nova Scotian postage.



Sept. 22, 1835. Letter posted at New York and paid to the lines at 25¢ (mss. U.R.), Act of 1825 rate for single letters over 400 miles, N.Y. to Robbinston, Maine, U.S. border Exchange Office.

Sept. 30, 1835. Letter now across Passamaquoddy Bay by ferry to New Brunswick Exchange Office at St. Andrews. Note date added by pen.

Sp N 3 / 1 / 24

New Brunswick rate charges of 1 shilling 3 pence for U.S. letter (ship) charge plus 9 pence zone rate of a single letter 101 - 200 miles (St. Andrews to St. John 183 mi.). Two shillings currency total due.

1838

NEW BRUNSWICK TO U.S.
EXCHANGE OFFICES - St. Andrews, N.B. to Robbinston, Me.
Free to the Lines



August 27, 1838. Letter datelined Bathurst, N.B. and concerns charity to get an indigent man (poor Kinsel) back home to his friends in Waldoboro, Maine that "he may lay his old bones beside those of his Fathers' ". The writer directs money be sent by mail to Thomas M. Deblois, Esq., P. Master, Bathurst. Postmaster Deblois aided the charity by sending the letter under his frank as noted at top of letter "Free to the lines. T.M. Deblois/P.M.". Bathurst to St. Andrews is 218 miles.



Transit mark at St. Andrews, Exchange Office on the New Brunswick - Maine border. Letter then went by ferry across Passamaquoddy Bay to U.S. Exchange Office, Robbinston.

Sept. 6. Transit at U.S. Exchange Office. Letter rated 18-3/4¢ due, being the Zone Rate for a single letter 150-400 miles. Docket notes that \$45 in Boston bank notes was duly forwarded to the Postmaster, Bathurst, N.B.

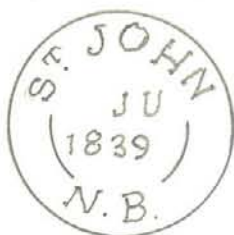
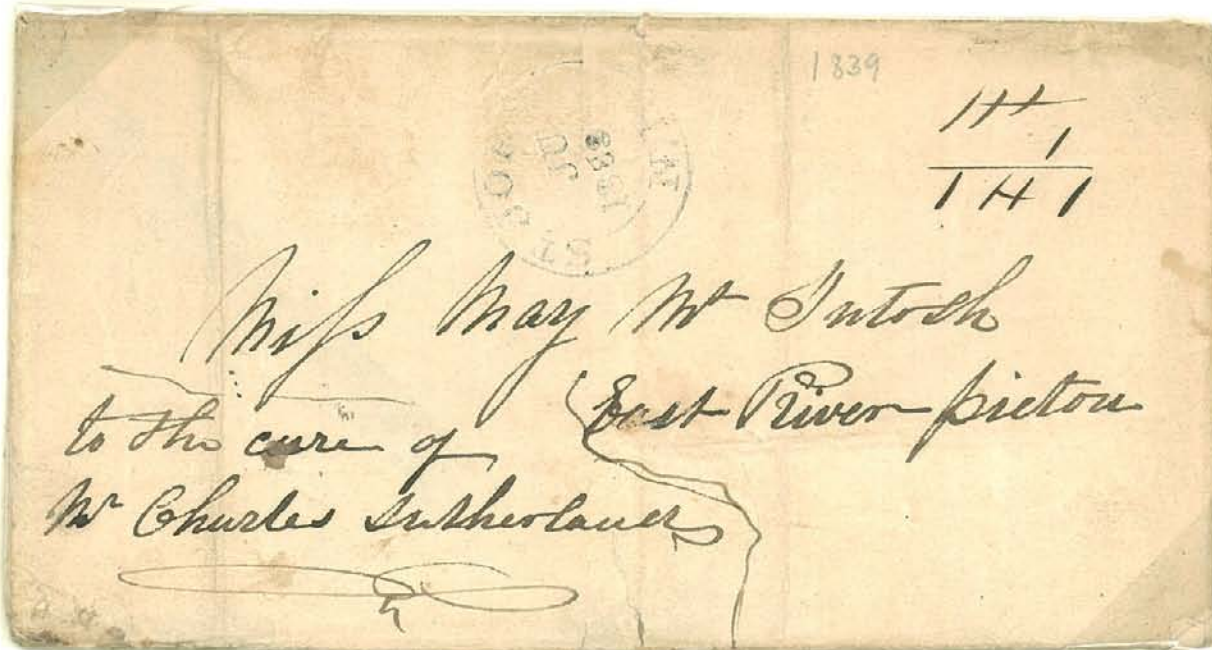
1839

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John, New Brunswick to Pictou, Nova Scotia

Rates effective 1835 to January 4, 1843

These rates were based on mileage, and were shown on rate tables for easy reference. Rates are shown in currency.



June 1839. Dated handstamp at St. John (Jephcott 63).

This letter was rated per rate table:

St. John to Pictou, unpaid	1N
Local delivery, Pictou to East River, St. Mary's	<u>1</u>
	1N1.

The convention in British North America was to represent the shilling as "N", here this rate was 1sh.1d. In Britain the shilling was shown as a slash (/), thus this rate would have been shown as 1/1.

1840

BRITAIN TO NEW BRUNSWICK VIA HALIFAX

Cunard Line

R.M.S. Caledonia, 2nd Outbound

BEDFORD
NO 1
1840



November 1, 1840. Letter posted at Bedford, England, backstamp. It had originally been noted Pd.8d. (manuscript at upper right), which was deleted in red ink in favor of the one shilling Packet Letter rate, which carried the letter from point of posting to Liverpool and then only to Halifax. Postage beyond Halifax for interior destinations could not be prepaid.

November 2. PAID transit "tombstone" at London.

November 4. R.M.S. Caledonia, Cunard Line, departed from Liverpool for Boston via Halifax. This was her 2nd outbound passage and only the 7th westbound voyage for the British & North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. a/k/a The Cunard Line.

G
PAID
2 NO 2
1840

November 17. Caledonia arrived at Halifax. Letter, addressed to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, was subject to the charge for letters dispatched to the interior of British North America, Halifax to St. Andrews of 2½d. currency, shown in manuscript.

HALIFAX
NOV 17 1840
NOVA SCOTIA

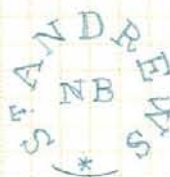
Caledonia arrived at Boston November 18.

1841

U.S. TO NEW BRUNSWICK

EXCHANGE OFFICES - Robbinston, Maine through St. Andrews

From 1835 to 4th January 1843 the Deputy Postmasters General of Halifax fixed their own rates for use within the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There was no conformity to these rates, and special tables must be referred to determine these (Cf: Jephcott, Greene and Young, Pg. 324).



May 14, 1841. Receiving cds at Alexandria, D.C. and 25¢ paid "to the lines" for New Brunswick letter, "Mail via/Robbinston". 25¢ was U.S. zone rate for single letter going over 400 miles (Act of 1825).

Transit at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, provincial Exchange Office.

