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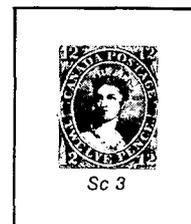
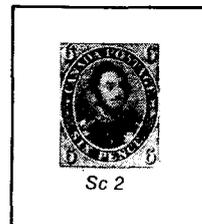
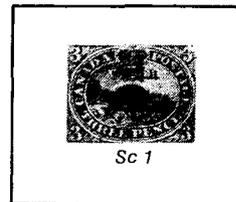
CANADA

PROVINCE OF CANADA

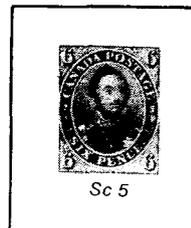
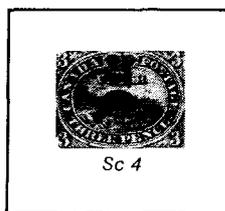
With passage of Great Britain's Post Office Act of 1849, the British North American colonies won the right to control their own postal systems. On April 6, 1851 the Province of Canada, at that time consisting of what is now Ontario and Quebec, took over operation of its own Post Office. Canadian currency was based on the British system until 1859 when decimal coinage was adopted. Confederation made Canada a nation in 1867 and the first Dominion issues were released the following year.

The "threepenny beaver" was issued April 23, 1851. The busy dam builder symbolised the lusty, growing land. "V.R." denotes Victoria Regina, reigning Queen Victoria. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are depicted on the other two stamps of the series.

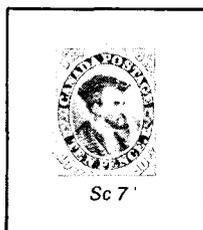
1851
Engraved
Laid Paper
Imperforate



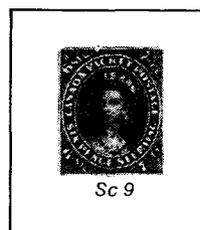
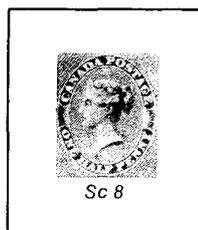
1852-55
Engraved
Wove Paper
Imperforate



1855
Engraved
Wove Paper
Imperforate



1857
Engraved
Wove Paper
Imperforate



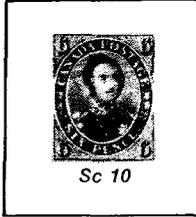
The French explorers led by Jacques Cartier sailed up the Saint Lawrence River to Montreal in 1854 and claimed the country for France. The six pence Queen Victoria and the ten pence Cartier stamps show both sterling (stg) and currency (cy) notations.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF CANADA

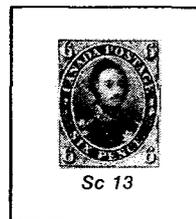
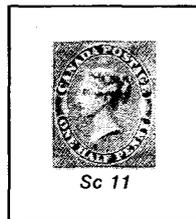
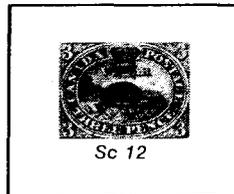
1857

