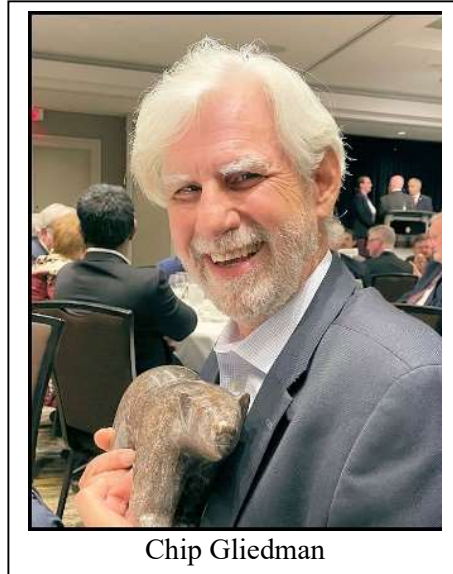




2024 January 17
Zoom Presentation
By **Chip Gliedman**

Chip Gliedman retired from a 35-year career as a technology analyst and consultant. Like many, he collected stamps as a child and picked them up again in the 1990s. His collecting interests include U.S. postal history, Canadian stamps and covers, GB imperforate line engraved, and the Britannia issues of three British islands.

He is a 20+ year exhibitor with more than a dozen different exhibits that have won every award from bronze to platinum domestically, and gold medals internationally, culminating with the Grand Prix International at CAPEX 2022 and the highest score for a single frame exhibit at IBRA 2023. He enjoys stretching the bounds of exhibiting and has been awarded the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) creativity award four times.



Chip Gliedman

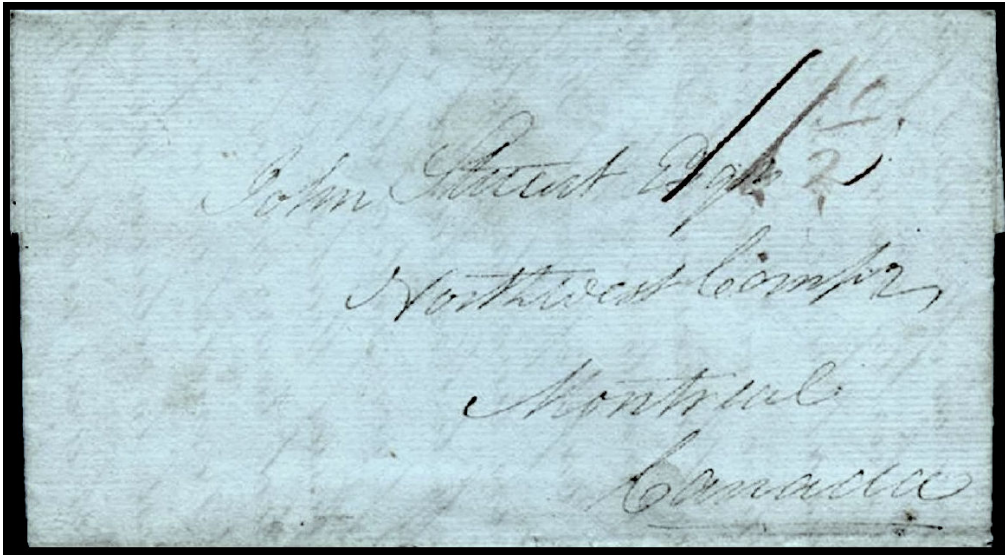
Chip is a member of multiple philatelic organizations, including the APS, the Collectors Club of New York (CCNY), the AAPE, and the Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC). He is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London (RPSL), and a member of the US Philatelic Classics Society (USPCS), where he is also the section editor for the 1861-period and editor for the next iteration of the American Stampless Cover Catalog.

Mail Routes of Rupert's Land and the Red River Settlement

The fur trade paved the way for westward expansion and settlement in the northern half of the North American continent. For almost 200 years, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) acted as the de facto government over Rupert's Land – a 1.5 million square mile land grant stretching from western Ontario to the Rocky Mountains. HBC couriers passed letters along canoe relays that spanned the continent. Settlers began to arrive in the mid-1830s. HBC supply ships delivered mail through York Factory on Hudson's Bay once or twice a year. In 1850, the opening of a post office at Pembina in the Minnesota Territory finally allowed more regular communications. Couriers used ox carts to bring mail and supplies to and from the settlements, connecting with American and British/Canadian mails. The establishment of the Province of Manitoba in 1870 and regular domestic mail service marked an end to this pioneer period.



Route 1. Through Montreal – Heading West



Dated "Laggan Vale [Scotland], April 21 1822."st

Private ship transport to Montreal.

Rated 11½d due at Montreal (9d local postage plus 2½d incoming ship letter).

Transported 2,700 miles across the continent by HBC's canoe brigade courier
(≈1 year total transit).

Addressed to John Stuart, chief factor, in charge of operations in New Caledonia (present day British Columbia). He was stationed at Fort St. James, the administrative centre.