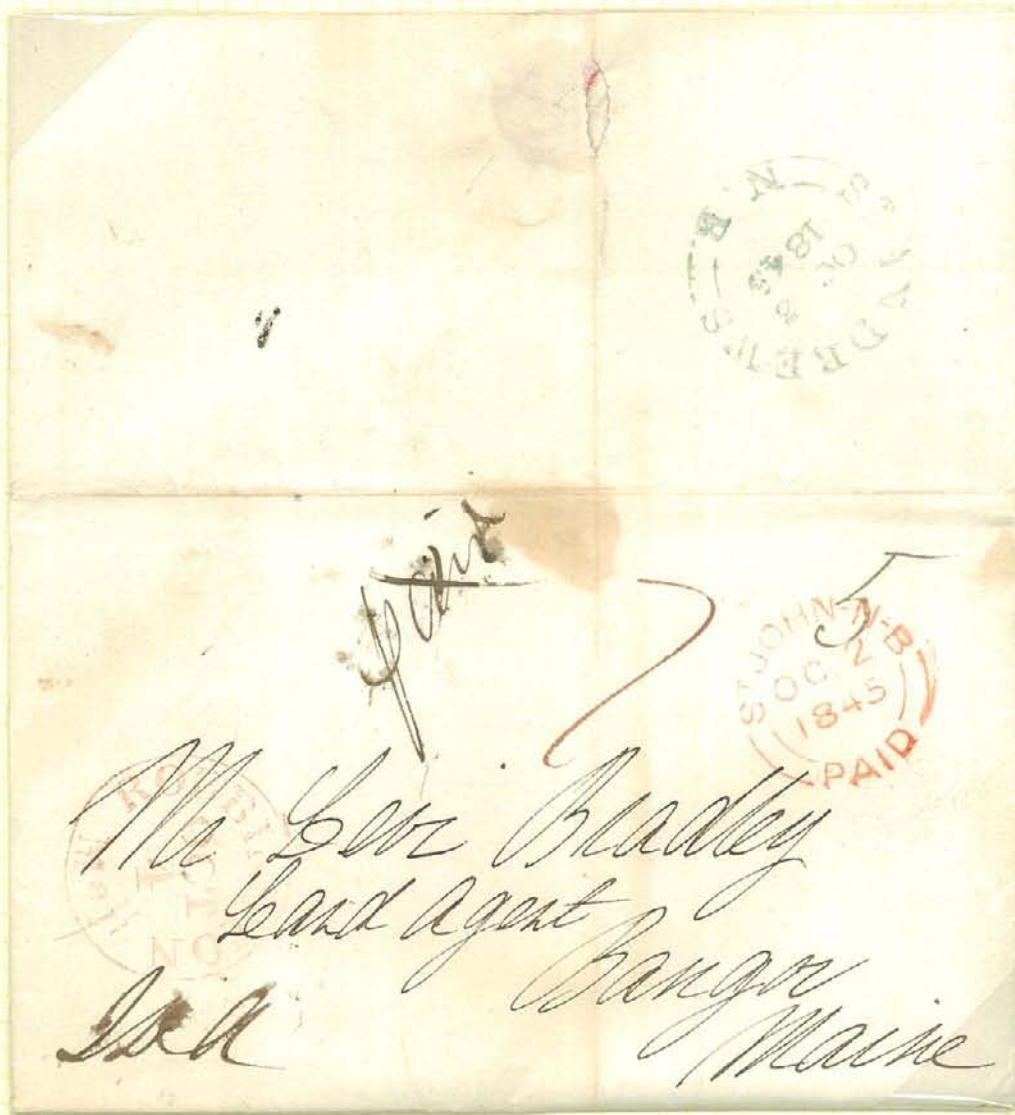
Letter rated in mss. (upper center) at:

U.S. Letter charge	1N3
Robbinston to St. Andrews	2d.
St. Andrews to St. John	7d.
	<u>9</u>
	2N

or 2 shillings due from the recipient.

1845

NEW BRUNSWICK TO U.S.
EXCHANGE OFFICES - St. Andrews, N. B. through Robbinston, Me.



October 12, 1845. Letter originated at St. John, New Brunswick. It had to be prepaid to the lines, which was done at the 7d. rate, St. John to the Exchange Office at St. Andrews, where the fine green backstamp was struck.

October 4. The St. Andrews office exchanged mail with the U.S. Exchange Office at Robbinston, Maine, which office applied their red transit mark. Recipient at Bangor paid the 5¢ U.S. rate, Act of 1845, for a letter going not over 300 miles, shown at upper right of letter face.



5

1845

U.S. TO NEW BRUNSWICK

EXCHANGE OFFICE - St. Andrews, N.B.

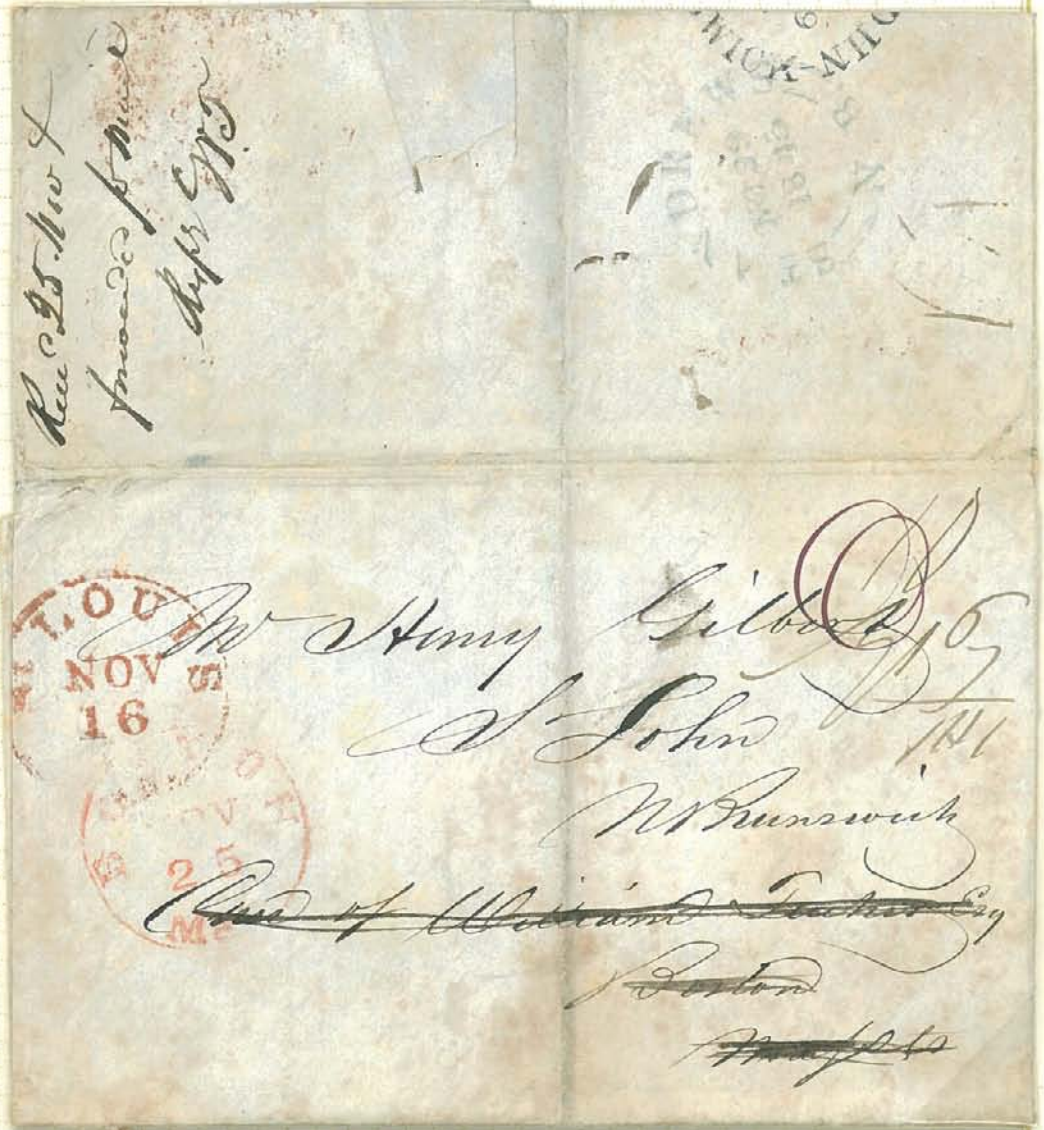
Forwarding Agent:
Wm. Tucker, Boston.