Engraved
Very Thick
Soft Wove Paper
Imperforate



1858-1859

Engraved
Wove Paper
Perforated 12



CANADA

PROVINCE OF CANADA

1859

Engraved
Wove Paper
Perforated 12



Sc 14



Sc 15



Sc 16

10c
Red Lilac
Sc 17



Sc 18



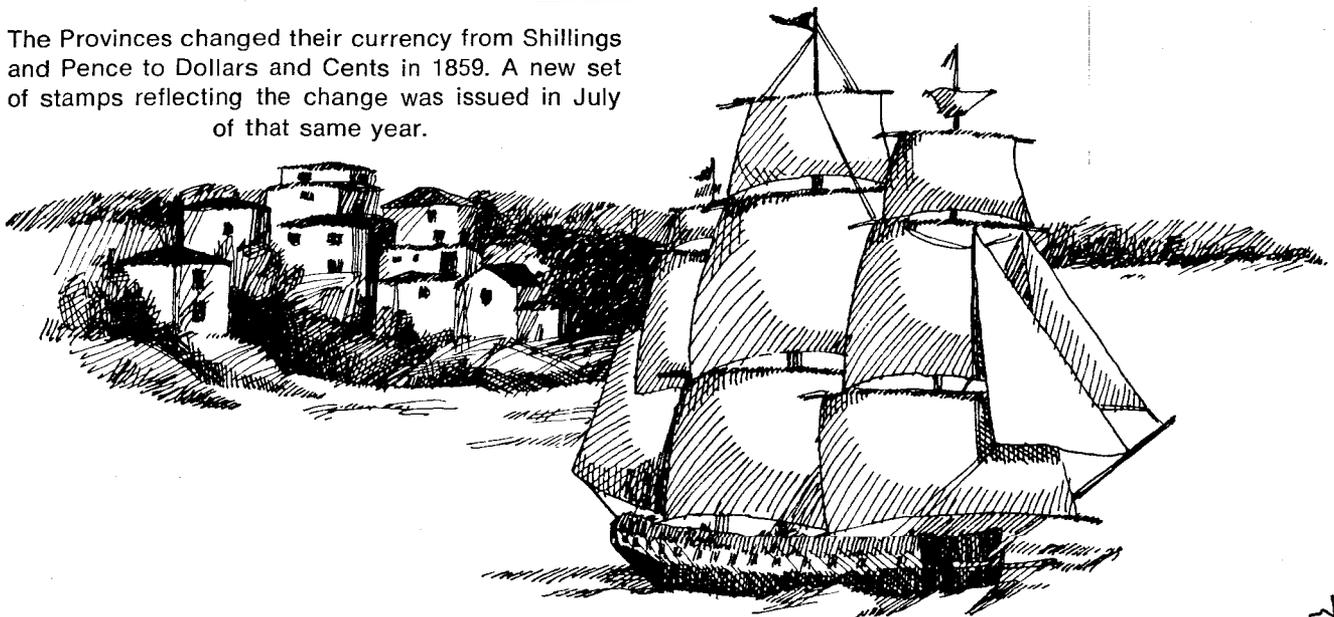
Sc 19

1864



Sc 20

The Provinces changed their currency from Shillings and Pence to Dollars and Cents in 1859. A new set of stamps reflecting the change was issued in July of that same year.



CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA

The dream of a unified expansion into the territories of the North and West was brought closer to reality by the growth of the Canadian railroad system bridging the barriers of distance between the provinces and making confederation a reality. The Quebec Conference of 1864 framed the resolutions forming the basis of the British North America Act which on July 1, 1867 united the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into the Dominion of Canada.

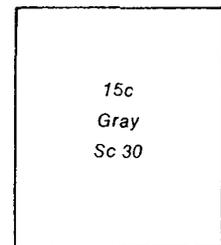
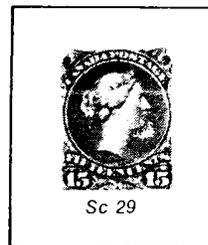
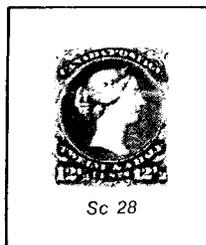
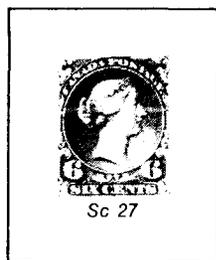
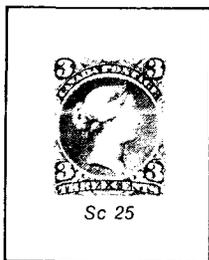
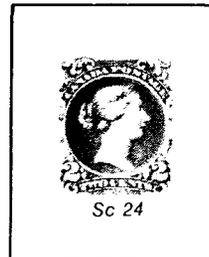
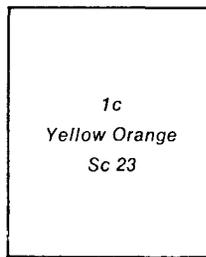
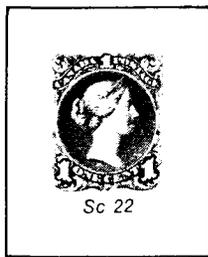
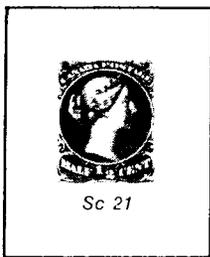
The "Large Queens" were the first stamps issued by the new Dominion.



THE LARGE QUEENS

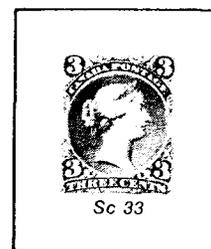
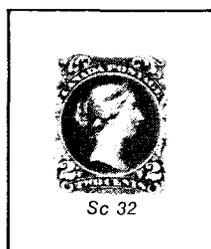
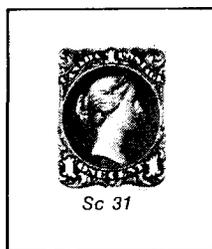
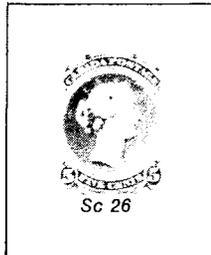
1868

Engraved
Thin Wove Paper
Unwatermarked
Perforated 12



1875

Perforated 11½ x 12



Laid Paper

CANADA

THE SMALL QUEENS
1870-1882
Montreal & Ottawa Printings
Engraved
Wove Paper
Perforated 12