Nov. 16, 1845.
Posted paid 10¢
for letter over
300 miles, Act of
1845 rates. Direct-
ed to forwarding
agent at Boston.

*Rec'd 25 Nov 4
forwarded per mail
dupr W.T.*

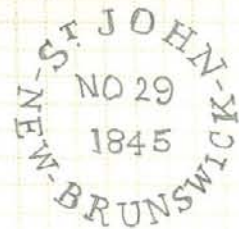
Forwarding Agent
William Tucker not-
ed on reverse,
"Rec'd 25 Nov. +
forwarded per Mail
Respr W.T."



Nov. 25. Forwarding
Agent directed letter on-
ward and paid additional
10¢, Blake 214, letter
"paid to the lines".



Nov. 29. St. Andrews
Exchange Office mark.
Rated: US chge. 6d.
St. Andrews - St. John 7
Due 1N1



Nov. 29. St.
John receipt back-
stamp.

1849

NEW BRUNSWICK

Early New Brunswick postal rates are difficult to analyze as local postmasters seemed to have made up their own rates (Jephcott et al, pg. 227). These rates even caused confusion contemporarily. This letter is a case in point. The 1835-January 4, 1843 rates from St. John to St. Stevens, New Brunswick, 90 miles, is given as 11½d. currency, whereas this cover between those two offices is rated at 9d. Converting the 11½d. to sterling would give 10d. Jephcott's rate tables have a hiatus from 1843 to 1849.

The writer was aware of the rates, however, for he has an admonition, "Be carefull of putting in to much paper, after they weigh it certain weight there is double postage on the letters. John Ross."

June 15-18, 1849.
Transit backstamps trace the route of this letter, St. John to St. Stephen, N.B.



Mr Samuel Sharp
St Stephens Charlotte
County

1850

U.K. TO NEW BRUNSWICK VIA HALIFAX
CUNARD LINE

R.M.S. Niagara

On April 15, 1849, the postage on Packet Letters between the United Kingdom and British North America was reduced to one shilling sterling or one shilling 1½ pence currency per ½-oz. Suitable handstamps for this rate change were prepared.



R-



January 11, 1850. A letter to Miramachi, New Brunswick posted unpaid at Liverpool. The one shilling (1/-) sterling due rate is shown in manuscript.



January 11. Liverpool Packet Letter oval backstamp. R.M.S. Niagara, Cunard Line, departed from Liverpool January 12 for Boston via Halifax. She arrived at the latter port January 23.

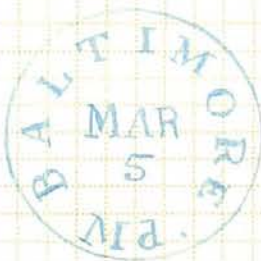


January 24. Transit backstamp at the Exchange Office at Sackville, New Brunswick where the 1sh. 1½d. currency charge mark was applied.

January 25. Chatham, N.B. arrival backstamp.

1850

U. S. TO NEW BRUNSWICK
EXCHANGE OFFICE - St. Andrews, N. B.
Paid to the Lines via Robbinston, Maine



PAID



March 5, 1850. Baltimore, Maryland (Type 28), letter paid at the 10¢ rate for letter over 300 miles. Writer directed "Via Robbinstown (sic)", border exchange office in Maine. Town was named Robbinston and Robbinstown at various times.

March 10. Transit backstamp at Exchange Office of St. Andrews, across Passamaquoddy Bay from U.S. office at Robbinston, Maine.



March 11. St. John, New Brunswick arrival backstamp. New Brunswick had now done away with the U.S. letter charge, only 7d. due as shown in mss. U.R., St. Andrews to St. John.

1852

U.S. TO NEW BRUNSWICK
EXCHANGE OFFICE - St. Andrews, N. B.

Rate of July 6, 1851

On July 6, 1851, the postage rate to the United States became 6 pence currency if prepaid or 10 cents due if unpaid per half ounce, if under 3000 miles. Correspondingly, prepaid letters in the U.S. were 10¢ per ½-oz. and included charges within each country.



PAID

10

Oct. 16, 1852. Letter prepaid at Fredericksburg, Virginia at the 10 cents rate, which carried mail all the way. Endorsed "Via Robinston, Maine" (here spelled with one b), exchange office on the U.S. side of Passamaquoddy Bay.



October 22. Transit mark at the New Brunswick Exchange Office at St. Andrews, where letter arrived by ferry from Robbinston, Maine.



Oct. 23. Arrival backstamp at St. John, NB.

1857

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK TO SCOTLAND VIA HALIFAX
CUNARD LINE

R.M.S. America

Claim Marks

In 1851, on the transfer of the Post Office to provincial control, the one shilling sterling or 1 shilling 3 pence currency rate to Great Britain remained the same. After 1854, when the packet postage was reduced from 1/- to 6d. sterling, the British claimed 5d. of the prepaid postage, leaving New Brunswick with 1d. Appropriate "CLAIM" marks were used. On prepaid letters coming in New Brunswick a "NEW.B/1d./CLAIM" was used.

The usage here represents the last use of this style "CLAIM" handstamp. On January 1, 1857, the system of claiming postage on each individual letter was abolished in favor of crediting postage based on the weight of letters in each mailbag. In January 1857, this ruling had not yet reached St. John.

ST JOHN, N.B.
JA 26 1857
PAID

BRITISH
5d
CLAIM



January 26, 1857. A letter paid in cash at St. John, New Brunswick at the 6d. sterling British Packet Letter rate. Great Britain claimed 5d. sterling, leaving New Brunswick 1d.. This claim mark was used at Sackville, St. John and Fredericton, N.B. Letter went overland to Halifax.

January 29. R.M.S. America, Cunard Line and a British Packet, departed from Boston for Liverpool, touching at Halifax January 31, where the New Brunswick mails went on board.

February 11. America arrived at Liverpool where this letter received the PACKET LETTER/LIVERPOOL/PAID mark.

February 12. Glasgow receiving backstamp.

PKT LETTER
PAID
LIVERPOOL
FE 11
Q57A

GLASGOW
FE 12
1857

1858

NEW BRUNSWICK

On July 6, 1851, the postage rate to the United States became 6 pence currency, if prepaid or 10 cents due if unpaid per half ounce, if under 3000 miles. Letters paid in New Brunswick of the period show the equivalent U.S. amounts paid (as 10 cents, 15 cents, etc.), not the "pence currency" amounts.



June 3, 1858. Type 14 (Jephcott et al). Paid letter at St. John, N.B. Letter concerns availability of cotton yarn on large bobbins to be used for the manufacture of fishing line by Messrs. Thomas Conner & Co., St. John.

Marking at St. John showing that 10¢ U.S. (6d. currency) had been paid (see above). Type 303 mark in general use from 1852-67.

1859

NEW BRUNSWICK

3d. Rate to New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, PEI

From July 6, 1851, when the province assumed the responsibility for their own postal affairs the postage rate for a letter became 3 pence currency per half ounce, prepayment optional, both for letters within New Brunswick as well as to the other British North American provinces.

ST. STEPHEN
JA 19
1859
N. B.

3^D

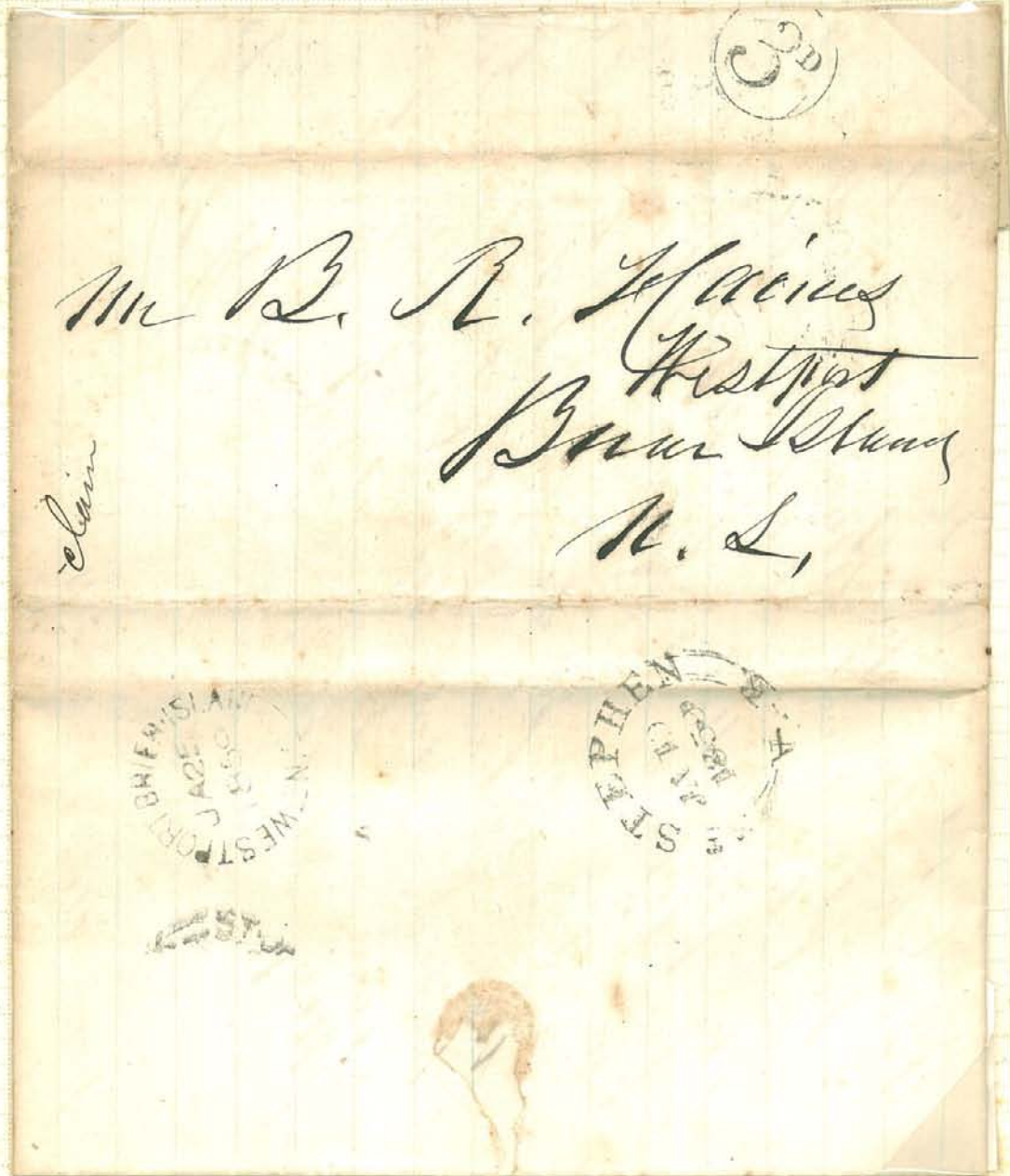
Jan. 19, 1859.
Letter posted
unpaid and 3d.
currency
charge mark
applied.

ST. JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK
JA 20
1859

DERBY
JA 24
1859
N. B.

Jan. 20-24.
Transit back-
stamps through
New Brunswick.

WESTPORT BRIER ISLAND
JA 25
1859
N.S.



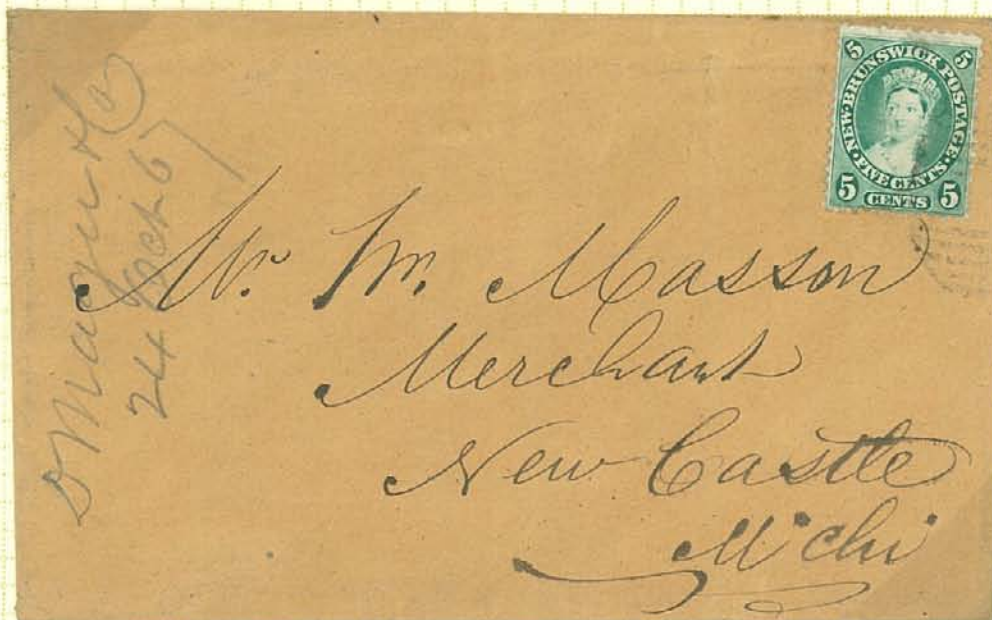
Jan. 25. Arrival backstamp at Brier Island (also known as Westport). Interesting address is an island at the tip of St. Mary's Bay out of Digby, Nova Scotia.