Sc 34



Sc 35



Sc 36



Sc 37



Sc 38



Sc 39



Sc 40

CANADA

THE SMALL QUEENS

1888-1895

Ottawa Printing
Thin Wove Paper
Perforated 12



Sc 41



Sc 42



Sc 43



Sc 44



Sc 45



Sc 46



Sc 47

CANADA

1897



Sc 50



Sc 51



Sc 52



Sc 53



Sc 54



Sc 55



Sc 56



Sc 57



Sc 58



Sc 59



Sc 60



Sc 61



Sc 62



Sc 63



Sc 64



Sc 65

DIAMOND JUBILEE

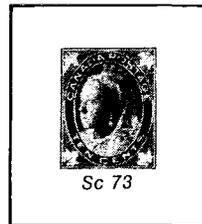
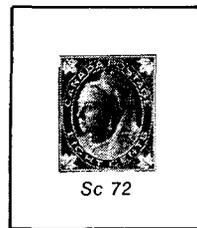
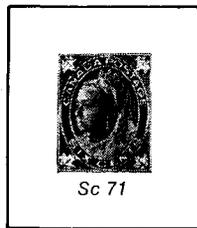
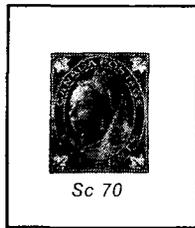
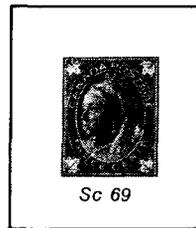
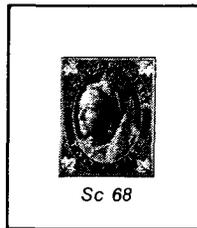
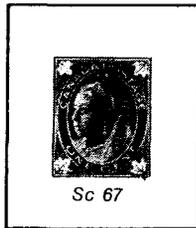
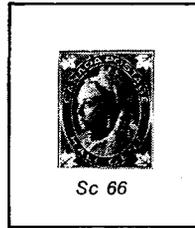
Celebration of Queen Victoria's 60th reigning year inspired Canada's first and longest commemorative series. The stamps each featured two vignettes of the Queen. The one from the famous Chalon portrait shows her shortly after her Coronation. The Von Angeli portrait shows her in later life. The letters "VRI" stand for "Victoria Regina Imperatrix" or, Victoria, Queen and Empress.

CANADA

MAPLE LEAF SERIES

1897-1898

The leaves on this set were designed from leaves found on the grounds of Parliament Hill in Ottawa. Values were expressed only in words.



CANADA

NUMERAL ISSUES

1898-1902

The French speaking Canadians of Quebec requested numerals of value be included in the design.



Sc 74



Sc 75



Sc 76

2c
Carminé
Type I
Sc 77



Sc 78



Sc 79



Sc 80



Sc 81



Sc 82



Sc 83



Sc 84

1899

Surcharges



Sc 87

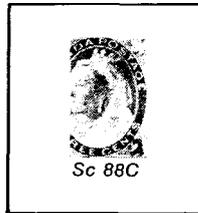


Sc 88

CANADA

PORT HOOD PROVISIONALS

1899



Prepared for use at
Port Hood, Nova Scotia

PORT HOOD PROVISIONAL

On January 5, 1899, shortly after the domestic mail rate was reduced from 3-cents to 2-cents, the postmaster at Port Hood ran out of 2-cent stamps. He cut about 300 3-cent values into one-third and two-third portions and surcharged some of them with a greenish 1s and violet 2s respectively. Those with a surcharge were used throughout the Dominion. Those without were used strictly for local mail.

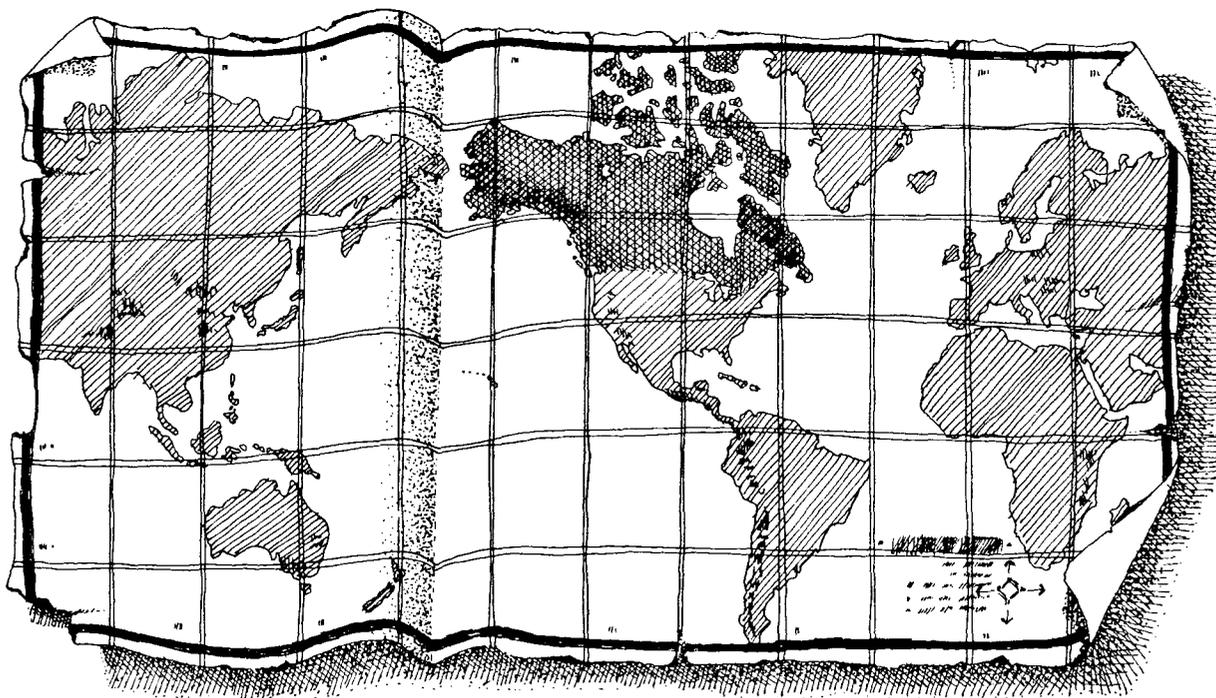
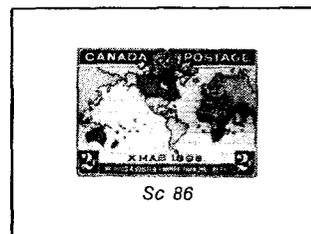
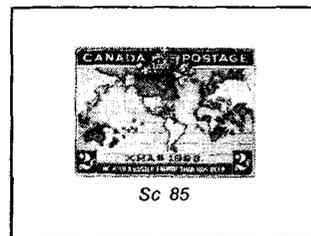
All used copies must be on cover, postmarked "Port Hood, N.S. Ja 5 99."