1867

NEW BRUNSWICK

Domestic Rates of June 1, 1861

On the conversion from shillings and pence to decimal currency, the postage rates were charged in accordance with the new monetary system. The domestic letter rate became 5 cents per half ounce, prepayment optional. From June 1, 1861, unpaid letters were charged 7 cents per half ounce (Jephcott, et. al, Pg. 284).



October 25, 1867. A nice example of the 5 cents domestic rate paid by the yellow-green Issue of 1860 at St. John, New Brunswick. Dated backstamp. Letter is addressed to New Castle, also known as Miramichi (M'chi.). It is a port of entry for New Brunswick and capital of the county of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Miramichi River about 18 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay.

October 26. New Castle arrival backstamp.



1846

THE CUNARD LINE

St. John's, Newfoundland to Boston via Halifax
R.M.S. Britannia

NEWFOUNDLAND
AP 27
1846

April 27, 1846. Letter concerning seine fishing for herring datelined at St. John's, Newfoundland. The British Packet rate was prepaid at 8 pence, shown by the red manuscript "8". Backstamped same day with the NEWFOUNDLAND handstamp.

Two possible vessels could have transported the St. John's letter bags to Halifax, both leaving St. John's on April 28:

Nova Scotian, Halifax. Arrived Halifax May 5: Schnr. Lebina, Oderin, Newfld., 7 days to W. Pryor & Sons; Brig Fanny, Joly, St. John's Newfld., 7 days to A. Black, was 16 days absent.

Samuel Cunard's Schr. Ranger, Blinn, also arrived at Halifax May 5, but had left St. John's April 21.

H
MY 6
1846
NS

BOSTON
SHIP 2
MAY
21
MS.

7



May 6. Letter transit backstamped at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

May 19. Letter was held for the next British Packet. R.M.S. Britannia left Liverpool May 3, arrived at Halifax May 19. Mail for Boston went aboard there.

May 21. Britannia arrived at Boston. Letter rated, Act of 1845, not over 300 miles, Boston to Hamilton, Mass., at 5¢ + Ship Letter fee 2¢ = 7¢ due.

1852

NOVA SCOTIA

Cross Border Rates to the United States - per Land Mail

HALIFAX
PAID
DEC 16
1852
NOVA SCOTIA

ST JOHN
NEW BRUNSWICK
DE 19
1852

[Handwritten flourish]

PAID
10
CENTS

D. J. Kennedy Esq.
New York.

Land Mail
16¹⁵

[Handwritten flourish]
PAID
10

Dec. 16, 1852. Letter posted at Halifax and paid 6 pence in Nova Scotian currency, the land mail rate to the U.S. per 1/2-oz. The sender noted: p Land Mail. Halifax also marked the equivalent in U.S. funds of "PAID 10 CENTS."

December 17. Letter marked at the Nova Scotian Exchange Office with the dateless blue NEW BRUNSWICK (Jephcott 407.) Land mail was exchanged between St. Stephen, New Brunswick and Calais, Maine.

December 19. Transit backstamp at St. John, New Brunswick en route to St. Stephen.

NEW BRUNSWICK
ST JOHN
NEW BRUNSWICK
DE 19
1852

1853

NOVA SCOTIA

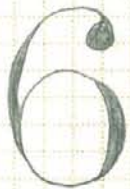
Cross Border Rates from the U.S.

From July 6, 1851, the rate to the United States was, by land, 3d. currency the half ounce between the place of posting and the frontier, prepayment optional. Under an arrangement with the U.S. letters could be sent to destination at the rate of 6 pence currency if prepaid or 10 cents if unpaid, when under 3000 miles.

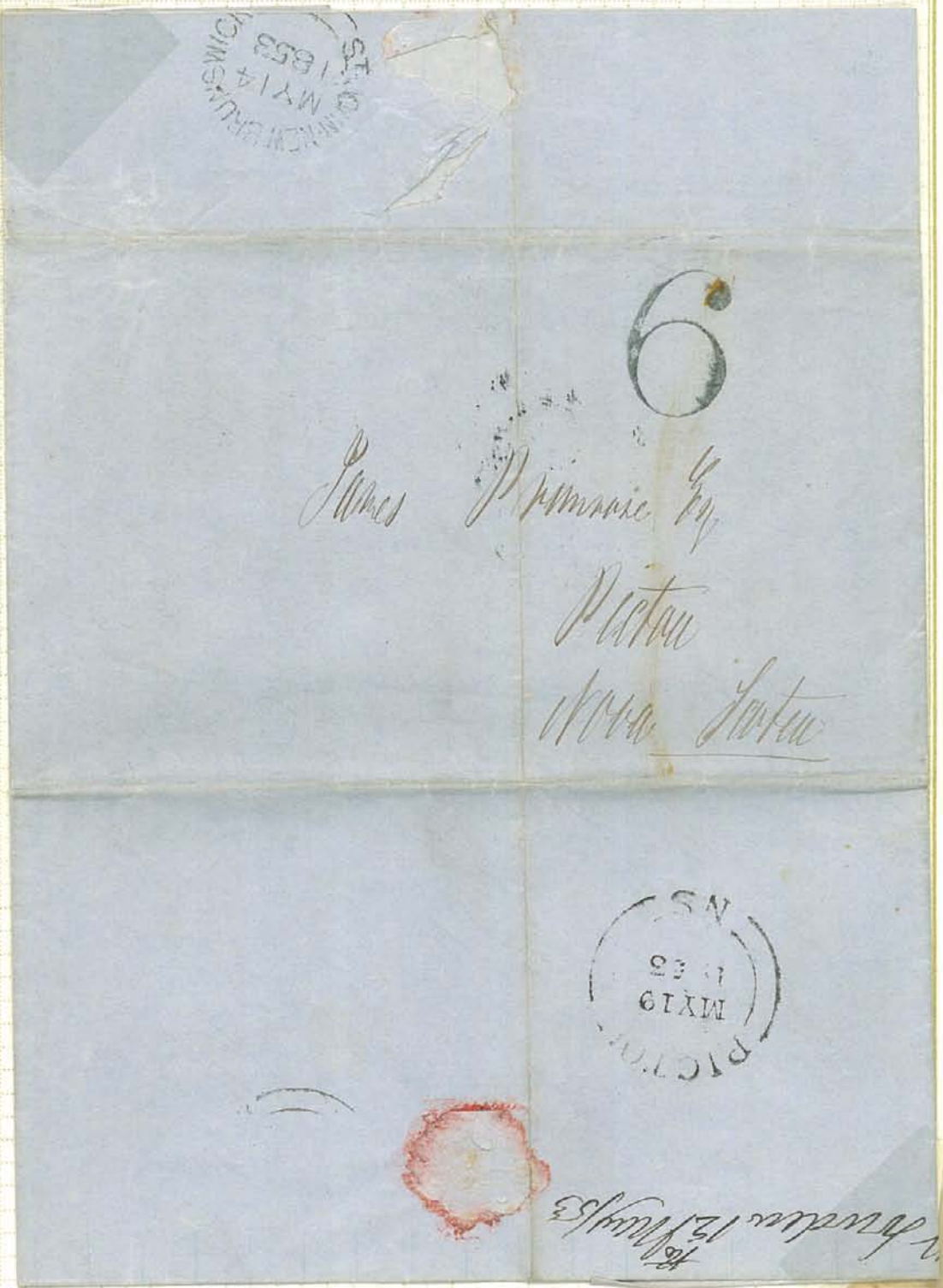
May 12, 1853.
Letter datelined at New York.



May 14. Letter transit at St. John, New Brunswick, by steamer to that port, thence overland to Nova Scotia.



May 19. Receiving stamp at Pictou, NS. Letter rated at the land rate of 6d. currency. Incoming letter was only charged the 6d. "prepaid" rate.



1844

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - Halifax to the United States

Cunard Line Packets

R.M.S. Caledonia

Effective from December 5, 1842, until June 9, 1847, the packet rate was 1 shilling Sterling or 1s. 1½d. Currency per half-ounce, which had to be prepaid in addition to the inland rate to or from Halifax.



HALIFAX
PAID
JUL 30
1844
NOVA SCOTIA

BOSTON
SHIP
AUG
1
MS.

Blake 294A.

B. 280.

July 25, 1844. Letter datelined at Cornwallis (Kings County), Nova Scotia. The sender had to pay the 1 sh. packet postage to Boston (see above) plus the single letter rate of 6d. sterling, 61-100 miles, Cornwallis to Halifax (rates effective Oct. 10, 1765 to July 5, 1851). Marked PAID in transit at Halifax on July 30, 1844. Total rate shown as red mss. 1/6.

Aug. 1. The R.M.S. Caledonia arrived at Boston this date from Liverpool via Halifax. U.S. recipient was charged the U.S. zone rate for a letter going 30 to 80 miles, Boston to Enfield of 10¢ + 2¢ Ship Letter charge = 12¢ due as shown in mss. Rates by Act of March 3, 1825.

1850

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail - Halifax to the United States

CUNARD LINE

R.M.S. Asia

Following the end of the Retaliatory Rate period the one shilling packet letter rate, Halifax to Boston or New York, was reduced. On September 20, 1849, the postage on letters forwarded by British Packet was reduced from one shilling to 4d. sterling or 4½d. currency the half-ounce, prepayment optional.



HALIFAX
PAID
JUL 22
1850
NOVA SCOTIA



B. 535

July 22, 1850. A letter to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. at St. Johnsbury, Vermont ordering scales to be shipped to Halifax by Messrs. Clarke & Jones line of packets. The 4d. sterling rate was paid at Halifax.

July 22. R.M.S. Asia of the Cunard Line had departed from Liverpool on July 13, touched at Halifax July 22 where this letter went aboard.

July 23. Asia arrived at Boston. 5¢ U.S. Domestic postage due as shown in the Boston date stamp.

1850

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail - United States to Halifax

CUNARD LINE

R.M.S. Asia

Following the end of the Retaliatory Rate period, the one shilling packet letter rate, Halifax to Boston or New York, was reduced. On September 20, 1849, the postage on letters forwarded by British Packet was reduced from one shilling to 4d. sterling or 4½d. currency the half-ounce, prepayment optional. On July 6, 1851, this rate became 5d. currency. U.S. postage had to be paid to get a letter to or from Boston.



PAID

July 30, 1850. Docket notes origin of letter from J.W. Cochran, no U.S. city noted. We would opt for New York. 10¢ double rate, was paid in cash for U.S. Inland postage, Act of 1845, not over 300 miles, New York to Boston. Letter is endorsed: Via Royal Mail Steamer.

August 7. Royal Mail Steamer Asia, Cunard Line, departed from Boston for Liverpool via Halifax on her 2nd return voyage.



August 8. Asia arrived at Halifax, corroborated by the Halifax arrival backstamp. This letter was subject to the double letter rate of September 20, 1849, viz., over ½-oz., not over 1 oz. at 4½d. x 2 = 9d. currency, shown in manuscript.

1852

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail - Halifax to the United States

Cunard Steamer

R.M.S. America

After July 6, 1851, letters could be sent from Halifax to a United States port by Cunard Steamer for 4 pence sterling or 5 pence currency per $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. This rate only paid the postage as far as the port of arrival, the U.S. Inland Postage was collected from the recipient.

Jan. 22, 1852. The Rev. James Means penned this letter eastbound aboard the Cunard steamer Cambria, which departed Boston Jan. 21 and arrived at Halifax Jan. 23, thence on to Liverpool where she arrived Feb. 1.



HALIFAX
PAID
JAN 23
1852
NOVA SCOTIA



B. 536

Jan. 23. Rev. Means posted the letter at the July 1851 rates at 5 cents Canadian currency or 4d. sterling as noted in manuscript at upper left and right of the letter face. R.M.S. America of the Cunard Line left Halifax Jan. 24 en route to Boston from Liverpool.

Jan. 27. America had arrived at Boston on Jan. 26. 5¢ U.S. Domestic postage due as shown in the Boston cds.

1852

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - Halifax to United States

CUNARD LINE

R.M.S. Cambria

After July 6, 1851, letters could be sent from Halifax to the U.S. by prepaying 4d. sterling or 5d. Nova Scotian currency per ½-oz. Upon arrival in the United States, 5¢ per ½-oz. was due from the recipient.



HALIFAX
PAID
FEB
21
NOVA SCOTIA

Feb. 21, 1852. Letter endorsed to the Cambria was prepaid in cash at Halifax at the 5d. currency rate or 4d. sterling, shown by the red "5" and "4" manuscript notations.

R.M.S. Cambria of the Cunard Line had departed from Liverpool Feb. 7, 1852, and called at Halifax Feb. 21, where this letter went aboard.



Feb. 23. Cambria arrived at Boston where the dated charge mark was struck showing 5¢ U.S. due.

This is the next to the last day recorded for this mark, Blake showing Feb. 24, 1855.

B. 536

1852

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - Halifax to the United States

SHIP LETTER

Steamer Sir John Harvey



SHIP

7

October 19, 1852. Letter datelined at Halifax and deposited into the letter bag of the steamer Sir John Harvey. This vessel was not a contract steamer, so her mails were treated as Ship Letters.

Boston Herald, October 22, 1852. Arrived yesterday, steamship Sir John Harvey, True, from Halifax.

Letter rated, Act of 1851, unpaid letter not exceeding 3000 miles, 5¢ plus 2¢ Ship Letter charge = 7¢ due.

S.S. Sir John Harvey, 620 tons, wooden paddle steamer, built 1852 at Medford, Mass. 1853 sold foreign.

1854

CAPE BRETON TO GLASGOW VIA HALIFAX

CUNARD LINE

Nova Scotia Claim

R.M.S. Arabia

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick packet letters were carried in mail bags on board British Packets, so the General Post Office, London, claimed the ocean and British inland postage.

In 1851 with the transfer of the Post Office to provincial control, the one shilling sterling or 1 shilling 3 pence currency postage rate to Great Britain remained in effect. Unpaid letters were rated in sterling and marked with a "2", which represented the provincial claim of 2 pence sterling on the letter. This mark was deleted in Britain to avoid confusion. The 1/- sterling rate was collected in the U.K.