CANADA

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE

1898

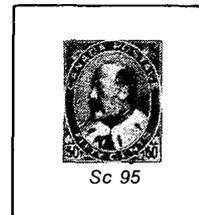
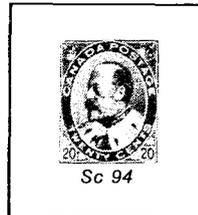
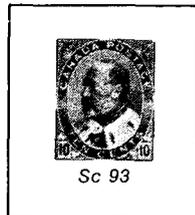
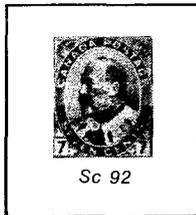
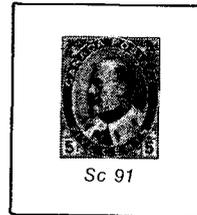
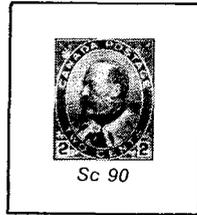
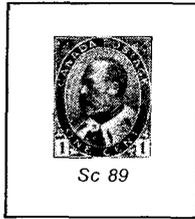
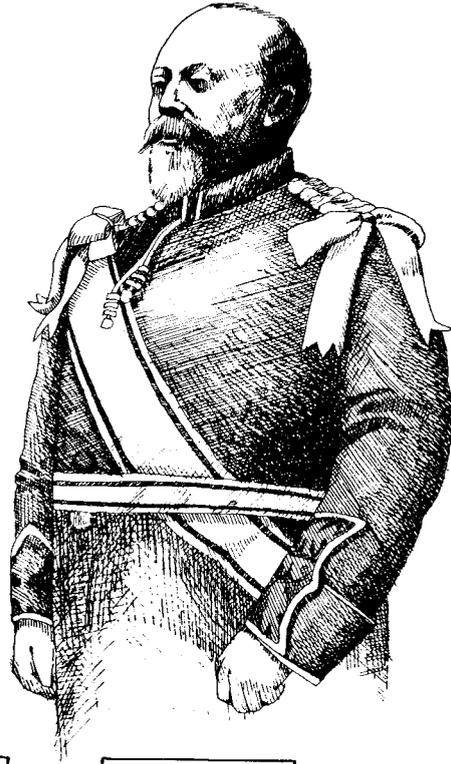
To introduce the adoption of the Imperial Penny Postage rate going into effect on Christmas Day, Canada's first Christmas stamp design showed a map of the world on Mercator's projection with British Possessions marked in red. The motto, 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been', is from 'A Song Of Empire' written by Sir Lewis Morris to honour the 50th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.



CANADA

KING EDWARD VII 1903-1908

Queen Victoria died January 29, 1901, but the new series bearing the portrait of her son, King Edward VII, did not appear until Dominion Day, 1903. The stamp was designed by the Prince of Wales, later King George V, with J. A. Tilleard of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.



CANADA

1908 QUEBEC TERCENTENARY

On July 3, 1608 Samuel de Champlain, the 'Father of New France', established the first permanent white settlement in Canada at Quebec. This series marks the first appearance of the French language on the stamps of Canada.



Sc 96

King George V and Queen Mary
as Prince and Princess of Wales



Sc 97

Explorers Jacques Cartier
and Samuel Champlain



Sc 98

King Edward VII &
Queen Alexandra



Sc 99

Champlain's Home in Quebec



Sc 100

Generals Montcalm & Wolfe



Sc 101

Champlain's Headquarters
Quebec City in 1700



Sc 102

Champlain's Departure
from Isle of St. Helaine



Sc 103

Cartier's Arrival at Quebec
in 1535

CANADA

KING GEORGE ADMIRAL SERIES 1912-1925

The death of King Edward made a new definitive series necessary. The vignette is King George V in the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet of the Royal Navy. Although King George succeeded to the throne on May 6, 1910, stamps bearing his portrait did not appear until January 1, 1912.