RTM-SYDNEY
O 1854
N-C.B.

H
MY 9
1854
N.S.



2

May 4, 1854. A letter posted unpaid at North Sydney, Cape Breton, backstamp. It is endorsed: p Steamer via Halifax & L'pool.

May 9. Transit backstamp at Halifax. R.M.S. Arabia, Cunard Line and a British Packet, departed from Boston on May 10, touched at Halifax May 11 when this letter went on board.

May 20. Arabia arrived at Liverpool. Packet Letter Office receiving backstamp. Letter rated 1/- sterling due. The 2d. Nova Scotian claim mark was deleted to avoid confusion.

May 21. Glasgow receipt backstamp.

PKT LETTER
LIVERPOOL
MY 20
1854

GLASGOW
MY 21 H
1854

1854

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - Halifax to the United States

After July 6, 1851, letters could be sent from Halifax to a United States port by Cunard steamer for 4 pence sterling or 5 pence currency per ½-oz. Letters from the interior were charged an additional 3 pence currency, or 8d., which had to be prepaid. This rate only paid the postage as far as the port of arrival, the U.S. inland postage was collected from the recipient.



HALIFAX
PAID
NOV 5
1854
NOVA SCOTIA

5



November 5, 1854. Letter prepaid at Halifax (see above) 4 pence sterling paid, manuscript U.R. and restated 5 pence currency, mms. U.L.

November 8, 1854. Letter backstamped on arrival at Boston (Blake 704) as per British packet (Cunard) and 5¢ U.S. domestic postage due as shown by large "5" (Blake 515).

1856

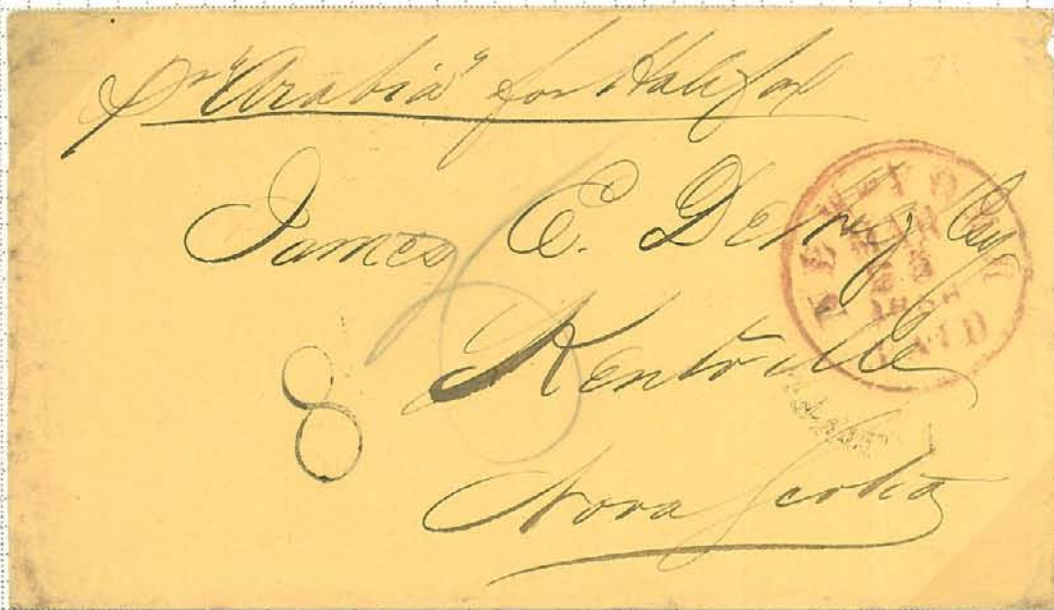
NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - United States to Halifax

BRITISH PACKET

R.M.S. Arabia

After July 6, 1851, letters could be sent to Nova Scotia by paying the 5¢ U.S. inland rate. Upon arrival at Halifax, the letters were subject to 4d. sterling or 5d. Nova Scotian currency per ½-oz. Letters to the interior were charged an additional 3d. currency to total 8d. currency.



8704

March 25, 1856. Letter prepaid 5¢ in cash and endorsed: per "Arabia" for Halifax. The prepayment is shown by the stylized "5" in pencil.

March 26. Transit backstamp at the Boston Exchange Office. The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia departed this date from Boston for Liverpool via Halifax.

March 27. Arabia arrived at Halifax, backstamp. Letter assessed the 8d. inland rate (see above.)

March 29. Kentville, Nova Scotia arrival backstamp.



1856-57

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - United States to Halifax

BRITISH PACKET

R.M.S. Canada



NEW-YORK
 DEC 30
 1856
 PAID

Dec. 30, 1856.
 Letters could be sent to Nova Scotia by Cunard packets out of Boston after July 6, 1851, by paying the 5¢ U.S. Inland rate, here done at N.Y. in cash shown by the manuscript "5" (later deleted). Upon arrival at

Halifax the letters were subject to 4d. sterling or 5d. Canadian currency per ½-oz. Letters to the interior were subject to an additional 3d. currency charge to total 8 pence Canadian currency.

BOSTON
 31
 DEC
 BR. PKT.

S. 706

Dec. 31. Transit at Boston. R.M.S. Canada sailed this date, arriving at Halifax Jan. 2, 1857, thence on to L'pool where she arrived Jan. 12.

UP STATES
 HALIFAX
 JA 2
 1857

8d

Jan. 2, 1857. Transit backstamp of the exchange office at Halifax where the 8 pence rate mark was struck (see above).

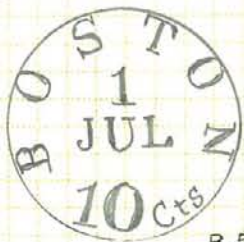
KENTVILLE N.S.
 JA 3
 1857

Jan. 3, 1857. Arrival backstamp at Kentville, Nova Scotia (Type 3).

1857

NOVA SCOTIA

Cross Border Rates from the United States



B. 539



B. 540

July 1-2, 1857. Letter posted unpaid at Boston, noted at the 10¢ U.S. rate to Nova Scotia by land. Unusual usage of two types of Boston marks on two consecutive days.

July 6. Letter transit at the St. John, New Brunswick Exchange Office, backstamp. Oval UNITED STATES identifies country of origin of the letter.



6

July 6. Transit backstamp of the Annapolis, Nova Scotia exchange office. Letter marked as 6 pence currency due, equivalent to 10 cents U.S. Incoming letters were charged at the "prepaid" rate of 6d., outgoing unpaid letters were charged 10d.



July 7. Arrival backstamp at Kentville, Nova Scotia.

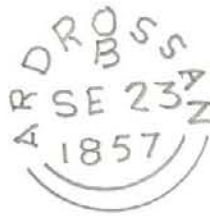
1857

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

SCOTLAND TO YARMOUTH, N. S. VIA LIVERPOOL & HALIFAX
CUNARD LINE R.M.S. Niagara

The rates for Nova Scotia to or from the United Kingdom were reduced in 1856 to the following:

U.K. via Halifax	6d. sterling (7½d. currency)
U.K. via U.S. by British Packet	8d. sterling (10d. currency).