Sc 104

1c
Yellow
Sc 105



Sc 106

2c
Yellow Green
Sc 107



Sc 108

3c
Carmine
Sc 109



Sc 110



Sc 111

5c
Violet
Sc 112



Sc 113

7c
Red Brown
Sc 114



Sc 115



Sc 116

10c
Blue
Sc 117

10c
Bistre Brown
Sc 118



Sc 119



Sc 120



Sc 122

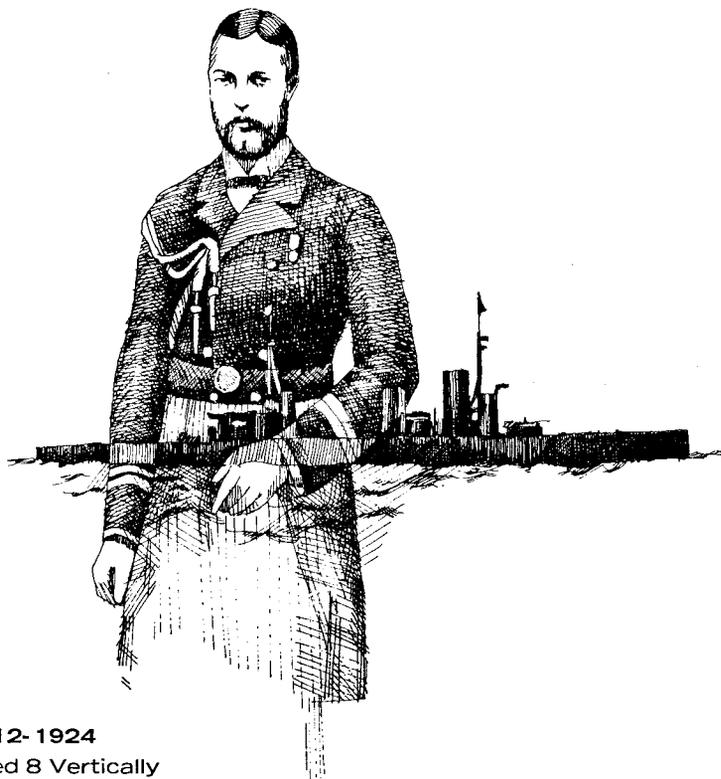
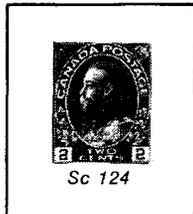
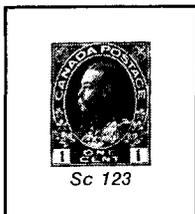
CANADA

KING GEORGE ADMIRAL SERIES

1912

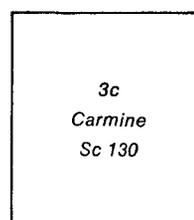
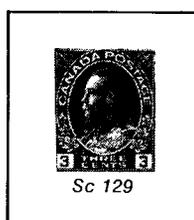
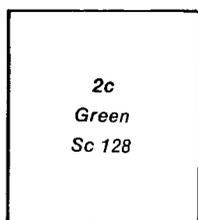
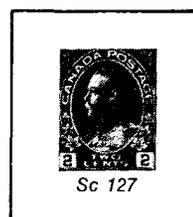
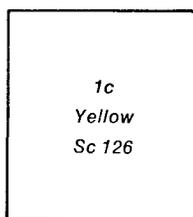
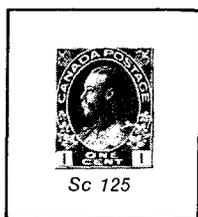
Coil Stamps

Perforated 8 Horizontally



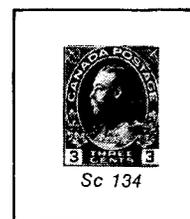
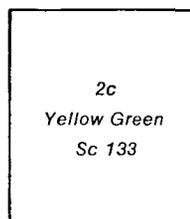
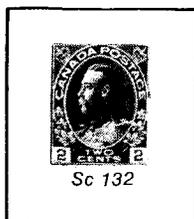
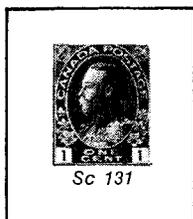
1912-1924

Perforated 8 Vertically



1915-1924

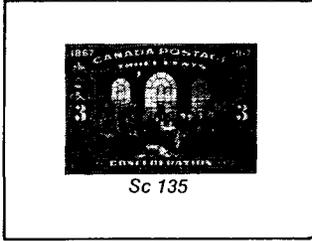
Perforated 12 Horizontally



CANADA

50TH YEAR CANADIAN FEDERATION

1917

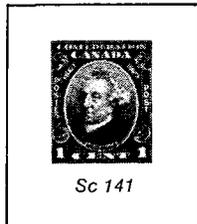


Fathers of the Confederation

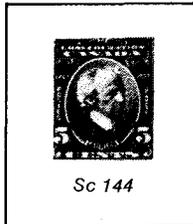
Because of World War I, the 50th Anniversary of Confederation was celebrated with only a single stamp in 1917. The design is taken from the painting "Fathers of the Confederation" by Robert Harris and shows the meeting at the Parliament House in Quebec during the fall of 1864.

With the war over, the Post Office was less restrained and the 60th Anniversary of Confederation was celebrated in high style in 1927. Two separate sets of stamps were issued, one known as the commemorative series consisting of five stamps and a Special Delivery and a second set of three values called the 'historical' issue. Major political figures and settings of the Confederation movement are depicted.

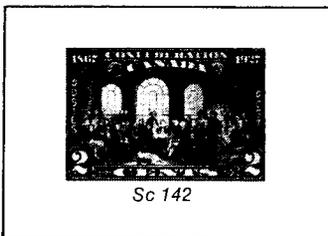
60TH YEAR CONFEDERATION 1927



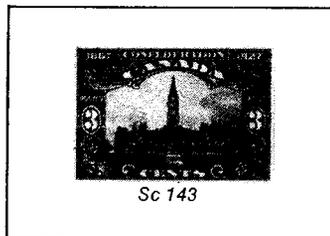
Sir John A. Macdonald



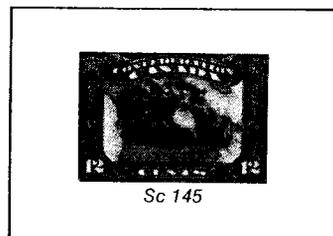
Sir Wilfred Laurier



"Fathers of the Confederation"
Similar to 50th Anniversary commemorative, but includes all of the figures from the original painting.



New Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, centre block, seat of Canadian Government. Destroyed by fire in 1916, rebuilt by 1920.



"Confederation Map". A map showing the boundaries of the first year of unity contrasted with those of sixty years later.

CANADA

KING GEORGE ADMIRAL SERIES 1924

Imperforate



Sc 136



Sc 137



Sc 138

1926

Surcharges



Sc 139



Sc 140

1931

Perforated 12 x 8



Sc 184

CANADA

HISTORICAL SERIES

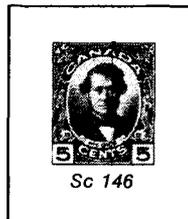
1927

Thomas d'Arcy McGee. Irish-born journalist who moved to Montreal in 1857. Preached the gospel of the 'New Nationality' in the press and then in the Legislative Assembly where he served from 1858 to 1867.

Sir Wilfred Laurier. First Canadian of French descent to become Prime Minister (1896-1911). Noted for his 'Free Trade within the Empire' policy.

Sir John A. Macdonald. First Prime Minister of Canada (1867-1873). Served again from 1878 until his death in 1891. Very active in the formation of the Confederation.

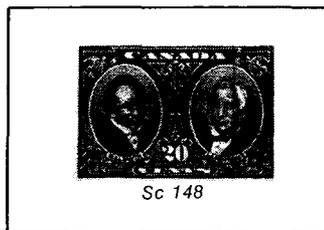
Robert Baldwin and Sir Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine. Leaders in Ontario and Quebec in the struggle for representative government. Joint leaders of the 1848-51 'Great Ministry' that established responsible government in British North America.



Thomas d'Arcy McGee

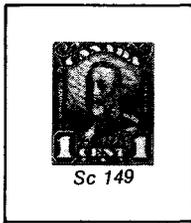


Sir Wilfred Laurier
Sir John Macdonald

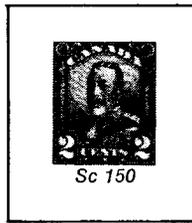


Robert Baldwin
Sir Louis H. Lafontaine

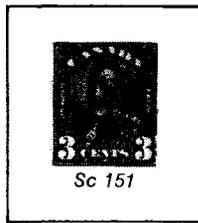
CANADA



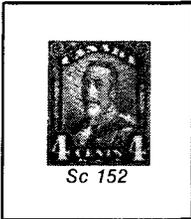
Sc 149



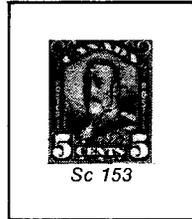
Sc 150



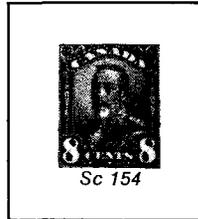
Sc 151



Sc 152



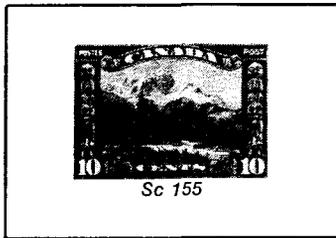
Sc 153



Sc 154

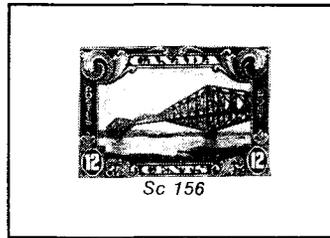
KING GEORGE V SCROLL SERIES 1928-1929

Pride in her social, economic and political growth and the beauty of her natural wonders inspired the handsome definitive series which replaced the 'Admirals'. These were Canada's first bi-lingual stamps and, except for the 'beavers', the first pictorial definitives. Scenes are from the country's different provinces.