September 23, 1857. An unpaid letter posted at Ardrussan, Scotland to Yarmouth, Chebogue, Nova Scotia.

September 24. Transit backstamps at Liverpool.

September 26. R.M.S. Niagara, Cunard Line, departed from Liverpool for Boston via Halifax.



Handwritten note: 7d / 2

October 7. Halifax arrival backstamp agrees with the recorded arrival of Niagara at that port.

The May 1854 rate, Liverpool to Canada by Cunard steamer was 6d. sterling or 7½d. Canadian currency. The 7½d. currency rate stamp was struck at Halifax as the charge mark.

October 10. Arrival backstamp at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.



1859

NOVA SCOTIA

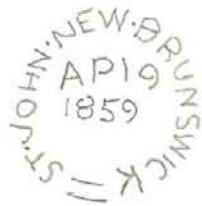
Land Mail Rate - United States to Nova Scotia



Northfield O
Apr 13



April 13, 1859. A letter not over ½-oz. posted at Northfield, Ohio. The letter rate to or from the United States except the Western territories was 10¢, prepayment optional. Here the 10¢ rate was paid by the Issue of 1857, type II. The letter was marked with the red U. STATES, indicating the country of origin. Strangely it has the sub-inscription "C", usually regarded as a coastal steamer mark, here on a letter strictly overland.



April 19, 1859. Transit backstamp at St. John, New Brunswick. Transit could have been by steamer St. John to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, although four days transit time seems too long.

April 22. Yarmouth, N.S. arrival backstamp.

1859

NOVA SCOTIA

Land Mail Rate - United States to Nova Scotia



August 1, 1859. A letter not over $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. posted at Philadelphia and endorsed: pr. Land Mail. The letter rate from or to the United States (except the Western Territories) was 10¢, prepayment optional. Here the 10¢ rate was paid by the Issue of 1857. The letter was marked with the red U. STATES, indicating country of origin. It bears the sub-inscription "C", usually regarded as a coastal steamer mark. There were no coastal vessels, Boston to Halifax, during the transit of the letter.



August 8. Halifax, Nova Scotia receiving backstamp.

1859

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail - Halifax to the United States

Cunard Steamer

R.M.S. Canada

After July 6, 1851, letters could be sent from Halifax to a United States port by Cunard Steamer for 4 pence sterling or 5 pence currency per 1/2-oz. This rate only paid the postage as far as the port of arrival, the U.S. Inland Postage was collected from the recipient.



HALIFAX
PAID
OCT 4
1859
NOVA SCOTIA

October 4, 1859. Letter paid at Halifax at the 1851, 5d. currency rate, shown by the red manuscript 5 at upper left.

October 6. R.M.S. Canada, which had left Liverpool Sept. 24, picked up the U.S. mails at Halifax on October 6.

October 8. Canada arrived at Boston where this large circular Boston mark shows that 5¢ U.S. Domestic postage was due, Act of March 3, 1851 rate for a 1/2-oz. letter, unpaid, not over 300 miles.

Letter inquires about the sailing dates and conditions of Messrs. H.C. Brooks & Co.'s packets to Australia.



1863

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - Halifax to the United States

From May 1, 1862, letters posted at Halifax were charged 10¢, being the packet rate by Cunard steamer to the U.S. of 8½¢ per half ounce plus 1½¢ credited to the Halifax Post Office. The U.S. domestic postage was collected from the recipient.



HALIFAX
PAID
APR 1
1863
NOVA SCOTIA

CTS
10

10



April 1, 1863. Paid "tombstone" at Halifax showing sea rate to U.S. of 10¢ prepaid.

April 5, 1863. Letter received at Boston, 10¢ due from recipient. 5¢ credit to British for packet, U.S. kept 5¢ domestic.

R.M.S. Canada: Depart Liverpool Mar 21.1863
Depart Halifax April 3
Arrive Boston April 5.

1863

NOVA SCOTIA

Sea Mail Rates - United States to Halifax

R.M.S. Africa

CUNARD LINE

From May 1, 1862, letters received at Halifax were charged 10¢, being the packet rate by Cunard steamer from the U.S. of 8½¢ per half-ounce plus 1½¢ credited to the Halifax Post Office. The U.S. postage had to be paid by the sender.



Aug. 4, 1863. Letter docketed at Boston where the 5¢ domestic rate was paid by the scarce red brown issue of Jan. 2, 1862, cancelled by a segmented cork.

Aug. 5. R.M.S. Africa departed from Boston for Liverpool on her 92nd homeward bound voyage.

*Mr D. Wier to
Halifax
N.S.*



*Dear Rick to
Dated
14 August 1863*



August 7. Arrival backstamp applied to the Africa's mail at Halifax. Letter was there subject to the 10¢ Nova Scotian charge (see above.)

CTS
10

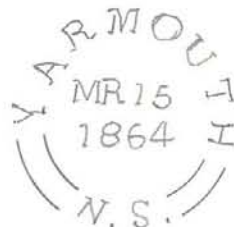
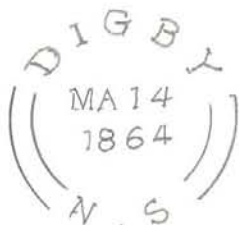
1864

NOVA SCOTIA

Land Mail Rate - United States to Nova Scotia



March 3, 1864. A letter to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, paid at New York by the 10¢ Issue of 1861. Payment, which was optional, was 10¢ per half-ounce. Paid letters had to be marked in red "U.S." and the amount paid, as here.



This letter went overland to St. John, New Brunswick where it went on the ferry St. John to Digby, Nova Scotia across the Bay of Fundy.

March 14. Transit backstamp at Digby.

March 14. Arrival backstamp at Yarmouth.

1857

NOVA SCOTIA

Domestic Rates of July 6, 1851

By the Post Office Act of 1850, postage rates were established in conformity with the agreement made with the United Kingdom, rates effective July 6, 1851. Letters addressed to any part of Nova Scotia will be liable to a uniform rate of Three Pence currency the half ounce, pre-payment optional.



HALIFAX
PAID
MAR 30
1857
NOVA SCOTIA

3

March 30, 1857. Letter pre-paid at the 3d. currency domestic rate. "3" is the Type 207 recorded by Jephcott, et.al for Halifax.



April 2, 1857. Locks Island arrival backstamp, a post hamlet 3 miles from Ragged Island in Shelburne County.

1864

NOVA SCOTIA

UNPAID LETTERS-PROVINCIAL RATES

When Nova Scotia converted to decimal currency on January 1, 1860, the change over from shillings and pence to cents resulted in a postage rate on domestic letters of 5¢ per ½-oz., prepayment optional. After April 29, 1863, letters sent within the province that were unpaid were charged a penalty of 2¢, making a total of 7¢.

February 2, 1864. Docket (mms. on face) notes that letter originated in Boston, that date. No doubt handled ex-post office to Halifax.



CTS
7

Feb. 5, 1864.
Letter put into
post at Halifax,
unpaid. Backstamp.

Feb. 8 (9 as per
docket), 1864, re-
ceived at Arichat,
Nova Scotia.

7 cents due for an
unpaid letter (see above).
MMS. note "postage ch- to
290" refers to post office
account with recipient.