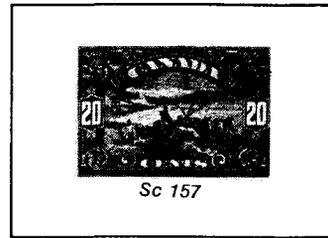
Sc 155

Mt. Hurd
Western Provinces



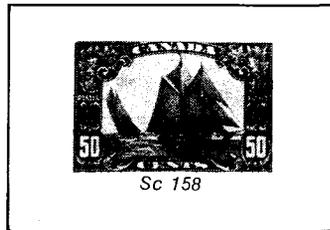
Sc 156

Rail Bridge
Quebec



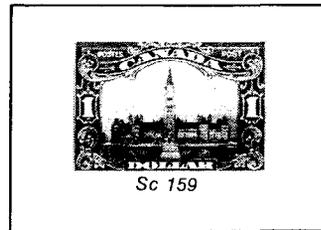
Sc 157

Harvesting
Prairie Provinces



Sc 158

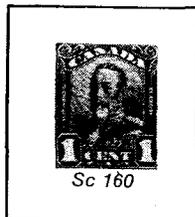
Schooner *Bluenose*
Maritime Provinces



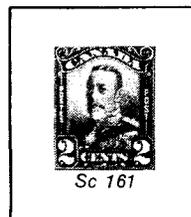
Sc 159

Parliament
Ontario

1929 Coil Stamps Perforated 8 Vertically

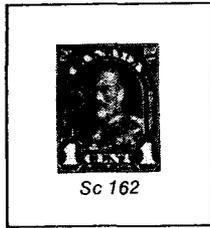


Sc 160

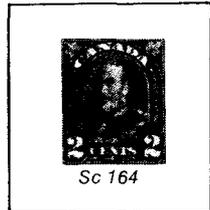


Sc 161

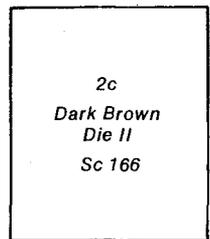
CANADA



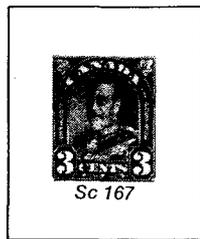
1c
Deep Green
Sc 163



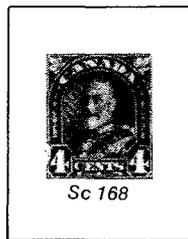
2c
Deep Red
Die II
Sc 165



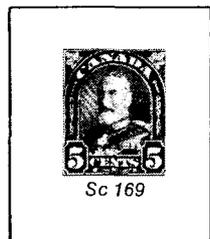
2c
Dark Brown
Die II
Sc 166



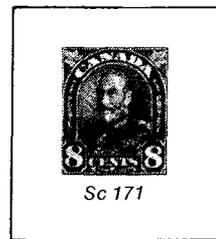
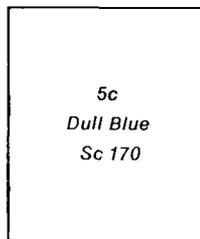
Sc 167



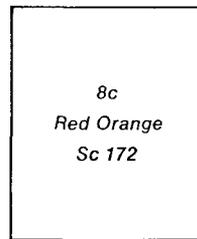
Sc 168



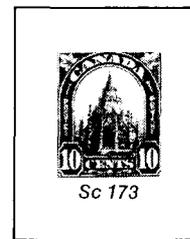
5c
Dull Blue
Sc 170



Sc 171



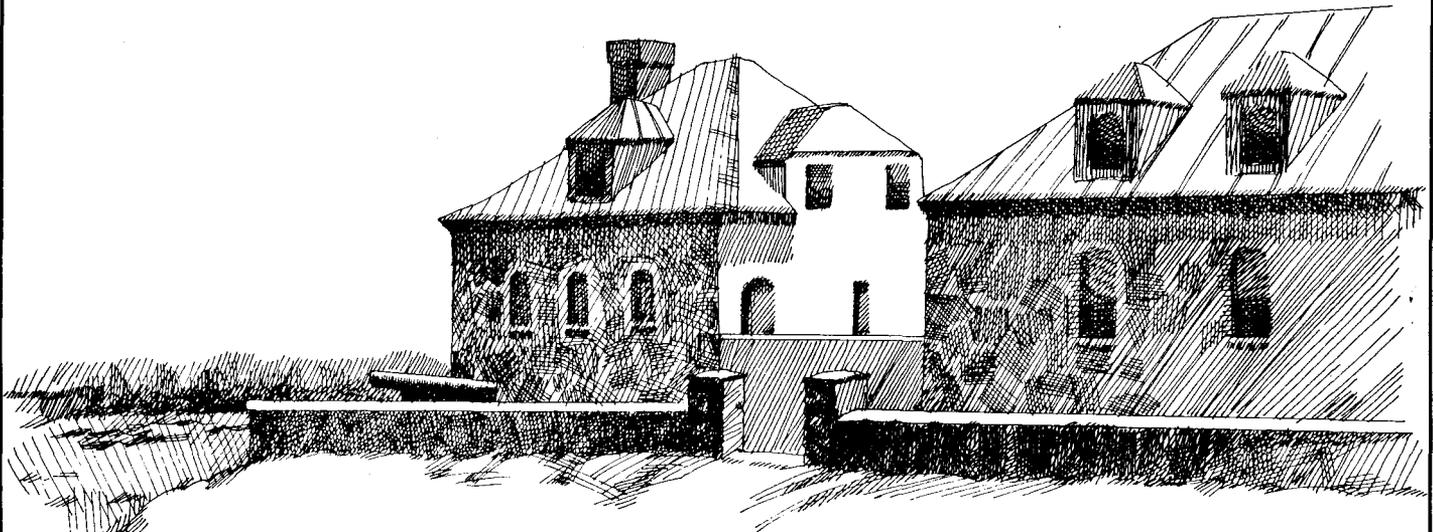
8c
Red Orange
Sc 172



Sc 173

KING GEORGE V ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF SERIES 1930-1931

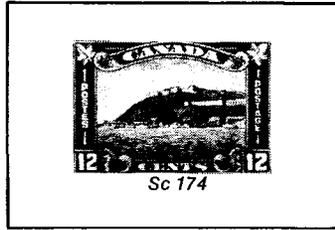
In the new pictorial series the maple leaf was used prominently in the upper corners on all values and an arch was used as a frame on lower values. From this has come the name 'Arch and Maple Leaf' series.



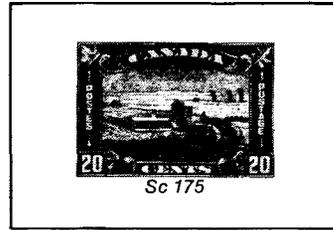
CANADA

ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF SERIES

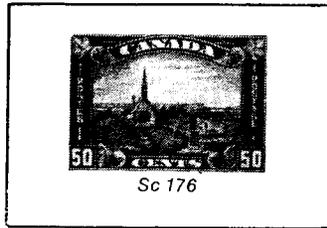
1932



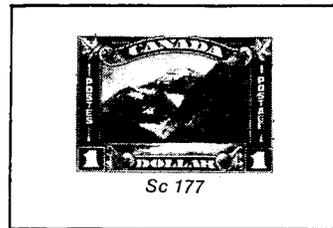
The Old Citadel
at Quebec City



Harvesting Tractor,
Western Canada



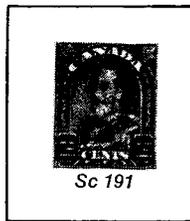
Grand Pre,
Nova Scotia



Mount Edith Cavell,
British Columbia

KING GEORGE V

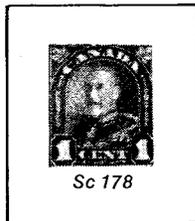
Surcharge



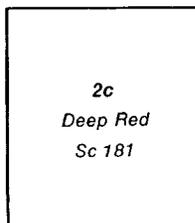
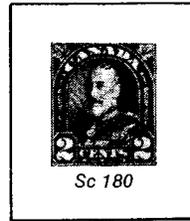
1930-1931

Coil Stamps

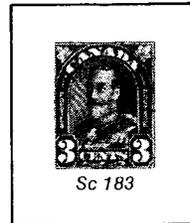
Perforated $8\frac{1}{2}$ Vertically



1c
Deep Green
Sc 179



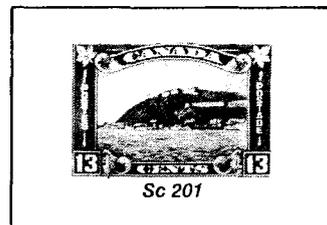
2c
Dark Brown
Sc 182



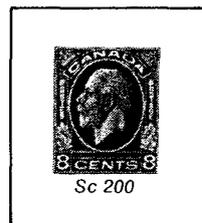
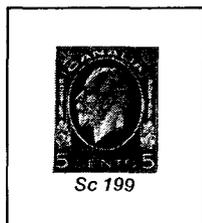
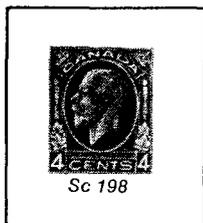
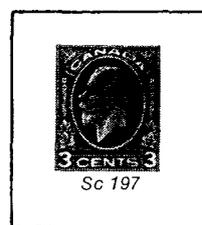
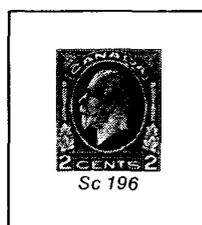
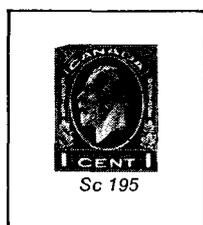
CANADA

KING GEORGE V MEDALLION SERIES 1932-1935

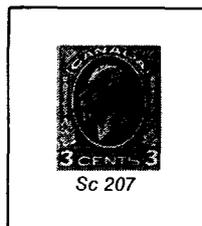
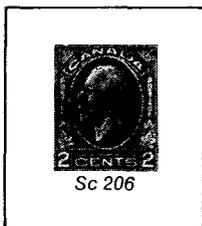
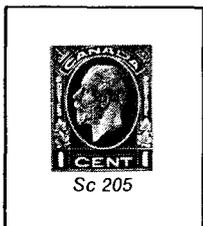
The bas relief (with the design raised slightly from the background) of George V was used for the definitive series known as the "Medallion Issue."



Old Citadel, Quebec



1933 Coil Stamps Perforated 8½ Vertically

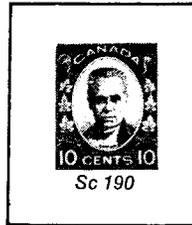


CANADA

1931

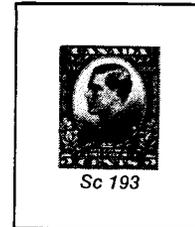
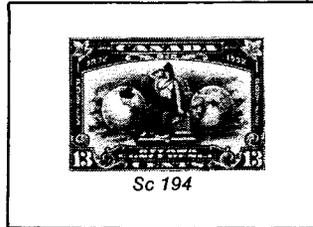
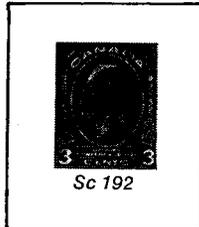
SIR GEORGE ÉTIENNE CARTIER

Statesman and leading advocate of railway construction. Premier in Cartier-Macdonald ministry. Leader of the movement that carried French Canada into federation.



1932

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE



Canada was recognised as a completely independent member of the British Commonwealth of Nations by the Statute of Westminster in 1931. Her equality was demonstrated when Ottawa was chosen as the site of the Imperial Economic Conference the following year. A set of commemoratives was issued in honour of this very important world event.

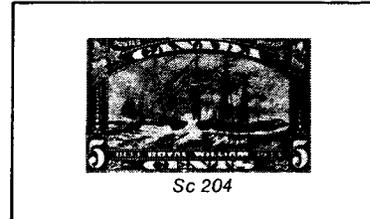
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION



The Executive Committee of the Universal Postal Union met in Ottawa in 1933. An imposing view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa is on the commemorative issued for the event. The Universal Postal Union was formed in 1874 to coordinate international mail.

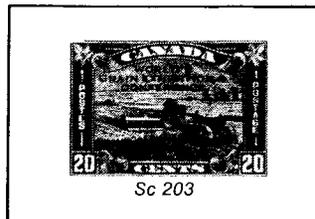
1933

STEAMSHIP ROYAL WILLIAM



In August of 1833, the 830 ton Royal William steamed out of Pictou, Nova Scotia and arrived at London twenty-five days later. Although sail equipped, she crossed the Atlantic entirely under her own power and was the first steam vessel to do so.

WORLD'S GRAIN CONFERENCE



The World Grain Conference was held July 24, 1933 in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, the central province of the three Prairie Provinces.